The Waterford Mail.

VOL. XXV. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1848. No. 2638.

LETTERS ON PUBLIC MATTERS.

No. XXII.

SIR—The Repealers bring very grave charges against England, and there can be no doubt that if one-thousandth part of these dreadful charges were true, the legislative union would have been repealed long ago. No virtuous man in the four provinces of Ireland could have done otherwise than demand a cessation of all connection with a country capable of inflicting such atrocities upon a weaker country. But the unfortunate thing for the success of the Repeal agitation is, that so far from being even partially true, they are all diametrically and notoriously opposed to the truth. That thousands believe the false statements repeated so unblushingly and in such intensely intemperate language, is a melancholy and deplorable fact; but it only proves the ignorance of those thousands and the fatal folly of their listening to the heartless impositions of men whose political consciences are as elastic as their ambition is ignoble, and whose mendacity is as immodest as their rhetoric is unchaste.

Let me cull a few of these fierce and wanton diatribes against England from the published manifestoes of the Repealers—and that no one may accuse me of selecting the worst, I will pass by the authoritative emanations from the Young Ireland party altogether, and merely confine myself to papers proceeding from the *moderate (?)* section of the Repeal band of which Mr. O'Connell was the leader and mouthpiece.

In the public documents signed by Daniel O'Connell himself, England is gravely charged with having iniquitously contrived by "demoniac, fraudulent, and corrupt measures" a legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, which has produced "*misery, wretchedness, exhaustion, and destitution; and which has diffused throughout the nation want and woe, bitter discontent and heartrending sorrow*;" furthermore, it is loudly alleged that "*there is no truth more undeniable than this, that* ENGLAND HAS INFLICTED MORE GRIEVOUS CALAMITIES UPON IRELAND THAN ANY COUNTRY ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH BESIDES HAS DONE UPON ANY OTHER. IN THE HISTORY OF MANKIND THERE IS NOTHING TO BE COMPARED WITH THE ATROCITY OF THE CRIMES WHICH ENGLAND HAS PERPETRATED ON THE IRISH PEOPLE; *nor as yet has the spirit which created and animated such crimes been much mitigated, if mitigated at all, from its original virulence. The consummation of such crimes, up to the close of the last century, is to be found in the atrocious manner in which the legislative union between both countries was effected*;" and it is added, "THE VOICE OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD LAYS TO THE CHARGE OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT THE GUILT OF HAVING PRODUCED THIS EXASPERATION OF NATIONAL FEELING, THIS MISERY, THIS WRETCHEDNESS, THIS EXHAUSTION, THIS DESTITUTION" *Address to the Inhabitants of the Countries subject to the British Crown.* Issued from the Corn Exchange, Dublin, 13th September, 1843.—Signed by order, Daniel O'Connell, Chairman.

And throughout the whole of this document, England is charged with having *since, and by means of the Union*, "contrived and aggravated every pre existing evil," and omitted no opportunity to inflict new and severe grievances upon this unhappy country (Ireland) —that she has "annihilated" its manufactures, "put down" its productive commerce and substituted "in its room the export of the prime necessaries of life," that absentee landlords may riot in foreign lands and strangers to the soil be benefited—that "she has conveyed away from our shores our hardy population" "to enrich by their productive labour any country but their own"—"has wilfully, and of *malice prepense*, created Irish pauperism to the extent of two millions of human beings"—has converted the most lightly taxed country, under the protection of the Irish Parliament, into "*the most heavily taxed country on the face of the earth*"—that she has, within the ten years from 1833 to 1843, *depopulated* Ireland by the terrific number of 700,000 souls—has "aggravated" the "physical evils produced by the Union" —has compelled Ireland to pay her such a tribute as no country in the world pays to another, "a tribute creating exhaustion, poverty, misery, and destitution in all their frightful forms"—that she has encouraged "wholesale murders, followed by the assassination in detail of the instruments of landlord rapacity," and that she "denies to the moral, the temperate, the religious, the brave Irish nation the poor boon conceded to the negro and the hill-coolie."

Such is one cluster of the sour grapes brought to the maturity of their virulent acerbity in the hot-house of *Conciliation* Hall.

Unhappily for the promulgators of these unmitigated calumnies there are authentic statistics easily accessible to the public, which triumphantly refute them every one.

When we look merely on the present wretchedness and poverty of every country, we are naturally led to ask, what has produced this wretchedness, and wherefore is it that the times present are so much worse than the times past? The wise man tells us we do not inquire wisely in asking such questions, and certainly never was the folly more apparent than in the case of Ireland. So far from being worse, the state of Ireland *in every particular* is considerably better than at the period of the Union. We do not now behold Ireland as she was before the Union, and we cannot conjure her past generations up from the silent tomb to contrast the state of their children with their own past condition in Ireland. But the statistical returns to parliamentary inquiries prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that Ireland has progressively improved since the Union—that so far from the allegations being true that the Union had inflicted evils upon Ireland, it is a positive and ascertained fact that she has reaped from the Union incalculable and solid advantages.—That these advantages have not been so extensive and so productive of benefit as they might have been, and as our English neighbours cordially wished them to be, is to be attributed to the agitation so sedulously kept up for years to fill the coffers and inflate the bubble reputation of mercenary men.

Mr. Pim, in an able and valuable work on the Condition and Prospects of Ireland, adverts to British capital seeking for profitable occupation in every part of the world, and asks "Why, then, does so little of it come to Ireland, which is so near home, which offers so wide a field for its employment, and where it is so much wanted?"—and he answers this question himself truly by saying, "Capital cannot be found; mercantile confidence is of slow growth; the slightest appearance of insecurity disturbs it; men of capital become alarmed and withdraw. If we are to obtain assistance from the bounding wealth of our neighbours, we must first obtain their confidence by showing that we offer good security."

The agitation with which Ireland has been cursed for the last thirty years has been enough to ruin any country that had not the good fortune to be linked to an opulent and generous neighbour. As it is, it has retarded her advancement considerably, and still threatens to impede her onward career.

But even with this serious antagonist principle vigorously at work, Ireland has remarkably prospered since the Union—with the dead weight of agitation clogging her wheels and dragging her downward, she has progressively attained higher and higher elevations in the scale of national prosperity. Mr Pim, in the work I have already quoted, says:—

"In spite of all depressing circumstances, Ireland has improved during the past sixty years. The city of Dublin may have lost something by the removal of the Irish nobility and gentry consequent on the union with England, *but even Dublin has improved, while the progress of many of the small country towns has been great and rapid. The comforts of the upper and middle classes have increased. The internal trade of the country has increased greatly, and many small towns have well stocked shops and comfortable shopkeepers where, a few years since, it would have been difficult to purchase the common necessaries of life.—The state of society is better, the people are more industrious and provident.*"

Your readers will bear in mind that this is the testimony of a gentleman of the most extensive information on Irish subjects and of unimpeachable integrity, and that it was written this year, 1848, after the calamities of the recent famine.

I propose in future letters to prove most convincingly from statistical data that this testimony is true—that so far from injuring, the Union greatly benefited Ireland—so far from retrograding, she has greatly advanced since the Union—so far from her commerce being "annihilated," it has received an impulse from the union with England—that so far from England having "plundered" Ireland, our country has been a heavy and serious annual drain upon England—that so far from Ireland being "the most heavily taxed country in the world," she is indebted to England for large exemptions from taxation, and is by far the least taxed portion of the British isles—that, in short, so far from England having oppressed and ill-treated Ireland with barbarous cruelty, she has borne her burdens, sympathized with her sorrows, relieved with enlarged benevolence her wants, mitigated her woes, and behaved towards her with a generosity and charity which is without a parallel in the history of nations."

"ITHURIEL."

Mr. Cooney, stationer and tobacconist, Soho, was completely burnt out of his premises on Saturday morning last, and a child perished in the flames.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Saturday, Sept. 2.

Their lordships met at twelve o'clock.

Earl GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Copper and Lead Duties Bill.

The Earl of DESART moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time this day three months.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE supported the bill.

The Earl of FALMOUTH opposed it.

After a few words from Earl GREY, Lord WYNFORD, Earl GRANVILLE, and the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, the amendment was withdrawn, and the bill was read a second time, and was ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

On the motion of the Earl of GRANVILLE, the Exchequer Bills Bill passed through committee; and the following bills were read a third time and passed:—Drainage Certificates Bill; Lock-up Houses Bill; Spirits (Dealers in) Bill; British Spirits Warehousing Bill; and Distilling from Sugar Bill.

On the motion of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, the Taxing Masters (Court of Chancery, Ireland) Bill, and the Savings' Bank (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, the Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill passed through committee.

Adjourned.

House of Lords—Monday, Sept. 4.

SAVINGS BANK (IRELAND) BILL.

This bill was read a third time and passed, as was also the taxing masters Court of Chancery (Ireland) bill.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the sugar duties, diplomatic relations (court of Rome), postage on newspapers (Channel Island), post horses licenses, &c., spirits (dealers in), British spirits warehousing, distilling from sugar, slave trade (Equador), controverted elections, poor removal (No. 2), sheep and cattle importation prohibition, sheep and cattle importation prevention, transfer of landed property (Ireland) labour poor (Ireland), Dublin police, reproductive loan fund institution (Ireland), the Earl of Glengall's estate.

COPPER AND LEAD DUTIES BILL.

After a few words from the Earl of FALMOUTH, and a short explanation from the Earl of DESART and the Marquis of LANSDOWNE,

The Earl of MOUNTCASHEL denied that he was bound by any agreement which other noble lords might make, and he should, therefore, obstruct the bill by every means in his power, as a measure injurious to the national industry of England and of Ireland.

The Earl of FALMOUTH would move as an amendment that the bill be read a third time that day six months.

Strangers were ordered to withdraw, and their lordships divided, when there appeared—

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The bill was read a third time and passed.

EXCHEQUER BILLS BILL.

On the motion that this bill be read a third time,

Lord MONTEAGLE called their lordships' attention to the state of the public finances. Having repeated those details of income and expenditure which have so often of late been placed before the public, the noble lord proceeded to say that he thought it a consolatory result of the view of our position as a whole, that our resources were not only undiminished, but calculated to inspire every confidence for the future. It was obvious to all that the amount of our expenditure, as compared with the year 1845, when our establishments were at the lowest point, had very greatly increased; but it was most important to observe, that this expenditure, under many of its chief sources, whether for the improvement of our defences, or the construction of public works, had not been rashly, or even readily or willingly, entered upon by the various governments of the last ten years. The real fact was, that most of the items had been forced upon government by parliament or the public. This was matter of which he could speak from his own personal experience and recollection of what had passed under the government of Lord Melbourne. The present bill, he was bound to say, gave a power which should only be granted with great caution, and the exercise of which should be regarded with jealousy, enabling, as it did, the government to go into market at their own will and pleasure, without previous notice, and throw Exchequer-bills or stock on the market as they chose. Adverting to the state of Ireland, the noble lord proceeded to express his hope that the closest attention of government would be paid to the state of that country, and that it would not be forgotten that the amount of local taxation now raised in Ireland to meet the pressure of the distress existing there, was an almost unprecedented one. During this time of calamity, however, the revenue arising from Ireland had not materially fallen off; while the repayments in the course of being made for the funds advanced by the British Government, had not only not fallen off in amount, but had gone on increasing.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE desired to make a very few observations upon the speech which had been just delivered, of the tone and temper of which he had nothing to complain—(hear, hear.) On the contrary, he thought it a very legitimate subject of consideration, deeply connected as it was with the welfare of the country, and entirely arising out of the bill then before them, which was of vast importance as connected with the financial system of Ireland. The misfortune adverted to by the noble lord was not attributable to the conduct of her Majesty's past or present government. It arose from the indisposition which they had all experienced, as well within the walls as out of the walls of parliament, not to acquiesce in taxation to a larger amount than at present prevailed. That indisposition obliged the Chancellor of the Exchequer to come and borrow in order to supply the wants of the country. He felt, in common with his colleagues in office, that ot the present moment, viewing the disturbed state of the continent, it would be an improper sacrifice to have cut down the military or naval forces of the country, and that it would have been the duty of her Majesty's ministers to have resigned their offices into other hands sooner than consent to any such reduction (hear)—thus relieving themselves of a responsibility which, as honest men, they could not have incurred. He quite agreed with the noble lord in thinking that they might look with confidence to the prosperity of the country. He gathered this hope from an examination of the additional burdens which it was quite true had been imposed upon the country. Many of them were only of a temporary nature, and were forced upon the unwilling assent of the government. Notwithstanding all the difficulties and pressure of the times, there never was a period in which what they had of manufacturing prosperity or of finance was in a sounder state than it was at present (hear). They had as great and as powerful and independent a state as they ever had before. On reviewing the whole condition of the country, there was much to inspire confidence and hope, and to encourage the house to persevere in the course of legislation which they had hitherto adopted (hear, hear).—It would be very improper in him to allude to what might be the future state of distress in Ireland. No pains had been spared by the Lord Lieutenant to make himself master of that subject. Until they were aware of the amount of the disease which had affected the staple food of the country, it would be impossible, even hypothetically, to state what would be the distress. He thought it but right to say that all the accounts from Ireland within the last week had been comparatively favourable. Only that very day he had received accounts of instances where the affected potatoes had assumed a new appearance, giving every appearance of recent growth and improvement. In conclusion, he had to observe that the circumstances of Ireland would, from day to day, until the next session of parliament, engage the most anxious and the best attention of her Majesty's government (hear).

The consolidation fund appropriation bill was then read a third time and passed.

The taxing masters Court of Chancery (Ireland) bill, on the motion of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, was read a third time and passed.

The house then adjourned till twelve o'clock next day.

House of Commons—Monday, Sept. 4.

FEVER (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion of Sir G. GREY, the Lords' amendments to this bill were agreed to.

SAVINGS BANKS (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion of the Right Honourable Baronet, the Lords' amendments to this were also agreed to.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following members took the oaths and their seats:—Lord Edward Howard, for Horsham, and Mr. Harris, for Leicester; Mr. Ellis made the usual affirmation on taking his seat for the same place, he being a member of the Society of Friends.

SUPERANNUATION OF OFFICERS IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

Mr. HUME said next session he would move for a committee to inquire into the administration of superannuation in the several government offices, and that all the public estimates be laid on the table within six weeks after the sitting of parliament.

SAVINGS BANKS (DUBLIN).

Mr. REYNOLDS gave notice of his intention, early in next session, to move for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the cause of the failure of the Saint Peter's Savings Bank, Dublin.

ADVERTISEMENT DUTY.

Mr. EWART gave notice of his intention, early in the next session, to move the repeal of the duty on advertisements.

NEW WRIT FOR BOLTON.

On the motion of Lord G. BENTINCK, a new writ was ordered for the borough of Bolton, in the room of the late William Bolling, Esq.

The house adjourned at three to six o'clock.

The Speaker resumed the chair at about half-past six o'clock.

Mr. L. DICK confirmed a statement of Sir J. Tyrell's, concerning the pulling down a proclamation of Lord Clarendon's by a Roman Catholic priest. He said that Captain Pipon, late of the 1st Dragoon Guards, who was then by his side, deposed that he was present when the policeman reported to the magistrate, Mr. Mahoney, the circumstance of Hampston, the priest, having defied the policeman to put up the proclamation at the chapel, and said if he did put it up, that it would not remain there long. That Hampston was very violent in his language, and abused the policeman. The policeman remarked that if it was torn down, the law would deal with him (Mr. Hampston.) Captain Pipon, Mr. Mahoney, and the policeman were all at the church. The policeman also remarked that if they put up one hundred they would all be torn down. Four men of Captain Pipon's crew deposed upon oath before Mr. Mahoney, that they were shot at in landing near the castle, while they were waiting for Captain Pipon. The depositions were forwarded to the Castle at Dublin.

The house adjourned at seven o'clock.

House of Lords—Tuesday, September 5.

Her Majesty having intimated her intention to prorogue parliament at one o'clock this day instead of two, the doors of the house were thrown open at eleven o'clock, an hour earlier than the usual time. Very soon afterwards a number of peeresses and other ladies began to make their appearance, and shortly after twelve o'clock the body of the house and the galleries were crowded with an assembly of rank, beauty, and fashion not to be excelled, if equalled, in any other country.

At twelve o'clock, the Lord Chancellor being present, prayers were read.

Amongst the peers in the house at the time were Lord Hawarden, the Earl of Mountcashel, Lord Monteagle, Lord Beaumont, the Earl of Minto, and the Earl of Waldegrave.

The Duke of Wellington entered the house about a quarter past twelve, and appeared to be in his usual good health and spirits. He was speedily followed by the Bishop of Manchester, the Earl of Auckland, Lord Campbell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Glenelg, the Earl of Desart, the Earl of Shaftesbuary, Lord Foley, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Earl of Cardigan.

The Ambassadors' box was, as usual, completely filled by the corps diplomatique.

The attendance of peers was less numerous than ou many other occasions.

Chief Justice Wilde was the only Judge present.

At twenty minutea before one a flourish of trumpets announce the arrival of his Grace the Duke of Cambridge, who shortly afterwards entered the house.

A few minutes after one, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Norfolk, and the other great officers of state, attired in their robes of office, proceeded to the carriage entrance to receive Her Majesty, who arrived precisely at a quarter past one.

Her Majesty was then conducted to the robing-room, and after the lapse of a few minutes entered the house, leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, and preceded by the Marquis of Lansdowne bearing the Crown, the Duke of Wellington bearing the Sword, and the Earl of Shaftesbury the Cap of Maintenance, and accompanied by the usual attendants.

Her Majesty having requested the peers to be seated, Sir Agustus Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, proceeded to the House of Commons to require their attendance.

At twenty-five minutes past one, the Speaker, accompanied by a considerable number, appeared at the bar, and delivered the following Address:—

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN—We your Majesty's faithful Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, attend your Majesty after a protracted and laborious session, with our last bills of supply. After a most patient and careful examination of the estimates, which by your Majesty's commands, were laid before us, we have made every practicable reduction in the public expenditure, at the same time that we have had regard to the financial state and prospects of this country as affected by the commercial embarrassments of the past year, and by the interruption of trade consequent upon the late political events in Europe. We have taken every precaution to secure the efficiency of all the departments of the public service. In obedience to your Majesty's most gracious recommendation which was communicated to us by the Lords Commissioners at the commencement of the session, our attention has been specially directed to measures relating to the public health. It is impossible to overrate the importance of a subject so deeply affecting the comfort and happiness of the poorer classes; and we confidently hope that if the measures that have been passed are carried out in the same spirit in which they have been framed, they will greatly tend to lessen the amount of human sufferings, and to promote the moral improvement as well as the contentment of the labouring classes in densety populous districts, Not unmindful of the condition of Ireland, nor of the distressed state of the poor in that country, owing to the limited demand for labour, we have provided additional funds, arising from the repayment of previous lorns, to be expended on public works; and we have also removed impediments to the sale of encumbered estates, in order to encourage as much as possible the application of capital to the improvement of land. The spirit of insubordonation which has prevailed in various parts of the country, especially in Ireland, has forced upon our consideration topics of a grave and far more anxious character. We have cordially concurred in those measures which have been thought necessary to secure obedience to the laws, and to repress and prevent outrage and rebellion. Deeply sensible of the value of those institutions under which we have the happiness to live, no effort on our part has been wanting to preserve them from the evil designs of misguided men, who, taking advantage of a reason of temporary distress, have endeavonred to excite discontent and insurrection. We have witnessed with gratitude and proud satisfaction the unequivocal expression, on the part of the great mass of the people of these realms, of attachment to their Sovereign and respect for the law; and we, as their representatives, participating to the fullest extent in those feelings, now tender to your Majesty the sincere expression of our devotion and loyalty."

The right hon. gentleman then presented to her Majesty, for her royal assent, the Consolidated Fund Appropriation Bill, and the Exchequer bills bill.

The Royal assent was given to the following bills:—

The copper and lead duties, the taxing masters Court of Chancery (Ireland), the slave trade (Muscat), the Exchequer bills, the consolidated fund appropriation, the West India Colonies and Mauritius, the savings banks (Ireland), the city of London sewers, the local acts, and the fever (Ireland) bill.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, kneeling, having presented the Royal Speech to her Majesty, his lordship directed Sir Augustus Clifford, Ussher of the Black Rod, to summon the immediate attendance of the House of Commons.

In a few minutes the SPEAKER, attended by a number of members, appeared at the bar, when

Her Majesty, in a clear and distinct tone of voice, read the following most gracious speech:

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—

"I am happy to be able to release you from the duties of a laborious and protracted session.

"The Act for the Prevention of Crime and Outrage in Ireland, which received my assent at the commencement of the session, was attended by the most beneficial effects. The open display of arms for criminal purposes was checked; the course of justice was no longer interrupted, and several atrocious murderers, who had spread terror through the country, were apprehended, tried, and convicted.

"The distress in Ireland, consequent upon successive failures in the production of food, has been mitigated by the application of the law for the relief of the poor, and by the amount of charitable contributions raised in other parts of the United Kingdom.

"On the other hand, organised confederacies took advantage of the existing pressure to excite my suffering subjects to rebellion. Hopes of plunder and confiscation were held out to tempt the distressed, while the most visionary prospects were exhibited to the ambitious. In this conjuncture I applied to your loyalty and wisdom for increased powers; and, strengthened by your prompt concurrence, my Government was enabled to defeat the machinations which had been prepared during many months. The energy and decision shown by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in the emergency, deserve my warmest approbation.

"In the midst of these difficulties, you have continued your labours for the improvement of the laws. The act for facilitating the sale of encumbered estates will, I trust, gradually remove an evil of great magnitude in the social state of Ireland.

"The system of perpetual entails of land established in Scotland produced very serious evils, both to heirs of entail and to the community; and I have had great satisfaction in seeing it amended upon principles which have long been found to operate beneficially in this part of the United Kingdom.

"I have given my cordial assent to the measures which have in view the improvement of the public health, and I entertain an earnest hope that a foundation has been laid for continual advances in this beneficial work.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"I have to thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies necessary for the public service. I shall avail myself of every opportunity which the exigencies of the State may allow for enforcing economy.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"I have renewed, in a formal manner, my diplomatic relations with the Government of France. The good understanding between the two countries has continued without the slightest interruption.

"Events of deep importance have disturbed the internal tranquillity of many of the states of Europe, both in the north and the south. These events have led to hostilities between neighboring countries.

"I am employing my good offices, in concert with other friendly powers, to bring to an amicable settlement these differences, and I trust that our efforts may be successful.

"I am rejoiced to think that an increasing sense of the value of peace encourages the hope that the nations of Europe may continue in the enjoyment of its blessings.

"Amidst these convulsions, I have had the satisfaction of being able to preserve peace for my own dominions, and to maintain our domestic tranquillity. The strength of our institutions has been tried, and has not been found wanting. I have studied to preserve the people committed to my charge in the enjoyment of that temperate freedom which they so justly value. My people, on their side, feel too sensibly the advantages of order and security to allow the promoters of pillage and confusion any chance of success in their wicked designs.

"I acknowledge with grateful feelings the many marks of loyalty and attachment which I have received from all classes of my people. It is my earnest hope that, by cultivating respect to the law and obedience to the precepts of religion, the liberties of this people may, by the blessings of Almighty God, be perpetuated."

The LORD CHANCELLOR then declared the Parliament to be prorogued until Thursday, the 2d of November next.

House of Commons—Tuesday, Sept. 5.

The SPEAKER took the chair at half-past 12 o'clock.

Mr. BASS took the oaths and his seat for Derby.

Mr. ANSTEY gave notice of his intention, early in the next session, to move for leave to bring in a bill for the further encouragement of the fisheries and inland navigation of Ireland.

Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR gave notice of his intention, in the course of next session, to move for leave to bring in a bill to enable the apportionment of a sufficient quantity of land to workhouses, to enable them to employ their able-bodied poor.

The HON. MEMBER also gave notice of his intention next session to move that in future no member in bringing forward a motion should occupy more than 40 minutes in doing so; and that no member in speaking on the motion should take up more than half an hour.

The HON. MEMBER also gave notice of his intention next session to move that in future no person in the pay of the government should be competent to sit in that house as a member thereof.

Lord DUNCAN gave notice that he should, next session, move the re-appointment of a Select Committee to continue the inquiry into the management of the Woods and Forests and Board of Works.

EVICTIONS IN IRELAND.

Mr. P. SCROPE moved for a return of the evictions under sheriffs' warrants for the last three years, up to the latest possible period. Also, the number of dwelling houses which had, in the same period, been pulled down.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Sir ROBERT H. INGLIS moved for a return of the correspondence respecting the Circular of Earl Grey relating to Roman Catholic Prelates.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Mr. SCOTT inquired if the Government were prepared to aid in promoting emigration on the plan of a new society, and if the Government intended to give a constitution and the elective franchise to the colony.

Mr. HAWES replied that a bill for that purpose would be introduced early next session.

After a pause,

Sir AUGUSTUS CLIFFORD, the Usher of the Black Rod, appeared at the table, at twenty minutes after one o'clock, and summoned the House to the House of Peers, to hear her Majesty's Speech.

The SPEAKER, who wore his state robes, and the whole of the members left the house, accompanied by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who wore his collar.

On their return in about half an hour,

The SPEAKER read the Royal Speech, and the members wended their way out of the house.

The memorable and prolonged session then terminated.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

As Mr. Minchin, J.P. of Rathelough and Mrs Minchin were driving in a car on Saturday by the bog road near Ballytarsna, the "road" slipped from the horse's feet, and the horse, car, and all that were on it, with the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Minchin, went down, the road having become a complete quagmire in many places owing to the late rains. It was owing chiefly to Mrs. Minchin's presence of mind that matters were not worse. When she found how matters were, with great presence of mind, she jumped off the car—Mr. Minchin followed her example, and having secured a footing on a firm part of the road, holding the bridle, she succeeded, with great difficulty, in extricating the horse, whose head only for some time was visible.—(Tipperary Vindicator.)

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, Aug 26, 1848:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£26,853,120	Gov. debt	£11,015,100
		Other securities	2,984,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	12,077,973
		Silver Bullion	775.147
	£26,853,120		£26,853,120

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£.		£
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government securities (including Dead Weight annuity)	12,462,735
Rest	3,556,686	Other securities	10,899,000
Public deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, & Dividend Accounts	4,868,317	Notes	8,743,240
		Gold and silver coin	650,543
Other deposits	8,715,882		
Seven-day and other bills	1,052,576		
	£32,746,518		£32,746,518

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Aug. 31, 1848.

The above return for the week ending the 26th ult., when compared with that for the preceding week, exhibits the following changes:—

In the Liabilities an increase of Public Deposits of £323,276, an increase of other Deposits of £140,073; a decrease of Rest of £52,104, and a decrease of Seven-day and Other Bills of £48,633.

In the Assets the return shows an increase of Other Securities of £36,041, an increase of Reserve of Notes of £283,930, an increase of Gold and Silver Coin of £42,641. In the Government Securities there is no alteration.

The Bullion in the Issue and Banking Departments together amounted to £13,503,663, which, as compared with £13,371,547, the amount of the previous week's return, shows an increase of £132,116.

The Notes and Post Bills in circulation together amounted to £19,171,456, which, as compared with £19,414,544, the amount of the previous week's return, shows a decrease of £243,088.

Mr. Maurice Bright, Jew member of the Sheffield town council, cut his throat last week, from grif at the death of his son.

THE FISHERIES.

We find from the following paragraph in *Saunders's News Letter* of Wednesday, that the lately incorporated Royal Fisheries Company has actively commenced its useful labours. A share in this undertaking can, we believe, be had for £25, payable in instalments. If the owners of property upon the coast of Ireland do not avail themselves of so easy an opportunity for showing that they desire to help themselves, instead of looking for extrinsic support, they will justly every charge of apathy and recklessness that has been directed against them:—

"Dingle, Sept. 3, 1848.

The Water Wyvern yacht, from Dublin, has arrived in this harbour, at 7 a.m.., this morning, with her proprietor, James Edward Stopford, Esq., Director of the Royal Irish Fisheries Company, who, with the manager and secretary, are now engaged in the establishment of the company's station at Dingle. The Wyvern having beaten up against the gale from the south west, put into Dunmore on the 19th, and afterwards, in her course for Dingle, was delayed by a calm near the Skelligs; however, she outstripped the fishing boats of the company which had left Dublin some days before her, and are now hourly expected at Dingle. On Thursday night last there was a splendid take of herrings in this bay, such as have not been known since last year, and the greater part of these would have failed of a market, but for the purchase made for the company under the direction of Mr. Warriner, their superintendent of the curing department. Hands were immediately employed in curing the herrings thus provided; and the advantages to the fishermen from this assistance (comparatively trifling as it must have been, whilst the stores are being fitted up, and the various apparatus provided), was not inconsiderable. We understand the price paid was most satisfactory to the fishermen, and at the same time such as will allow a fair profit to the shareholders."

ANOTHER DISASTER AMONG THE FISHERMEN OF THE NORTH AND LOSS OF LIFE

Peterhead, August 29.

Another sad disaster, which occurred at the herring fishery here last night, will greatly increase the amount of sorrow and suffering resulting from the late gale. This morning at daylight a herring boat belonging to Findochty, near Buckie, was found keel uppermost within about a mile and a-half from the shore, the whole crew, six in number, having perished. The cause of the misfortune is not known; most probably the boat had been run down by another vessel, or had upset while under sail. During the night it blew hard, and a great many fishing-nets have been lost in consequence.—(Shipping Gazette.)

The Postal Reform Bill, by which the postage of letters is reduced to four sous each, has passed the National Assembly.

The 83d Regiment has received a "letter of readiness." They will probably leave this city in a few days. Their destination will be, we believe, Fermoy for the present.—(Kilkenny Moderator.)

It takes no less a space of time than FORTY HOURS to have a letter conveyed by post from Nenagh to the village of Portroe, which is only a distance of six miles from Nenagh!! If a letter be posted in Nenagh for Portroe, Killaloe, or Newport, it must first go to Roscrea and Ballybrophy, thence to Templemore, Thurles, Dundrum, and Limerick, and whence it is brought to Killaloe, travelling a distance of about 100 miles!!—Surely this is too bad in the nineteenth century. The gentry surrounding, and the inhabitants living in Portroe feel the utmost inconvenience without a post-office, which certainly ought to be established there by the Post-office authorities.—(Nenagh Guardian.)

A scene of a very painful and distressing nature took place at Leigh, near Thurles, on Thursday last, and which proves, if proof were necessary, the uncertainty of this life. A woman named Maher, who lived in humble and rather indigent circumstance, died, and, according to the custom of the country, was waked on the night in question, at which the neighbours attended in large numbers, and densely thronged the room. The deceased had an only daughter named Margaret, who, as it appears, dotingly loved her mother, and who, being so agitated with grief at her death, and being confined in a heated and over-crowded room, was seized with a fit of apoplexy and died suddenly. The mother and daughter were buried at the same time. —(Ibid.)

Mr. Denis O'Donoghue, a respectable tutor, was accidentally shot on Sunday morning early, at Killuragh, in this county, by the explosion of a gun, which fell at a style from the hands of a servant who accompanied him, and the charge entered his abdomen, causing death within an hour. Deceased was about sixty years of age, and had a high reputation for morality, fidelity, and integrity.—(Lim. Chron.)

A JUVENILE JACK SHEPPARD.—A chap named Smith, of eleven or twelve years old, who has been frequently imprisoned in Nenagh gaol for petty thefts, performed the most ingenious of his exploits on Saturday. He had been just discharged from prison, and strolling about the streets in search of fresh opportunities for plunder he went into a lodging house in Silver-street, in the shop of which boots, shoes, and bread were exposed for sale. The young vagabond observed that the door was divided into two parts, the upper half having two wooden ledges attached, which secured the lower part, so that when the upper was locked the door could not be opened, except by breaking these ledges. He paid for his lodgings, and at midnight, when the family were buried in sleep, he got up, stole softly to the fire place, and having procured two coals held them to the ledges of the door until he burned them through and opened the lower halfdoor—a feat which must have at least occupied two hours. He then levanted, taking with him a large bag of bread, and several pair of boots and shoes. He was pursued and overtaken about two miles from the town, laden with the spoil which he was bringing to Kilbarron, where, it is said, his family resides.—(Tipperary Vindicator.)

A FACT FOR THE CURIOUS.—Mr. Pierrepont, dentist, has now in his possession at his country residence, a turkey cock, which a few months ago was so exceedingly ferocious that he was compelled to have him penned up for a considerable time, during which Mr. Pierrepont set a turkey hen with duck eggs. and when she had hatched them he set the turkey cock at liberty to see how he would conduct himself towards the ducklings. He at first appeared surprised at the progeny, but was evidently pleased with them, and so great was his affection, that he evinced extreme anxiety about them, never leaving them through the day, and wading for hours together through a small brook to which they had access, and which he would not leave until the young ducks were willing to accompany him. When they no longer required his care he showed a decided desire to sit, and Mr. Pierrepont, to humour his caprice, made him a nest, and supplied it with eggs, upon which the turkey cock, with great pride, regularly sat with due attention until he had completed the process of incubation. He is now bringing up ten chickens, showing the utmost tenderness for them, in every respect equal to that exhibited by a hen towards her offspring. Ever since he took a fancy for the young ducks, he has continued harmless and inoffensive to all. —(Manchester Courier.)

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
3 per Cent. Cons.....	—	—	85¼
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	—	85¾
3½ per Cent. Debentures	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	198½
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	30½
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent...	—	—	—
Ditto 4 per Cent.....	—	—	—
4 per Cent. City Debs...	—	—	—
4 per Cent Ballast Office Deb. Gov. Sec.....	—	—	90¼
Kingstown Railway Deb. 4 per Cent.....	—	—	—

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock	197	India Stock	—
3 per Cent. Consols	85¾	India Bonds	23 pm
Ditto for opening..	—	South Sea Stock....	—
3 per Cent Reduced	85⅛	Do. New Annuities	—
3½ per Cent	86¾	Exchequer Bills (£1,000)	25s pm.
New 3½ per Cent..	—		

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, SEPT. 9.

By the late arrivals from America, we have received intelligence which will, certainly, be new to our readers; and which is neither more nor less than an account of the successful issue of the, so called, insurrection in this country, the defeat of her Majesty's troops at Shevenamon, the death of General M'Donald, and the fraternization of the gallant 3d and 31st Regiments with the rebels! Such are the fabrications attempted to be palmed on the Irish population in America, by the swindling gang calling themselves the Irish Directory in New York, who fabricate and disseminate falsehoods, in order to rouse the excitable passions of their countrymen, and profit by their gullibility to fill their own pockets. Of the dollars collected, up to the present, to aid in the cause of Irish independence, not a cent. has been accounted for, or appropriated to the cause for the advancement of which they were subscribed. Thev have found their way into the pockets of Mooney, Connor, and Company. The American press, that is the press essentially American, express themselves in terms of the utmost indignation at the course adopted by the Irish refugees in the United States. The Americans despise them as settlers, and would gladly be rid of them altogether. The United States seek no matter of contention with Great Britain, and the intemperate proceedings of the men who have obtained an asylum within the confines of the Republic is a source of constant annoyance. In the meanwhile it were to be desired that some of the boastings uttered at the gatherings of Irish malcontents, of which we read so much, were attempted to be carried into effect, and that a few cohorts of Irish American sympathisers would pay us a vist. They would find themselves marvellously mistaken, and experience to their cost, if they escaped Sir Charles Napier and his blue jackets, that General M'Donald was not dead, and that the 3d and 31st were as able and willing to give them a warm greeting, as they would have bestowed on the home traitors had any appeared in the field.

The Health of Towns Association have elected Mr. R. A. Carleton, of this city, a member of their committee.

Captain Gunn and a party of police discovered in John's church-yard, on Wednesday last, two pike-heads, well oiled, and rolled up in flannel.—They were concealed under a tomb-stone.

There is to be a meeting of the Sanatory Sub-Committee this evening, to make arrangements for holding a public meeting in the course of next week, in order to lay before the citizens a report of the condition of the city. We feel assured that this will be productive of the very best effects, as it cannot but direct attention to the many sources of evil, moral and physical, under which our poor townsmen labour, caused by want of proper sanatory regulations. Cork, Kilkenny, Wexford, and Sligo, are beginning to move in this cause.

On Wednesday last three disastrous accidents occurred on the Great Southern and Western Railway. As a man named Tuohy was standing on a (lurry), or sand waggon, at the time the ballast engin happened to be passing through one of the stone bridges, his head was forced right against the arch. He still lingers under medical care in Tipperary.

A man of the name of Troher fell off the roof of a platform at the junction of the Great Western line on Wednesday. He is now in Tipperary under medical aid in a most dangerous state.

A man of the name of Grogan who worked on the South Western line came in contact with one of the ballast waggons, which passed over both his legs, immediately above the knees; both his legs were literally cut off. He experienced the most excruciating agony until death put an end to his sufferings, a few hours after.

Our literary notices shall appear next post.

The planters bank of Jamaica is gone, like the Barbadoes bank, both bankrupt.

Tom Oliver, the celebrated pugilist, died on Saturday last at Kingston-on-Thames.

Mr. Harris and Mr. Ellis are elected for Leicester.

The office of High Sheriff of Limerick County is vacant by the death of Francis Goold, Esq., by drowning as mentioned in our last.

By an act which has just received the royal assent, omnibusses may ply in Dublin.

Lord Dudley Stuart presided at a congratulatory dinner to Mr. Reynolds, M.P., on Saturday, on his triumphal return for Dublin.

The actual charge for firing salutes in honour of royal and distinguished persons amounts to £16,000.

The Rob Roy brought from St. Petersburgh to London, on account of the Russian Government, £170,000 in bar gold.

The total amount of reilway calls this month is £2,221.236.

Mr. Barry's design for improving the National Gallery will cost £50,000.

Government has decided upon the establishment of three schools of design at Belfast. In the late vote of £4,000 in the committee of miscellaneous estimates, the sum of £1,500 is allocated to this purpose, £500 being allowed to each school for the first year. In each case local subscriptions will be expected in aid of the grant, and class-rooms to be provided. A collection of casts will be supplied by the Board of Trade.

A few evenings since a small house, in which a keeper was in charge of some property distrained for rent. in the North Liberty Barony, was maliciously set on fire, with the view of burning the poor man alive, but he escaped without injury.—(Lim. Chron.)

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

Waterford, Sept. 4, 1848.

SIR—It was my intention to have dismissed for the present the subject of the administration of the law respecting public beggars, and to have turned my attention towards other subjects of general interest; but the friendly notice taken by "A Citizen" of one of my recent communications, prompts me to enter into a short examination of the duty of magistrates with relation to the nuisance which I have humbly endeavoured to expose. The "Citizen" remarks that it is not so much the fault of the *police* as the *magistrates* that street pauperism has attained its present prevalence. I fear that there is *too* much truth in this remark, more especially if the relator be rightly informed as to the alleged strictures of the magistrates on the severity of the laws against vagrancy, and the hardship which their execution would inflict. I presume that these magisterial comments were levelled at the (in my very humble view) most remedial and salutary enactment which received the Royal Assent, and became the law of the land on the 22d of July, 1847, and is numbered in the Statute Book the 10th and 11th Vic., c. 84, under the title of "An Act to make provison for the punishment of Vagrants and persons offending against the laws in force for the relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland." It is well known that for some years after a compulsory provision for the poor was established, the legislature forbore to make *street begging* penal, influenced, no doubt, by a feeling of tenderness for persons who had become so habituated to this system as to require some time to unlearn it. Parliament likewise humanely thought that before adopting measures of a stringent character for the suppression of pauperism, some provision should be made for the relief of persons in necessitous circumstances in their *own* domiciles. This was effected by 10 and 11 Vic., c. 31, intituled "An Act to make further provision for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland." Both acts were passed in the same session, and those who are in the habit of reading the debates will remember the anxiety of Government to render those measures concurrent, little dreaming of the quarter wherein their authority was likely to be thwarted. But *who* are the persons who appear to be thus trying to create themselves into an ESTATE OF THE REALM? *Who* are they who are thus assuming unto themselves the *responsibility* of controlling the operation of a law which the *united wisdom* of the THREE *already* recognised ESTATES, namely, the Queen, Lords, and Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, has called into existence? Was it necessary to the validity of this law that the formal approbation of the *Magistrates of the Borough of Waterford* should have been previously had and obtained? For one know of no law, custom, or charter in existence conferring so extraordinary a privilege. I always thought that Magistrates should take the law as they found it, and administer it accordingly. I think so *still*, and I am quite sure that my fellow citizens are not only of the same opinion *in general* but that when they hear the provisions of this despised law in particular which I am about to state to them, they will with the voice of one man *demand* that the magistrates rigidly enforce it. We are *saddled* with *out-door* relief; why are we not to be relieved of *out-door* pauperism? It only remains for me at present to transcribe *two* of the principle sections of the statute which will at once unfold its *object*, and the *manner of carrying it out*. The *third* section provides for two great abuses to both of which we are cruelly exposed, namely—*street begging* and *migration ftom district to district*. To the latter of these the "Citizen" (who by the way will, I trust, not permit his pen to slumber in the cause) pointedly and most properly adverts. The latter evil is in fact in a great measure the parent of the former, and the act therefore, by its denunciation endeavours to strike at the root of the mischief. This section accordingly enacts That every person *wandering abroad and begging, or placing himself in any public place, street, highway, court, or passage, to beg or gather alms, or causing, or procuring, or encouraging any child or children so to do*, and every person who having been *resident in any union* in Ireland, shall *go from such union to some other union, or from one electoral or relief district, to another electoral or relief district* in Ireland, for *the purpose of obtaining relief in such last mentioned union or district*, shall on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, if such justice shall think fit, be committed to the common jail or house of correction, there to be *kept to hard labour*, for any time not exceeding *one calendar month*; and by section 4 it is enacted—That it shall be lawful for any *person whatsoever* to apprehend any person whom he shall find offending against this act, and to take and convey such offender as soon as may be reasonably practicable before any justice of the peace, to be dealt with as hereinbefore provided, or to deliver him to any constable or other peace officer of the county or place wherein he shall have been apprehended, to be so taken and conveyed as aforesaid; and it shall be the DUTY of every constable or peace officer *to take into his custody every such offender* so delivered to him, and to take and convey such offender before a justice of the peace, as soon as may be reasonably practicable, to be dealt with as is directed by this act.

It will be seen by this last section that the remedy is easy enough, and lies within the power of each to enforce. The circuit of swearing an information and procuring a warrant, as in *other* misdemeanours, is *specially* exempted by the act.

Let the citizens of Waterford be *only true* to themselves, and we shall soon rid ourselves of the nuisance. Let them only bring the force of *public opinion* to bear on this topic, *in favour* of the maintenance of the law, and magisterial scruples will vanish before the withering influence of that contempt and sarcasm which must attend an inefficient discharge of their duties. Waiting to see this healthy zeal speedily awakened,

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

VINDEX.

P.S.—I hear that the good people of Cork have been, as usual, "wider awake" than we, and have actually appointed special constables, chosen, I believe, out of the ranks of the "Union" itself, for the enforcement of the laws against mendicity.

The foregoing letter was written previous to the calling of the meeting for taking steps to enforce the law against vagrants. It is only due to the Mayor to say that he very promptly complied with th requisition to him to convene the said meeting. It is, however, painfully evident that there is still too much *supineness* and *folding* of arms on the part of the authorities. The rule ought to be observed of *exhausting all existing powers previous to seeking for fresh ones*.

V.

Mr Edward Newcomen, partner of Cockerell and Larpent, Austin Friars, London, and of Cockrell and Co., of Calcutta, was made a bankrupt on Saturday.

The Astronomer Royal, Sir J. South, has given it as his opinion that we shall have a remarkably fine September.

The warlike state of the Continent has raised the price of saltpeter in the Eoglish market.

Saturday morning Mr. George Everett, surgeon, shot himself with a pistol, as he was being driven in a cab in London.

At Liverpool assizes, William Adams was found guilty of the murder of his wife, by shooting her, at Manchester. He was sentenced to be hanged.

Wm. Game, a boy of nine years, is committed to Hertford jail for the murder of his sister, a child of five years.

CAUTION TO FRUIT EATERS.—Mr. Robert Haffesden, of Heathfield, near London, lost his life on last week, by eating a plumb, in which there was a wasp.

THE DRAMA.

The attractions at our Theatre continue as varied as they are rich in all that can contribute to the gratification of the admirers of dramatic talent. Mrs. Ternan and her lovely daughters retain that hold on the public regard which their unequalled talents so richly merit. On Wednesday night, in the "Somnambulist," her performance was inimitable. On Thursday night the Drama of "The Will for the Deed" was performed, in which Mrs. Ternan, as Augusta Clarendon, fully entered into the spirit of the scene, and, with her accustomed ability, imparted to the character both richness of portraiture and dramatic effect. Mr. Stuart, as Miles Roundhead, acted capitally, as did also the remainder of the *corps dramatique* engaged in this piece. In "The Admiral's Pet," that interesting child, Miss F. Ternan, personated six different characters, and went through each *role* with admirable spirit. In "The Climbing Boy," Miss M. Ternan really surprised us. Mr. Mills enacted Jack Ragg to perfection; and Mrs. Mills, as Rosalie, and Miss Mills, as Luey, contributed much to the pleasures of the entertainment.

To Mr. Mills, as manager, much of the gratification attendant on the performances are due. In Wexford this has been duly appreciated, and we accordingly find in the *Wexford Independent* of Wednesday last a just tribute paid to his excellent management while in Wexford. We cheerfully subscribe to our contemporary's statement, for a more able and discriminating manager we have seldom seen.

On Monday night, Mrs Ternan and her daughters takes their benefit, and truly do we hope that this interesting and highly gifted family will receive the support their talents so highly deserve.

CAUTION TO MARINERS.—SUNKEN WRECK AT HOLYHEAD.

The wreck of the Ocean Monarch lies in the track of vessels rounding Holyhead, with the heel of the bowsprit at times visible above water, the head being firmly held down by some of the vessel's gear.

RETURN OF THE FLEET.

On Saturday Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., returned into Cove with the Channel Fleet, after a cruise to the westward. The ships which came in on Saturday were the St. Vincent, 120, Captain S.C. Dacres, bearing the flag of the Rear-Admiral; Prince Regent, 92, Captain W. F. Martin; Bellerophon, 78, Captain Robert L. Baynes; Blenheim, 56, Captain H. D. Chads; Tweed, 18, Commander Lord F. Russell; Helena, 16, Commander George W. Smith; Andromache, 26, Master Commander T. Johnson; Andromeda, 44, Master Commander Richard Thompson; Stromboli, steam-sloop, Com. Lord A. W. Beauclerk; Regnard steam-vessel, Com. Peter Chacroft; the Frclic, 16, Com. Nicholas Vansittart, and Pilot, 12, Com. Edward M. Lyons; Dragon steam-frigate, Capt. W. H. Hall; Lucifer steamsr; Avon steamer, Lieutenant Com. J. B. Cater; Trident steam gun vessel, Lieutenant Com. R. H. Risk; Hermes steam-sloop; Amphion, 34, Captain W. J. Williams.—(Cork Con.)

DEPARTURE OF THE COURT FOR SCOTLAND.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Royal, in an open carriage and four, at twenty minutes past three o'clock in the afternoon, for Woolwich, to embark for Scotland.

At a quarter past four o'clock the report of a gun on the heights (Woolwich-common) announced the approach of the royal *cortege*. Before the salute had ended the British ensign was hauled down at the flag-staff and the royal standard immediately substituted. Her Majesty was attired in a black visite, and wore a light bonnet, trimmed with crimson velvet, and a black lace veil. Prince Albert was plainly attired in a light drab coat and black hat. Her Majesty and the Prince immediately descended from the carriage and entered the state barge, which was steered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.—The barge was pushed off faom the stairs amidst the cheers of the assembled multitude. Hey Majesty first ascended the ladder of the royal yacht, and Prince Albert waited till the royal children, whom he lifted from the barge, were safe on board—Her Majesty, after walking about the after deck for a few moments, sat down on the quarter deck, and did not move till the vessel was nearly under weigh.

A delay of nearly half an hour took place, owing to the time occupied in shipping the luggage, during which the royal yacht was surrounded by a crowd of small boats, whose living cargoes occasionally raised loud cheers. At length the necessary preparations were complete, and the royal yacht, in charge of Mr. Stuart, the pilot, slipped her moorings and proceeded slowly down the river. The royal yacht would pass Erith a little after half-past five, Gravesend about a quarter-past six, and would reach the Nore Light, near which the fleet will anchor for the night, about half-past seven.

Two Inspectors of the National Board of Education have been dismissed—one for neglect of duties, the other for a deficiency in his accounts.—(Clonmel Chronicle.)

Constable Brown, who has been for some time stationed at the Old Bridge, in this town, has been promoted to the rank of Head-constable and ordered to Waterford.—(Ibid.)

The Earl of Clonmel has arrived from Bishop's Court, and is at present on a visit with J. M. Mulcahy, Esq., at Summerville, near this town.—(Clonmel Chronicle.)

Mr. Burke, the Clerk of the Clogheen Union, has been appointed a vice-guardian of the Ennis Union.

AGRARIAN OUTRAGE.—On Friday evening last, about four o'clock, a gentleman named Scully, while engaged on some land near Thurles, of which he had recently become the tenant, was shot at and wounded by some person unknown. Dr. Bradshaw, of Thurles, was on the spot, and found him to be very seriously wounded; the cause assigned for the commission of this outrage, is, that Mr. Scully had taken some land, from which the former tenants had been dispossessed.—(Ibid.)

THE SWINE TRADE.—A remarkable advance has taken place in the price of young pigs intended for fattening. Bonnives of four or five weeks' growth, are eagerly purchased from 15s to 20s each, according to quality. The average price of neat slips might be set down at 1s per lb. This unusual advance is attributed to a desire to feed pigs on diseased potatoes, now selling so low as 2½d per weight of 21lbs.—(Cork Constitution.)

The Constabulary of Ballincollig, acting on private information, proceeded to the residence of a farmer, named *Sullivan*, in that locality on Saturday, and on entering the cattle stall, discovered a good gun, loaded, and a barrel of gunpowder. This seizure places *Sullivan* in a perilous position.—(Ibid.)

Mr. Alexander Deane, contractor under the Great Southern and Western line of railway, has commenced the foundation for the Cork terminus on Penrose's-quay.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Paris, Monday, 6.30 p.m.

Considerable agitation has prevailed to-day in the Government, in consequence of a proceeding on the part of the National Guard yesterday, which, it is now understood, was intended as a protestation, by a large majority of that body, against the head of the Government. Although the National Guard was invited to attend the review in great force, it was found that not more than 300 men mustered for each battalion, and in one battalion the number was under 250. This rebuke, proceeding from such a body, has been keenly felt, and has given serious uneasiness to the head of the Government. It is generally understood that several causes of dissatisfaction have led to this species of negative demonstration; the first and principal is the offensive expressions used by General Cavaignac against the ligitimist party, and particularly against some legions of the National Guard, which he affirmed were conspiring against the Government.

General Cavaignac seized an opportunity in the Assembly to-day, to explain himself as to the expressions he used in reference to the alleged legitimist plots. He said that his words did not apply to any member of the Assembly; he had alluded to the fact that legitimist opinions had been openly put forward in certain journals (referring in particular to the *Gazette de France*), and that it had been declared that "France never could be happy until the Monarchy was above and the Republic below;" it was against such opinions that he had spoken.

M. Charamaule presented the report of the Committee of Legislation on the press. This report pronounces against the arbitrary power given to the chief of the executive to suppress or suspend the journals—a measure which, it says, should only be adopted by the decision of the regular tribunals.

Paris, Tuesday, 11 a.m.

La Presse, of this morning, regardless of the sword of General Cavaignac suspended over it, has resumed its fierce invectives, and seems determined to provoke suppression. The *Constitutionnel* has also resumed its usual tone, and gives its leaders as before.

The new journal, the *Peuple*, just brought out by M. Proudhon, was seized yesterday at all the news-venders. A body of police went along the boulevards to the Palais Royal, everywhere, in fact, where newspapers are sold, and took possession of every number. At the same time they seized on the *Bouche d' Acier*, which has replaced the *Bouche de Fer*, the successor of the *Lampion*.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.

Charles Albert has issued a proclamation to his army, in which he says—

"My Government is taking all necessary measures for the re-commencement of the war. Soldiers, you have yet to prove that a reverse of fortune cannot depress you. You have to show to the country that she has not reckoned in vain on your fidelity and courage. The memory of your past glory will be a stimulant for your new companions. In following your example they will render themselves worthy of you. Thus, as soon as the armistice shall have expired, we will either have obtained conditions compatible with the rights of the nation, or, honour calling on us, we will return to the contest with fresh enthusiasm for Italian independence, the object of all our desires."

TUSCANY.

Accounts have been received from Leghorn to the 29th ultimo. The city was in a state of anarchy.

LOMBARDY.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 28th ult. publishes a proclamation, issued by Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg, the military Governor of the city. The Prince commands that all natives of Lombardy residing in Milan, except those born there, shall, within eight days, procure a certificate of their birth from the district to which they belong. The masters of furnished hotels are called on to make a return to the authorities of all persons residing in their houses.

The *Opinione* of Turin contains a letter, which states that on the 24th ultimo three Neapolitan steamers having bombarded Messina, the forts of that town had sunk one of them, and forced the others to withdraw.

ROME.

On the 24th ultimo the Minister of War declared in the Chamber of Deputies that the safety of the country depended upon a universal rising of the population of Italy. There was nothing to hope from negociations.

The *Cork Reporter* of Tuesday contains a letter from Rome, dated "Rome, 22nd August, 1848," of which the following is an extract:—

"I am disheartened and disgusted with the cowardly and dastardly feeling which actuates the enemies of Pio Nono, who, though professing to be attached to him, are ready to second any individual or party who would be bold enough to make an attempt to drive him from his throne. But in Rome, parties will never fight. In Rome there is not the courage to fight—there is only the villainy to assassinate. That is the way in which political adversaries are silenced. By that system, every man of independent and generous spirit may be got rid of. You are aware that, for a long time there exists a most hateful feeling against the clergy in general. They now participate in the accusations made against the Jesuits, viz.;—that they are opposed to the progress of liberty—of reform—that they, in fine, are the cause of every mishap that frustrates the designs, or disappoints the expectations of the ultras. The clergy have been most infamously insulted in the streets, and assaulted. The Rev. Mr. Hearn, of Manchester, was near falling a victim to the exasperation which prevails against his order. About a fortnight since, he was returning homewards between eight and nine o'clock in the evening. On reaching the Corso, a ruffian stepped forward from a group, spat in his face, and the moment afterwards approaching him, made a thurst at his throat with a stilletto; Mr. Hearn turned off the blow, but received a deep wound in his right arm. His assailant made a second thrust, which was again received in the right arm. The ruffian made a third blow, which missed, and he immediately fled, but was soon arrested. Private assassinations are fearfully numerous—in fact, no one is sure that an attempt may not be made on his life for some reason or other. The generality of persons do not venture out without pistols. I have had sad experience of what a lamentaqle state of things arises from the absence of a strong, and efficient and respected executive power. In Rome, for months back, there has been no authority to command—no power to enforce the laws—and if greater disorders have not taken place, it is to be attributed to a cowardly fear of an armed collision, rather than to a proper administration of the Executive."

GERMANY.

PRUSSIA.

The cholera continues to spread in various parts of Prussia. In Magdeburg eleven new cases occurred on the 30th ult. In Stettin numerous persons have fallen victims to the disease, which is on the increase in Berlin, and which, it is reported, has broken out in Cologne. In St. Petersburg it is on the decrease, but it has made its appearance in the Kingdom of Poland. On the 24th there were 54 new cases in Riga, making altogether 6,256, of which 2,007 terminated fatally. The epidemic has broken out in Siberia, which on former occasions was free from the scourge.

HUNGARY.

Several encounters have taken place between the Hungarians and Croatians, in all of which the Hungarians have been defeated. The Croatians have crossed the Thiers.

FRANKFORT.

In the sitting of the German Parliament, on the 1st instant, a vote of censure on the Minister for Foreign Affairs was moved by Werner. Werner's motion was—"The National Assembly shall declare that in respect of the Limburg affair, the Minister for Foreign Affairs has not shown that zeal and industry that he ought to have done." After a stormy debate, Stedtmann's motion was carried, viz., "In consideration that the Minister for Foreign Affairs has sufficiently explained the delay that has occurred in the diplomatic negociations with Holland in respect of Limburg, the National Assembly shall pass to the order of the day."

DENMARK.

The ratifications of the armistice between Denmark and Prussia were exchanged at Lubeck on the 1st instant.

The *Berliner Nachrichten* states that Prussia is to indemnify Denmark for requisitions in Jutland.

The Danish prisoners at Altona were set at liberty on the 1st, and the Federal troops were leaving the duchies.

MOLDAVIA AND WALLACHIA.

Suliman Pacha has officially declared that the Porte recognises the new government of Wallachia.

PORTUGAL.

Southampton, Tuesday.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam ship Madrid, arrived here at half-past 11 o'clock from the Peninsula. Her dates of sailing were Gibraltar, 25th; Cadiz, 26th; Lisbon, 29th; Vigo, 31st.

The Madrid brought 26 passengers, amongst whom were the Hon. Mr. West, British Legation, Lisbon. The freight brought by the Madrid comprised 56 packages of specie, and a full miscellaneous cargo.

We learn that at Malta the beautiful stores belonging to the Queen had been burned to the ground on the 28th of August. The damage is estimated at £3,000.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Euxine, arrived in the dock at 11 o'clock this morning. She left Constantinople on the 19th. She brought 38 packages of specie, of the value of £178,000.

THE LATE CAMP AT TURTULLA.

The *Limerick Chronicle* of Wednesday says:

"Major General M'Donald's address to the troops on striking their tents in the county Tipperary, will be read with interest. It gives the lie direct that any portion of the immortal British Army would be guilty of deserting their Queen or her banners.

"The following is a true copy of the general order issued to the troops on the breaking up of the encampment at Turtulla-park, county of Tipperary:—

"'Thurles, Sept. 3, 1848.

"'Major General M'Donald, having been directed to hold the troops under his command in readiness to break up his encampment and to be placed in quarters, takes this opportunity of returning his very warmest thanks to the officers commanding the regiments and detachments of which the moveable column has been composed, and requests they will have the goodness to convey the same to those under their command.—He has not failed to bring to the notice of his superiors, nor is he himself likely to forget, the absence of crime, and the admirable discipline which has been maintained—the zeal and cheerful alacrity with which every order had been executed through a continued series of wet and inclement weather. Although the Major General rejoices that on the present occasion the services of the troops were not required in actual collision, still their readiness and loyalty were very manifest, and he could not wish for better men or officers should be called upon to meet the enemies of his Queen and country.

(Signed)

"'K. M'KENZIE

Major of Brigade.

"'Camp, Thurles.'

"Major General M'Donald, his Aides-de-Camp, Col. Pennefather, and Capt. M'Kenzie, left Thurles this day for Kilkenny.

"Yesterday evening the 74th Highlanders arrived in Dublin in excellent health and spirits, from several weeks' sojourn in wind and rain at camp.

"Three companies 85th, under Major Blackburn, marched on Monday *via* Cashel and Clonmel for Waterford; three companies yesterday under the Hon. Capt Thurlow. Head quarters under Lieut. Col. Taylor, with band and bugles, will arrive on Saturday.

"The head quarters of the 85th, or King's Light Infantry, marched on Monday, 4th inst., for Waterford. This crack corps is much regretted in Dublin.

"Thus will be dispersed the memorable encampment at Turtulla-park."

Mr. A. Couch, clerk in Devonport Dockyard, has been appointed store receiver at Deptford, with a salary of £300 per annum, in the room of Mr. Willcox.

A reduction of £8,000 is to be made in the wages of the shipwright department at Woolwich this year, and £20,000 in wages, &c., for the factory establishment.

ARRIVAL OF CONVICTS AT KINGSTOWN.—On Tuesday morning the *Birkenhead*, war steamer, arrived in Kingstown harbour from Cork with 179 convicts on board. The prisoners were guarded by a body of constabulary, and on the arrival of the steamer in the harbour, the convicts were put on board the *Pestongee Bomanjee* transport ship, which lies at anchor off the east pier. The vessel will sail in a few days for New South Wales.

The fair of Ennis on Monday was crowded with sheep and black cattle, but few buyers attended, and consequently little business was transacted. Fat stock was the only description of cattle for which there was any demand, and they brought good prices.

POISONING IN ENGLAND.—In a district in the county of Essex, comprising four villages of Bradfield, Ramsay, Dovercourt, and Tendring, the existence of a terrible system of secret poisoning has been discovered, and yet more crime is suspected—women poisoning their husbands and children to enjoy the burial fund!

A terrific fire broke out at Constantinople on the 16th August, which destroyed property to the amount of £2,500,000. Splendid palaces, mosques baths, warehouses, shops, and houses, mingled in one general ruin.

John Purcell and William Galvin, guards of the Kerry coaches, who were robbed of the mail bags with their contents by the insurgents near Abbeyfeale, and placed under suspension, have, upon a report of the circumstances by Mr. Usher, Inspector of mails, been restored to their situations by order of the Postmaster-General, and ordered their back pay.

While six poor fishermen from the villages of Spain and Ballylinch, were endeavouring in a gale of wind to get their boat and fishing gear (worth about £40) into a place of safety, the boat capsized and they were all drowned, with the loss of their little property which, if saved, might still be a means of supoprt to their now destitute families.—(Cork Constitution.)

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—LIMERICK, SUNDAY EVENING.—A fire broke out last night in Blackwater Mills, near this city, the property of Mr. Bannatyne (who only a few years since paid a large sum for the concerns,) and destroyed the whole mill. The concerns and stock are fortunately insured. It is not five years since another of the mills was burned down.

THE FISHERY.—The herring fishery commenced in the early part of this week. Some of the boats succeeded in taking from five to seven hundred each, while others were altogether unrewarded. The hardy fishermen of the Claddagh put again to sea on Thursday, but were by no means fortunate.—(Galway Mercury.)

Mr. F. T. Gabbett, who was arrested at Ballycanew, on suspicion of being concerned in treasonable practices, is no relative whatever of Mr. Smith O'Brien.

The selection of a Western Packet site by government, we understand upon authority, will not be delayed another year, and Lord Lansdowne, one of the Cabinet Ministers, has assured us, by letter, that the claim of Limerick shall not be overlooked.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

Lords Massareene, O'Neill, and Rossmore, the Earl of Castlereagh, J. Fetherstone H.; the Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees, Sir R. Morrison, Isaac Butt, Esq., Q.C.; James G. Bagot, M. Burke, W. H. Burton, W. Johnson, B. Chapman, A. Beauclerk, and W. Atkin, Esqrs., have subscribed to the circular of Lord Lord W. Fitzgerald for a periodical parliament in Dublin.

The government, it is said, are a good deal alarmed at Lord George Bentinck's projected visit to Ireland, and they have set afloat a rumour that the Protectionist chief does not mean, and never meant to pass any portion of the recess among the Irish people. This statement was made at the Reform Club to-day by a ministerial flunkey; but I adhere to my original announcement, and I do so on the authority and by the advice of a gentleman to whom Lord George Bentinck himself communicated his intention on Tuesday last, on the occasion of an interview at Harcourt House, Cavendish-square, the seat of the Duke of Portland. I have reason to believe that before many days of the next session of parliament shall have elapsed, a co-operation between the Bentickites and a large section of the Irish members, will have been cemented, very little expected just now, but materially calculated to shake the Whig administration to its base, unless they make some great legislative effort for the benefit of Ireland.—(Freeman Correspondent.)

The standard measure of the Constabulary is now reduced to 5 feet 7 inches.

The weather is most favourable for saving the harvest, and the crops have not suffered so much injury by the late rains as had been represented.—(Nenagh Guardian.)

Colonel Conolly, M.P., is recovering from his late severe illness.

Mr. Bass, the celebrated brewer of pale ale, is elected M.P. for Derby.

The five troops of Horse Artillery in England have been ordered an increase of 5 men and 22 horses per troop, to make each troop up to four guns. This will make an increase of 25 men and 110 horses.

The committee of the society for the promotion of annual sittings of the imperial parliament in Ireland held a meeting at 124, Abbey-street, on Monday, Lord William Fitzgerald in the chair, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"That in order to remove a misapprehension which appears to exist as to the object contemplated by this society, we feel it necessary to declare that it is not a desire to procure a triennial meeting of the imperial parliament in Dublin for general purposes; but that the object is to procure an arrangement by which the imperial parliament shall hold its sittings in Dublin during such convenient portions of each year as may be sufficient for the transaction of business, more particularly relating to Irish affairs."

Mr. William Pennington, of Cork, was arrested on Thursday morning, under a warrant, for having aided Mr. M'Manus in his endeavours to escape.

REFUSING INTERMENT.—On Saturday a communication was received at Lloyd's stating that one of the crew of the Helen, Captain Easter, having died from cholera, on Southwold, Kent, the master took the body ashoro for interment; the authorities, however, ascertaining that the man had died of cholera, positively refused to allow the body to be buried, and the crew consigned their deceased shipmate to the deep.

Mr. Corbett, grocer of Mallow, has been appointed Post Master of Tallow, vice late post master, Mr. Justice.

Col. Tait, R.E., has been relieved at Pembroke by Captain Nelson, in charge of the fortifications constructing in that quarter.

Mr. Donat O'Callaghan, son of the late Patrick O'Callaghan, Esq., of this city, was on Monday seized with cramps, and died quite suddenly.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

The house of a farmer named Kennedy, near Bruree, was attacked by an armed party on Thursday night, who severely beat the unfortunate man, so that his recovery is doubtful.—(Ibid.)

The trustees of Maynooth have invited Lord John Russell to visit the College, and see the improvements made under the increased parliamentary grant.

It is our painful duty to state, that two young men, named John Devereux and Joseph Williams were drowned in our river on Monday, under the following circumstances:—It appears that they went out in a small float, about 12 o'clock on the day in question; and were amusing themselves rowing about the river on the north side of the bridge; when the float was observed to upset, precipitating the two youths into the water. Devereux, who was an expert swimmer easily made the slimes but, observing the other young lad sink, he swam to his rescue. After he had reached him, both were seen to go down together, as if young Williams had caught hold of Devereux, and prevented him swimming. One of the oars of the float was subsequently laid hold of by Devereaux, but after a few minutes, they unhappily sank to rise no more.—(Wexford Independent.)

The late Dr. Watt, R.N., medical inspector, Malta, died worth £12,000.

The Admiralty have published an order regulating the rating to be given to pensioners on their re-entering for service, which is to be no higher than that of able seamen.

LOUIS BLANC IN EXILE.—M. Louis Blanc has addressed the following note to the editor of the *Times*:—Several persons in England agreeing in opinion with M. Louis Blanc, appear disposed to offer him some public expression of their sympathy, M. Louis Blanc begs to offer them his most sincere thanks; but at the same time he thinks it right to state that he wishes to avoid anything in any way likely to give offence to the English government. In calm study, and quiet retirement, M. Louis Blanc has resolved to wait till brighter days dawn on his country, and he would be deeply grieved if his forced appeal to the hospitality of England became the cause of even temporary agitation."

There are three postmasteaships at present vacant in the county Cork.

The Post Office authorities are busily engaged throughout the different post offices in this country in looking after letters arriving from the United States, supposed to contain remittances or bills of exchange in aid of the Irish rebellion.

The Desmond club rooms in which the Great Southern Confederate Council held its meetings during the past ten months, have been deserted by the warriors, and are now in the occupation of a dealer in cast clothing, and the walls which were wont to glitter with Rebel pikes and Confederate rifles, and from which flaunted the Tricolor, are now to be hung round with unfashionable toggery. "To what vile uses may we be brought at last!"—(Cork Constitution.)

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Saturday Evening.

The discussion on the constitution of the French National Assembly was resumed on Monday, and again adjourned. Four days in the week are appointed for the debate, and as there are already 22 amendents to be proposed, it is calculated that the constitution will not have been agreed to before the second week of October.

Military preparations for war with Austria are still being made, but there is not the slightest belief entertained that hostilities will take place.—In consequence of some menacing articles which have lately appeared in the *National*, supposed to be under the influence of the Minister of Foreign affairs, several members of the National Assembly waited upon General Cavaignac to ascertain his real opinion upon the subject. The General, in reply, candidly declared that that the sentiments of the *National* were not warranted by anything said by the member of the Government; on the contrary, he and his colleagues were most desirous of peace, and he hoped the present dispute between Austria and the Italian states would be pacifically arranged.

There is nothing in the news from Italy to-day of public interest.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

Wednesday Lord and Lady John Russell, accompanied by Mr. Corry Connellan, drove from the Viceregal Lodge in one of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's private carriages to the Royal Irish Academy, in Grafton-street. The distinguished party were received by the Rev. Dr. Todd, T.C.D., Dr. Petrie, Mr. Ball, and several members of the Royal Irish Academy, and conducted to the Museum, in which they remained for nearly an hour minutely inspecting the various relics of antiquity with which the museum abounds. The noble lord next proceeded to the Library, in which Sir William Betham and Mr. Isaac Weld had the honour of being introduced upon the occasion of their invitation, on the part of the Royal Dublin Society, to his lordship, requesting he would honour that institution with a visit, which the noble lord courteously declined, saying he could not afford time to do himself the pleasure so kindly intended him.

The distinguished party then left the Academy, and drove to Trinity College, where the noble lord was received by the Vice Provost and a numerous group of the Fellows and Scholars, in full academic costume, and conducted by them to the Library—Lady Russell remaining in the carriage; and after spending a short time there, his lordship returned to the carriage, and having accompanied Lady Russell to an establishment in Grafton-street, where her ladyship made some purchases of Irish manufacture, the party drove off to the Viceregal Lodge.

While Lord and Lady Lord John Russell were in the Royal Irish Academy, a great crowd of persons collected in Grafton-street, in the neighbourhood of the Academy, and on his lordship getting into the carriage a great rush was made to get a sight of him and his lady, who on driving off, were saluted respectfully by those in the immediate vicinity of the carriage.

Alexandria, August 21.—The mortality from cholera has considerably diminished both here and at Cairo, though the number of deaths reported daily still continue considerable. This is attributable to the fevers which generally prevail in the autumn months.

The total reported deaths (besides those beyond the limit, or not signified to the Board of Health) at Cairo, since the first appearance of cholera on the 16th of July, are	6,641
At Alexandria (since 26th July)	4,032
At Tanta (between 12th and 20th July) about	1,800
In the interior, the mortality among the villages is computed approximately at	7,000
Making a total to this date of	19,473

Arrest in Monkstown.—On Monday, Constable Bane, of the Passage station, arrested a gentlemanly looking person who has been for a short time residing at the Hotel in Monkstown. The Constable suspecting that he was one of those gentlemen who are at present in the *Hue-and-Cry* arrested him on suspicion, and on inquiry ascertained that his name was Keane, and that he was from the neighborhood of Kilrush.—He stated that he was a fortnight from home, but Mrs. Keane, who arrived from Limerick on Monday evening, stated that he was a month away.—Mr. Keane has been detained in custody, until some information can be obtained from Kilrush respecting him.—(Cork Reporter.)

Rumoured Organic Changes in the Church.—The *London Guardian* gives an extract from the *Monmouthshire Beacon*, in which it is averred that the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord J. Russell have been for some time in constant communication upon a scheme, having for its object to abrogate the positive obligation under which the clergy are to read the Athanasian Creed, and certain portions in the marriage, baptismal, and burial services.—(Morning Advertiser.)

Mr. John O'Connell has issued a long address to the Repealers, the *object* of which is to raise funds for retaining Conciliation Hall, as the head-quarters of a future agitation. If sufficient funds are not forthcoming, the building is to be sold to pay off debts, and the residue, if any, is to be "safely invested" amongst the chosen members of the committee. This is Mr. John O'Connell's present plan for raising the wind, and for keeping up the old staff of cormorants who have been so long feeding on the vitals of the country.

A Patriot.—A man of the name of *Boyd* was prosecuted and convicted of assault on an aged woman at the Police-office yesterday. He was fined by the Bench 10s, or in default of payment a fortnight's imprisonment. After sentence an application was made by a solicitor that he should be committed to jail, as he stood charged with drilling aud training to arms, and his bails, who attended, having reason to believe he was about leaving the country, desired to save themselves by handing him over to the authorities. Poor Boyd appeared to think he was cruelly deserted by his confederates, and declared that there never was an Irishman but two could be got to turn him on a spit.—(Cork Constitution.)

A young man named Michael Nolan, who came over from New Orleans during the late panic, to see his friends and relatives in Ireland, was arrested in Thurles, and has been kept a close prisoner in the Bridewell of that town since the 4th inst. The charge on which, it is said, he was arrested is, for buying arms and distributing them and monies amongst the disaffected in the Birr and Roscrea districts. His friends in America know nothing of his arrest, or of his whereabouts. They may imagine that he is dead, as he is not allowed to write to them. He is said to be a stout athletic young fellow, and in the enjoyment of good health just now.—(Tip. Vindicator.)

On Monday the Nenagh Sept. fair took place and was thinly supplied with stock and badly attended by purchasers, which may be attributed to the farmers being busily engaged in saving and cutting the harvest, and two fairs having been held on the same day in other parts of the country and at Templemore, where, it appears, there was a crowded fair, and brisk purchasing, owing in a great degree, to its contiguity with the railway and the facility afforded thereby for transmitting cattle. The fair was rather dull and very few changed owners. The following were the average prices of the day:—Yearlings £2 10s to £3 10s each; two years old £4 10s to £7; 3 years old £6 to £8; wedders £1 15s to £2; Lambs 15s to 23s; beef per cwt., £1 15s to £2 2s; bonnives 18s to £1 4s; per couple; store pigs £3 10 to £3 10s per cwt.—(Guardian.)

Waterford and Limerick Railway.

WHEREAS the several Shares in the WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY COMPANY hereinafter particularly mentioned, have been declared forfeited by the Directors of the said company, for non-payment of Calls, and which declaration has been duly confirmed at a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company, pursuant to the provisions of "The Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," viz.:—

410 to 419, 495 to 549, 813 to 822, 992 1,048 to 1,102, 1,224 to 1,298, 1,681 to 1,690. 1,708 to 1,717, 2,254 to 2,273, 2,401 to 2,420, 2,898 to 3,152, 3,186 to 3,200, 3,364 to 3,393, 3,468 to 3,487, 3,582 to 3,631, 3,682 to 3,731, 3,777 to 3,781, 3,797 to 3,801, 3,842 to 3,845, 3,876 to 3,880, 4,175 to 4,189, 4,210 to 4,214, 4,451 to 4,470, 4,571 to 4,590, 4,844 to 4,853, 4,866 to 4,878, 5,012 to 5,121, 5,278 to 5,287, 5,293 to 5,297, 5,338 to 5,357, 5,568 to 5,570, 5,628 to 5,642, 6,348 to 9,357, 6,408 to 6,417, 6,563 to 6,567, 6,628 to 6,772, 7,258 to 7,262, 7,373 to 7,422, 7,453, to 7,557, 7,718 to 7,747, 8,568 to 8,587, 8,678 to 8,687, 8,892 to 8,991, 9,204 to 9,213, 9,699 to 9,718, 9,789 to 9,793, 9,849 to 9,858, 9,994 to 10,008, 10,104 to 10,143, 10,277 to 10,291, 10,551 to 10,555, 10,591 to 10,600, 10,707 to 10,726, 10,882 to 10,911, 11,228 to 11,247, 11,352 to 11,371, 11,429 to 11,458, 11,616 to 11,620, 11,948 to 11,977, 12,070 to 12,079, 12,085 to 12,184, 12,546 to 12,549, 12,560 to 12,579, 12,708 to 12,712, 12,926 to 12,955, 13,117 to 13,126, 13,191, 13,292 to 13,296, 13,408 to 13,409, 13,567 to 13,571, 13,582 to 13,591, 13,647 to 13,656, 13,752 to 13,756, 13,815 to 13,819, 13,840 to 13,834, 13,993 to 13,997, 14,004 to 14,007, all inclusive.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of "The Waterford and Limerick Railway Amendment Act, 1847," that in case the arrears of Calls and Interest due on said Shares respectively, shall not be paid within the space of one calendar Month from the publication of this Notice; the said shares upon which said arrears of Calls and interest shall remain unpaid, will become merged in the said Company, and shall, pursuant to the provisions of the said "Waterford and Limerick Railway Amendment Act, 1847," absolutely merge in the said undertaking.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1848.

W. S. SAUNDERS,
Secretary.

To all persons concerned.

In Chancery.

26th July, 1848.

Thomas Staniforth, John Staniforth, and Hugh Staniforth. Plaintiffs.
Richard Lawler, of Castleroe, Castledermot, in the County of Kildare, Sickle Manufacturer; Defendant.

HIS HONOR the MASTER of the ROLLS, has this day been pleased to order that a perpetual Injunction do issue against the Defendant, Richard Lawler, his Agents, Workmen, and Servants, to restrain him and them from marking any Sickles of the Manufacture of him the said Defendant, or of any other person whatsoever, with the Marks "T. S." impressed upon them, or with any other mark resembling or intended to resemble the Marks used by Plaintiffs, and from selling or exposing to sale any Sickles so marked or labelled, save and except his the said Richard Lawler's present Stock of Sickles, amounting to 250 dozen, which he, the said Richard Lawler, is to dispose of in two months from the 24th day of July, 1848.

The firm of Thomas Staniforth, of Sheffield, having suffered considerable injury from the unauthorised use of their Trade-mark upon Reaping-hooks of an inferior character and not of their manufacture, think it right to call attention to the foregoing Order of the Court of Chancery, to which Court they have been compelled to resort in defence of their just rights. "T. S." would beg leave also to inform their Friends and the Public that they continue to Manufacture Reaping-hooks and all other Articles in their line at their Establishment at Hackenthorpe, near Sheffield; and that all their Goods having on them the Mark or Device "T. S." will be engaged of that genuine and first-rate quality which has gained for their House a celebrity of upwards of 100 years standing.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

6th—Victory, (s.), Stacey, Bristol, m. g.—New World, Crowell, Norfolk, Indian corn—Daniel Morris, Parey, Lynn, wheat—Ewen, Porter, Antwerp, do.—William Penn, (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, m. g.—Jason, Jenkins, Trieste, Indian corn.

7th—Harmony, Chaddock, Glasgow, g.c.

SAILED.

6th—Queen Adelaide, Hallett, Cardiff, oats—Adelaide, Foley, Newport, timber—Rose, Duggan, Cardiff, ballast—Dove, Fitzgerald, Llanelly, timber, Jane, Francis, Cox, Bar of Lough, coals.

7th—Rambler, Anthony, Cardiff, ballast, Ranger, Gony, Liverpool, flour

8th—William Penn, (s.) Clarke, Liverpool g.c.

Wind—W. S. W. to. S. W.

Waterford Exports.—Queen Adelaide, Hallett, Cardiff, 800 cwt. flour, 250 brls. oats; Sir John Newport, Nicholls, London, 3500 frks' butter, 896 fls. bacon, 110 kegs, 9 hhds. lard, 8 kldkns., 8 frks. porter, 82 brls. oats, 13 qrs. peas, 3 sacks seed, 11 bags feathers, 8 packs, 3 crates hair; Ranger, Gorey, Liverpool, 1428 cwt. flour; Union, Ace, Newport, 300 brls. oats.

Entered since our last—Per the Wm. Penn, from Liverpool, 456 sacks Indian corn, 300 sacks wheat; Pauline, Bayonne, 500 qrs. Indian corn; Corvo, New York, 900 qrs. Indian corn; Confidence, Liverpool, 170 tons Indian corn.

The Vegetarian Society.—There is a society in existence under this title, the members of which abstain from eating meat and drinking intoxicating beverages. The annual meeting was celebrated a short time since by a public dinner at Manchester, and 232 persons (many of whom had been abstainers from animal food for periods varying from twenty to forty years) sat down—Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P., was in the chair.—The following is an account of the courses served up:—First course: Large savoury omelet, vegetables, rice fritters, vegetables, beet root; onion and sage fritters, vegetable savoury pie; mushroom pie, vegetables, bread and parsley fritters; beet root, vegetables, force-meat fritters, vegetables, large maccaroni omelet; water the only beverage. Second course: Plumpudding, moulded rice, almonds and raisins, cheesecakes, figs; custards, grapes, flummery; spongecakes, flummery, gooseberries, creams, nuts, cheesecakes, red and white currants, moulded sago, fruit tarts; water the only beverage.

This day Margaret Loghlen, a poor women, was attacked upon the road near Cratloe by a furious cow, which ripped her open with the horns, across the abdomen, so that the Intestines protruded. Providentially a women convenient to the scene skilfully sewed up the wound, or the wretched victim would have expired on the spot, and the sufferer was brought into Barrington's hospital, where she is likely to recover.—(Limerick Chron.

Report of the Cholera at Paris.—A Paris letter of Monday says:—"It is reported to-day, and I believe truly, that there are three cases of Asiatic cholera at the Hotel Dieu, but under circumstances which fully warrant a belief hat they are of an isolated character."

SIX DAYS SALE.

74, QUAY.

OWING to the crowded state of the Warehouse all the Week, the Trustees found it impossible to serve all who favoured them with a Call. They have now obtained permission to keep the Premises for one Week longer.

The greatest sacrifice will be made to clear out by next Saturday, when the House must be given up.

MONEY.

£6,000 and £2,000.

THE above Sums will be Lent out on Mortgages (separately) on Fee Simple Property, situate in the County of Kilkenny, or Waterford. None but first-rate Security can be accepted, and Principals alone will be treated with on communicating the nature of Security.

Terms may be known on application to "D—— L——," "Trustee," *Office of this Paper.*

Important to the Public.

AUCTION WITHOUT RESERVE

OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Westphalia Hams, Eight Day Clock, Mangle, Hand Carts, 5 Gallon Copper Measure, &c., &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On TUESDAY next, 12th SEPTEMBER,

AT

T. CHAPLIN'S AUCTION MART,

58, MERCHANTS' QUAY,

The property of a Gentleman leaving this City, which has been removed for convenience of Sale,

CONSISTING of Parlour and Drawing Room Chairs; Sofa; Sideboard; Four Piano-Fortes; Dining Tables; Presses; Eliptic and French Bedsteads; Paillass; Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows; Hair Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Chests of Drawers; Dressing Tables; Basin Stand; Commodes; Bedroom Chairs; Carpets; Oil Cloth; Glass, China, Delph; an excellent Mangle; Two Hand Carts; 5 Gallon Copper Measure, with a quantity of Kitchen requisites; also, 100 splendid imported Westphalia Hams, of magnificent taste and flavour, which will be Sold in Lots to suit purchasers.

Terms of Sale—CASH.

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

Sept. 7, 1848.

Theatre Royal, Waterford.

THE LAST WEEK.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

Mrs. Ternan and her Three Daughters.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1848,

A New and Popular Drama, entitled

Don Cæsar de Bazen.

Don Cæsar ....Mr. MILLS.
Maritana....................Mrs. TERNAN.

With other Entertainments, in which her

THREE DAUGHTERS

WILL APPEAR.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

The Wife.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13,

A VARIETY OF ENTERTAINMENTS.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15,

THE LAST NIGHT.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

Mr. and Mrs. Mills.

Tickets to be had at the *Mail* Office, and at the Theatre, where places may be secured.

Boxes....2s 6d Half-price....1s 6d
Pit.......1s 0d Half-price....0s 6d
Gallery....0s 6d No half-price.

Half-price to commence at Half-past Nine.

Waterford Union,

THE VICE GUARDIANS of this Union will, on THURSDAY, the 14th of SEPTEMBER instant, appoint an

ASSISTANT SCHOOLMASTER,

At a Salary of £15 per annum, with rations; also an

ASSISTANT SCHOOLMISTRESS,

At a salary of £10 per annum, and rations. She must perfectly understand the management of an Infant School.

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

September 2, 1848.

Waterford Union.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE VICE-GUARDINS will, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of SEPTEMBER instant, receive Tenders from Competent Persons, to

RAISE THE YARD WALLS OF THE WORKHOUSE,

According to Plans and Specifications, to be seen at my office.

The Vice Guardians will receive tenders for the supply of

COFFINS,

To be made Three different sizes, on the above named day.

Also, Tenders for SHOES, Three Sizes.

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

2nd September, 1848.

Waterford Union.

THE Vice-Guardians of the above Union wish to obtain the services of Two Persons competent to revise certain portions of the Union Valuation. One for the City of Waterford, and One for the Rural Electoral Divisions.

The Revisions to be completed within Three Months from the date of appointment.

The Officers appointed will be required to furnish the Vice-Guardians with the Revised Books according as they are perfected.

Applications by letter (stating amount of remuneration expected) to be delivered to me, on or before THURSDAY, the 14th Instant.

The usual Security will be required.

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

Board-Room, Waterford,
4th Sept., 1848.

On the same day Tenders will be received for the supply of

Skimmed Milk,

for Three Months, at —— per Imperial Gallon.

Mr. Arthur L. Guinness, of Stillorgan, denies having addressed a letter to Lord W. Fitzgerald, for or against holding periodical parliaments in Dublin.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 29th SEPTEMBER INSTANT,

The House and Garden

ON NEWTOWN ROAD,

As at present occupied by the Rev. W. E. Ormsby.

THE HOUSE contains Three Sitting Rooms, and Five Bed-Chambers.

Stable and Coach House on the Premises.

For particulars, apply to Mr. J HARRIS, Newtown.

2d September, 1848.

BACON STORES

AT

CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

TO BE LET, or the INTEREST SOLD, the extensive BACON STORES at BALLYLYNCH, Carrick-on Suir, held under a Lease of Lives Renewable for Ever, at the Yearly Rent of 56 Guineas per Annum, with Three Guineas Renewal Fine on the fall of each Life.

The above Concern is in the best possible order, fit for immediate work, and capable of manufacturing 6 or 800 Hogs Weekly.

Also, the PROVISION STORE on SUMMERHILL, WATERFORD, well adapted for making up Middles and Hams.

Apply on the Premises, or to Mr. MILWARD, Mary Street, Waterford.

Great Auction

Of High-bred Short-horned Cattle, Sheep, Lambs, Draft Horses, Mules, Fillies, Farming Implements, Carriages, &c., &c.

HARVEY PRATT DE MONTMORENCY, Esq..

HAVING determined to give up Farming and leave his Place, has honoured the Subscriber with instructions to Sell unreservedly by Auction,

At Castle Morres,

(Situate midway between Kilkenny and Waterford,)

ALL HIS VALUABLE WELL-BRED

STOCK, HORSES, CROPS, &c.,

Consisting of 12 Three-year-old large fat Heifers, 10 Mountain ditto, 4 Three year old Fat Bullocks, 21 Two-year-old Heifers and Bullocks, 1 very fine 4 Year-old Durham Bull, 2 Two-year-old ditto, 20 superior well-bred Milch Cows, very highly prized; 13 Calves, 94 Breeding Ewes, 16 Two-year-old Fat Wethers, 45 Lambs, and 3 Rams. The entire of the above are in prime condition; 9 very superior Draft Horses, 4 large Mules, 1 Brood Mare and Colt Foal, by "Retriever," 1 Two-year-old Bay Filly, by ditto; 1 Three-year-old Bay Filly by "Welcome"; 1 Chaise, 1 Britska, 1 Gig, 1 Tax Cart, Double and Single Sets of Harness, 12 Acres of excellent Oats, and 2 Acres of prime Wheat, in field stacks, 2 large stacks of Old Oats, 3½ Acres of Potatoes, 6 Acres of Turnips, 30 Acres of well-saved Hay, in cocks; 15 Tons of prime old Hay, together with Ploughs, Carts, and Tackling, Garden and Dairy Utensils, &c., &c.

Terms—CASH.

Purchasers to pay 5 per Cent. Auction Fees.

Sale to commence precisely at Eleven o'Clock with the Black Cattle.

W. J. DOUGLAS,
Auctioneer,
High-street, Kilkenny.

Sept. 4, 1848.

STRICTLY UNRESERVED AUCTION

AT

CASTLE ANNAGHS,

COUNTY KILKENNY,

Of Pure Bred Short Horn Cattle, Weight carrying Hunters, Young Horses, Thorough bred Stallion, Sheep, Vehicles, &c., &c., &c.

JAMES MARSHALL

HAS been highly favoured with positive instructions from Thomas Keogh Carr, Esq., (who is obliged to resign possession of his Farms, they being about to be Sold under the Courts,) to Sell by strictly Unreserved Auction, at CASTLE ANNAGHS, County of Kilkenny, within Ten Miles of Waterford, and One of New Ross,

On THURSDAY, the 21st *Day of September,* the following valuable Property:—

40 Very handsome Young Cows and Heifers.
11 Two-year Old Heifers, in Calf.
18 Choice Yearling Heifers.
32 Promising Calves.
15 One and Two-year Old Bullocks.
1 Two-year Old Bull, "Atlas," by "Woodman," out of "Cranberry."
1 Two-year Old Bull, very highly bred.
2 Very highly bred Yearling Bulls.
2 Bull Calves.

The above justly-celebrated Herd of Cattle, are from Stock imported at great expense from the most eminent Breeders of Short Horns in England, they possess great Milking qualities, with good size, early maturity, and all the other necessary essentials for which this Breed are so universally prized.

Pedigree of each Beast will be given at Sale.

LEICESTER SHEEP.

30 Two year Old Wedders.
70 Two-year Old Ewes.
40 Lambs.
5 Ram Lambs.
6 Rams, One and Two-year Old.

HORSES.

No. 1. Thoro'-bred English Race-Horse, 'Pluto,' 6 years old, got by 'Sheet Anchor,' out of Vesper, by Velocepede.
No. 2. Grey Horse, 'Badger,' a well-known first rate Hunter.
No. 3. Bay Mare, 6 years old, by King William, a trained Hunter, with great speed.
No. 4. Powerfully strong Chestnut Horse, by Welcome, able to carry 15 stone with Hounds.
No. 5. Handsome strong Bay Mare, by Doncaster, 4 off, a magnificent Fencer.
No. 6. Bay Colt, 4 years old, by 'Doncaster,' a trained Hunter, very strong.
No. 7. A superior Hunter for 15 stone, with any Fox-hounds, he is got by Vestris, out of Goblet's dam.
No. 8. Three-year Old Bay Colt, by Doncaster.
No. 9. Do. do. Blacklock.
No. 10. Yearling Colt, by Blacklock.
No. 11. " Filly, by Doncaster.
No. 12. Very promising Colt Foal, by Pluto.
Nos. 13 and 14. Two celebrated Brood Mares, stinted to Pluto—Pedigree at Sale.
No. 15. Very Stout Cob Pony, 6 off, quiet to ride, and very fast in harness.

The Horses can be inspected by a Veterinary Surgeon (if required) any time prior to Sale.

VEHICLES.

Double-bodied Open Phæton.
Fashionable Tax-Cart.
Modern Outside-Car, with Patent Axles, &c., &c., &c.

Terms Cash, or accepted Bills at Three Months, with Stamp and Interest added, for any Sum over £20, The Commission of 5 per Cent. to be paid by the Purchaser in addition to their bidding.

JAMES MARSHALL, Auctioneer,
96, George-street, Limerick,
Who must approve of all Bills intended to be passed prior to Sale.

☞ Mr. Marshall, as usual, will be happy to attend to such Commissions as may be entrusted to him.

TO PURCHASERS OF

Tallow, Hemp, and Tar,

TIMBER, DEALS, &c.

T. S. GRUBB and SON

DAILY expect the arrival of the "*RAPID*," from St. Petersburgh, with—

220 Casks of P.Y.C. TALLOW,
40 Tons of HEMP;

Also, the "*MARGARET JOHN*," from Archangel, with—

1000 Barrels of TAR, and
100 Barrels of PITCH.

They are well supplied with Baltic Timber, Yellow Pine, Deals, &c., &c., which will be disposed of on moderate terms, at their Yards,

FERRY BANK.

August 29, 1848.

HIGHLY IMPROVED AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,

To be Let,

For such Term as may be agreed upon, and Immediate Possession Given,

THE HOUSE AND DEMESNE LANDS

OF

RATHCULLIN,

Comprising about 49 ACRES (Statute Measure) of Prime Upland Ground.

IT is Beautifully Situated on the River Suir (County Kilkenny side,) in the midst of a highly respectable and populous neighbourhood, and is only One Mile and a-Half distant from the City of Waterford.

The HOUSE, which is in thorough repair, is well suited to the circumstances of any family; and comprises a Drawing-roam, Dining-room, Breadfast-room, Boudoir, Study, Six Bed-rooms, Water Closet, Pantry, Kitchen, under-ground Wine and Beer Cellars, Servants Rooms, Store-room, with every other necessary accommodation. The Out Offices include, Stabling for 8 horses, Double Coach House, Harness-room, Cow-house for 10 Cows, Piggery, Car and Cart Houses, &c., &c., all of which are contained in one lock-up Yard immediately in rere. There is an excellent walled-in Garden, well stocked with Fruit Trees.

The extreme beauty of the situation is unequalled in the South of Ireland, commanding by far the most perfect and picturesque view on the entire River Suir. All Vessels for Waterford pass immediately under the lands, on which there is an excellent Pier for landing manure.

Application to be made (by letter) to

FRANCIS WYSE, Esq.,
Rathcullin, Waterford, or
No. 2, Gloucester-street, Dublin.

FAMED THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A CASE OF DROPSY.

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

(Signed) WILLIAM GARDNER.

DISORDER OF THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS.

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

(Signed) J. K. HEYDON.

A DISORDER OF THE CHEST.

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

(Signed) WILLIAM BROWNE.

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

Extract of a Letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

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

Your most obliged and obedient servant,
(Signed) ALDBOROUGH.

A CURE OF ASTHMA AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

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

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

The Markets.

Waterford,—Sept. 8.

In consequence of farmers not being disposed to sell, there was very little grain at market since Tuesday, causing more buyers than otherwise would be found. The trade in most descriptions continues inactive, and our last quotations barely supported. Indian corn continues in the same dull demand, and we note a further reduction of 6d per barrel under last prices. Bakers' flour has experienced a steady demand at previous rates. The value of pigs and butter, are without change. Coarse flour, oatmeal, and Indian meal are quite neglected, and rather lower in prices.

Mill Wheat (raw) new	26s 0d to 27s 6d
Prepared Wheat, old	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Shipping ditto	24s 0d to 25s 3d
Barley, malting	16s 0d to 17s 0d
Do. grinding	14s 0d to 15s 0d
Bere Barley, per barrel (new)	10s 0d to 11s 3d
Oats black (brl. 14 stone)	10s 9d to 11s 6d
Do. White, for mealing, per barrel	11s 3d to 12s 6d
Indian Corn (Galatz) per brl	20s 9d to 21s 0d
American white	20s 6d to 21s 0d
Ditto, yellow	21s 3d to 21s 6d
Ditto damaged	14s 0d to 16s 0d
Indian Meal, per ton	£10 0s 0d to £11 0s 0d
Bran, per barrel	3s 4d to 3s 6d
Rye Meal	11s 0d to 11s 6d
Oatmeal, per ton	£9 10s 0d to £10 0s 0d
Flour, (superfine) per sack	45s 0d to 46s 0d
Do. do new	43s 0d to 44s 6d
Seconds	38s 6d to 40s 0d
Thirds	26s 0d to 27s 0d
Fourths	19s 0d to 23s 6d
Barrelled Flour, of 196lb	25s 0d to 26s 0d
Do. Meal	18s 0d to 18s 6d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	50s 0d to 52s 0d
Scalded ditto	00s 0d to 00s 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	75s 0d to 77s 0d
Bacon	54s 0d to 58s 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
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	20s 0d to 21s 0d
Mutton, per lb	5d to 6d
Beef, per lb	4d to 5d
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 stone	4½d to 7d
Do. (old) per stone	0d to 0d
Eggs, per doz	6d to 0d

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.

	firkins.	Price.
Wednesday	159	75s 0d to 77s 0d
Thursday	174	75s 0d to 77s 0d
Yesterday	47	75s 0d to 77s 0d

Cork Markets.—Sept. 6.

Barrels.		s. d. s. d.	s. d. Currency.
22	White Wheat	18 0 to 25 0	00 0—20 Stone
109	Red Wheat	18 0 to 25 0	25 0—20 do
86	Ditto	25 0 to 27 6	
38	Barley	15 0 to 00 0	00 0—16 do.
—	Ditto	00 0 to 00 0	
51	Bere (new)	13 0 to 13 8	13 6
463	Oats	10 0 to 10 6	10 6—14 do.
657	Do. New	10 6 to 12 6	
0	Pigs	00 0 to 00 0—00 0	per cwt.

Cork Butter—Sept. 6.

cant.		currency	
1st quality	79s	1st quality	70s
2d do	77s	2d do.	68s
3d do.	75s	3d do.	66s
4th do.	70s	4th do	61s
5th do.	66s	5th do.	57s
6th do.	56s	6th do.	47s

Limerick Butter—Sept. 5.

1st quality	78s	5th quality	56s
2d do.	74s	6th do.	00s
3d do.	68s	And 5s 0d over.	
4th do.	62s		

Clonmel—Sept 5.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter..	74 0 to	78 0	Do black	0 0	to 0 0
Oatmeal	11 6 to	12 6	Flour 2ds	38 0	to 39 0
Bac'n pigs	58 0 to	60 0	Househld	44 0	to 00 0
Ren. Lard	00 0 to	00 0	Thirds	38 0	to 00 0
Bran....	3 8 to	0 0	Fourths	30 0	to 00 0
Bere....	60 0 to	00 0	Wool....	0 0	to 0 0
Barley..	00 0 to	15 0	Potatoes	0 5	to 0 6
Wheat..	1 5 to	1 6	Beef....	0 4	to 0 9
Do. red.	1 3 to	1 4½	Mutton	0 5½	to 0 6½
Do. ship.	0 0 to	0 0	Pork....	0 5	to 0 0
Oats....	0 8½ to	0 9	Veal....	0 5	to 0 6

Wexford—Sept. 5.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter..	76 0 to	78 0	3ds....	00 0	to 00 0
Fresh do.	00 0 to	0 0	Oatmeal	00 0	to 13 6
Wheat..	34 0 to	36 0	Potatoes	00 4	to 0 6
Barley...	00 0 to	00 0	Beef....	00 3	to 00 5½
Oats....	13 6 to	14 6	Mutton..	00 4	to 00 6½
Beans....	17 0 to	19 0	Veal....	00 2½	to 0 5½
Flour fine	33 0 to	00 0	Pork....	00 4	to 00 5
2nds ...	30 0 to	00 0	Do. ⅌ cwt	00 0	to 00 0

Dublin Corn Exchange—Sept. 5.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
White wheat	32 0 to	37 0	Oatmeal...	12 6 to	15 0
Millers' red	31 0 to	36 0	Flour.....	00 0 to	00 0
Bere......	11 6 to	13 6	Second....	18 0 to	20 0
Oats, ...	13 0 to	15 6	Indian corn	31 0 to	37 0
New do....	12 6 to	13 6	(per 480 lbs.)		

Liverpool Corn Exchange—Sept. 5.

Of English, Irish, and foreign produce the arrivals into this port since Tuesday last are altogether extremely light, except Indian corn, the supply of which amounts to 16,410 qrs.; the exports during the same time being only moderate.

With as splendid weather as possible during the last nine days, harvest in all directions throughout the United Kingdom has been progressing with extraordinary activity; and upwards of two thirds of the grain crops in this locality having been already secured, a short continuance of such weather will suffice for clearing up the whole.

The depression in many of the country markets last week, combined with the decline in London yesterday, and the prospect of harvest concluding favourably, produced a considerable effect upon the general bearing of the trade at our Corn Exchange this morning.

All descriptions of wheat, therefore, was in limited request; the general qualities of English and Irish old, receding from the currency of this day week 6d, new 8d, and foreign duty paid 6d per 70lb, at which a few parcels of the latter were taken for Ireland; whilst bonded wheats were offered with little effect at a decline of 8d to 9d, and of floating cargoes no sales transpired.

Flour, meeting few buyers, home made and Irish must be noted 2s per sack, and all brands of States and Canadian 1s per barrel lower than on Tuesday last.

Barley was rather cheaper, and malt steady in value.

Beans and pease ruled nearly the same as stated in Friday's report.

Oats, moving slowly to consumers, declined 2d per 45lb, and oatmeal 1s per load.

Indian corn, being in fair demand again to day, recovered the decline last mentioned, but in corn meal there was no improvement, and of either few good samples appeared.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

BIRTH.

At Killaspie, on the 3d inst., the lady of Thomas Sherlock, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst., at the Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Newport, of Cork, Robert Newport, Esq., to Mary, eldest daughter of William Milward, of this city, Esq.

On the 5th instant, at Monkstown Church, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, Henry Doran, Esq., of Sandy Cove, to Mary Loyd, eldest daughter of the late Robert Sharpe, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

On Saturday, the 2d inst., in Broad-street, Mrs. Margaret Brownrigg.

The depositors in the late Tralee Savings bank held a meeting to refute the report of Mr. Tidd Pratt, exposing the abuses of the establishment. They aver that in every case it was at the instance and request of the acting trustees and managers that sums exceeding the legal limits were deposited: that it was untrue that three persons imprisoned as debtors came in custody to claim deposits, and that Mr. Pratt's charge of "subornation of perjury" on the part of the claimants was untrue; for Mr. Pratt did not administer a single oath during the investigation.

SOME PRACTICAL REMARKS ON CHOLERA,

By ROBERT CANE, M.D, F.R.C.S.I.,

Physician to the Kilkenny Workhouse and Fever Hospital, and one of the Attendants upon the Cholera Hospital and Dispensary in the years 1832, '33, and '34.

(Concluded from the Dublin Medical Press.)

The diarrhœa stage we have already described has been present for some twenty hours, vomiting commences, everything is rejected from the stomach, still the thirst is urgent; the countenance is anxious; pulse feeble; skin cool and clammy; cramps set in; he cries out with the pain, but his voice sounds in a subdued, hoarse, and whispering manner—the rancous voice; his aspect is rapidly changing; the eyes are sinking, surrounded by a hollow circle; the eye-lids are half closed; the eyes upturned, save when spasm rouses him from his torpor, or with urgent thirst he presses for water; the surface gradually becomes colder; the pulse disappears from the wrist; vomiting and purging continue, but less urgent; the countenance *looks warm*; the nose is purple; the lips, ears, round the eyes, and the cheeks and forehead, are of various shades of the same colour; but all, even the very breath, are icy cold, yet he cries out he is burning hot; the hands and feet too are purplish, and the fingers look shrunken; rapid absorption of the fatty matter is taking place everywhere, to such an extent that the whole aspect of the individual is so changed that one might well be deceived as to identity. The diarrhœa is now merely a watery leaking from the rectum, which the patient disregards; the vomiting is present only as the stomach becomes loaded with drink; the cramps still continue violent, and seize upon the larger muscles and in places rarely witnessed in ordinary European cholera as the recti, pectoral, sterno-mastoid; the patient is dragged by them in all directions; there is a total suppression of urine; presently he cries out with a sharp and agonizing pain in the hypocendria or epigastris, and his breathing (30 or 40 in the minute) is arrested; he gasps with the agony; the spasms have seized upon the diaphragm—a moment's ease—it comes again, till worn out, drained out, poisoned with his own black and unaerated blood, death relieves his sufferings; or before collapse is fully established, the diarrhœa is arrested, and the vomiting subdued; and under cautious treatment he steadily amends, and is convalescent in a couple of days; or from the collapse he slowly rallies into consecutive fever, from which he makes a tedious recovery; or in it sinks with head symptoms, or green vomit, or dysentery, or urinary fever, the action of the kidneys never having been restored, or restored too late to save him.

Having premised this general description, more minute details being unnecessary for an essay such as this, I will now proceed to follow those symptoms with a view to the remedies most likely to be of use.

THE PREMONITORY DIARRHŒA.

It is generally a mere looseness; pain or griping is not often felt, and the discharges more frequently display a scanty supply of bile than a vitiated state of that secretion. The physician will here have to ascertain whether there be really any hardened or pent up matter in the bowels; and if there be, a mild purgative with some warm tincture will be called for, but the *quantity* must be carefully regulated; one or two drachms of oil and rhubard tincture, with fifteen or twenty drops of laudanum, will be found in cholera times a decided aperient. However such a dose will be rarely required, for in the vast majority of cases, the abdomen will be found flaccid and empty, and the remedy will be a couple of grains of opium with a couple of capsicum, and a few of gray powder or blue pill, which, with proper directions as to diet and rest, will at once arrest it. The diet should be dry toast and a little tea, rice milk with toast, and a little warmed spiced port wine.

THE RICE DIARRŒA.

Even though vomiting has not set in, and the patient complains of nothing more than mere debility from looseness, as many will decribe it he should be ordered to observe the strictest quiet and rest—in fact, sent to bed, having got two or three grains of opium with ten of calomel, and either red pepper or some aromatic essential oil, and an astringent enema, either logwood, catechu, tormentilla, or a solution of alum (one or both to be repeated in a few hours if necessary), no food, and drinks to be given with the utmost caution. Once bile has disappeared from the alvine discharges, the slightest quantity of food will sometimes produce vomiting, as will also the simplest fluids, which tend to keep up the diarrhœa.

THE VOMITING

Is sometimes as difficult to control as is the diarrhœa. The calomel and opium pill frequently arrests both discharges at once, if given early. The bicarb of soda, given saturated, or after the effervescence has passed off, either with the citric or tartaric acids, but in *small doses*, not to exceed an ounce at a time, and not to be repeated oftener than every hour, unless where speedily rejected.—Infusion of green mint is also useful; and in very bad cases, Dr. Hart's remedy (the solution of nitrate of silver) a scruple to the ounce of distilled water. Blisters and sinapisms to the epigastric region are oftentimes most valuable, while there is yet action enough on the surface to have them act either as rubefacients or vesicatories; but I am not so satisfied of their value, once the vessels of the skin become congested, collapse having set in. But whatever be done to arrest the vomiting, the thirst, the urgent thrist of the patient, must *not* be indulged. If it be, the vomiting will continue in spite of all remedies. Drinks must be in spoonfuls, the saturated soda solution, and cold water; and if the patient has resolution enough to submit to it, to fill the mouth with cold water and then eject it, will frequently give much relief.

COLLAPSE, COLD SURFACE, AND CRAMPS.

The bed should be kept warm and dry, There should be constant watching that no wet is allowed to lodge under the body in the centre of the bed. The bed-pan should be covered with warm flannel, and lying for warmth before the fire. There should be four sets of flannel rollers for each patient, each roller about four yards long and four inches wide; in these the arms to the elbow, and the legs to the knees, should be enveloped. Take an arm for example; the arm being well rubbed with a piece of dry flannel, a flesh brush, or now one of Dinneford's gloves, which I am sure will be valuable for such a purpose, and rubbed until friction brings back heat, then the flannel, having a small slit which fits on the thumb, will be carefully rolled round the fingers, and hand, and thence obliquely up to the elbow, and there fastened. The rolling should be firm and tight, and each flannel should be brought hot from the fire when putting on it; these flannels should be changed for fresh ones whenever (from perspiration or other cause) they get a cold or dampish feel. Heated jars or feet-warmers should be placed to the feet. The patient should be fairly covered, but not laden with bedclothes. If the diarrhœa or vomitting still continue, the opiate pills will be repeated, and the enemas used again; or else a pill with half-a grain of opium and two of calomel, and one of capsicum, may be given every two or three hours. But here, as to how far such remedies may be pushed, the physician may judge in such case, weighing the symptoms and the powers of his patient well. Cramps will be best relieved by rubbing and by steady pressure above the muscles engaged; this firm pressure into the popitical space will frequently arrest spasms of the gastrocnemic muscles; indeed good bandaging often arrests them in the legs and arms. The patient will here require some support, a little whiskey punch, or brandy and water, and chicken jelly, which will often stay best on the stomach cold. They must be given in the same cautious manner as to quantity at a time, and the physician's judgment exercised as to repetitions, being cautious not *to overdo it*. In no case should the patient be allowed to sit up, either to drink or to the commode; his drinks must be given to him from a spoon as he lies, and the bed pan always at hand. I have seen more than one patient in collapse fall back in syncope and die upon being allowed to sit up upon the commode, or to sit up for a drink. There are other disadvantages in their sitting up; reaction may be arrested by a sudden chill, and every action of the body tends to bring on vomiting sometmes—cramps almost always. Drinks must not be left within arm's reach of the patient: if they be, he will seize them in spite of all remonstrance and drink—aye, a quart at one draught; and perhaps just as matters were mending, an act of consequent vomiting throws all back again. The thirst is so urgent that I have known a boy spring up, and seizing his foot warmer, pull out its cork, and devour the boiling water it contained. While the collapse continues the dry frictions should be frequently repeated over the limbs, and warm bandages each time replaced. Hot baths, vapour baths, steam, and hot tin beds, filled with warm water, as far as my observation went, did mischief; they produced perspiration, cold and clammy, and increased the distressing sensation of the patient, who rarely complained of cold, almost always of being burning hot. Amongst the class of stimulants and anti-spasmodics, I have given up camphor, ammonia, musk, cajeput oil, mustard, and the like. I haveno doubt the experience of other physicians treating cholera will in some matters differ from mine,—a matter only to be expected under circumstances where so little is really known, where so much is open to conjecture and to discovery yet; but my honest duty hero is, neither to be led away by theory or predilection for or against doctrine or remedy, but simply to detail the result of my own experience and the remedies and views which it has suggested to me as best and most serviceable; and that I do in the hope of being most useful to those younger physicians who will soon have to treat the disease, as I had sixteen years ago, amid a sea of difficulties and surrounded by a very storm of conflicting opinions!

A distressing sensation frequently referred to by the patient is—"the sea in his head," "the noise." This arises from a cause similar to that which produces the like sensat ons in cases of hæmorrhage; a strictly recumbent position lessens it, but that is all. If reaction sets in, it will disappear as the reaction returns. The subject of prognosis is one of great difficulty in cholera. Patients will occasionly recover from the worst collapse, and patients slightly attacked at first will suddenly pass into collapse and rapidly sink; still there are some symptoms which I have hitherto considered mortal in cholera,

[The writer here proceeds to describe some details which could be only interesting to a medical man.]

It is remarkable how rarely the intellect goes in cholera; except in the consecutive fever patients do not rave, and except in the stupor which precedes death they are always collected when roused, and answer collectedly, but with marked indifference to all the relations in life. The two sensations of pain and thirst appear to predominate over all other feelings; and yet it is an exceeding misfortune when a patient in this state has to make a will,—it most generally gives the final blow. How deplorable it is that men, having a property to bequeath, will not have a will always made!

I must here allude to a few remedies which have had their advocates, and merely give my humble opinion as regards them. Bleeding was once greatly used. In the first stages it invariably arrests violent cramps for a time, and this, I think, was one reason why it won many advocates. I tried it, and I will never try it again.

A cold-water treatment; the creosote; the prussic acid treatment; the warm-water treatment; the arrow-root and laudanum treatment; Steven's saline powders; the tartar-emetic treatment; I have tried them all. Suffice it, I do not mean to try them again; that treatment which I have described being the one which appeared to me to do most good.

Yet I have seen and had some recoveries under the other treatments, but not enough, relatively, to satisfy me that their value is in any way proportionate to the opium and mercury treatment.

THE CONSECUTIVE FEVER.

This fever varied in its characters, and required to be treated very much upon general principles, according to the organs engaged. Occasionally, the head was greatly engaged, and had to be shaved, leeched and blistered. But both leeching and cold required to be used with caution, as the vital powers are feeble. Sometimes the head symptoms ran high, with a bounding pulse and a hot skin, and bore mild saline aperients in small doses. The worst head fever was that resulting from suppression of urine, and permanent inaction of the kidneys. Here blisters, and cupping on the loins, and warm baths, and diuretics, sometimes did good, but the majority perished. Dysentery frequently showed itself, and was generally a bad symptom. Here starch and opium enemas, and occasional lavements of tepid poppy decoction, and draughts carrying ten drops of laudanum, five of balsam copaiba, with a drachm olei ricini, made into emulsion, and blisters over the abdomen, occasionally did good. Green vomit and singultus were frequent complications, especially in those recoveries where much opium had to be given, and though they were troublesome symptoms, the cases mostly did well. Murray's magnesia and spearmint infusion, the aquv kali and infusio gentianæ, with cautious diet and an occasional blister over the stomach, did good in those cases; creosote or prussic acid, or acetum vini, with a mustard sinapism, relieved the hiccup of the consecutive fever, and sometimes a little light food, some arrow-root or broken toast in tea, arrested it, if it occurred at a stage when such might be given. In the consecutive fever, with green vomit, nettle-rash sometimes showed itself, and was critical of recovery.

Great delicacy of touch is required in feeling the pulse of a patient in cholera; the slightest pressure will sometimes prevent your feeling it, where it is still present.

In public hospitals nurses require to be always closely watched, or they drink and sleep. The watching of them must never cease in a cholera hospital, where to cease to work, to neglect duty for even a few hours, will prove fatal to some of their patients. This points to the necessity of having not only good nurses, but plenty of them, so that they can have fair time allowed for rest and sleep.

Old drunkards may be supposed to be bad subjects for cholera; but if their constitution be unbroken, they make wonderful fights, and suffer less from the consecutive fever than other classes do. I witnessed bad parotid abscesses after cholera in some of them, but with this exception they were not bad subjects, and of course bore and required large stimulation, much more than temperate people would do.

Observation for the last sixteen years has shown me that of those who recovered from bad cholera within this locality, a large proportion have since died, died prematurely, and generally of organic disease of the brain, or the lungs, or the heart, liver, or abdomen; several died of dropsy. One might have anticipated this from the history of the disease; it was but too likely to lay the foundation of organic mischief for after life. The fact is important in life statistics and for assurance calculations.

I have now, in as brief a space as I could well compress it within, thrown before my younger professional brethren in Ireland the leading features of what I saw, what I think, what I believe, and what I did; with my impressions of what is best to do, both with a view to lessening the spread of the disease, and to the treatment of its symptoms and forms. I have not spoken of any remedies save those which I believed to be the most likely to prove useful, and I have sought to put it all in as clear a manner as I could do, as well as in as short a space.

If these few hints can be in any way useful to those young medical men who may speedily have to deal with this terrible plague, I shall be compensated for the trouble of throwing them together, a labour which I undertook—first, because I felt it a duty to do so; and secondly, because in 1832 I felt the grievous want of some brief *resume* of observation on cholera, which, without theorising, would have placed the leading features of the disease and of my duties before me.

BLOOD LETTING IN CHOLERA.

Dr. Alcock of Kilkenny, in a lettter which appears in the *Moderator* of Wednesday, remarks as follows:—

I have tried it, blood letting, and seen it tried *extensively*, and with the *invariable* result of either *killing* or *lowering* a patient already too low. I should consider myself *highly criminal* were I to it again, or not to raise my voice in the strongest terms against it, grounded as it is on the *baseless theory* of internal congestion. It was given a fair and full trial in the Townsend-street Hospital, upon the authority and recommendation of the Indian writers, for, remember sir, *we* were treating a disease we had never seen before, and felt ourselves *bound* to give a full trial to a remedy so strongly insisted on by the Indian medical men. At last, deeply grieved and disappointed at the results, we made post mortem examination to ascertain if this congestion, which we were told was the *cause* of all the symptoms, really existed, and to our surprise and horror we found there was *no such thing*, Of course blood letting was instantly suppressed. I have been thus full and explicit on blood letting in cholera, because I think Dr. Cane, as I before remarked, passed the thing over *too slightly*. I am perfectly convinced he has as great an abhorrence of the remedy as I have, and was therefore surprised at the tame and ambiguous manner in which he expressed himself. Indeed, Sir, this has been my principal reason for troubling you with these remarks, but I considered it a point of such vital consequences to the public, and to younger medical men who have not seen cholera, and who might be disposed upon the strong recommendation of the Indian writers to give blood letting *another trial* that I could not let it pass.

I have little to add on the general treatment of cholera, to what Dr. Cane has already anticipated me in. There can be *no doubt whatever* that in *the vast majority of cases* cholera commences in a diarrhœa, which may continue for one or two days, gradually exhausting the patient, until at length vomiting is superadded, and *cholera is complete*. This primary stage of diarrhœa cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of the public. This is the time to cure cholera, and this is the time at which it can be easily cured, if a man will only go to bed, take two or three grains of opium and a little mulled port. But if, as very often happens, the patient will endeavour to fight off this diarrhœa and continue going about and attending to his business, you will have sooner or later the profuse vomiting in addition, and he *lies down* when he is no longer able *to stand*—his physical powers completely exhausted. All our preventive and remedial measures should be directed to the warding off and subduing the primary diarrhœa—caution the public of its nature and tendency, and for the poor, afford every facility to their being supplied with opiate and astringent medicines.

I have a thorough disbelief in the contagiousness of cholera, and would *force* no patient into hospital.

CHOLERA.

ATMOSPHERIC INFLUENCE.

The following extract from a letter written in St. Petersburgh, discloses a curious fact with respect to the atmosphere, pending the cholera in that city:—

"A very important discovery has been made here very recently, which clearly proves *that the malady is in the air*, and that, therefore, quarantines are utterly useless. The air has had a very singular effect on the magnetic power, whilst the cholera was at its height, the action of the magnet was nearly neutralised, which now that the disease is gradually subsiding, assumes by degrees its former power. A magnet block, which used to carry 80lb., would during the worst time of the cholera, not carry above 13lb. Its strength has now increased again to 60lb. The electro-magnetic at one time would not work at all."—(Continental Intelligence in Achill Herald.)

THE OCEAN MONARCH.

Liverpool, Sept. 2.

The sketch of the burning of the Ocean Monarch was raffled for to-day, and a very handsome sum has been realized. The number of tickets issued was 491, at 5s. each. The fortunate winner was Mr. Hulton, of Hulton Park, near Bolton. An adjourned meeting of the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society was held to-day to take into considerotion the services of those parties instrumental in rescuing the people from the wreck, whose cases were deferred from the last meeting. A letter was read from Admiral Grenfell, highly eulogizing the conduct of all on board the Affonso, particularly the officers and four of the seamen. To each of the officers (whose names have been already mentioned in *The Times)* the committee have awarded the society's silver medal of the first class, and to each of the four seamen a silver medal of the second class. A silver medal of the first class was also awarded to Mr. Jotham Bragdon, chief mate of the Ocean Monarch, and £15 to five of the said ship's crew, who voluntarily manned one of their own boats under the command of the mate, and by great coolness and perseverance were enabled to save many lives. A gold medal was voted to Mr. Dani, the master of the steamer Prince of Wales, for the judgment and energy displayed by him, by which many of the last survivors was rescued from the wreck. The silver medal was awarded to Mr. Batty, his mate, who did good service on the occasion, and £15 for distribution among his crew.

The contributions received from all sources up to this evening amount to about £3,400. Among the list of names we noticed her Majesty and Prince Albert, who have subscribed £100 in aid of the sufferers, on behalf of whom it is said her Majesty has expressed the deepest interest.

To-day the two men belonging to the Pilot Queen, of Chester, were again brought up before Mr. Rushton. A young gentleman, who gave his name as John Sheard, of Huddersfield, was present. He stated that he was put on board the Taliesin, and was identified by both Mr. Powell and the seaman Rogers as the man left on board the pilot boat when they, with the others left. The "suspected murder" was thus set at rest. Mr. Rushton said he would send the prisoners to be tried for the robbery of the trunk to the magistrates in Flintshire. Mr. Dowling said he would transmit them on Monday. Mr. Rushton instructed the officers to give Mr. Powell his watch again, and told the latter gentleman to restore the blanket he had received to the prisoners. He said he had no strict right to make such an order, but was willing to take the responsibility of it.

The prospects of Ceylon have rapidly declined—its revenue this year is minus £150,000.

AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN.

Southampton, Monday, Sept. 4.

The Ocean Steam Navigation Company's ship Hermann, Captain E. Crabtree, arrived off the Isle of Wight this morning at two o'clock, a. m., from New York.

The Hermann brought twenty-two passengers, and she has a cargo principally consisting of tobacco for Bremen, 15,000 dollars in specie for Bremen, 1,000 dollars for Southampton, and specie value 17,000 dollars for Havre. For some days after leaving New York the Hermann experienced heavy weather, with strong head winds and rough sea; she has nevertheless made a good voyage of 13½ days.

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATION AT ALBANY.

The most important news from the United States is that of a most destructive fire which occurred at the city of Albany, the capital of the state of New York, on the 17th of August. Most of the commercial portion of the city, with fifteen or twenty densely populated streets and squares, were in five hours reduced to ruins. From Herkimer-street, where the fire broke out, to Columbia-street, where it was arrested, the distance was more than half a mile,. The ruins covered an area, of 200 acres, every foot of which was densely covered with buildings; there were more houses upon it than upon any equal space in the city. Four-fifths of the buildings burnt were brick, most of them large and substantial structures; many of them three and four stories high. The latest accounts from the scene of the calamity represent that 439 valuable houses were destroyed; besides which, 11 tow boats, between 40 and 60 canal boats, 1 schooner and 2 floats, were burnt on the water, and the burning wrecks of these vessels floating against the Columbia-street-bridge, set it on fire, whence the conflagration was communicated to the Columbia-street market. A large quantity of produce, flour, &c., in warehouse was likewise consumed. It was estimated that upwards of twenty lives were lost, but it was impossible to ascertain the number with any degree of certainty. The destruction of property amounted in the aggregate to more than 3,000,000 dollars, say £600,000 sterling. Several lives lost.

The sufferings among the inhabitants is severe, and many demand the sympathy, commisseration, and charity of those who were so fortunate as not to have been among the immediate sufferers. Many, in affluent circumstances yesterday, are ruined. Thousands are houseless. Destitute families and numerous children, without shelter or bread, are around us. Aid cannot be too promptly afforded.

Most of the New York papers, including the *Herald Journal of Commerce*, and *Courier and Enquirer*, published fair and proper accounts of the miscalled Irish rebellion; but the *Tribune* gave currency to such preposterous statements, and such glaring untruths, in reference to the Irish movement, that we cannot help quoting from that paper the following article, which appeared on the morning the Hermann sailed, for the purpose of showing to what extent misrepresentations are indulged by a certain portion of the American press, for the purpose of pandering to the feelings of sympathy said to be entertained in the United States for the Irish patriots:—

IMPORTANT FROM IRELAND—"BATTLE OF SLIEVENAMON"—GREAT SLAUGHTER OF TROOPS—MEAGHER AND DILLON WOUNDED—THE ENGLISH GENERAL, MACDONALD, KILLED—THE TROOPS FRATERNIZING WITH THE PEOPLE.

Secret Correspondence of the Tribune.

DUBLIN, AUG. 3, 1848.—No newspaper here dare tell the truth concerning the Battle of Slievenamon, but from all we can learn the people have had a great victory. General M'Donald, commander of the British forces, is killed, and six thousand troops are killed and wounded. The road for three miles is covered with the dead. We have also the inspiring intelligence that Kilkenny and Limerick have been taken by the people. The people of Dublin have gone in thousands to assist in the country. Mr. B. Dillon was wounded in both legs. Mr. Meagher was also wounded in both arms. It is generally expected that Dublin will rise and attack the jails on Sunday night. (Aug. 6,)

All the people coming in on the railroad are cautioned and commanded not to tell the news. When the cars arrive thousands of the Dublin people are waiting for the intelligence.—The police drive away those who are seen asking questions.—Why all this care of the Government to prevent the spread of intelligence, unless it be that something has happened, which they want kept as a secret? If they had obtained a victory they would be very apt to let us know it.

We are informed that the 3d Buffs, (a regiment of Infantry) *turned and fought with the people*. The 31st Regiment, at Athlone, have also declared for the people, and two regiments have been sent to disarm them.

The mountain at Slievenamon, is almost inaccessible. But there is one approach to it. It is said to be well supplied with provisions. It was a glorious place for our noble Smith O'Brien to select. It is said he has sixty thousand men around him, with a considerable supply of arms, ammunition and cannon. In '98 the rebels could not be taken from Slievenamon until they choose to come out themselves.

A lady who come to town yesterday and who had passed the scene of battle, said that for three miles the stench arising from the dead men and horses was almost suffocating.

Wexford was quite peaceable till recently—but the Government in its madness proclaimed it, and now it is in arms to assist the cause. Now that we are fairly and spiritedly at it, are we not worthy of help? What are you doing for us? People of America, Ireland stretches her hands to you for assistance.—Do not let her be disappointed! B.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA

Liverpool, Monday Evening.

The Royal Mail steamer *Acadia*, Captain Stone, arrived in the Mersey, this afternoon, after an excellent voyage of twelve days and four hours from Boston, including her calling and stay at Halifax, with the usual mails and passengers. Her dates are from Boston 23d, New York 22d, Halifax the 25th ult.

The New York journals are full of a monster meeting held in the Vauxhall Gardens in favour of Ireland.

"During a long and varied experience in attending public meetings (says the reporter of the *New York Weekly Herald*), we have had the opportunity of witnessing popular excitement and enthusiasm on almost all the great agitations in the old and new world, but never, on any occasion, were we present at a meeting where the feelings of the assembly beat so intensely, or where there was so complete an abandon, so to speak, of wild excitement, as last night at Vauxhall Gardens.

"Long before the hour of meeting, which was fixed at eight o'clock, the various streets leading to the place of meeting were thronged with people, who were hastening to give expression to their feelings on the late events which had taken place in Ireland. The large room was crowded to suffocation, and as soon as the intense heat compelled any who were fortunate enough to obtain admission to retire, others pushed in to supply their places. The platform was seized upon, and every avenue so completely blocked up, that it was impossible for several of the gentlemen who were to have taken part in the proceedings to obtain admission.

"There were, probably, not less than from twenty to twenty-five thousand people in and about the garden, and numbers were unable to come within hail of the speakers, inside or outside.

"On the motion of General Walbridge, Mr. Bartholomew O'Connor was called to the chair.

The speeches, which take up four closely printed columns, may be condensed as follows:—The language was violent as language could be; every word against England was received with uproarious cheering, as also anything relating to the proposed invasion of Canada. Add to this an immense amount of words, with no common sense in them, and our readers will have a pretty faithful *resume* of this great affair.

"Mr. O'Connor announced that the following sums had been received:—Verplanck, 111 dols. 50 cents.; Mill River, Mass. 26 dollars; Bangor, Me., 230 dollars; Hartford, Conn., 412 dollars; an American lady from Providence, 5 dollars.—(This amount was hailed with three cheers.) Newburg, 76 dollars; Emmett Club, New Orleans, 350 dollars; Auburn, N. Y., 255 dollars; Rochester, 767 dollars, 12 cents.; Hallidaysburg, 250 dollars; Charleston, S.C., 1,400 dollars; the Portuguese clergymen at St. Mary's Church, N.Y., 10 dollnrs.

"Each of these announcements, particularly that from Charleston, was rapturously applauded; and the secretaries immediately afterwards received the subscriptions of the meeting, which were handed up with the same liberality and enthusiasm as at the former meetings.

"At this stage of the meeting, William H. Mitchell, brother of John Mitchel, appeared, when the deafening shouts of the people rang through the spacious hall, and thousands of voices called for 'Mitchel! Mitchel!' He said—'My friends, we have two very important accounts since the sailing of the last steamer. We are told by the English papers that the revolution had been subdued by a few police, while there is a censorship exercised over the Irish press. We are told that Smith O'Brien has fled; but that is a lie, from the fact that he is represented to have fled in three different directions. By the news of the last steamer it was stated that Meagher, Reilly, and others, had fled, and the police were after them, for the reward which had been offered for their arrest. But that is not so, for they were organising clubs. That a man could lie in ambush for twenty-four hours is impossible, if there was nothing more to be done than to find him. We are told that 40,000 men had been sent to Ireland to suppress the insurrection; but if the people could be subdued by Inspector Trant, it was a useless proceeding. Nothing is said by the English papers about the whereabouts of Dillon and Meagher. With regard to the letter received last, I can tell you it was not written with a view to deceive, for the young man who wrote that letter would not be guilty of such a thing, though in the excitement, while the reports were coming into Dublin, it might be less than there stated. I hope no one will discredit that matter, for it was truth; while the statements in the English papers are a tissue of falsehoods.' Mr. M. took his seat amid the vociferous shouts of the assembled multitude.

"Mr. Milen then appeared, and presented 100 dollars from the Mitchel Club.

"The Irish Felon Club here entered with drum and fife, bearing a banner with the following inscription:—

"IRISH FELON CLUB.

"Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not
who would be free, themselves
Must strike the blow.

This club presented 200 dollars.

"A contribution of 100 dollars from the tailors' (Mitchel) association.

"The arrival of the Sarah Sands was here announced, with news confirming the last letter received, the reception of which it is impossible for pen to describe. Such hallooing and shouting has never characterised any previous meeting, which continued for full fifteen minutes. Seven thousand dollars were collected before the meeting separated."

By the last accounts brought by the Herman and Acadia, we learn that there existed ample facilities for supplying Great Britain liberally with food, in case of need, and it is very satisfactory to hear from merchants who have just returned from New York, that they have endeavoured fully to impress upon the shippers and speculators in America, and, as they believe, successfully, the importance of supplying the English markets at low prices. By such policy they may hope for fair sales, and do a safer trade than where large and uncertain gains are aimed at.

DEPUTATION TO THE VICEREGAL LODGE.

PLAN FOR CONVERTING POOR RATES INTO CAPITAL.

Mr. Beazley, of the county Tipperary, a gentleman who some time since published a pamphlet, suggesting a plan for the purpose above expressed, who had formed an agricultural association, comprising seventeen parishes, in the county where he resides, having requested an interview with Lord John Russell, for the purpose of explaining his project generally, and request some advance from the public funds for the purpose of carrying out the experiment in his own locality, half-past 12 o'clock o'clock yesterday was appointed for the purpose. Accordingly Mr. Beazley attended at the Viceregal Lodge; but the Premier being occupied with some other public business, the Lord Lieutenant received Mr. Beazley, who was introduced by Alderman T. O'Brien, M.P. Having explained his views at some length, to which his Excellency listened attentively, Mr. Beazley presented a written abstract of his plan, which the Lord Lieutenant said he would read attentively. His Excellency did not hold out any hope of a loan or advance being made for the purpose referred to. He said the state of the public revenue precluded that mode of proceding and commented in strong, and, indeed, severe terms on the waste, plunder, jobbing, and misapplication of public funds, recently in Ireland, when advanced from the coffers of the state.—Public liberality and private benevolence were alike, in most cases, grossly abused or wholly perverted in their application. Landlords had applied for and obtained immense sums for the alleged purpose of improving their lands and affording employment, neither of which they did, and thus the intention of the legislature was not carried into effect, nor the condition of the agricultural population in any degree improved.—Then, with respect to boards of guardians, they had not, in most cases, administered the poor law with such efficiency as was desirable; and under the system which in many cases, prevailed, the most flagitious abuses had sprung up. Thus, for instance, within the last few days the government had ascertained that in one district there were some hundreds more persons chargeable for out door relief than the whole numerical population of the district. His Excellency, we understand, expressed his marked reprehension of this state of things, and observed, how difficult it was to meet the necessities of the country or advance its material prosperity when, instead of actual and sincere co-operation from those most intereretsed, there was, generally speaking, so much to censure in their proceedings. Such we have reason to believe to be the substance of Lord Clarendon's observations. His condemnation of the conduct of landlords who obtained money under the land improvement act, and then set their wretched tenantry to work in discharge of arrears of rent without giving them a farthing of what was intended for them, is described to us as having been emphatic and unreserved, as it was, in justice and mercy to the poor, most deservedly called for. Neither was he at all sparing in his stricture on the vile abuses which prevailed, and still prevail in many districts connected with the so called relief of distress.

The deputation having thanked his Excellency for the great courtesy and patient attention with which he had favoured them, then withdrew.—(Freeman's Journal of Wednesday.)

GEMS FROM THE *HUE AND CRY.*

The following gems are from the *Hue-and-Cry*:—

"Description of a pistol found by Head Constable Taylor, &c., supposed to have been stolen, *as* the brand *mark* of the registry of 1843 *still appears on the barrel*, but ARE so *defaced* that the letters and number are quite *illegible!*!"

"Description of James Healy, who stands charged &c., for having stolen a ten pound note, a three pound note, and a half sovereign, seventeen years of age, and five feet six inches high!!" (It is to be presumed that the *half sovereign* is, if not the oldest, certainly the largest on record. Only think of half a sovereign five feet six inches high!)

Under the head of Donegal there is a description of a heifer as follows:—"One year belted heifer, with a white forehead and face valued at £1 10." (The face and forehead appear to be the only valuable portion of the heifer.)

There is a description of a bull *all white*, with *brown* stripes over his shoulders. (This is not a bad *bull.*) In the same paragraph is described a bullock with *yellow* sides, *white* and *black*!

In the next notice of a stolen cow, there is a mark described as follows:—"*A round circle like an O*" (oh, oh!)

From Longford there is a notice of a stolen mare—"with a feather on the left eye which is in good condition." (Quere which is the eye or the feather "in *the* good condition?") The same article gives the value of a yearling colt's "mane and tail" at £5.

If the following description of William Field Simmons, who deserted from the 88th Regiment at Kilkenny, on the 22d of July, leads not to his apprehension, we can't tell what will:—"The belt and bayonet worn by the deserter were found in a field adjoining the Record Buildings. His father resides in Dublin, and is a painter by trade, and his brother-in-law lives at Phipsborough Road."

From Kildare there is a notice relative to a *horse*, which is described as a *black mare!* From the same locality was stolen a black horse, described as having a great many *white* marks.

John Sexton appears to have had particular attention paid to him. He is described as one of the Ballingarry rebels with "*two* blue eyes, but blind of *one* of them," and "by *trade* a *labourer*," supposed to be about Kilkenny at *present* or *gone* to England or Scotland to reap the harvest."

Another of the rebels named Patrick O'Donnell is described by the following, among other marks and tokens, "by *trade* a jobber and a great *politician*."

POETRY RUN MAD.—Mister Johnny O'Connor, a man of no honour, went out with Miss Brady, a nice little lady, and treated to brandy, and sponge cake, and candy, and more things so dainty, and kisses so plenty. But at length the sad fellow grew awfully mellow; and as he was walkiug, and kissing, and talking, with pretty Miss Brady, the nice little lady, a purse full of rhino (I wish it was mine oh!) be whipped from her pocket, and cleared like a rocket. But soon he was taken, while tracks he was making, and lodgings assigned him, where justice may find him. But the maid on the morrow, came forward in sorrow, her little heart heaving, and tears her eyes leaving, and begged that his honour would pity poor Connor, to which he consented, as Connor repented—when off went the couple, with limbs mighty supple, and left us presuming, that maiden so blooming, herself to a life of much trouble was dooming; for Johnny the blockhead, who pickt the maid's pocket, when married I'm thinking, will whip her like winking."

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A most appalling accident happened on Sunday near the town of Monaghan. R. Lamertine Grason, Esq., and his lady, to whom he was recently married, was taking a drive in a pony phæton in the direction of Rossmore park, when the ponies took fright, and bounded over a bridge that crosses the Ulster canal, and fell into the canal, about 120 feet, killing Mr. and Mrs, Grason, and Miss A Graham, sister-in-law to the unfortunate young gentleman. There was an inquest held on Monday morning before B. D. Turtle, Esq., coroner, when it appeared by the medical evidence that the gentleman, his lady, and sister-in-law, died of contusion of the brain caused by the fall: Dr. Mitchel added that Mrs. Grason was pregnant. Mr. Grason's butler stated before the coroner, on oath, that Mr. Grason and the two ladies were under the influence of liquor on leaving the house, and would not allow the coachman to drive. Mr. Grason has left no relative to inherit his large property, about £18,000 per annum.—(Herald.)

SPEECH OF M. GUIZOT.—At the public entertainment given last week at Great Yarmouth, after the re-opening of St. Nicholas' church, M. Guizot, who is stopping at Lowestoffe, was present, and on his health being drunk by the chairman, spoke as follows:—"I give you my most heartfelt thanks for the honour you have done me, the kindness you have shown me, and, above all, for the interesting, the most interesting and awful ceremony, of which by your kind invitation I have this day the happiness to be witness. And I would pay you my thanks, not only in my own name, but in the name of the many honourable and distinguished visitors who have assembled to-day in your town. How can I discharge well such a duty? I, who am a foreigner, with my imperfect and so bad English. But if there be a want of correctness in my speaking, be assured there is no want of sincerity in feeling. I have come but twice during my life to England. The first time I came as the ambassador of a powerful King; the second time I came as an exile from my native land. When I came the first time to your country, Europe was in a state of tranquillity and prosperity—there was peace, present, and confidence in the future. The second time, some months ago, when I came, my own country—Europe generally—was involved in much sadness and fears for the future; but I found England perfectly quiet, enjoying in the deepest tranquillity, her moral, intellectual, and material prosperity; and I was received as an exile as I had been when an ambassador, with the same kindness, the same sympathy, and I dare say with the same friendship. How should I not but have been struck with such a spectacle of noble national wisdom? How should I not but have deeply felt such a mark of respect? For these motives I am here to-day. I have hitherto refused myself to every invitation—declined every invitation to feasts and to great meetings. Far from my dear country, and deeply sad, it is my inclination as well as my duty to live in retirement; and this I am doing. But this occasion is one of a very different kind. The restoration of a church of God, the piety of an immense people, the eloquence of two worthy bishops, these were the motives that attracted me to your town after I had refused every other invitation. I regret it not. I am happy, deeply happy to have seen what I have seen—to have heard what I have—to have felt what I feel just at this moment. Only one word more. Allow me to say, keep your faith—be faithful to the examples, to the tradition of your ancestors, and I trust God will continue to pour on you and your country His best, His most abundant, His most fertile blessings."

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