Vol. XXV. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1848. No. 2651.

The Waterford Mail.

WATERFORD MAIL. ONE PENNY. Dec. 25, 1845. Dec. 25 Per Cent.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

TRIAL OF MR. MEAGHER.

(Continued from our last.)

(From our own Reporter.)

Friday, October 20, 1848.

Their Lordships sat at ten o'clock this morning.

The court was thronged, and the galleries were crowded with elegantly attired ladies.

The names of the jury were called over, and the prisoner brought to the bar.

Mr. Whiteside commenced his address at half-past ten o'clock. Gentlemen of the jury, on yesterday your attention was called to the written speeches and letters put in evidence against my client. He next had to direct their attention to the French address, and read several authorities and precedents from the law books, by which it was clear that such addresses were not only legal, but of common occurrence. The next document he had to refer to was Dobbin's evidence, and he asked them, as they would answer for it in another world, would they take away his client's life on that wretch's testimony? If the Attorney-General indicted his client for a treasonable conspiracy, and rested his case on Dobbin's uncorroborated testimony, his client should at once be acquitted—because the law required that two witnesses should corroborate a charge of treasonable conspiracy; but in this case the Attorney-General did not think it necessary to corroborate that informer's testimony. But even if Dobbin's testimony was of value, he proved nothing; and if he had anything to tell, he (Mr. Whiteside) felt sure he would tell it. The learned counsel here read over all Dobbin's evidence, and alluded to that part of it where a Mr. O'Higgins said he had been reading the Convention Act that morning, and advised the meeting that they should not violate it by balloting.—Yet his learned friend (the At.-Gen.) considered treason to consist in an advice not to violate the law. The learned counsel here shewed the discrepancies between Dobbin's different testimony, observing that he made additions to his testimony every day he was examined; and he (Mr. Whiteside) submitted that this very addition to, and dropping off of essential evidence on the part of a suspicious character, such as the informer Dobbin—they (the gentlemen of the jury) should examine the evidence of an informer as to its internal probability and outward circumstances.—The Attorney General admitted that he could not get any corroboration as to Dobbin's testimony, and that he should not be expected to give any; and yet he wanted to take away the life of his client on the uncorroborated testimony of an informer, which it would not be attempted to do in the case of the commonest felon in the land.—The learned counsel should tell them it was the duty of the law officers of the crown to satisfy the jury that this spy was corroborated as to all the surrounding facts. He (Mr. Whiteside) should beseech them to consider well all these circumstances, and if they did, unless they were deaf to reason and looking out for grounds to convict, they were bound to acquit the prisoner. He (Mr. Whiteside) recollected an answer given to one who was asked what was the best way to preserve liberty in a state; and it was answered—when every man considers an aggression on his fellow-subject, as made on himself—so let them (the jury) put themselves in his client's position, and ask themselves how they would like to be convicted on the uncorroborated testimony of an informer? Now he had to call their attention to the balloting papers which had been produced, and the certainty of which were not satisfactorily proved. Why was it that these papers were not placed in the hands of the Crown Solicitor? If they were, they would have the security of his character for the identity of these with the papers seized on the person of Mr. Lalor.—Why did they not produce Mr. Redington, who had these papers, and who only got them the evening before the Commission? Mr. Redington was not produced. What would they say, if Constable Prender had all those papers in his possession for such a long time? What was to hinder him from getting persons like the immaculate informer Dobbin, to sign as many papers as was useful? What would they say if Prender was not produced under such circumstances?—But in the eye of the law Mr. Redington was the same as Prender, when evidence was concerned. The next thing he had to notice was the easy way they could have corroborated Dobbin's testimony, as to the handwriting of Dillon and Meagher. They produced Mr. O'Hara, who was Mr. Dillon's uncle, and who could have corroborated Dobbin's testimony as to the writing of Dillon; but did they ask him a question on it? No—they dared not; and though they compelled him to answer other questions, why did they not compel him to answer the question, which they dared not put to him? Now, as to Mr. Meagher's writing on the balloting paper, could they not have proved it? Yes; but they dared not to ask a question about it. They had it in their power—they brought upon the table a respectable witness, a Mr. Shearman, a solicitor in Waterford—he was a man of honor—a man of integrity, and a man who did tell the truth, and who would tell nothing but the truth—that highly respectable gentleman came on that table, and proved quietly as a gentleman would do, Mr. Meagher's handwriting. He was compelled to do it; however, he did it, and had to do it, or go to prison; but did his learned friend attempt to ask that gentleman a word about Mr. Meagher's handwriting in reference to the balloting papers, in which Meagher wrote? Did they do so?—Did they do that, by which they could have corroborated evidence as to the balloting papers?—But he would tell the gentlemen of the jury that they dared not, they knew too much to attempt it. The learned counsel had next to notice the fact of Lalor's and Reilly's equality in the result of the ballot. Well, he (Mr. Whiteside) found that by comparing the two ballots, that the equality consisted in there being sixteen votes for Reilly and only eight for Lalor. Now it remained for his learned friend (the Solicitor-General) to shew what equality exists between eight and sixteen, and of course he would. The learned counsel next referred to Dobbin's character, which was just the one that suited a man doing such work. He commenced his career as a schoolmaster, and did not long continue so, for the knowledge he taught was just that which a respectable parent would wish his child not to learn. The next profession he took to was humbugging Catholic clergymen, and representing himself as a Roman Catholic, in order to get a situation.—The next place he was found was in an Orange Lodge, professing himself, with a pertinacious bigotry, which he (Mr. Whiteside) detested, a Protestant and an Orangeman. Who cared a rush for what he was? The thing was, was he telling truth. But he (Dobbin) was not an Orangeman. Orangemen would not tolerate such a wretch, nor mix themselves up with such an informer. Orangemen were honourable men, and should not be spoken of by such a wretch as Dobbin, for if Orangemen detested one thing more than another, it was the spy system. The learned counsel here went over the entire course of Dobbin's life, shewing him to be on his own sworn testimony, a liar, a swindler, a fabricator—winding up his career by taking to the highly respectable profession of lying informer, and a fabrication spy. The learned counsel next went *seriatim* through the speeches made by Mr. Meagher at Carrick, Callan, and Ballingarry, protesting solemnly against a jury of British subjects receiving in evidence detached and concocted sentences out of speeches made by his client. If they received it, they would bring the administration of justice into disrepute—aim a blow at social peace and national liberty, and strike down the rights of the subject, and the protection thrown round him by the wisdom of the inimitable constitution under which they lived. If they did, he despaired of his country. The learned counsel then went to comment on the evidence of the witness who deposed as to the transactions at the Police Barrack at Listen Rock, where Mrs. Sparrow identified the prisoner as one of the twelve gentlemen who went into the Police Barrack, and also read over the evidence of Lanphier and Pemberton, pointing out the discrepancies that were discernable in their various reports of the speeches attributed to Mr. Meagher at Boulagh Commons, remarking that Lanphier attributed in his first informations words to Mr. O'Brien which in his second and on that table he swore were used by Mr. Meagher. The learned counsel then submitted that there was no case made out against his client, and asked them to reject the evidence of the spy Dobbin. The learned Counsel read Edmund Burke's definition of a spy, and concluded his address in the following peroration. Gentlemen before you bring down on you the horror of shedding a fellow creature's blood, see certainly to demonstration that he is guilty, or else you will be haunted and tormented the rest of your lives. If you bring in this verdict this day a feeling of remorse of conscience will be traceable even to the hour of your death. If you give an acquittal it will be received, with favour by your countryman, and with the approbation of the monitor in your breast, give that verdict, I demand an acquittal because the case is not proved, because justice requires it—give your verdict in conformity with that law, posterity will remember and bless your verdict—and will say that—when impannelled on occasion of unparalleled excitement, to give a verdict between the crown and the prisoner, with fairness, was the proudest and happiest duty you could perform. Words, words, words, form the case against my client, and in acquiting him you strike down the unconstitutional doctrine of constructive treason. May that law, not the law of quibbles and crotchets, be administered by you as the guardians of the principles from whence it sprung, and may the constitution we possess, guarded by that law, flourish with unbroken strength and splendour till that day, when we are taught to believe this fabric of humanity must be dissolved into eternal ashes. The learned gentleman concluded his powerful address amid the tears and sympathies of a crowded court, Mr. Meagher himself was not unmoved.

Mr. Whiteside immediately left court, and the evidence for the defence was at once entered upon.

Mr. Butt applied to the court to permit Sir Coleman O'Loughlin to examine in Mr. Whiteside's absence.

The court at once assented.

John Nugent examined by Mr. Butt.

Was a member of the Red Hand Club, which was formed 19th June, on Sunday, by a deputation of the Curran Club; knew a man of the name of Dobbin; he became a member ten days after it was formed; there were no more than 30 members at its strongest time; a document produced is a copy of the rules; the members met every night; there were newspapers there; there was no president; there was a secretary; witness attended club every night; a delegate could not be elected without his knowledge; Dobbin was never elected.

Cross-examined by Attorney-General—Had never been a member of the Curran Club; tore his card; the deputation that formed the club was eight or nine; knew a man named Handlon; did not know him to put guns together; saw him only once or twice there; knows where Handlon lives; does know D'Olier-street; never attended a meeting in that street; the Red Hand Club never walked in procession; kept no book, but the one in which he kept the names; can't say what became of the books; witness gave the book to Leary who had it before; never saw a pike in Dublin, except a sugar cane one in the confectioner shops; the name "Red Hand Club" was written on the blinds.

J. G. Hodges examined by Sir Coleman O'Loughlen—Is short-hand writer; took down Dobbin's evidence in O'Brien's trial; has a portion of it; has that portion of it that refers to the 19th July and meeting held; Mr. Hodges read it.

Patrick Kerwin, Esq., examined—Holds in his hand the copies of the 29 balloting papers given by the crown; analysed them very accurately, and found 14 persons voted for; T. F. Meagher had 29 votes; J. B. Dillon had 26 votes; T. D. Magee had 18; the next was D. Riely 16 votes; R. O'Gorman jun. had 16 votes; Lalor had 10 votes; Rev. Mr. Kenyon 7: Mr. Smith O'Brien had 9; G. Smith 1 vote; P. O'Higgins 5 votes; Mr. M'Dermot 2 votes; Dr. West had 1; Mr. Morgan had 1; Rev. Mr. O'Malley had 1 also.

Charles Murphy Esq., examined—Resides at Bellville, about a half-mile from Cork; recollects Mr. Meagher being on a visit with him from the 17th July to the end of October; Mr. Meagher applied to him for £50; said he wished to transmit it to Dublin; recollects the proposition to make a confederate move; a meeting was held in Cork in September for that purpose; heard Mr. Meagher speak at that meeting; read Mr. Meagher's speech over in the *Nation* and found it correct; holds the *Nation* of the 28th of August. 1847; there is a speech of Mr. Kenyon, the history of the Girondists was presented by Mr. Meagher to witness.

Mary Meagher examined—Deposed as on a former trial, to having seen Mr. Meagher amongst others at Hanrahan's house at Carrick Mockler, on the Saturday morning the affair occurred at Farrinrory.

Cross-examined by the Attorney-General—but nothing whatever elicided.

This witness, a fine looking country girl, on leaving the table shook Mr. Meagher cordially by the hand.

Michal Hayes deposed that he was in Clonmel on Saturday the 29th of July, and remembered seeing Mr. Meagher; witness went down to Pat. Hanrahan's house after his return home, and saw Mr. Meagher and those with him afterwards out on a rock some distance from the house; he remained about a quarter of an hour; Mahony, who lived about six miles from Hanrahan, was there also; the witness was quite sure that the prisoner at the bar was Mr. Meagher, for he was introduced to him by Pat. Hanrahan; Leyne and O'Donoghue were with him.

Solicitor General—Are you sure that is Mr. Meagher?

Witness—Oh, by gor, that is he.

The Solicitor General cross-examined the witness. He admitted that his name was entered on the books of the club in reference to which evidence was given on the former trial (O'Donoghue's), and that he attended a meeting of the club: was not at the meeting of Slievenamon; saw no persons going to it;

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, a reporter connected with the *Freeman's Journal*, was then examined—He said he attended a meeting of the Confederation in the month of February last; the resolutions now handed to him were brought forward before the meeting was adjourned, and at the adjourned meeting Mr. Meagher spoke in opposition to Mr. Mitchel, and voted for Mr. O'Brien's amendment to that gentleman's resolutions; attended a meeting on the 21st July, at which a resolution was proposed, declaring the meetings of the Confederation adjourned *sine die*, and naming a committee of 21; attended the first meeting of the Irish League, which was held on the 11th of July: heard a resolution passed on that day appointing a committee to conduct its proceedings; I know Mr. Meagher, he was one of that committee; I have been a long time connected with the press; I have reported Mr. Meagher's speech; he is not a speaker easily reported; he is difficult to be reported; he speaks rapidly and fluently; I heard the evidence of the policeman who deposed to his speeches.

The Attorney General objected to a question put to a witness as to whether the policeman could have reported those speeches correctly.

The Court decided that the question could not be put.

Mr. Butt rose to address the Jury at a quartar after 3 o'clock. The learned counsel delivered a truly eloquent and argumentative speech, of which we are only able to give a few leading portions. The learned gentleman having enforced his views of the law of treason, proceeded to argue that an indictment like the present, where a man was charged with the crime of treason, should have been so framed as to disclose the nature of the charge against the prisoner—namely, that he was an accessory of treason. He submitted in the first place that the charge should have been set out in the indictment as an overt act: and, secondly, that the name of the party who was charged with being the principal traitor should have also been stated in it. The learned counsel having cited various cases in support of his argument, and having recapitulated the various principles of law he had laid down in the course of his speech, proceeded to allude to the difference between the law of Ireland and England, by which persons tried in this country are not entitled to a copy of the jury panel, the names of the witnesses, &c., and asked the jury whether while this state of the law existed it was possible to contend that there was a perfect uniformity between the law of both countries. The learned counsel then observed upon the case for the crown, commencing with the documentary evidence given in proof of the prisoner's treasonable intent. He first adverted to the speech for which Mr. Meagher was prosecuted in the Court of Queen's Bench in May last, and asked the jury to decide whether it was to be said that what a jury had not found to be sedition in Dublin was to be considered treason in Tipperary. Was it necessary to tell them that the revolution of 1688 had asserted, and for ever placed upon record this doctrine, that the moment the Sovereign dared to invade the law, the right of man was to resist? Was he to tell them when a clergyman once attempted to protest against this doctrine, and to advocate the doctrine that kings were never to be resisted, the Commons of England impeached him at the bar of the House of Lords, for having dared to reverse that doctrine which the prisoner in the dock asserted, and to say that resistance was not the right of the people. Well, what did the House of Lords do?—they decided that his sermon was a libel upon the revolution of 1688 and upon the liberties of England, and they ordered it to be burned by the common hangman; and he contended that the meaning to be taken from that speech was this—that the prisoner held the opinion, that if the whole Irish nation with one consent demanded a Repeal of the Union, and that any British minister was mad enough to refuse it, then he asserted that the right of resistance would be not only defensible but proper. This doctrine he stated upon the authority of Saurin, Plunket, and Bushe, who had all given utterance to it, and had never retracted it. Saurin, when addressing the Irish House of Commons, had observed that the Irish Commons had no right to pass the Act of Union, and if they did so, submission to it would be a matter of prudence and resistance a matter of duty. He repeated that the constant idea in his client's mind was this—that if the whole of the people of Ireland—the aristocracy and the gentry included—in short, if all ranks and classes united for the independence of this country, that then, if their demands were resisted, recourse to arms would be justifiable. He never wished for any ascendancy of classes or creeds, but only that the whole of the Irish people should enjoy together the benefits which he believed would flow from national independence. This was his idea—an idea which he had adhered to with a wisdom beyond his years, and to which he (the prisoner) had adhered to with characteristic firmness when he quitted his friend (Mr. O'Brien) at Boulagh Common. In reference to the principle of resistance as a duty in certain cases, he asked had any one ever dared to stand up against Franklin, who was a rebel, and who promoted the insurrection that separated England from America. He summoned the spirit of that man who was true to the constitution and steadfast to the people—the Earl of Chatham—who made the greatest speech ever made within the walls of the House of Lords, beginning with the memorable words, "America has revolted, and I rejoice." The learned counsel referred to the political life of the prisoner, his career, his generosity, his manliness, his love of country, and the various other topics which in such a case the very great ability of the advocate always qualifies him to enforce on the minds of the jury. In allusion to the sympathy which Mr. Meagher had expressed towards Mr. Mitchel, he mentioned the fact of the Canadian rebel Papineau having been promoted to a high legal office by her Majesty, and the generous aid which Lord Donoughmore, who was Lord Lieutenant of their county, gave, when a British officer, to the unfortunate Frenchman, Lavalette, in escaping from prison. The sympathy which his client had evinced towards Mr. Mitchel was not a proof that he approved of his acts, but he did feel that he had not been fairly tried; and though at first he recommended hir rescue, he afterwards disapproved of the intention, and advised that it should not be attempted. The learned gentleman then dismissed the three speeches of Mr. Meagher with a brilliant allusion to nationality, and then asked the court to grant him the indulgence of an adjournment, as he was so exhausted as to be unable to proceed.

The Chief Justice said that the court could not do it.

Mr. Meagher said that from the commencement of the trial to that period he had never interfered in the slightest degree; but he considered that it would be an injustice to the counsel to whose genius, ability, and energy he had entrusted his case, if he did not implore of the court to adjourn. He felt, he repeated, that he would be doing an injustice to the learned counsel who had so eloquently defended him, if he did not implore their lordships to adopt the suggestion he had thrown out by adjourning the court. He felt it to be but common justice on the part of the court to accede to the application.

The Chief Justice said that with a view to the convenience of the jury, the public time, and every other consideration which belonged to a case circumstanced as this was, the court had come to the determination to hear Mr. Butt that night, but in consequence of the appeal made to them by the prisoner they would comply with his request.

The Court was then (twenty mintes to eight o'clock) adjourned to half past eight o'clock next morning.

Saturday, October 21.

The Judges sat at half-past eight o'clock this morning.

There were only a few policemen in the court.

The prisoner was then brought to the bar; he looked cheerful and more buoyant than usual.

The Attorney-General was present on the part of the crown.

Mr. Butt and Sir Colman O'Loghlen attended for the prisoner.

Mr. Butt at once resumed his address to the jury. He first called their attention to the reasons which influenced the court in admitting as evidence the speeches on which he (Mr. Butt) commented so long yesterday evening. The learned counsel then called their attention to Dobbin's evidence, analysed every portion of it, and called on the jury to disbelieve every fact and word that perjured wretch swore. He asked them what kind of intellect the Attorney-General gave them credit for possessing when he imagined that they could be juggled into giving a verdict on such forsworn testimony. The learned counsel next reverted to the letters put in evidence by the crown, and disposed of the first, written from Cahermoyle, and alluding to Mr. Meagher's intended visit to America, by merely calling upon them to reject it, as it was monstrous to say it was treasonable, or approaching treason. The learned counsel next referred to the second letter, written from Bellville, near Cork. His learned friend (the Solicitor-General) said they would withdraw that letter, that the explanation given of it was perfectly satisfactory; but oh, no, it shall not be withdrawn; it is the plague spot of this prosecution, and should go to the jury. The case now before them was an extraordinary one. In it the powers of the Inquisition were given to the crown. What, he would ask, would be the consequences if his client were a poor man, and unable to send an express to Cork, by which they had been able to obtain that letter. What if Mr. Murphy had been carried off in the desolating pestilence that swept Cork for the last two years, and his client, through that, unable to prove under what circumstances that letter had been written, and at what time? Oh! it was a solemn responsibility for the crown to attempt asking a conviction on such documents. It would be terrible for the future liberties of his country if such proceedings were ever again pursued. The next stage of the case to which the learned counsel would allude was the speeches reported by the policeman. He would just take one of those functionaries' evidence, and from it he would show what a distortion could be effected on a speech by the omission or addition of a word. Well, in one of the policemen's evidence, they had the story of the Fire Ship from him in a way that would altogether distort its meaning; and that same witness, on his cross-examination, admitted that the sentence of the fire ship was spoken in such a manner as changed its entire meaning, and made it perfectly harmless. On hearing these policemen-reporters giving evidence, he (Mr. Butt) was reminded of the historical fact related of one of the greatest tyrants that ever lived. And the worst thing related of the Sicilian tyrant, Dionysius, was, that he had a prison constructed, from which, by some contrivance, he could hear the conversation of his victims, and that for the purpose of afterwards convicting them. But this tyranny was not so bad as that of those who wanted a conviction on inaccurate reports of conversation. The learned counsel then read the speeches and letters put in evidence against Mr. Meagher, and commented at much length on the nature of each, and its harmless import, and called upon the jury, as they valued honour, life, liberty, and justice, to strike down the monsters of constructive and commutative treason, and on the merits of his case acquit his client.

Chief Justice Blackburne said, Thomas Francis Meagher, if you have anything to say to the jury, you are now at liberty to do so.

Mr. Meagher—No, my lords, I have nothing to say to the jury. I am perfectly satisfied with what my counsel has said on my behalf.

The court adjourned for half an hour. At its re-sitting,

The Solicitor-General proceeded to address the jury, and said that it became his duty to address a few observations on this trial, which occupied so much of their time and attention. A great number of irrelevant topics to the subject matter they had to inquire into had been brought to bear in the speeches of the counsel for the prisoner on their consideration of the question and issue they had to try. But it was quite impossible that men of their experience, in the discharge of their duties as jurors, must not have felt themselves the irrelevancy of those subjects to the issue they had to try. What object they could have, how they could assist them in determining the guilt or innocence of the prisoner at the bar, he could not for the life of him understand. By addressing them at considerable length on such subjects, laying down questions and constructions of law, searching through histories of state trials, and animadverting on the conduct of judges and law officers of the crown, they calculated on withdrawing their attention from the subject matter which they had to try, and the law of which they should take from the court. The prisoner was indicted for levying war against the Queen in this realm; and he was indicted as a principal in that crime, because every person who participated in aiding, abetting, and assisting, whether present at, or absent from, the commission of the crime of high treason, that individual is regarded as a principal in the offence. In ordinary cases of felony, persons not present at the perpetration of any offence, but who counselled it, were considered as accessories before the fact; but in treason there was no such consideration in point of law, and the man who promotes, assists, counsels, or advises the traitor, absent or present, he is as guilty, or more so, than the rebel who heads the bands of insurrectionists, and carries the weapons of destruction in his hand. The crown counsel were asked why they brought forward those speeches made in March, April, and June, and the speeches made at Wexford, Carrick, and the Commons:—All those speeches are said, on the part of the crown, to show the intention of Mr. Meagher when he addressed the people at Carrick the night before the insurrection opened, and explained his conduct and appearance at Killenaule on the 28th, and his appearance with the leaders of the rebellion the night of that day, when ten of them held a council of war to determine on future operations. After the aid, assistance, and co operation he gave Mr. O'Brien, they were to say upon their oaths whether Mr. Meagher's presence there could be reconciled with any other object consistent with reason; his appearing with armed parties, and contributing his aid, his advice, and power of address, and using that great eloquence God gave him, and which every man should regret had not been better applied—using it to incite the population of the country, when lives were brought into jeopardy by the leaders of this rebellion. He (the Solicitor-General) contended that the leaders were dispersed to their various districts to fan the flame of insurrection amongst the people. It was not for him to say that after leaving Sullivan's public-house, whether those leaders did not betake themselves to their districts to assist Mr. S. O'Brien in his insurrection. It was stated—and no matter what were the principles of this gentleman up to March—that he was a member of the Irish Confederation. That was perfectly harmless, as it had a political object—an object they had a right to effect by constitutional means—the Repeal of the Union. As long as the Union existed by law, no doubt every man might continue to endeavour to get it repealed by argument and by agitation; but no matter how generous the law may be, no subject had a right to arms to repeal it. If he does it is high treason, and the public should not be led to believe the contrary by idle and frothy declamation. It may be repealed by argument or reasoning; but when the party resorted to arms, to repeal it by force, they should take the consequences of their experiment, and if they failed, they forfeited their lives. Every man knows of the revolution which took place in February last in France, and what effect it had on the minds of the people of Europe.—The crown alleged that from the events that took place there, the party in this country considered it an opportunity not only favourable, but assuring them of success to carry the object they had proposed to themselves at a future period the severence of Ireland from England, and the establishing of it into an independent Republic. If the members of the Confedeation thought it advisable, it was not inconsistent with their allegiance to the crown to address the new formed Republic, or the Provisional Government. He did not mean to say they had no right to do so, it was quite a matter of taste. But the relations between the governments of the two countries had not been yet settled, and though it was not an illegal act to address them, it was a curious circumstance that a deputation should be forwarded by the Irish nation with an address, a thing that had not been done by any other part of the United Kingdom. The Solicitor-General then read the speech of Mr. Meagher after his return from France, and said part of this speech alluded to the manifesto put forward by the head of the French Government, that it was their intention to render their assistance to other countries in the settlement of their differences. Mr. Meagher then spoke of the Repealers of Kilkenny. He had a right to tell them to petition for Repeal, but he had no right to advise the people that they should take up arms, for if he did, it would be sedition, and if the Felony act was in force at the time, the offence would be a transportable one under the provisons of that act. It was seditious and a preaching of rebellion and insurrection and war against the Crown, war against the authorities, unless the request made to the Queen was conceded to them—to call a Parliament in Ireland. That might be very consistent with the object the party had, which was nothing but a Repeal of the Union, but from the passages he had read for them of the expedition to France, it would be for them to say whether Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Meagher, and Mr. O'Gorman, did not contemplate that if the deputation to the French Republic should be successful to the extent they expected, they would not be able to effect a revolution in Ireland by the aid of France. It appears that they went to France, but they did not meet encouragement to that extent which they calculated on obtaining. Before they went to France Mr. Meagher was held to bail to take his trial for sedition for another speech which he had made. It was plain from the critical state of affairs at home and abroad, that the Confederation calculated on a struggle with the Government, and the council were determined to try their strength with them, and accordingly the jury heard of a person named Mitchel, who used to take a part in exciting, forwarding, and encouraging an insurrection, and he used for that purpose a newspaper of great notoriety. But it was suggested and put in evidence that Mr. Meagher, so far from having a wish to effect his object of force, quarrelled with Mr. Mitchel, and that he separated from him and was quite opposed to him. They should recollect, however, that shortly after the opinions of the Confederation changed, and they formed a coalition with Mr. Mitchel, who became their idol and through the instrumentality of seditious papers they worked out the sedition, and so fearful and calamitous were the effects of what was going forward, the government had to apply for additional powers and the Felony act was passed through Parliament and received the Royal assent on the 22d of April. But he would turn to the speech of Mr. Meagher, which he thought marked the progress of the revolutionary principle, for that speech disclosed all to them. The learned counsel then alluded to the proceedings at the Music-hall, and resumed. Who met there? Mr. Stitch in the chair, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. Dunne. He would ask them to consider the speech at that meeting, in reference to the subsequent acts of Mr. Meagher, and he would ask if there could be a doubt on their minds but that he was party to the revolution. The distinction of France to quarrel with the United Kingdom, led the government of that country to give a very cool and polite reply to the deputation, but from his allusion to arms being refused should they not infer that they were asked. They should apply those declarations when they came to consider his future conduct at the Commons of Ballingarry. He thought those two speeches showed the determination of the council to declare war against the government, the object of which was to separate this country from its integrity with the British Empire, and establish a Republic in Ireland. The month of May was pregnant with peril, and a serious struggle between the Confederate leaders and the government of the country was likely to ensue, and it was impossible that the government should not have taken precautions to protect the loyal and well-disposed people of Ireland, and to his (the Solicitor-General's) surprise and astonishment he heard the learned counsel who last addressed them, charge the government of Ireland with impropriety of conduct, because they garrisoned the towns to protect the loyal and well-affected from the incursions of those confederates, and said they wanted to create a false panic by bringing in troops into the city. But he would tell them, that but for the vigilance, foresight, and determination which marked the course of the Irish government to protect the city of Dublin by 10,000 men, that city might have been smoking ruins under an insurrection, which would have involved the lives of the inhabitants and their families in bloody slaughter. They had that out of the mouth of the prisoner himself, and they had it out of his mouth the course they were to take, and that this sanguinary and insurrectionary movement failed because the government had 10,000 troops in the metropolis, and because the clubs were not sufficiently organised to defeat them, and because there was not food sufficient to enable them to carry out a protracted and sanguinary revolution. That was the reason why the attempt to rescue the felon Mitchel had not been attempted, because there was not a prospect of its succeeding. Mitchel was convicted, that was perfecly plain. The members of the confederate clubs had so organised the city of Dublin, and had so poisoned the principles of a great portion of it by those clubs to carry out the armed insurrection they calculated on, that no jury could be found to convict one of their accomplices if put on his trial. Part of the machinery put in force, and the most disgraceful machinery that was ever used to carry out the object, was to traduce and villify those tribunals by which they were to be tried. The excuse given for Mr. Meagher's speeches on the 6th of June was, that he felt aggrieved because the proprietor of a paper was convicted and transported, as he thought most unfairly and unjustly—and accordingly the Confederation carrying out the projects of poisoning the fountains of justice by villifying the tribunals that tried Mitchel in the document headed "Trial by Jury." When those orators and agitators spoke of British influence and British tyranny, they alluded to every man connected with the government, and every loyal man was a component part of British tyranny. In his (Mr. Meagher's) speech he said that Mitchel's holy hatred of British tyranny and British influence was shared in by the majority of the people of Dublin. That was false, for there was still loyalty enough in Dublin to be able to defeat, to detect, and punish those who would be guilty of treason. And he would ask the jury whether there should be a friend of the man on the jury, who had a holy hatred of British rule, or any man who was not an enemy to such atrocious principles. The document alluded to contained a gross libel on the Attorney-General, and a gross libel on the gentleman who was the high sheriff. Thus was the month of February occupied in Dublin through means of a seditious press and the machinations of those confederates. The Solicitor-General then read Mr. Meagher's speech on his return from France and several other documents, and having commented on the evidence, contended that Mr. Meagher was a powerful and leading demagogue in forwarding the insurrection.

The court then adjourned, and their lordships left the bench at half-past ten o'clock. During their absence a large number of books were handed into the dock to Mr. Meagher, in order that he might write his autograph in each.

CHARGE OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Chief Justice Blackburn commenced to sum up the evidence, but in such a low tone of voice as to be almost inaudible. As well as we could collect from him, he said that after the long and patient investigation of this case, it was now in their hands, and it was for them exclusively to determine on it. And he was persuaded that that determination, whatever it might be, would be the result of a calm and dispassionate investigation of the case. They were to give their verdict on the sworn testimony which they had before them. They were fully persuaded that in providing their verdict they would not be guided by any favour or prejudice. It was his duty then to state to them the nature of the charge preferred against the prisoner, to lay the matter before them as distinctly as he could, so as that they could have no misapprehension or mistake. It was their duty to decide on the credit of the witnesses, it was their duty to decide what was of value in their evidence, and it was their duty to apply that evidence to the charge preferred against the prisoner, and in discharge of their duties in that respect, he had neither the power nor inclination to interfere. He would tell them in the largest sense of the word, that the determination of the case, according to the evidence was exclusively for them, and he neither could nor would make observations unless where there was a difference of opinion; and if those observations did not accord with the dictates of their conscience as to what was right, it was their duty to disregard them, and to substitute what they considered just and right. The charge against the prisoner was for having levied war against the Queen in this realm, and various acts were stated in the indictment as the levying of war, and the prisoner was charged with the levying of war on those acts. The charge of levying war in the form of the indictment may be either in the actual appearing in arms of the party charged, or it might be that he counselled and excited others to appear in arms. He would be equally guilty of carrying on war if he incited others to do it, as if he actually levied it himself, and if they appeared in arms. They, the gentlemen of the jury, would therefore observe that, in the consideration of the case, they had two things to consider and two questions to decide. First, whether war was actually levied, and secondly, whether the prisoner was there, actually present when any acts took place, or whether, if not present, he had incited, aided, and advised others by whom war was levied. It was stated to them that in high treason there were no accessories, all were principals. He would explain that to them, and also cite a few authorities to strengthen his explanation of it. If a man induced another to commit a murder, and that the murder was committed when he was not present, the man who induced the other to commit it, should be indicted as an accessory before the fact, the indictment being framed in a peculiar form; but in treason all were principals, and the man who incited to war, or any other species of treason, is held to be as guilty, and stood in the same degree of guilt, as the person who actually committed the crime. So, in a few words, he who incited to war, and war being levied, he himself levied war according to the act. The learned judge then cited several cases bearing on this view of the case. If, by the evidence, there was a levying of war that occasioned incitement, or by means of a conspiracy, of which the prisoner was a part, he was as guilty in the eye of the law as the principal who appeared in arms. That was the law—there was no misunderstanding it. In the consideration of the case he would give them as much assistance as possible and to the best of his ability, and he thought they might easily dispose of a portion of the case on which there appeared to be no difference of opinion. To constitute a levying of war it was necessary there should be an insurrection by force and an insurrection for a general object.—They would, therefore, in the first instance, have to consider whether there was any insurrection by force, and unless that was settled to their satisfaction, the charge against the prisoner fell to the ground; but as to the fact of there having been an insurrection by force, it was a matter of which there could be no doubt. The Chief Justice then detailed the circumstances and proceedings connected with Mr. O'Brien's visit to Mullinahone, and said that those acts were as clear a levying of war as any words could express. It lay with them to say how he was connected with those acts. He had further to tell them that the evidence in relation to the visit to the police barrack, and the marching, drilling, and street practice were of themselves a levying of war, and being unequivocal acts of war. But another consideration which should engross their attention, which was whether the insurrection was for a general purpose, and they would find through Mr. O'Brien's acts that their object was that—to save himself from personal arrest, but he had also a general object which imparted to the crime its heinous character. He alluded to the letter to the Mining Company, which in his opinion was an assumption of the prerogative of the Sovereign, for he threatened to confiscate the property if the rebellion succeeded, for the use and purposes of the nation. Now the question for them was whether Thomas Francis Meagher did incite and council the levying of this war, or did he conspire to have it levied, or did he aid in levying it. In reading the speeches of Mr. Meagher to them he would call their attention to the passages of that speech, and he would tell them in what light they should regard them and what purposes they would serve in their investigation. If in their opinion the speeches were general essays or exhortations unconnected with any purpose or design they should not or ought not bear on the issue they had to determine and they should be satisfied, in his judgment, that they expressed an intention and that there was an execution of that intention, and that the words were uttered with a design of acting on them at some future time by some means or other to incite insurrection in this country, before they found him guilty. He fully agreed in the argument of the prisoner's counsel, that it was not sufficient to take a speech and say it was seditious, or that it threw an imputition on the loyalty and principles of the party. They should look through the speech, and examine every passage of it, and say whether that speech was made in prosecution of a design, which design was attempted to be carried out. The speech of the 15th had no relation to the present issue, unless it showed an intention to aid and assist Smith O'Brien. It showed an intention of future resistance, it had a direct bearing on the issue, but if it did not or that they had a doubt about the meaning it should not effect the prisoner, the question was, had he an intention to levy war. He had organised and armed bodies at his command, they were ready to start into existence, and it would be for them to decide whe-

ther there was anything said by the prisoner on the sixth of June that showed he had turned from his original intentions, and whether he had not although expressed the same views and the same opinions. Chief Justice Blackburn then read Mr. Meagher's letter to Mr. O'Brien from Cahirmoyle, and resumed. He did not understand the project of obtaining American aid and money when the sole object in view was to carry out a private object. He could easily reconcile the object of obtaining American aid and money to effect a treasonable purpose, but for a constitutional purpose he could not understand why any man invoked foreign aid. The next important testimony was that of Dobbin, for he gave evidence which was impeached. They should look narrowly into his evidence for he appeared in the light of an informer or spy; but he spoke to a remarkable fact—the engagement entered into at the meeting of the 21st of July, and on the 25th, they actually appeared in arms. If he was an accomplice in those matters he was a spy and his evidence should be looked to with suspicion. But, did the crown rely solely on him? They produced those balloting papers which was singular. How they came into the hands of the government, or where they came from was rather curious. But they of themselves corroborate Dobbin's statement. The main question to try was if there was such a meeting and election as mentioned on the 21st of July. As to the accounting for the possession of those papers it has not been satisfactory. But it was proved they were found in a bag which was on the table of a room in which Mr. Lalor slept on the 29th July, seven days after the transaction stated by Dobbyn occurred. And his hand writing to one of the papers was proved not only by himself, but by another person who was acquainted with the witness. It was relied on by the counsel for the defence, that that part of the evidence should be extracted as it would appear in regard to the difference between Mr. Reilly and Mr. Lalor on examination of the papers, that Mr. Reilly had a large majority of voters. and it was argued that because his evidence in this respect was false the remainder should be considered false. But, if they believed the witness and the evidence he gave of the pledges which were given, he connected the prisoner with the rebellion, and also that he agreed that it should take place as soon as possible, and he (the Chief Justice) could not be persuaded that the actual occurrence a few days afterwards of an insurrection, was a circumstance which should be overlooked; supposing Dobbin unworthy of credit, they could not find the prisoner guilty, and if they had a doubt on the subject they could not. The Lord Chief Justice then read the speech of Mr. Meagher and the evidence, which he commented on at much length, and said that he considered all the speeches carried out the fact that an intention to have a struggle at some future period was manifest. If they had any doubt on the subject, of course they would acquit the prisoner; but if, on the contrary, they were of opinion that he aided, counselled, and assisted Mr. O'Brien by those speeches, it was their duty to find him guilty.

Chief Justice Dogherty wished to know would the jury take any refreshment before they retired, as they could get none afterwards.

The Jury were favoured with dinner, which they partook of in the box.

The Jury retired to their room at half past six o'clock, and returned into court at ten minutes to seven.

Mr. Meagher, having been placed in the dock, appeared perfectly calm and very dignified. The Jury were then called into Court, and having answered to their names, the usual question having been asked by the Clerk of the Crown, the answer was "Yes."

They then having been asked—"How say you, in No. 2, is Thomas Francis Meagher guilty of the treasons given you in charge or not?"

The Foreman answered in a very low but marked tone, "*Guilty.*"

The Clerk of the Crown requested to have written on the first five counts Guilty, and on the sixth Not Guilty.

The Foreman then read, in a very distinct manner, the following appeal for mercy:—

"We earnestly recommend the prisoner, Thomas Francis Meagher, to the clemency of the Crown, on account of his *youth*, and for *many other reasons.*

"For self and Fellow-jurors,

"JAMES WILLINGTON."

Great agitation, from disappointment, pervaded the Court-house, every person appearing downcast, except alone the ill-fated young gentleman, whose nerves remained unmoved. The Clerk of the Crown desired to have the prisoner removed, but he (Mr. M.) made no observation, and respectfully bowed and left the Court.

The Court was adjourned to ten o'clock on Monday

Clonmel, Monday.

The Court sat at half-past ten o'clock this morning.

The court was crowded to excess by the gentry of the county, and a large number of elegantly dressed ladies occupied the High Sheriff's gallery.

As soon as the Judges sat,

The Solicitor-General prayed the Court to order the following prisoners to be brought to the bar:

John Orchard, Denis Tyne, and Patrick O'Donnell.

The Clerk of the Crown read the indictment against them, and called upon them to plead.

Their connsel, Mr. Isaac Stoney O'Callaghan, put in the pleas put in on former trials.

The prisoners then severally pleaded not guilty.

The Solicitor-General prayed the Court to order the following prisoners might be placed at the bar:—

William Quirke, Thos. Finane, James Brenan, John Preston, and Thomas Stack.

In this case the usual pleas were put in, and they pleaded each—not guilty.

The Court orderad them to be removed.

The Solicitor-General prayed the judgment of the Court on Terence Bellew M'Manus, Patrick O'Donoghue, and Thomas Francis Meagher.

The prisoners were placed at the bar—they advanced with a steady and firm pace, and hung up their hats on the iron spikes. The firmness and energy displayed by each in that awful moment was surprising and impressive. They were very neatly dressed, and looked cheerful and animated. The same calm quiet dignity that has always marked Mr. Meagher's demeanor, was quite apparent on this solemn occasion. He had his arms folded, and looked calmly about him—if he felt, no one could perceive it, even by his colour. His beautiful, mild, and chaste observations, drew tears from the eyes of every person present—even those whom long experience has hardened, dropped a tear on this melancholy moment, when the honorable, gay, and eloquent young Irishman bid a last farewell to his country, his home, and his friends. His observations I took accurately, as I thought it a pity to lose a word spoken by that high-minded and chivalrous young Irishman.

The Clerk of the Crown then read out the indictment, and asked the prisoner, Terence Bellew M'Manus—Why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon him?

Mr. M'Manus spoke as follows:—My lords, I trust I am enough of a christian and enough of a man, to understand the awful responsibility of the question put to me. My lords, standing on this my native soil—standing in an Irish court of justice, and before the Irish nation, I have much to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon me. But, my lords, on entering this court I placed my life, and what is of much more importance to me, my honour, in the hands of two advocates; and, my lords, if I had 10,000 lives and 10,000 honours, I would be content to place them under the watchful and glorious genius of the one, and the high legal ability of the other. My lords, I am content. In that regard I have nothing to say. But I have a word to say, which no advocate, however anxious, can utter for me. I have this to say, my lords, that whatever part I may have taken through my struggle for my country's independence—whatever part I have acted through that short career, I stand before your lordships now with a free heart and with a light conscience, ready to abide the issue of your sentence. And now, my lords, perhaps this is the fittest time that I might put one sentiment on record, and it is this:—Standing, as I do, between the dock and the scaffold—it may be now or to-morrow, or it may be never; but whatever the result may be, I have this sentiment to put on record—that in every part I have taken, I have not been actuated by animosity to Englishmen. I have spent some of the happiest and most prosperous days of my life there, and in no part of my career have I been actuated by animosity to Englishmen, however much I may have felt the injustice of English rule in this island. My lords, I have nothing more to say. It is not for having loved England less, but for having loved Ireland more, that I stand now before you.

The Clerk of the Crown then asked Patrick O'Donoghue what had he to say why sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon him?

Mr. O'Donoghue then read from a paper the following observations:—My lords, I beg to state that the Attorney and Solicitor Generals have stated this case against me fairly, but strictly. I find no fault with them or with the evidence, as it was acted upon by the jury. My lords, I do complain that the jury who tried me, a stranger, for a political offence, were exclusively my political opponents, and with such a panel I regret your lordships did not allow, as my counsel reported, my jury to have been called from those who had been selected on former occasions. My jury thus selected, could not be supposed to overcome all bias, and I believe they formed a most mistaken verdict. Mr. Justice Moore in his direction told the jury that if I assisted Mr. O'Brien whilst engaged in his treasonable practice, I was guilty of treason, although I might not know of his intent, and from that recommendation it appears that they formed me guilty on that direction. To one unlearned in the law and supposing that reason depended on intention, it appears contrary to common sense that I could participate in a treason of which I am ignorant. I do not however, presume to dispute the law, as your Lordships has stated it, but no earthly judge is infallible, and a doctrine so strongly stamped with the authority of high constitutional character, would form a precedent dangerous to the lives and liberties of the best men. I humbly request your Lordships to reserve the point for the consideration of the Judges. If your Lordships be in error—that error will be corrected, if not it will be a protection to every one, to know the law so laid down, has been confirmed. It is not fit on this occasion to defend my opinion and character. I will, therefore, only say, that those opinions have always been tolerent, sincere, and consistent. I am grateful to my eminent counsel Mr. Butt, for his eloquent and truly able defence, the more so because that defence was generally given, without fee or reward, and given too to his political antagonist. I cannot express my admiration of the ability and energy of my junior counsel, Mr. Meagher. I also beg to thank my Solicitor Mr. Laffan, for the ability with which he conducted my case, and the great exertion made by him on my behalf. I thank your Lordships for this patient hearing.

The Clerk of the Crown then asked Mr. Meagher why sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon him.

Mr. Meagher, in a firm, clear voice, made the following reply—My Lords, it is my intention to say a few words. I desire that the last act of a proceeding which has occupied so much of the public time should be of short duration, nor have I the indelicate wish to protract the dreary ceremony of a state prosecution with a vain display of words. Did I fear that hereafter, when I shall be no more, the country I have tried to serve would think ill of me, I might avail myself of this solemn moment to vindicate my sentiments and conduct. But I have no such fear. My country will judge of those sentiments and that conduct in a light I think far different from that which the jury by which I have been convicted have viewed them; and perhaps the sentence which you are about to pronounce will be remembered only as the future severe and solemn attestation of my rectitude and truth, whatever may be the language in which that sentence may be spoken. I know that my fate will meet with sympathy, and my memory will be honoured. In using this language accuse me not, my lords, of an indecorous presumption. In the efforts I made in what I conceived to be a just and noble cause, I ascribe no vain importance, nor do I ask for those efforts any high reward. But it so happens, and it will ever happen so, that they who have tried to serve their country, no matter how weak the effort may have been, are sure to receive the thanks and blessings of its people. With the country, then, I leave my memory, my sentiments, and my acts, proudly feeling they require no vindication from me this day. A jury of my countrymen have found me guilty of the crime of which I stood indicted. For this I entertain not the slightest feeling of resentment towards them. Influenced, as they must have been, by the charge of the Lord Chief Justice, they could have found no other verdict. Any strong observations on it I feel sincerely would ill befit the solemnity of this scene. But I would earnestly beseech of you, my lord—you who preside on that bench—when the passions and the prejudices of this hour shall have passed away, to appeal to your own conscience, and ask of it was your charge as it ought to have been—impartial and indifferent between the subject and the crown. My lords, you may deem this language unbecoming of me, and perhaps it may seal my fate, but I am here to speak the truth, whatever that may cost me. I am here to regret nothing I have done—to retract nothing I have ever said. I am here to bend no supplian knee, nor crave with lying lip the life I consecrate to the liberty of my country. Far from it. Even here, where the thief, the libertine, and the murderer have left their foot-prints in the dust—here in this spot, where the shadow of death surrounds me, and from which I see my early grave in an unanointed soil, opened to receive me—everywhere surrounded by those terrors, the hope which beckoned me to the perilous sea, on which I have been wrecked, still consoles, animates, and enraptures me. No, I do not despair of my poor old country—her peace, her liberty, her glory. For that country I can now do no more, but bid her hope. To lift this island up—to make her a benefactor to humanity, instead of being what she is, the meanest beggar in the world—to restore to her her native powers, and her ancient Constitution—this has been my ambition, and this ambition has been my crime. Judged by the law of England, I know the penalty of this crime is death; but the history of Ireland explains this crime, and justifies it. Judged by that history, I am no criminal, you (turning to Mr. M'Manus) are no criminal, and (to Mr. O'Donoghue) you are no criminal. Judged by that history, the treason of which I stand convicted of loses all its guilt, has been sanctified as a duty, and will be ennobled as a sacrifice. With these sentiments, my lords, I await the sentence of the court. Having done what I felt to be my duty—having spoken now as on every occasion of my short life what I felt to be the truth, I now bid farewell to the country of my birth, my passions, and my death. The country whose factions I sought to still, whose intellect I have prompted to a lofty aim, whose freedom has been my fatal dream—I offer to that country, as a pledge of the love I bear her, and the sincerity with which I thought and spoke and struggled for her freedom—the life of a young heart, and with that life all the hopes, the honours, the endearments of a happy and honourable home. Pronounce, then, my lords, the sentence which the law directs. I will be prepared to hear it, and I trust I shall be prepared to meet an execution. By to-morrow's dawn I hope to be able to appear with a light heart before another tribunal, where a Judge of infinite goodness and justice, and where, my lords, many of the judgments of this world will be reversed.

Chief Justice Dogherty then proceeded, amidst the most profound and solemn silence, to pass the sentence of the law. He said—Terence Bellew M'Manus, Patrick O'Donoghue, and Thomas Francis Meagher, after deep consideration on entering into court it was my intention, it was my intention, in the performance of the very painful duty which devolves upon me, not to have prolonged your stay at that bar by any lengthened observations. You, each and all of you, stand there, having been convicted by three successive juries, for the crime of high treason, a crime of the greatest enormity known to the law, and I feel bound to say that it is the deliberate, dispassionate, and calm opinion of this court, that the verdicts which were found by those juries, and the verdict which was found by a former jury, could not have been other than they were, that no honest, fair, impartial, and conscientious jury, attending strictly to their oaths and listening to the evidence produced in the course of those unusually protracted trials, could have come to any other conclusion than that which they have done. They have found you, one and all, guilty of the crime of high treason. That crime consists in having levied war in this country within the last week in the month of July, having levied war for treasonable purposes, and that you, and each and all of you, more or less participated in, excited to, prepared for, and were yourselves, some of you, actually engaged in the furtherance of that project. In order to constitute the crime of high treason by the levying of war, it is no ingredient that the means shall be proportionate to the end sought to be accomplished, and that there shall be a rational prospect of success. Parties who have engaged in such transactions become responsible, if they have arrayed, assembled, collected, drilled, those who are by force to endeavour to accomplish the common object that is in view. It is not, I am sorry to say, to any forbearance on your part that the rebellion, for such I may term it, which broke out in that week, was brought to a speedy conclusion. It is under God attributable to the bravery of the police of this county, then I reflect what might have been the consequences, if the police force either seduced by promises or intimidated by threats had yielded to the advances that were made to them, if they had been overwhelmed by the congregated numbers that assembled and attempted their destruction, or if they failed in dispersing those rebels, who assembled armed then on the hills. I think there is no fair man, who, looking about contemplating what the state of this country might have been, will not see how rapidly that temporary success would have added to the numbers and how soon the country would have been deluged in blood, and given over to all the horrors of civil war. It is from that we have escaped by the fidelity and bravery of the police force. And I am very far, God knows, from wishing to say one word at this moment that can arise or enhance the feelings that some of you endure, but I cannot in looking at what was the state of the country in the month of July last, without entering into particulars of that authentic speech given in evidence on the last trial, eloquent no doubt it is, avoid saying in the perusal of it that speech delivered by you Mr. Meagher, on the 6th of June, a terrible picture of what was then the state of the country, and the calamities which, by God's assistance we have escaped. I have told you it was my wish to abstain from enlarging on your conduct, or giving you pain. I will do so. I shall merely make this observation, that from the commencement to the conclusion of this commission, which has now extended to the fifth week, I believe there has been a perfect coincidence in the views of every member of this Bench, as to the law, and if the observations of the distinguished Judge who presides here are severe, and I now make every allowance for the feelings which press and bear severely on one of the accused, perhaps in calmer moments when he comes to reflect upon it he will see that it was the very nature of the transactions themselves and the comments that legitimately sprung from them that appeared to press with the severity under which he appeared to suffer. Perhaps when he comes to reflect dispassionately upon it, I trust he shall be reconciled more than he appears at present to the unhappy fate which awaits him, and which there is not an individual with a breast to feel who must not deeply deplore. I have merely to exhort each of you to reflect on the awful situation in which you at this moment stand, and prepare for the dreadful fate that impends over you. We have not failed to send, as was our duty, to the Lord Lieutenant the recommendation with which the juries on your respective cases have accompanied the verdicts that have been formed against you. But you must be well aware that it is with the Executive Government alone that the fate of these recommendations rests. And we, in the discharge of our duty, have now to pronounce upon one and all, the awful sentence of the law. (Here their lordships placed the black caps on their heads, which caused much sensation in the court.) That sentence is that you Terence Bellew M'Manus, you Patrick O'Donoghue, and you Thomas Francis Meagher, be taken hence to the place you came from, and be thence drawn on a hurdle to the common place of execution, and that each of you be then hanged by the neck until you are dead, and that afterwards your heads shall be severed from your bodies, and the bodies of each of you divided into four quarters to be disposed of as her Majesty may think fit, and may the Lord have mercy on your souls.

The Court here adjourned for half an hour, and at its re-sitting,

The Solicitor-General said—In consequence of the lengthened sitting, and the painful and harrassing duties imposed on those attending in this commission, and the protracted attendance of persons from distant parts of the county, it is not my intention to proceed any further in this commission, but to request your lordships' to adjourn its sitting until an early day in December, say the 13th.

Mr. Justice Moore said that might interfere with Christmas.

Court—Very well.

Solicitor-General—My lords, say then the 5th of December.

The court was then adjourned to the 5th of December.

On taking leave of Mr. ———, an eminent solicitor, the other day, Mr. Smith O'Brien asked him when the act of the late session, for the better preservation of the Sovereign, would expire? and on learning the time he exclaimed "Be not uneasy, my friend; I can bear any punishment the base, brutal, and bloody Whigs dare inflict upon me until then; and in one week afterwards, if parliament be sitting, I will rise in my place and impeach the Irish government for their conduct on these trials." Mr. ——— retired from the prison fully impressed with the conviction of his friend's insanity.—(Morning Herald.)

To preserve disease potatoes for feeding cattle pigs, &c—Let the diseased potatoes be washed and steamed; make a hole in the ground about two feet deep in some dry place, put a little straw in the bottom, and round the side: into this put the steamed potatoes, beating them down into a solid mass; let the centre of the mass be raised above the ground so as to form a shelving roof; cover the whole with a little straw, and with six or eight inches of earth; cut out what you require for use as necessary,

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Town Council took place on Tuesday, the 17th instant—

SYLVESTER PHELAN, Esq., Mayor, in the chair.

Present: Aldermen—Sir B. M. Wall, Richard Walsh, Patrick Keily; Town Councillors—Henry Denny, Wm. Morris, James Kent, J. E. Feehan, Thomas Purcell, Joseph Hearne, Pierse Cox, E. O'Mara, P. A. Power, W. Kelly, M. Slaney, Samuel Woods, William Finnucane, M. Downey, and H. Galwey.

Deputation from the Sanatory Committee—Rev. William M'Cance, Dr. Thomas L. Mackesy, Dr. T. Pyne, and R. A. Carleton, Esq.

Dr. Mackesy said—We wait upon you, Mr. Mayor, as a deputation from the Waterford Sanatory Committee, to ascertain what co-operation we may expect from you in the sanatory improvement of the city. Your worship took a part in the formation of the Sanatory Committee, and presided at our recent public meeting. We have ascertained the great powers for the sanatory improvement and cleansing of the city conferred on the Corporation by the bye laws of the borough; and aware that this Council had funds at their command to enable them to carry out those bye-laws, this deputation was appointed to wait on you. Some delay has unfortunately occurred in consequence of a sufficient number of the Town Councillors to form a Council, not having attended on Wednesday last, when summoned by your worship; and if ever there was a time when delay should be avoided in carrying out Sanatory regulations, I should say it was the present, when after a year of famine and disease, we have impending over us an epidemic, malignant in its character—rapid in its progress, and devastating in its effects. I shall now refer to your bye-laws which were ordained by the Council on the 28th February, 1843, and confirmed by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, on the 11th April, 1843; and first the streets—(here the Doctor read the first bye-law.) This, Sir, not only gives you full power for scavenging the borough, but preventing any one else from doing so under a penalty of one pound for each offence. And I must endeavour to impress on you the importance of having the scavenging of the city carried out in the fullest and most efficient manner—The cleanliness of the streets and lanes is the primary step in Sanatory arrangement, and you are the only body empowered to do so. We would, therefore, call upon you to come forward at once and organise at once an excellent gang of scavengers. Without this our efforts must prove unavailing; and as cholera, in general, attacks, and proves most fatal to the poorer classes of society—a want of those regulations that may enable us to place the dwellings of the poor in a more healthy state, must be attended with serious consequences to those that it is our bounden duty to look after. I shall not say another word on the necessity of this, but must point out that in scavenging the streets, in addition to sweeping out the streets, lanes, and alleys, we include the removal of all heaps or accumulations of dung or any other nuisance—the cleaning out of all cesspools, communicating with the streets—the cleaning out and filling up of all excavations made for the reception of manure in the front of houses or cabins; and we suggest that *properly constructed carts*, with a large bell attached, to give notice of their approach, should be sent round the borough every morning, between the hours of seven and ten o'clock, to receive ashes, soil, the accumulation of the night; and that the Mayor should give public notice of the object for which these carts are sent round.—We also suggest the necessity of having the gutters of the streets repaired and constructed on proper levels to carry off the surface water and to have the gratings of the sewers properly trapped. Dr. M. then proceeded to refer to the Bye Law with reference to the sewers. There is a power given to you here which it is of the greatest importance to the health of the city, should be carried out—that is supervision and repairing of all private sewers and drains. In this city few houses have separate house drains issuing into the public sewers—but three, four or more houses have one drain in common, and it frequently occurs that the occupier of a house under which this drain runs, from want of the drain being in proper repair, or from its faulty construction finds it such a nuisance that he stops it up to the great injury of the other houses that depended on the sewer for their drainage. This state of things was found by the Sanatory Committee to exist in all parts of the city. Mr. Nevins, a member of this deputation will furnish you with some instances, and the committee, as you arrange those will furnish you with others. Your next bye law is relative to water.—(the Dr. read the bye law) The want of a proper supply of water is the great want of this city. It would, however, be useless to offer any observations on this subject at the present moment. We beg to suggest to you, having the fountains inspected so that the water supplied may be of good quality and not tainted by any nuisance.

Ald. Walsh here observed that the bye laws were inoperative and could not legally be acted on.

It was observed, in reply, that at all events it was the duty of the Mayor to make the attempt.

Dr. Mackesy then referred to the bye law about nuisances. It was so extensive that he need only notice that part connected with the health of the borough. Those powers are so ample, that we have only to request of you Mr. Mayor, to exercise the authority with which you are thus invested. Having read over the bye laws and offerred suggestions relative to the best manner, in the opinion of the Sanatory Committee, for making them available towards promoting the health of the city, he proceeded to bring before the notice of the council some of those nuisances over which they had full control. 1st—The fish market in Peter-street; this has been established within a very few years, and the stench arising from the decaying entrails suffered to remain in the street is highly offensive, and must be injurious to the health of the occupiers of the surrounding houses. But, exclusive of this nuisance, we would call your attention to the manner in which the fish is for hours packed down in narrow kishes in a crowded street. The probability of its being tainted and unfit for food, in many instances, prior to its being sold. How unlike the manner in which fish is preserved and sold in other places, for instance, the fish shops in England, and we beg particularly to point out the danger of allowing fish to be sold in the city under circumstances likely to be thus tending to disease, a matter particularly to be feared. The deputation, on the part of the poorer classes, caution you against permitting such a fish market and such a nuisance to continue. The second nuisance I shall call your attention to is Chairman's Arch. I shall not make a single observation, but point it out, the nuisance is so glaring. The mud situated on the principal walk has been for some years a disgrace to the city, Lombards Marsh. I am aware that efforts are making to improve it, but as yet, with very little success. We trust, however, that a proper scientific system of drainage will now be commenced. The last nuisance we will bring before you has only occurred within the last few days, the overflow of the cesspool of the Workhouse being allowed to run down Newtown, to the great disgust, annoyance, and injury of all classes of your fellow-citizens. Newtown being one of the principal walks of the city, and as you have this day commenced excavating for a sewer to abate this nuisance, we beg leave to call your attention to the following points:—1st. The sewer from the Workhouse if carried in the direction of Newtown must make two acute angles, the one to William-street; the second at the top of Newtown. 2d—That the sewer will pass close to the fountain that supplies the inhabitants of Newtown, William-street, &c., with water, and in all probability will taint the water. 3d—That from a short distance below Captain Doyle's house to William-street the sewer will have no fall, and, therefore, cannot clean itself; and may prove a serious nuisance to that part of the town. We, therefore, suggest that the Corporation should employ a competent engineer, and have proper levels taken before proceeding with the sewer at Newtown. My own opinion is, that John's Hill is the proper line, to carry the sewer down from the workhouse, and in the meantime to prevent any overplus of the cess pools, to send carts to empty them. Before concluding we are anxious to call your attention to the necessity of erecting a temporary washhouse or shed. It is now about two years since I brought the Baths and Washhouses Act before you, almost immediately on its being extended to Ireland, for which we are indebted to the exertions of our representative, Sir Henry Winston Barron: but, unfortunately, great delays have occurred and no progress has been made in bringing the act into operation in the city.

Alderman Kiely here asked if feeding the poor would not be better than washing them, and that the old Corporation in giving a lease for the supply of water for the city to Mr. Graham had tied up the present council from doing anything in that way, and he expressed his utmost surprise at such a request as having washing houses established.

Dr. Mackesy continued by saying that the deputation had waited on the council to suggest what means should be carried out for the Sanatory improvement of the city, and he must decline to enter into any argument on former proceedings. But his impression was a promise to Mr. Graham which it was only honourable to fulfil. However, no advantage could arise from introducing such a subject, particularly as the water from the city fountains could not be made available for washing houses, therefore the observation was not to the point, and although he regretted to say many of the poorer classes were without a change of clothing, to wash, yet, that was no reason for the corporation to refuse facilities for cleanliness to those who could avail themselves of it, particularly when the corporation had the power to do so, at little or no expense. With respect to food: the funds of the corporation were never intended for that purpose, and, therefore, in solicitiag them to afford facilities for cleanliness, we are not taking away any funds that could be applied to the feeding of the poorer classes that so much require it. Dr. Mackesy, after some other remarks, concluded by requesting the council to favour the Secretary with answers to the suggestions the deputation had laid before them at their earliest opportunity.

Mr. Hugh N. Nevins called the attention of the Mayor to the disgraceful state in which the rere of some houses on the Mall were placed.—He trusted that prompt measures would be taken to abate those nuisances.

The Mayor said that he would cause an immediate inquiry to be made with reference to what Mr. Nevins complained of.

The deputation then withdrew.

The Town Clerk apprised the Council that as it was his duty to have the Burgess Roll for the city completed, agreeably to the 40th section of the Municipal Act, between the 20th instant and the 10th prox., he wrote to Mr. Thos. F. Strange, now a state prisoner in the county jail, requesting, if he were not enabled to attend, he would name a deputy. Mr. Strange replied that he would not appoint a deputy, as he was not incapacitated to perform his municipal functions, agreeably to the 73d section, although being imprisoned. He was not cognisant of having acted illegally, or subject to incarceration.

A desultory conversation ensued on this correspondence.

The Council ultimately decided that they should transmit to the Lord Lieutenant both communications, earnestly entreating his Excellency to permit the liberation of Mr. Strange during the performance of his municipal functions of the Burgess Roll.

Mr. Woods suggested, as the Council were to memorial his Excellency for the temporary release of Mr. Strange, that the memorial should be for his general release on bail, which he was prepared to offer to any extent, if deemed necessary, to stand his trial on any charge that may be adduced against him.

This suggestion was overruled.

Moved by Alderman Walsh, and seconded by Alderman Keily—That the Town Clerk's letter to Mr. Strange, and the latter's reply, be forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant, stating the inconvenience of not having the Burgess Roll revised, in consequence of the imprisonment of the Mayor's Assessor, most respectfully entreating his Excellency would enlarge Mr. Strange during the revision of the Burgess Roll.—Adopted.

Mr. Woods claimed the particular attention of the Council to the 93d section of the Municipal Act, in which it was stated that the treasurer should be annually appointed. He was ignorant of the act being complied with, although a constant attendant at the Council for the past two years. So convinced was he (Mr. Woods) of an imperative annual election of treasurer, that more than two months since he waited on the latter and the Mayor, and reminded each of them of the evasion of the 93d section, and also of the non-performance of a part of same section, which compels the council to enforce proper bail for the due execution of the treasurer's duties.

Mr. O'Meara rose to order, as the subject matter under discussion could not be entertained as there was no notice given.

The objection was overruled.

Mr. Woods said he was discharging a public duty in claiming the attention of the Council to a non-compliance of the 93d section of the Municipal Act, and in proof of his disinterestedness referred to the Mayor and treasurer if he did not wait upon each of them months since, and stated his object—even proposed to nominate Mr. Delahunty as treasurer. Both gentlemen having assented, and in compliance with such promise, he was now now ready to propose Mr. Delahunty as treasurer.

Alderman Walsh having read the section, said although it directed an annual election of treasurer, it was not obligatory, and though long since appointed, he was removable at any time the council pleased. If appointed annually, he would hold office during twelve months, and not removable until the termination of that period.

Alderman Walsh objected to Mr. Delahunty's appointment as unnecessary.

The Treasurer, in corroboration of Alderman Walsh's opinion of the 93d section, read two replies from the treasurers of Dublin and Belfast Corporations, with whom he communicated, by which it appeared that both were only once appointed, and considered they held their offices during the proper discharge of their duties. In Cork, the treasurer, Mr. Murphy, is annually appointed at his own request, and in compliance with the act.

Mr. Woods called the attention of the Council to the securities of the treasurer, and requested to see the bail bonds, whether annual or general.

No bonds were produced.

The Treasurer stated Alderman Carroll was security for £1000, which extended to a period after his leaving office until his accounts were found correct. Since the demise of Mr. Edward Kehoe, there was not another surety; but Alderman Forrestal was to be the second, and his bond for £1000 would be general and shortly perfected.

Mr. Denny imagined that no member of the Council could be legal or proper security for any of their officers. Such securities would not be received in other public bodies. He did not object to the two Aldermen, as they were perfectly independent. His only inquiry was, were they, as sureties, legally accountable?

Mr. Feehan said that Poor Law Guardians could not be security for any officer or contractor to any poor house of which they may be guardians, but no such Act of Parliament extended to Corporations. Why such an inquiry should now be made respecting the present securities was preposterous, as both gentlemen were in possession of unquestionable property. I admit that in small towns, where there are Corporations and Commissioners, treasurers may have a difficulty in procuring sursties outside the Council or Commissioners, who comprise the independent portion of the citizens. In such instances, unless the elected members become sureties, the treasurer should travel outside the borough to procure them.

It was agreed to take Alderman Forrestal as the treasurer's second security for £1000.

An order in Council was read, and properly signed, authorising the treasurer to pay salaries, interest on city seals, &c., to the amount of £1000 18s 5d.

The widow of the late William Murphy petitioned that his salary to the 9th November next be paid her.

It was agreed to by the Council, on condition of leaving her present residence.

Mr. Finnucane called the attention of the Council to the Glen pound, now converted into a dung yard, and a disgrace to that part of the city. He suggested that if a pound were required, which he much doubted, one could be procured elsewhere, and sheds at a trivial expense erected in the present season, for the protection of farmers from the inclemency of the weather, who come there at night during all seasons of the year. In fact, it might be made a corn market of, and a source of profit to the Corporation.

Referred to a committee.

Mr. Galwey suggested to Alderman Walsh the urgency and utility of a memorial from the Corporation, with the city seal attached, to the Lord Lieutenant, supporting the recommendation of the Clonmel juries, imploring the clemency of the crown to spare the lives of Smith O'Brien and the other state prisoners.—Carried.

A pump was ordered to be erected in Water-street.

A memorial was agreed upon to the Lords of the Treasury, for liberty to enforce a fine of three years' rent, and to grant a lease of 99 years of the lands of Knockhouse and Gracedieu.

Several of the Council wished the memorial to extend to all their property.

This was overruled, as if success attends the present application, a future one can be made for town property.

SENTENCE ON MR. SMITH O'BRIEN—RECOMMENDATION TO MERCY.

A memorial is in progress of signature in the county Armagh, to support the recommendation of the jury to mercy in the case of Mr. O'Brien. It has been signed by the members for the county, Colonel Blacker, the Hon. Henry Caulfield, and a very large proportion of the magistrates of all politics and creeds.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN EVENING MAIL.

Adare Manor, October 21, 1848.

SIR—Will you kindly take the trouble to affix my name to the memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, praying that the life of Mr. Smith O'Brien may be spared.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
DUNRAVEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING MAIL.

October 21, 1848.

SIR—Entirely agreeing, for many reasons, with the recommendation to mercy by the jury before whom the above unfortunate but guilty man was tried, and conceiving that THEY were perfectly justified in making it, I regard it now as a question wholly for the Executive, before whom that recommendation has legitimately placed it in the strongest point of view, but as one in which other loyal men ought not to intermeddle, whatever be their private opinions; and beg, therefore, that you will NOT affix my name to any memorial in favour of Mr. Smith O'Brien.

Your obedient servant,
S.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN.

SIR—I enclose a copy of a letter I have received from the Earl of Shrewsbury, who desires his name to be attached to the memorial in favor of W. S. O'Brien.

I am, Sir, &c.,
WM. SHARMAN CRAWFORD.

Crawfordsburn, Oct. 20, 1848.

"Alton Towers, Oct. 16, 1848.

"SIR—If not too late, I beg you will do me the favour to affix my name to the memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, praying for the exercise of her Majesty's gracious prerogative of mercy in favour of Mr. Smith O'Brien.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

"SHREWSBURY,
"WATERFORD AND WEXFORD."

HOW TO MAKE DAMAGED POTATOES FIT FOR THE TABLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CORK CONSTITUTION.

SIR—As much waste of human food is going on throughout the country, in giving to pigs and cattle potatoes which are perfectly available for human food, I beg to hand you a simple receipt which has been tried by the test of practice in my family with complete success, namely—*Peel the potato before boiling.*

The disease is often superficial, or, at all events, lying but a short way below the surface, and the black spot may be readily cut out *before boiling*, whereas the process of boiling drives the plague spot inwards, and diffuses the disease over a larger portion of the potato.

I am aware that serving up the favorita root without the *jacket* is considered, by many, to deprive it of half its merits, but when it becomes a question of throwing damaged potatoes to the pigs, or rendering them fit for the table, I trust the greatest potato epicure would not hesitate to resign his prejudices, particularly as the part cut off may be applied to the future propagation of the root, according to the remarkable discovery of Mr. Charles Newenham.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
NEMO.

Cork, Oc. 18, 1848.

MR. DUFFY'S TRIAL.

It is expected that the trial of Mr. Duffy will commence this day (Wednesday.) He is to be tried on the former indictment, found at the last Commission, under the Treason Felony act; but it is understood, that in the event of the jury disagreeing, fresh Bills for High Treason will be sent before the sitting Grand Jury.

Sunday night last a party of ten men attacked the dwelling of a caretaker named John M'Keogh, upon the lands of Rockforrest, county Clare, broke open his door, inflicted violence upon his head and body, and swore him to quit his caretaking by that day week, or they would have his life. That efficient officer, Daniel Murray, Esq., S.I., with Constable Graham, and the Corofin party, after a harrassing search through a large tract of country upon the night following, succeeded in arresting five of the principals, and they are committed for trial at Ennis assizes.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

At a meeting of the Nenagh Town Commissioners ten of the number, including the Chairman, tendered their resignation; the fact of their being shareholders in the Gas Company, whose light is consumed by the Commissioners, being pronounced by the council a disqualification for exercising the functions of the latter body. Mr. William Healy, Manager of the Tipperary Bank, was elected to the vacant chair.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Frid	Sat.	Mon.
3 per Cent. Cons.	—	—	84⅝
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	—	84¼
3½ per Cent. Debentures	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	190¼
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	—
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent.	—	—	26
Ditto 4 per Cent.	—	—	—
4 per Cent. City Debs.	—	—	71
4 per Cent Ballast Office Deb. Gov. Sec.	—	—	91
Kingstown Railway Deb. 4 per Cent.	—	—	—

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock	185	India Stock	237
3 per Cent. Consols	84⅝	India Bonds	40 pm
Ditto for opening	—	South Sea Stock	—
3 per Cent Reduced	84	Do. New Annuities	—
3½ per Cent	84⅜	Exchequer Bills (£1,000)	
New 3½ per Cent.	84⅜	35 38s pm.	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

SENTENCES ON MESSRS. MEAGHER, M'MANUS, AND O'DONOGHUE.

After a sitting of five weeks the Commission at Clonmel terminated, for the present, on Monday, with the awful sentence of death being pronounced upon the three individuals whose names appear above. We shall abstain from any remarks on the proceedings at present—we deeply feel for the parties who have brought themselves within the executioner's grasp; and especially do we feel for the gifted and enthusiastic Thomas Francis Meagher, whose ardent temper, and over-excited nationality, led him into the meshes of treason. The commutation of the sentences—the day for execution, it will be seen, is not yet named—depends on the executive government, and we have no doubt but that the recommendations to mercy made by the several juries, as well as the memorials addressed to her Majesty's representative in Ireland, will be attended with the desired effect, should even a writ of error not be successful. Of its success, however, there are many strong opinions; some of the ablest lawyers are of opinion that the proceedings at the Commission will be totally upset by it, in which case the entire goes for nothing. The *John Bull*, a journal no ways favourable to the parties, has a long article on the subject, from which we can only take the following brief extracts:—

"The English law of treason requires that the accused should have a copy of the jury panel, and a list of the witnesses, ten clear days before the trial. The Irish law of treason requires but five days. The English law of treason had been made law in Ireland also. Whereupon her Majesty's Attorney-General, relying on the Irish law of treason, allowed Mr. O'Brien but five days, albeit he might without inconvenience have allowed him ten, between the delivery of the jury panel and list of witnesses, and the day of trial. The result is a writ of error, supported by some of the ablest lawyers in Ireland, with this highly expedient alternative, that either the conviction will be set aside, and the whole proceeding turned into a tomfoolery for the gratification of Irish Papists, or the Emerald Isle will ring, from end to end, with the cry that O'Brien has not had a fair trial, and that there are two kinds of law, one for England, the other for Ireland.

"If there is to be a writ of error at all, we humbly contend that it should be brought at once against the Whig-Popish law officers in Ireland. The people of England are taxed heavily and unmercifully for the maintenance of law and order, especially in the sister Island. If Whig officials contrive to turn a state prosecution into a comedy of errors, let Whig officials pay the piper. Let their pockets pay the rewards paid for the apprehension of the traitors, and the cost of the police and military force, and all the other expenses attendant upon the futile proceedings at Clonmel; to employ the taxes levied upon an industrious people in such wasteful and useless expenditure, in paying the bungling lawyers, whose claim to preferment is that their knowledge of divinity is on a level with their management of law, telling their beads while they mar their deeds, handsome salaries and heavy fees for making the government ridiculous and the law contemptible, is a joke too practical even for the sister kingdom.

"Or, if writs of error must needs be brought, extend them to Whig Papists as far as they will reach: to Papists who twenty years ago wheedled us out of some of the choicest jewels in the English crown, under the pretence of getting them replaced by jewels brighter and more precious, the love and allegiance of Irish Papists for British rule. We have given our arms away for arrant paste, instead of love and allegiance we get hatred and treason; instead of trustworthiness, perfidy; instead of sworn faith, base perjury.—Wherefore, we say, let a monster writ of error by all means be brought, upon the plea of a flaw in the terms of the covenant, and let the emancipation bill be set aside!"

We had made arrangements to furnish our readers with an early report of the proceedings at the Special Commission on Saturday, bringing down the report to the conviction of Mr. T. F. Meagher, thus anticipating a portion of our this morning's publication, but which we were unable to do till a later hour on Monday, than we otherwise would have done, the express which we should have received on Sunday morning having been abstracted from its envelope, and nothing but the empty cover forwarded to us. We can form a shrewd guess as to the parties guilty of this nefarious robbery, and if we find our suspicions correct, we shall deal with them in the manner they richly deserve.

We regret to announce the departure from Waterford of Captain Ready, late Staff Officer of Out-Pensioners in this district, who leaves for Ipswich on promotion. During the past three years Captain Ready acted as Staff Officer in this locality, and earned golden opinions from all classes, by the urbanity of his manner, and gentlemanly deportment; and he leaves this attended by regret for his departure, and hearty well-wishes for his future welfare. Captain Ready is succeeded by Captain Derinzy, 83d Regiment.

We beg to return our warmest acknowledgments to the proprietor of the *Weekly Freeman's Journal* for the transmission of a second and third edition of his journal of Saturday containing the very latest intelligence from the Clonmel Special Commission on that day.

John Congreve, Esq., the Hon. Mrs. Congreve and family, have left Cheltenham, on their return to Mount Congreve, their residence in this county.

The Rev. John Bourke and family have left Cheltenham, for Kilmeaden Glebe, in this county.

EMPLOYMENT OF PAUPERS:

In the electoral division of Tintern, county of Wexford, an association was recently formed of the landed proprietors, in conjunction with their tenantry, to employ the able-bodied paupers in the division, in works of drainage. The effects of this step have been most beneficial—the rates on the division have been considerably lessened, productive works have been carried on, and those who were hitherto living in idleness, at the expense of the community, have served to lessen the burthen which their support had before inflicted. We take the following extract from a statement of A. L. Lynn, Esq., the superintending agent:—

"In the Tintern division the poor rate, which amounted in July, 1847, to 2s 11d, was reduced in July, 1848, to 5d, by the outlay of only £693. Now, £693 is a fraction under 1s 10½d rate on that division—add to it the reduced rate of 5d, and the entire rates, *labour and pauper*, are under 2s 3½d instead of 2s 11d—making a saving of more than a 7½d rate in one year to that division, besides making the pauper *labour self-supporting* and *reproductive*, and the *means* of *regenerating the country*, instead of destroying it, by remaining idle or unproductive."

There is in the foregoing statement of facts cause of gratulation; and it presents an example worthy of being imitated. The association has been in existence but eight months, and yet we see what has been effected. If the landlords throughout the country would but take similar steps, they would not only save themselves, but be the means of effecting general good. As opportunity presents we shall return to the subject. The state of our columns, and the engrossing nature of the matter they contained, has for some time back prevented us from noticing those subjects of general interest and importance, which otherwise we should have done.

TRAMORE RACES.

On Monday last the annual meeting of the sporting gentry of this and the adjoining counties took place at this favoured and delightful town. Immense crowds assembled from Waterford and the counties of Kilkenny and Wexford, and the town was literally studded with human beings The usual *posse* of thimble riggers, ballad singers, and miracle mongers, graced the course. At a quarter past one o'clock, p. m., the farmers' race commenced. Ten horses started, several of whom, at the first fence, were laid prostrate, and their jockies obliged to measure their length on "mother earth." In a few minutes all regained their saddles and pursued the sport in slap-up style, *Wide Awake*, Mr. Murphy's brown horse, leading in gallant style, followed closely by Mr. Kinsella's *Lapwing*. On the return six of the horses were "nowhere," and *Wide Awake* came in to the winning post in a canter. Only four started in the second heat, and two in the third, which was won by Mr. Kinsella's *Lapwing*. On dismounting, the jockey, a man 66 years of age, was hoisted on the shoulders of the people and brought in triumph out of the course. The second race, a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each, half forfeit, to which the stewards added fifty sovereigns, was one of the best ever witnessed in this locality, Five horses started, four of which tumbled at the first fence, owing to a heavy shower having fallen about two o'clock, the ground became slippery, and we never witnessed better sport, if we except the nervousness that existed caused by the tremendous and numerous falls of jockeys and horses. After two well contested heats the race was won by Mr. Fennelly's *Sir Arthur*. The day passed off without any accident, and we are happy to say, notwitstanding the numerous falls, there was no injury sustained by any of the jockeys.

WATERFORD, TIPPERARY, AND KILKENNY COURSING CLUB.

The first meeting of this Club for the season comes off on the 27th inst, at Ballynock, two miles from Dungarvan; on the 28th at Bleanthis, 7 miles from Dungarvan and 13 from Clonmel; and on Monday, the 30th at Colligan, 3 miles from Dungarvan. The members will dine together at the Devonshire Arms, Dungarvan, on the 26th instant.

SPAIN.

The *Fomento*, Barcelona journal, of the 14th instant, states that considerable discouragement and disunion prevailed among the insurgents, many of whom were making their submission.—The Cabecilla Povos, having discovered a conspiracy against him amongst the men of his band, caused four of them to be shot. The French authorities continued to exercise the strictest surveillance along the Catalonian frontier. The ex-minister Escosura, Brigadier Moreno de las Penas, and Jaoristi, who called himself Intendant of the Liberating Army, were still confined in the citadel of Perpignan. The Republican chief Don Abdon Terradait had been removed to the interior of France, although provided with a regular passport.

The *International* of Bayonne, of the 17th instant, announces that the Spanish General Barelle had been arrested at Err, and conducted to Perpignan. M. Salamanca would have experienced the same fate; had he not found means of quitting Perpignan whilst the police were searching after him.

Letters from Cadiz of the 10th mention the sudden death on that day of the Captain General of the province, General Chacon. General Cabaners overtook, on the 10th, three factious bands, which had united in the neighbourhood of Caspe, and routed them, with the loss of 18 killed. Two Captains whom he had captured were immediately shot. The Captain General of Navarre and the Basque provinces, General Urbistondo, sailed out of Pampeluna, on the 9th., with the intention of inspecting the whole line of frontier, and proceeding afterwards to Vittoria.

The conclusion of the Special Commission at Clonmel, *pro. tem.*, relieves our columns from that pressure which for some weeks they have sustained. Several articles, which to the present we have been forced to hold over, shall appear in due course.

The Mayor of Wexford, (James Kenselah, Esq.,) and James Power, Esq., J. P., Deputy Lieutenant of the same county, waited on the Lord Lieutenant on Tuesday, and presented a memorial from the clergy, gentry, and inhabitants generally of that town and its vicinity, in mitigation of Mr. Smith O'Brien's sentence. They were received courteously, and received an answer similar to that conveyed by his Excellency to the other deputations.—(Wexford Independent.)

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Clonmel, Saturday Night, 8 o'Clock.

I regret to inform you that your illustrious fellow-citizen's career is closed. He has been found *guilty* on the *second* count of the indictment, charging him with conspiring to levy war against the Queen.

The jury brought in a verdict after one hour's deliberation. The young gentleman bore it as became a great man. His arms were folded, and his countenance lit up with a placid serenity, that while he remained unmoved, made strong hearts beat, swell and sink in sorrow as the awful words sounded through the dimly-lit court, that sealed the fate of one of Ireland's most gifted and chivalrous sons.

I shall say nothing of the excitement in town. It is terrible. I can scarcely get to the post.

Clonmel, Monday, Oct. 23, 1848.

The state of excitement into which this town has been thrown since Mr. Meagher's conviction has been greatly increased this morning, in consequence of it being currently reported that the solemn sentence of the law was to be pronounced on him.

Admission to court was strictly confined to those who had got tickets early in the morning, or on the previous Saturday.

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.

New Ross, Oct. 22, 1848.

During the late famine many a respectable mechanic was reduced to destitution, for want of employment. Amongst the numbers respectable slater, with his wife and five children, had to seek a temporary asylum in the New Ross Union Workhouse. About seven months since, he left the house, but *minus* of two of his children, reported "dead."

The poor man was lately employed in the workhouse, when a lovely child eagerly clasped his knees, exclaiming "Oh! daddy, don't you know your own little Maggy Moore?" "Sure, they tell me my name is Mary Roache, but I am your own little daughter." Poor John Moore fainted—his wife was sent for, and it was long before his outraged feelings were soothed.—Schedule A and schedule B must be complied with, but the paternal feelings must be harrowed to satisfy official *dicta*. The parents are now in a state of painful anxiety as to the fate of their little bairn.

In justice to the house, it is but right to add, the lovely child was well taken care of. It seems the child had been in fever, and entered under a wrong name, through official carelessness.—The child missing at Birr Workhouse may be likewise mis-named.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

The October number of our ably conducted National Magazine presents several articles of considerable interest. Three recent publications on ancient Egypt, are reviewed with consummate ability, and the remarks of the reviewer display considerable research. "Pythonic and Demoniac possessions in India and Judea" is continued with all that attractiveness of illustration which marked the previous papers, "Recent tourists in Italy" is an ably written review, rendered the more pleasing by the notice taken of Mr. Whiteside's late publication. We regret that the pressure on our columns prevents our noticing at greater length the varied contents of the present number of this excellent periodical, which will amply repay perusal.

THE BIBLE OF MANY LANDS. Part 1.

London: S. BAGSTER and SONS.

This publication will, we are certain, prove highly acceptable to the biblical student, as well as to the general reader of informed mind. It is intended to contain a history critical and philological of all the versions of the Sacred Scriptures in every language and dialect into which they have been translated, with specimen portions in their own characters, and ethnographical maps. The part before us is gotten up in superior style; the maps are admirably delineated, and the specimens of the several dialects most elaborately given.

THE PROTESTANT MAGAZINE.

London: SEELEYS.

The proposed endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood which, at present, occupies so large a portion of the public mind is ably discussed in the number before us, and to which we would refer such of readers as desire to obtain clear views on the subject. The other papers are all of deep interest to the Protestant community.

THE ETHNOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

London: HARDWICK.

Mr. Burke continues to acquit himself in this periodical with all that power and research with which he commenced his labours. The Structural Analysis of the book of Genesis is considered at considerable length, and presents abundant matter for reflection and study. "The origins of nations," and "the outlines of Ethnology" are vigorously written.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

London: NOVELLO.

The "Musical Times" continues as a literary and scientific publication to maintain its high character, which, joined to extreme cheapness renders it a work which should be in extensive circulation. Among the musical publications we have received are the oratorio of St. Paul, by Meudelsshon, and that of Jephtha, by Handel, which, in point of elegance of typography cannot ba equalled.

A MAN MADE OF MONEY.

By DOUGLAS JERROLD.

This is the first part of a new work by a writer whose name carries with it a sufficient guarantee of the character of the production. Judging from the introductory portion received we consider it will prove highly entertaining. The characters are capitally drawn. The illustrations by Leech are quite in character.

THE MAN IN THE MOON

For October is most amusing; his "quips and pranks" possess their usual originality, and humour.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The Paris papers of Friday formally announce the raising of the state of siege. "As soon," says the *Corsaire*, "as it was known at the Assembly that the state of siege was raised, M. de Lamennais announced to his friends that the *Peuple Constituant* was about to re-appear. On his side the citizen P. J. Proudhon declared that he was about to see to the resurrection of the *Representant du Peuple*, The citizen T. Thore is also thinking of again bringing out the *Vraie Republique*; and some persons add that the *Pere Duchene* cannot be far off."

EMEUTE AT HAVRE.

The *Journal du Havre* gives the following:—"We yesterday mentioned that the Prefect had given orders to the Custom-house here not to allow any further exportation of corn and potatoes; but this concession, which was at once an act of illegality and of weakness, could not be maintained, and this morning a counter order was received, and the shipments were resumed. This, we regret to say, has been attended with some acts of violence on the part of our working classes, who are usually peaceable and well-disposed. Large crowds assembled, and an English vessel, the Bee, lying alongside the quay, was boarded by a party of men, who immediately commenced relanding the corn which had been shipped. Scarcely, however, had fifty sacks been taken from her when the attention of the rioters was called off in another direction. Another English vessel, the Brothers, whose cargo was complete, was getting under weigh, when a number of the populace boarded her, and clewing up her sails, hauled her by means of a hawser up to the bridge, where they made fast. The crew offered no resistance. Some police officers and National Guards assembled on the spot, but they were not in sufficient strength to prevent the riotous conduct of the workmen. The *rappel* was afterwards beaten, and the National Guards turned out in great numbers. At two o'clock, two strong detachments of troops of the line assembled on the Place des Pilotes, and the Custom house officers were also armed. All the English vessels in the port struck their flags by way of protest against the violence of which they had been the object. Order was afterwards re-established. The Brothers and the Bee have put to sea. Several arrests have been made. Stones thrown by the rioters struck some of the National Guards whilst clearing the approaches to the bridge old dock, and two of them were slightly hurt. Measures have been taken to prevent further disorders."

AUSTRIA.

A private letter of the date of the 15th, received on Saturday morning from Vienna, communicates in the first instance the following copy of a telegraphic despatch which has just been communicated to the Diet:—

"The Emperor, on his arrival at Olmutz, was received with the greatest enthusiasm. His carriage was drawn by the people."

A second despatch announced that the Emperor had consented to receive the deputation from the Diet at 11 o'clock on the 15th.

The Diet issued a positive command to Jellachich on the evening of the 14th to retire from Austria, lest a battle should take place between his troops and the Hungarian army. The Ban replied that the Diet had only to give orders to the Hungarians not to advance.

A proposition was made by a deputy from Prague, named Borrosch, to convene a peace congress at Vienna, including Lombardo Venetian as well as Hungarian deputies, which was unanimously adopted by the Diet at its sitting on the 14th.

No fighting had as yet taken place, with the exception of a few trifling skirmishes between the Viennese advanced guard and that of the Croatian army. "It is impossible, however," observes our correspondent, "that this state of things can last 48 hours, as troops are advancing from all quarters."

Generals Reesey (the Hungarian minister who signed the imperial rescript addressed to Jellachich), Vacani, and Franck were prisoners in the University. The editor of one of the most violent democratic papers of Vienna, Herr Hafner, had been arrested at Stein, in Upper Austria, whither he had proceeded to raise the peasantry, and taken to the fortress of Olmutz.

The Bourse remained closed on the 14th.

General Bohm, who served in the Polish war, and a Pole, were, in conjunction with M. Messenhausen, entrusted with the defence of the city.

ITALY.

The *Contemporaneo* of Rome, of the 10th inst., states that the governments of Rome, Tuscany, and Piedmont were labouring with ardour to conclude the Italian political league, and that the treaty would be published in a few days. The protocol was to remain open for the King of Naples, who, however, appeared little disposed to join the league.

The *Opinione*, Turin journal, of the 16th inst., quotes a letter from Venice of the 9th, announcing that the courage of the population was greatly raised by the arrival of a French steam frigate, with an injunction to the Austrian squadron to suspend all hostility against the city until the issue of the mediation was known.

The *National Savoisien*, of the 17th instant, states that the late events of Vienna were likely to produce an immediate change in the situation of the affairs of Italy. The Emperor of Austria, it appears, sent orders to Marshal Radetsky to detach from his army the corps of General Welden, which was to proceed by forced marches to Vienna. "Then," adds the journal, "the Croatian and Hungarian troops of the corps of occupation at Milan are on the point of coming to blows. Finally, the commission confided to the Colonel of the French staff, M. de Rouvrey, by General Cavaignac, and who is now in Turin, shall soon be known, and the nation cannot be long without being informed whether the intervention of France shall put a period to all our sacrifices, or if we are to prepare alone for a new struggle." It was not true that General Oudinot had arrived at Turin.

The *Milan Gazette* of the 14th inst., announces that an individual named Dominick Pedroni, 50 years of age, addicted to habits of idleness and drunkenness, having been seen walking on the 9th armed with a musket near the Ticino gate, was arrested on that day, In consequence of that fact, and the discovery in his possession of the musket, and two bayonets, he was tried by court-martial, sentenced to death on the 13th, and shot on the same day.

The *Journal des Debats* of yesterday discredits the report that a Republic had been proclaimed at Trieste, as the accounts from that port of the 6th make no mention of any such event.

THE CHOLERA.

The *Times* says—We are happy to state that not a single case of cholera in the metropolis was reported to the Board of Health on Thursday. Information was, however, received that the pestilence was spreading in Edinburgh.—There were, on Friday, three cases of cholera notified from Clapham, one from a vessel off Billingsgate, and one in the Milbank Penitentiary. It was also notified on Friday that one decided case of cholera had occurred at York, one case at Plymouth, one case at Ware, in Herdfordshire, and one case in the Isle of Portland.

STATE PRISONERS.—The order of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council has been given to admit the following persons to bail, now suffering imprisonment under the Treason Felony Act:—Wm. Mathews, Charles Taaffe, Patrick Marron, James Crotty, Wm. Walsh, James Baker, Coll Rochford, Owen O'Neill, F. Gabbett, Justin Supple, James M. O'Ryan.

Cork & Waterford Railway Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after the 25th day of March next, the Interest after the rate of 4 per Cent. per Annum, allowed upon the present paid up deposits, will be suspended.

By Order,
THOMAS WYSE, Chairman.
FRANCIS EDWARDS, Secretary, *pro. tem.*

Company's Offices, 2, Delahay-street, Westminster, 10th Oct., 1848.

NEW MUSIC.

JUST PUBLISHED,
FROM
D'ALMAINE'S AND CO.,
PUBLISHERS, LONDON,

	Price.
THE FANNY EMMELINE WALTZES..	3s 0d
THE KATHLEEN POLKAS	2s 6d
THE MERRY HEARTS QUADRILLES	3s 0d

Composed and arranged for the Piano Forte by Miss F. E. HARRINGTON, of Cork.

TO BE HAD AT
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FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

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RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies, Gentlemen, and Inhabitants of WATERFORD and its Vicinity, that he has fitted up for their inspection his Splendid Collection of

MECHANICAL
WAX-WORK MODELS,
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The Figures, by curious and complicated machinery, are made to MOVE, ACT, and PERFORM with all the grace and elegance of REAL LIFE. By the moving of their *Heads, Eyes, Mouth, Hands, Arms*, and *Heaving of the Chest*, or *Breathing*, forms such a beautiful scene of reality that it is impossible to describe.

Beautiful groups of Chinese in Real Dresses; Anadrocles extracting a Thorn from a Lion's paw—the *Lion moving the head, eyes, mouth, tongue, breathing, and roaring*; the Death of Napoleon; Splendid Promenade of Pedestal Figures. For particulars see Handbills.

Excellent Likenesses of O'Connell and Tom Steele, lying in State, in correct models of their respective Coffins.

A splendid Cosmorama of London, Paris, Dublin, and Edinburgh.

Open from ELEVEN in the Morning till NINE at Night.

ADMISSION:

Ladies and Gentlemen	1s 0d
Servants and Children	0s 6d

Notice to Emigrants.

THE CELEBRATED BLACK STAR PACKET SHIP,
"Caleb Grimshaw,"
Is intended to be dispatched from Liverpool
FOR NEW YORK
ABOUT THE 10TH OF NOVEMBER.

THE Accommodations on board this truly magnificent Vessel are most elegant and commodious; she carries an experienced Surgeon, and from Captain HOXIES' well known kindness and attention to his Passengers at all times, she is recommended as a most superior conveyance.

FARES:

First Cabin, £20; Passengers supplied with every requisite except Wines and Spirits.

Intermediate Cabin, £10; the accommodations now are most comfortable, and Passengers are found with all necessary Stores and Provisions, and of the best quality.

Early application is necessary to secure Berths.

Apply to
C. GRIMSHAW & Co., Liverpool; or to
ANTHONY JACKSON, Agent in Waterford.

Waterford, 30th of 9th Month, 1848.

Waterford Union.

THE Vice-Guardians will on THURSDAY, the 2d of NOVEMBER proximo, receive Tenders for the Construction of Water Closets, and a Main Sewer at the Fever Hospital, in accordance with Plans and Specifications to be seen at my Office on any day, (Sunday excepted) between the Hours of 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon and 4 in the Afternoon.

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

Board Room, 24th October, 1848.

Waterford Union.

IN consequence of the resignation of Mr. HENEY, the VICE GUARDIANS will on THURSDAY, the 2nd of November proximo, elect a competent person to fill the office of

Clerk of the Union.

He must be a first rate Accountant, capable of holding an extensive and varied correspondence, and produce unquestionable testimonials as to character and competency, Salary is fixed at £100 per annum.

Two Sureties in a joint and several Bond of £200 will be required for the due performance of the duties.

In consequence of the resignation of the Master,

A Workhouse Master

Will be appointed on the same day, at a Salary of £60 per annum, and rations. He must be a person whose moral character and competency as an Accountant will bear the strictest scrutiny, and sufficiently energetic to discharge the duties of the office. Two Sureties in a joint and several bond of £200 will be required for the fulfilment of the duties.

A Porter,

At a Salary of £15 per Annum, and rations will be appointed on the above named day. He must be a good Accuuntant, of good moral conduct, and find two sureties in the sum of £50 for the proper performance of the duties.

The Vice Guardians will be guided in their decisions, solely by the competency of the candidates, as well as by the certificates of character and competency which shall be produced.

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

Board Room, Waterford, 19th October, 1848.

The Markets.

WATERFORD, OCT. 21

The supplies at market of grain and other articles have been very small this week, and the quotations of Friday well supported. In a few instances 6d per brl. more was paid for prime samples of mill wheat. We have no alteration to make in other articles.

Mill Wheat (raw) new	26s 6d to 28s 6d
Prepared Wheat, old	29s 6d to 30s 0d
Shipping ditto	22s 0d to 25s 0d
Barley, malting	13s 0d to 16s 6d
Do. grinding	11s 0d to 13s 0d
Bere Barley, per barrel (new)	10s 0d to 11s 3d
Oats black (brl. 14 stone)	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Do. White, for mealing, per barrel	10s 0d to 10s 9d
Indian Corn (Galatz) per brl	22s 0d to 22s 3d
American white	21s 9d to 22s 0d
Ditto, yellow	14s 0d to 16s 0d
Ditto damaged	£9 15s 0d to £10 00s 0d
Indian Meal, per ton	3s 3d to 3s 6d
Bran, per barrel	11s 0d to 11s 6d
Rye Meal	£13 0s 0d to £13 10s 0d
Oatmeal, per ton	42s 0d to 43s 6d
Flour, (superfine) per sack	40s 0d to 41s 6d
Do. do new	36s 0d to 38s 0d
Seconds	23s 0d to 30s 0d
Thirds	2?s 0d to 24s 0d
Fourths	25s 0d to 26s 0d
Barrelled Flour, of 196lb	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Do. Meal	50s 0d to 51s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Scalded ditto	30s 0d to 34s 0d
Heads, ditto, singed	29s 0d to 30s 0d
Offal, ditto fresh	25s 0d to 27s 0d
Salt ditto	76s 0d to 80s 0d
Butter, (new) per cwt	54s 0d to 58s 0d
Bacon	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Newfoundland Fish, per cwt	13s 0d to 14s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	14s 0d to 15s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	34s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton	19s 0d to 00s 0d
Straw, per ton	6s 0d to 7s 6d
Cork Whiskey, wholesale	7s 6d to 9s 6d
Rum, per gallon	3s 6d to 4s 0d
Lamb, per quarter	22s 0d to 00s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	4½d to 6d
Mutton, per lb	3½d to 5d
Beef, per lb	4½d to 6d
Veal, per lb	4d to 7d
Pork, per lb	6d to 9d
Dried Hams	0s 0d to 0s 0d
Salmon	12d to 14d
Butter, (fresh) per lb	6d to 7½d
Potatoes (minions) per stone	4½d to 5d
Do. (whites) per stone	9d to 0d
Eggs, per doz	

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.

	Firkins.	Price.
Saturday	349	76s 0d to 80s 0d
Monday	57	76s 0d to 80s 0d
Yesterday	172	76s 0d to 80s 0d

CORK MARKETS.—OCT. 23

Barrels.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Currency.
42 White Wheat	22 0 to 27	6 00	0—20	Stone
141 Red Wheat	18 0 to 25	0 } 25	0—20	do
109 Ditto	25 0 to 28	9 }		
504 Barley	10 0 to 13	6 } 13	6—16	do.
502 Ditto	13 6 to 15	6 }		
15 Bere (new)	11 6 to 11	10 00	0	
1416 Oats	7 0 to 9	0 } 9	0—14	do.
1483 Do. New	9 0 to 11	9 }		
119 Pigs	34 0 to 43	9—41	0	per cwt.

CORK BUTTER—OCT. 23.

CANT.		CURRENCY	
1st quality	76s	1st quality	67s
2d do	72s	2d do.	63s
3d do.	69s	3d do.	60s
4th do.	63s 67s	4th do.	57s
5th do.	62s	5th do.	53s
6th do.	52s	6th do.	43s

LIMERICK BUTTER—OCT. 21.

1st quality	76s	5th quality	70s
2d do.	72s	6th do.	00s
3d do.	66s	And 2s 0d over	
4th do.	60s		

CLONMEL—OCT 21.

	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	36 0 to	37 0
Bacon pigs	58 0 to	60 0	Household	40 0 to	00 0
Ren. Lard	00 0 to	44 0	Thirds	32 0 to	00 0
Bran	3 8 to	0 0	Fourths	28 0 to	00 0
Bere	60 0 to	00 0	Wool	0 0 to	0 0
Barley	14 0 to	16 0	Potatoes	0 4 to	0 6
Wheat	1 0 to	1 6	Beef	0 4 to	0 9
Do. red	1 4 to	1 5	Mutton	0 5½ to	0 6½
Do ship	1 0 to	1 2	Pork	0 0 to	0 0
Oats	0 8½ to	0 9½	Veal	0 5 to	0 6

WEXFORD—OCT. 21.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	75 0 to	78 0	Bran	00 0 to	00 0
Fresh do.	00 0 to	00 0	Oatmeal	00 0 to	14 6
Wheat	25 0 to	28 0	Potatoes	00 4 to	0 7
Barley	14 0 to	17 6	Beef	00 3 to	00 5
Oats	10 6 to	11 6	Mutton	00 4 to	00 6
Beans	16 0 to	17 0	Veal	00 3½ to	0 5
Flour fine	34 0 to	00 0	Pork	00 4 to	00 5
2nds	33 0 to	00 0	Do. ₱ cwt	00 0 to	00 0

CARLOW—OCT. 19.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, per brl	28 0 to	30 0	Bran	4 0 to	4 8
Best Red	26 0 to	28 0	Beef	00 4½ to	0 5
Do inferior	22 0 to	25 0	Mutton	0 6½ to	0 7
Barley, do.	14 6 to	16 0	Veal	0 0 to	0 0
Oats, per brl	10 0 to	11 3	Lamb	0 0 to	0 0
Do. inferior	8 0 to	9 0	Bacon	70 0 to	72 0
Flour, per bag	34 0 to	00 0	Hams	00 6½ to	00 7
Do. inferior	28 0 to	29 0	Butter	78 0 to	80 0
Thirds	20 0 to	22 0	Wool	00 0 to	00 0
Oatmeal	12 0 to	13 0	Potatoes	0 5 to	0 7

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—OCT. 17

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
White wheat	24 0 to	29 0	Oatmeal	12 0 to	14 0
Millers' red	22 0 to	28 0	Flour	00 0 to	00 0
Bere	12 6 to	14 0	Second	18 0 to	19 6
Oats	13 0 to	15 6	Indian corn	34 0 to	37 0
New do	10 0 to	11 9	(per 480 lbs.)		

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

22d—Clementina, Bennett, Cardiff coals—Empress, Hughes, London, wheat—Margaret, Geddes, Wick, herrings—Flora, Matheas, Llannelly, coals.

23d—Green Isle, (s.), Bartlett, Liverpool, m. g.—Ombinus, Rees, Port Talbot, coals—H. M. Cutter, Gossomer, Captain Kenely, from Cork to Waterford.

SAILED.

22d—Jane, Answorth, Ulverston, wheet, &c.—Sarah, Lawson. Llanelly, ballast—Fame, Johnson Liverpool, flour, &c.—Fortune, Coulthard, Cardiff, ballast—Mary, Davis, Bristol, grain—Friends, Burnard, Newport, flour—Mazeppa, Bishop, Liverpool, palm-oil, and ivory—Taylor and Naylor, Cleary, Dublin, flour.

23d—Maid of the Mist, Henderson, Greenock, ballast—Alexander, Nicholls, Liverpool, wheat.

24th—Green Isle, (s.), Bartlett, Liverpool, m. goods.

Wind—S. W. to W. S. W.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.—Three Sisters, Colford, London, 1700 brls. oats. Wm. Penn (s.) Clarke, Liverpool, 1,879 frks. butter, 1078 cwt flour, 70 brls. wheat, 70 kegs lard, 5 bales fazthers, 57 cows, 150 sheep. Mary, Davis, Bristol, 1,200 brls. oats. Victory (s.), Stacey, Bristal, 2,116 fls. bacon, 70 frks. butter, 416 brls. oats. 50 do. barley, 170 pigs, 69 cows, 100 sheep.—Thetis, Whitburn, Portsmouth, 521 brls oats.—Friends, Burnard, Newport, 500 cwt flour, 100 fls. bacon, 25 frks. butter. Edward, Griffiths, Llannelly, 770 cwt. flour, 50 brls. barley, 4 hampers porter. Vigilant, Davis, Belfast, 1928 cwt. flour.

Summary of provision exports for week ending Saturday, Oct. 21:—4152 fls. bacon, 3264 cwt. butter, 93 do lard, 70 brls. wheat, 4407 do. oats, 132 do. barley, 5598 cwt flour, 254 pigs, 216 cows, 333 sheep.

DIED.

On Monday, the 23d instant, at four o'clock in the morning, James Napper, Esq., Collector of Excise in Waterford, in the 69th year of his age.

At Stradbally, in this county, Margaret Orr, your gest daughter of Charles Farren, Esq., M D., aged 19.

The public should be aware that there are one pound forgeries of the Bank of Ireland note in circulation, which are calculated to impose on ignorant persons. The number is 75,072, and the date the 26th May, 1848.

LATEST FROM AUSTRIA.

(From a Second Edition of the Times.)

We have received private communications from Vienna up to the evening of the 13th. The aspect of the political atmosphere was as threatening as ever; the whole of the inhabitants were, *nolentes volentes*, under arms; the shops were all closed, and business was at a stand still. The confusion that prevails may be imagined, when it is stated that between the 12th and 13th instant no less than three successive appointments were made to the command of the National Guard—the parties chosen consisting of MM. Braun, Messenhausen, and Spitzhutil. M. Messenhausen, who was formerly a lieutenant in the army, and is now one of the most violent writers on the popular side, was re-appointed on the 13th. The only external news communicated by our correspondent is to the effect that the deputation despatched by the Diet to the Emperor reached Brunn at half-past nine o'clock on the morning of the 12th, and intended returning to a place called Selswiz to meet his Imperial Majesty. The result of the interview had not transpired up to the hour of post.

Auersperg and Jellachich were still before the walls of Vienna; it was supposed they were preparing to attack the Hungarians, said to be advancing to the aid of the Viennese. Prince Windischgratz was on his way to take the supreme command of the army encamped around Vienna, and Prince Reuss and Jellachich were to act in subordination to his authority.

The Minister Dobhloff had tendered his resignation, assigning as his reason for so doing his weak state of health, and his conviction that a new Cabinet would pursue a line of policy utterly opposed to his principles. M. Hornbostl had not yet returned to Vienna. Our correspondent makes no allusion to the report that Count Auersberg had resigned his command.

Letters from Vienna of an earlier date (the 12th) inform us, in addition to the foregoing intelligence, that a large Hungarian army was on its march to annihilate Jellachich. It had already crossed the Austrian frontiers. The Emperor had refused to grant an interview to M. Lohner, who appears, however, to have been received by the Archduke Francis Charles. His Majesty had accepted the resignations of MM. Dobhloff and Bach.

The Diet had proposed, it is said, to convoke a Congress of Nations at Vienna to regulate the existing difficulties.

The inhabitants of Vienna were most anxious to encounter the enemy, and the city was in a perfect state of defence.

A letter from Brunn of the 12th instant states that the Emperor of Austria was expected that day at Seelowitz.

A letter from Prague, of the 11th inst., states, that on the preceding day several students of Vienna, who had arrived to agitate the University, had been arrested. It was announced in Prague that Baron Jellachich's army, under the walls of Vienna, was composed of 34,000 good troops.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Berlin, the 15th of October:—

"We have to-day received news from Vienna up to the 13th at noon. At that period no operations had been commenced against the city.—The army of Jellachich—not pursued by the Hungarians—was lying encamped in conjunction with the troops of Auersperg (the command of which will, it is thought, be undertaken by the Prince Schwarzenberg), partly in the immediate vicinity, and partly in the suburbs (*vorstadten*) of Vienna. Perfect discipline was maintained, and the National Guards of the villages had been disarmed. Auxiliary troops were advancing from Prague to Brunn, the communications with which, by the Danube, were not interrupted. The Emperor was either at Brunn or Olmutz, attended by Wessemberg and the Minister of Justice, M. Bach. It did not appear to be the intention to attack the city, but to maintain a strict observation, and to compel the inhabitants by a blockade to surrender. The Aulic Council rules in Vienna, but of 40,000 National Guards, only 18,000 were under arms—the rest refused to fight. A great crisis is on the eve of settlement in Vienna."

(From the Standard.)

We have received accounts from Vienna of the 13th, which do not bear out the alleged fact of the bombardment of that capital, although such a report has been very prevalent in Paris, Hamburgh, Aix-la-Chapelle, Berlin, and Breslau; nay, even a journal printed in the latter city, went so far as to give a glowing description of that terrific event. There is no doubt the rumour originated in the fact of the firing of cannon having been heard in the neighbourhood of Vienna, and arose from some skirmishes that had taken place between the advanced posts of the Croats and the National Guards, but which were attended with no very serious results. Down to the morning of the 13th, therefore, the city was safe from attack and pillage; nor did appearances at that time justify the probability of any immediate conflict; for the Commandant Auersperg and the Bann Jellachich had both abandoned their several positions, the former retiring to Enzersdorf, with an intention to recede still further from the city, and the latter having withdrawn to Neustadt, towards Styria. Each seems to have been anxious to avoid a battle under the walls of Vienna; but how far the Emperor's cause may be advanced by these movements remains to be seen. Auersperg and Jellachich do not appear to have acted in concert, but entirely independent of each other. In some of the accounts it is broadly stated that Auersperg had quitted his stronghold in consequence of the ill feeling manifested by the inhabitants of Vienna, which prevented him from procuring provisions for his troops. It is also hinted that Jellachich has retired for a time, waiting for reinforcements, when he will return with such an overwhelming army, and cause such a demonstration to be made, as shall infuse terror into the rebellious populace, which will compel them at once to submit, thereby preserving the capital from destruction, and avoiding an unnecessary sacrifice of human life. After General Auersberg had removed his troops to Enzersdorf, he gave up his command, which has since been conferred on General Schwarzenburg.

This we can affirm, from the very best information, that early last week it was a question with some of her Majesty's Government what ought to be the destination of Mr. O'Brien, whether he ought to be sent to New South Wales or to Bermuda.—(Morning Advertiser.)

Yesterday, as the mid day railway train left the Tipperary station for Limerick, a countryman hurled from the bridge a heavy stone at Mr. Harris, the engineer of the train which struck the man upon the arm, and nearly disabled him. The ruffian immediately fled across the country, and evaded pursuit.—Limerick Chronicle.)

Several sheep were killed by the railway train, near Pallasgreen, on Thursday morning.—(Ibid.)

The existence of the Asiatic cholera in Great Britain is officially certified upon medical authority, and the Board of Health adds what is quite obvious, "that the malady is not yet epidemic," nor is it contagious—a most important feature in the present visitation.

Wednesday night last, a railway policeman named Allen, at the Curragh station of the Great Southern and Western railway, was killed by the mail train passing over him. The unfortunate man, startled by its enexpected approach, ran with his warning light along the platform, where he tripped, and fell under the whole train, which literally mutilated his body to piecemeal.—(Lim. Chron.)

For the last two days of sitting over £1,800 was paid into the Collector of Excise (Thomas Dowland, Esq.), for spirit and beer licenses for the ensuing year, by wholesale and retail traders.—(Ibid.)

WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN.

The following correspondence has passed between Lord Stuart de Decies and the Lord Mayor of Dublin:—

"Dromana, Cappoquin,
Oct. 16, 1848.

"My Lord—Having observed in the *Dublin Evening Post* of the 14th instant, a report of the proceedings of a meeting conveying to the Lord Lieutenant the expression of its concurrence in the recommendation of the jury by whom William Smith O'Brien was recently found guilty of the crime laid to his charge, and participating with them as I do in the hope that the life of the convict may be spared, I take the liberty of requesting that your lordship will be pleased to attach my name to the memorial which has been prepared with this object, under the auspices of your lordship and Mr. Sharman Crawford, for presentation to his Excellency.

"I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

"Stuart de Decies.

"The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

"Mansion House, Dublin,
Oct. 18, 1848.

"My Lord—I have the honour to acknowledge your lordship's letter of the 16th inst., and in reply, to express my regret that its late arrival prevented me from attaching your lordship's name to the memorial, previously to its being presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

"I trust, however, that the publication in to-morrow morning's papers of the communication which your lordship has addressed to me, will as effectually act in favour of the unfortunate individual whose life you desire to have spared, as I am sure your influential signature to the memorial would have received its due consideration from the Lord Lieutenant.

"I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient servant,

"Jeremiah Dunne,
"Lord Mayor.

"The Lord Stuart de Decies,
Dromana, Cappoquin."

THE ARMY.

The camp at Ballingarry was struck on Tuesday last. Major De Lancy, 75th Reigment, who commanded there, has joined Head Quarters here, as has also one company under the command of Lieutenant Murier. Brevet Major Jardine, two Subalterns, three sergeants, a drummer, and 80 rank and file remain in billets at the village of Ballingarry.

The remainder of the 75th are disposed as follows:—

Five companies and 260 recruits, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Halifax, at head-quarters in this garrison; two companies, under Major Herbert, encamped at Callan; one company quartered at Castlecomer, and one at Wexford. This regiment is now up to its full strength of 1,000 men.

There are in this garrison three companies of the 60th Rifles, under the command of Captain Robinson, two of which are to remain during the winter, barrack accommodation having been provided for them, and the third expects to join head quarters in Dublin next week. Three companies of the same regiment still remain encamped at Nine-mile-house. Lieut.-Col. Nesbitt has joined head quarters in Dublin.

The remainder of the garrison of Kilkenny is composed of two parks of Light Artillery, under command of Major Tomkins, and one troop of the 7th Hussars, commanded by Captain the Marquis of Worcester.—(Kilkenny Moderator of Saturday.)

On Thursday evening four companies of the 3d Buffs arrived here from Piltown by railway, under Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Van Straubenzee, with Captains H. Blair and P. Browne, Lieutenants A. H. Robson, C. Hood, G. Warburton, G. J. Ambrose, A. E. Ellice, Ensigns J. H. Lukis, C. Kavanagh, Assistant-Surgeon G. F. Cameron.—The light company, under Captain F. F. Maude and Lieut. O. C. Rooke, are stationed at Portlaw, and three companies at Carrick-on-Suir, under Major Cameron, with Captain C. A. Cobbe, Lieutenants K. M'Kenzie, J. Swetenham, T. Kains, Ensigns Ramedge and Warburton. Capt. H. B. Chamberlain's company, with Lieut. C. Taylor, from the camp at Piltown, halted at Tipperary, where they are stationed.—(Limerick Chronicle of Saturday.)

On Thursday a company of the 3d Buffs from this garrison, under Lieut. W. Powell and Ensign F. R. Berger, proceeded to Newport, on detachment.—(Ibid.)

"STOP MY PAPER."

If subscribers to journals, like Church members, in stopping their paper, were required to produce an editorial certificate before they could subscribe to another, there would be some curious developments as to example:—

We certify that A B stopped his paper because the editor refused to allow him six columns for a personal vindication, which concerned no one but himself.

We certify that C D refuses the paper because the editor did not publish the obituary notice of a relative, which was never sent to him, but which he ought to have detected in some of his "exchange" papers.

We certify that E F wishes to transfer his patronage to another paper, because, having taken this paper six years without paying a cent, he felt himself aggrieved by having a bill sent to him by way of a reminder.

We certify that G H, in his own opinion, is a poet of the first water, but the editor, unfortunately differing with him in his opinion, is regarded by him as wholly unqualified for his office.

We certify that I J has stopped his paper, because the editor had the temerity to express an opinion on a certain matter without having previously ascertained the opinion of this particular subscriber.—(New York Presbyterian.)

Accident on the Great Southern and Western Railway.—An accident, which providentially has turned out to be not of a very serious nature, occurred this (Wednesday) morning on the line. There is but one line of rails laid down between the Limerick Junction and the town of Tipperery, and, as a matter of course, two trains from the different stations cannot travel the line at the same time.—Whether the Tipperary train should have awaited the arrival of that from Limerick, or *vice versa*, we have not learned—but it so happened on Tuesday morning that both trains started almost simultaneously from their respective stations, and, as a natural consequence, came slap-bang one against the other about midway on the line. The collision was of a fearful nature, both trains having been travelling, at the time, at a very rapid rate, each trying to reach its terminus before the starting of the other. Fortunately there were no persons in either with the exception of the guards and engine-man; two of the former were very seriously injured, and had to be removed immediately to Limerick for medical treatment; the enginemen were not so severely hurt. The carriages were completely shattered. A delay of nearly two hours in the arrival of the Cork mail resulted from this accident.—(Cork Examiner.)

Count Rossi, the Pope's new minister, has taxed all church revenues one per cent. on the income. Rome is still the only European capital without gas light to dispel the old Cimmerian darkness. The route from Rome to Florence is greatly facilitated of late by making the steam boats on the Tiber available for 70 miles downwards. The navigation skirts the whole of the Sabine territory.

DEPARTURE OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT FOR ENGLAND.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Clarendon, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Villiers, the Hon. Captain Ponsonby, and Mr. Corry Connellan, sailed on Friday for England.

In the afternoon a Privy Council assembled at the Castle, when Lords Justices were sworn in, to administer the affairs of the country in the absence of the Lord Lieutenant.

SWEARING IN OF LORDS JUSTICES.

Friday the Privy Council assembled, when the Right Honourable Maziere Brady, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland: his Grace Richard, Lord Archbishop of Dublin; and the Right Hon. Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B., Lieutenant General Commanding the Forces in Ireland, were sworn Lords Justices of Ireland.

COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Saturday the Dublin Commission was opened in Green-street. Mr. Justice Torrens and Mr. Justice Crampton accompanied by the Lord Mayor and the other officers of the court took their seats on the Bench. The county and city Grand Juries being sworn:—

Judge Torrens, in addressing the city grand jury, said it became his duty to call their attention to the duties they were imperatively called upon to perform, and to instruct them as to the state of the calendar, and make such observations as he might deem just in the performance of his duty. In the first place he had to tell them that notwithstanding the calendar presented crimes affecting the state of society, yet in consequence of proceedings which had taken place at the last Commission, they would not be called upon to examine into evidence affecting those serious cases. He spoke from the records of the city, in which he found that at the last Commission there were four persons charged with the serious offences to which he alluded. Three of those four persons were Charles Gavan Duffy, Richard D. Williams, Kevin Izod O'Doherty, who were charged with felony for publishing certain seditious writings in the *Nation* and *Tribune* newspapers. One of those persons was tried at the last commission under bills of indictment found by their predecessors, and on that subject any further explanations which the court could give would be quite unnecessary. Bills of indictment having been found by a former grand jury against these persons, it was not necessary that new bills should be sent up on the present occasion in the cases of Williams and O'Doherty. The third case was that of Charles Gavan Duffy, against whom bills had been already found, for the publication of certain seditious writings in the *Nation* newspaper, and upon being arraigned, and called upon to plead, he put in a plea, in which the crown joined issue, so that, bills having been found by their predecessors, the present grand jury were relieved from the consideration of those three serious cases. Respecting the other cases on the calendar, with the exception of one, he found them of the ordinary nature which frequently occur in the metropolis, and being such he found it unnecessary to draw their attention to any but the one he had alluded to. That case, too, was connected with political subjects, which had been before the court, and which, in another place, was now under inquiry. The case to which he alluded had reference to the wounding of a policeman, with intent to kill and murder. He had looked into the informations, which were very voluminous, in which Michael Moran, John Joseph Moran, and John M'Cormick, were charged with the offence he had stated, and if the jury were satisfied of their identity, they would have little difficulty in finding true bills. He had only but one observation more to make with reference to the cases on the part of the Crown. The law officers of the Crown were, in another place, discharging their public duty, and it might happen at a future time, during the sitting of the Commission, they (the grand jury) might be called upon again to receive from the court such instructions as the law officers of the Crown should think proper to submit; but, unless such a circumstance should arise, they would proceed in the ordinary way to consider the cases that would be brought before them.

The Learned Judge, in addressing the county grand jury, merely referred to the closing observations he had addressed to the city grand jury, and concluded by stating that some bills would be sent up to them against persons charged with having arms in their possession without license, and they would consider in how far the charges against these persons came under the provisions of the act.

M'MANUS.

A young man, whose name is said to be Kelly, a young buyer in one of our large wholesale establishments, is after returning from England, where he had been actively engaged collecting subscriptions for the defence of M'Manus. It is confidently stated that Kelly was so successful as to receive as high a figure as £500! On his return from England last week he visited the prisoner in Clonmel jail, when the sum thus collected not only paid all expenses of his protracted and expensive trial, but left him nearly £200 for any purpose to which he might deem it necessary to apply it. It is also stated that Kelly, on his return to this city from Clonmel, two or three days since, boasted that he had the pleasure of dining in the jail with M'Manus, O'Donoghue, and some others of the rebels, where, though convicted, they were in the enjoyment of every luxury as regards eating and drinking, similar to that obtained at any Hotel.—(Cork Constitution.)

REMOVAL OF CHOLERA QUARANTINE.

The following circular has been addressed to the collectors of the different Ports throughout the Kingdom:

"Council Chamber, Whitehall,
17th October, 1848.

"Sir—I am directed by the Lords of the Council to state to you for the information of the Commissioners of Customs, that an official communication has this day been received from the General Board of Health, stating the actual existence of Asiatic Cholera in Great Britain, although not in an epidemic form; such being the case their Lordships are of opinion that quarantine precautions against that disease are no longer necessary. I am further directed to state, that in future it will not be necessary to report or detain vessels arriving in Great Brittain with cases of Cholera on board: and further, that all vessels at present under the restraint of quarantine may be immediately released.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

"W. L. BATHURST.

"C. A. Scovell, Esq. &c."

Mr. Terence Bellew M'Manus, convicted of high treason at Clonmel, was proclaimed as a mater of form an outlaw on Wednesday, by the Liverpool Court of Bankruptcy, for not appearing to surrender.

Mr. De Lacy Nash, whose name is familiar to our readers, as asociated with practical utility to the railway interest, is a candidate for the office of Secretary to the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company.

The new class of officers appointed by the Excise board, under the designation of "Watchers," are exclusively to devote themselves to the better enforcement of the Paper duties, in which considerable fraud has prevailed, and the surveillance of which department is become very expensive

CLONMEL QUARTER SESSIONS.

Four persons were indicted before Sergeant Howley, assistant Barrister, for having pikes in their possession, and intending to join the insurgents at Slievenamon.

The following observations were addressed to the prisoners, whose names are Martin Murphy, William Quirke, D. Madegan, and Michael Madigan, by the learned sergeant when passing sentence on them:—

Prisoners—You severally stand convicted, two of you on your own submission, and two of you by the verdict of jurors, of carrying pikes on the 11th September last. I have anxiously considered your case, to see whether I could discover any grounds of extenuation, but I have only found matter of very deep aggravation. It appears on the night you were taken a body of insurgents had posted themselves upon the adjoining hills, having lighted fires to summon their adherents, and firing shots throughout the night. Considering the direction in which you were going when taken, the time of the night, or rather the morning, between one and two o'clock, and the weapons with which you were armed, it is no overstrained presumption to suppose that you were on your way to join that insane and wicked mob that assembled themselves that night for highly criminal purposes. Now, let me earnestly ask what could you, or such as you, hope to achieve by entering into such projects? Could you expect an ill armed, ill disciplined body successfully to meet the great and powerful resources of the empire—a numerous and brave army—a faithful, a gallant, and now a well proved police, and that strong and steady loyalty which fills the land, and must have by this time taught you, and such as you, how dangerous it may be to follow those false lights which can only mislead, and bring all who are influenced by them into difficulty and peril. Now see the position in which you stand. I understand that you are—some of you, at least—men having families, with wives and children looking to your labour for their support. The sentence which it will become my duty to pronounce involves those innocent persons in the consequences of your offence, for you will be taken for a long period from them, and thus your criminal conduct has the additional aggravation that you have consigned your helpless families to destitution and distress. Who will now support them? They lived upon your labour only, but you have wickedly abandoned them, by placing yourselves in the power of the law. I cannot here express commisseration for your condition, however I may feel it, for you have not had feeling for those whom you were bound to support and protect. Your cares, however, will not be without their uses. I hope it may induce all who like you indulged or still indulge in the insane project of overturning the constitution, or disturbing the property of this great empire with means and appliances that could scarcely give dignity or importance to a common riot, to turn their minds to industry, to peaceful laborious pursuits, which can alone in the end ensure the poor man's safety and happiness, and that of those who may be dependent upon him.—You are severally to be imprisoned for a period of two years, and kept at hard labour.

The wives and families of the prisoners, on hearing the sentence, burst into loud lamentations, which could only be suppressed by the interference of the police.

IMPORT OF POTATOES.

We have seen accounts of considerable purchases of Potatoes in Belgium, where the crop is an excellent one, for import into England. It is strange that no effort has been made to procure a supply for this country, although Potatoes of good quality are now very high in price, as much as a shilling a stone for any fit for consumption. We have letters from Stranraer and Campbeltown, two important ports in Scotland for the Shipment of Potatoes, which state that very fine Potatoes can be had, in any quantity, at from £2 15s. to £3 per ton, about three shillings per cwt., or 4½d. per stone. Those Scotch Potatoes could be imported and sold at very good profit in Dublin, for 7d. per stone.—(Mercantile Advertiser.)

Malicious Destruction of Corn by Fire.—Metween the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock on the night of Wednesday last fifteen stacks of oats were set fire to, and consumed in the haggard of Mr. Daniel Lalor, at Dunmore, within three miles of this city. The police of the district, under Head Constable Timothy, having received early intelligence of the occurrence, proceeded to the scene without delay, and found that the devouring element had gained much strength and that it was impossible to save any of the property. They found a large crowd of spectators on the ground, who had not offered the slightest assistance, though looking on from the commencement of the burning. All the stacks were in flames at the time when the police arrived, and they must have been simultaneously ignited.—The damage done is estimated at £250. From the disposition displayed by the people of the locality, it is probable that, but for the opportune arrival of the constabulary, all the corn in the adjoining field of Mr. Lalor's farm would have been also set fire to.—(Kilkenny Moderator.)

State Prisoners.—The Viceregal clemency is about to be graciously extended to a number of persons now in custody for treasonable practices.

Poor Law (Ireland).—It appears from a voluminous return just printed by order of the House of Commons, dated the 28th of August last, that the gross total amount of the valuation of the Poor Law Unions of Ireland during the year ended the 25th of March, 1848, was £13,013,663; the amount to be collected by rates made during the year ended the 25th of March, last (exclusive of previous arrears), £1,719,789; the amount of arrears of previous rates uncollected at the commencement of the year ended the 25th of March, 1848, £257,889; the total amount of rate for collection during the year, £1,977,832 the amount actually collected during the year of the total rates for collection £1,296,476; the amount of rates declared irrecoverable during the year, and struck off the books in consequence, £15,091; and the amount of rates remaining uncollected at the close of the year ended the 25th March, 1848, £661.164. The gross total amount of the liabilities of the said unions on the 25th of March, 1846 was £379,345 and the total liabilities and expenses together £1,676, 200. The total assets for the year ended 25th of March, 1848, was £1372,762. The amount of the rate uncollected on the 25th the of March last was £655,184.

Accident on the Southern and Western Railway.—A very serious accident occurred on Wednesday morning on the Great Southern and Western Railway, between the Junction and the Station at Tipperary, where only one line of rails is laid down. The down mail train from Dublin passed the Junction at a very rapid pace in order to arrive at the station before the departure of the Limerick train, while the latter was endeavouring to reach the double line, before the mail reached the single one. A collision occurred about midway, of so serious a character that not only were the carriages shattered to pieces, and the engine-men and guard severely injured, but the rails were dislodged so as to put a stop to travelling on the line. The guard of the mail train was taken up for dead, but though very severely injured, he showed signs of life, and was at once despatched to Limerick. It was rumoured in Tipperary on Wednesday that two men were killed; but this was not the case.—(Cork Reporter.)

The Turks bombarded and have taken Bucharest, where martial law is established.

IMPORTED SEED WHEAT.

General Garden and Farm-Seed Warehouse,

QUEEN-STREET, WATERFORD.

P. K. REID 3

HAS now ready for delivery his Autumn assortment of SEED WHEATS, consisting of all the new and beatiful varieties worthy of cultivation, viz —

Spalding's Prolific Red.	*Red and White Satin,*
Oxford Prize White.	*Red Chaff.*
Grey, Red, and White Lamas.	*Red and White Kent do.*
Chidham White.	*Red and White Chevalier.*
The English Pearl Wheat, White.	*Glory of England.*
	White and Yellow Danzig.

Also, a few Barrels of Genuine WINTER VETCHES, RYE and BERE BARLEY, for immediate Sowing.

Sporting Gentlemen can be supplied with Pigion, and Wilkes, and Hall and Sons Gunpowder, in Canisters and Packages. Gun-wadding Shot and Percussion Caps, Blasting Powders from the best makers, Patent Safety Fuze, &c., Wholesale and Retail.

Millers and Dealers can have some thousands of very superior sacks of English, Irish, and Scotch Manufacture on very liberal terms.

Indian Corn and Meal: Oil Oats: Beans and Peas for Horses: Flour, Oatmeal, and Bran, at Mill Prices; Linseed Meal: Oil Cake and Rape Cape, for Stall and Calf Feeding: Guano: Cannel Coal: Stone Coal: Shipping Mats: Birch Brooms.

Ornamental Vases, Pedestals and Figures, for Pleasure Grounds, in great variety, Garden Pots and Mats: Garden and Farm Implements of the newest design, amongst which will be found Gardner's Patent Turnip Cutter, and the Draining Implements recommended by Mr. Smith, of Deanston.

Some very rare Genoa Orange and Lemon Trees, Green House Plants, &c.

☞ Commission, Shipping, and Forwarding Agency, conducted as usual.

Experienced Gardeners and Land Stewards recommended.

Waterford and Limerick Railway Company. 6

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of Shares in this Company are required to pay an ELEVENTH CALL of TWO POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS per Share, on or before FRIDAY, the 10th Day of NOVEMBER next.

Payments to be made at the following places:

Ireland—At the Office of the Bank of Ireland, Dublin, and at all the Branches of that Establishment.

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

WILLIAM S. SAUNDERS,
Secretary.

Waterford, 6th day of Oct., 1848.

Chester and Holyhead Railway. 7

OPENED THROUGHOUT TO HOLYHEAD.

LONDON TO DUBLIN IN THIRTEEN HOURS.

DOWN TRAINS.

	London.	Chester.	Holyhead	Kingstown.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Express	9 0 a.m.	2 55 p.m.	5 45 p.m.	10 30p m.
Mail ..	8 45 p.m.	3 45 a.m.	6 45 a.m.	10 30a.m.

UP TRAINS.

	Kingstown.	Holyhead	Chester.	London.
Express	8 30a.m	2 0 p.m.	5 0 p.m.	10 30p.m.
Mail ..	11 30a.m	6 20 p.m.	9 25 p.m	4 45a.m.

The Company's Steamers run in conjunction with the Express Trains, and the Admiralty's Vessels with the Mail Trains.

Only the Admiralty Packets and Mail Trains run on Sundays.

By order,
ANDREW G. GIFFORD,
Secretary.

ROYAL EXCHANGE 8
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
In the Year 1720-21,
ALSO FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

LIFE INSURANCES,

WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

TWO THIRDS of the net profit which shall appear to have separately accrued on British and Irish Insurances, effected on and after the 1st day of January, 1842, for the whole term of life, will be apportioned septennially among those Policies of each class respectively, then subsisting, on which at least Three Annual Premiums shall have been paid.

This bonus will be applied, according to the option of the person effecting the Insurance, in either of the following modes, viz. —

1. BY ADDITION TO THE SUM TO BE PAID BY THE COMPANY AT THE EXTINCTION OF THE LIFE ASSURED.
2. BY AN EQUIVALENT REDUCTION IN THE PREMIUMS, PAYABLE BY THE ASSURED, SUBSEQUENT TO THE SEPTENNIAL INVESTIGATION.

The Fund available for such Bonus will be charged with only a moderate share of the expenses of management; and THE LARGE PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS, enjoyed by the Assured, will involve them in no NO LIABILITY in the nature of Partnership, or of charge for guarantee of capital. The Capital Stock of the Corporation, its long experience, and the prudent management of its financial resources, afford the strongest guarantee that the important objects of Life Insurances will be fully realised by those for whose ultimate benefit they may be intended

The Public will accordingly perceive that those who effect Life Insurances with this Corporation, will enjoy the combined advantages of undeniable security and *profit without liability*.

Assurances effected on single Lives to the extent of £5000,

And, by special agreement, to the age of *Seventy-five years*.

No extra Premium charged fo Lives Assured, serving in the Army or Navy (in the time of peace only) within the limits of the empire.

All claims paid immediately after proof of death of the life insured.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company Insure all kinds of Manufactories, Distilleries, Corn and Flour Mills, Machinery, and Stock therein; also, Merchandize in Custom-house and Queen's Stores, from Loss or Damage by Fire:

Common Insurance (private dwellings and contents)..... 3s. 6d.
Hazardous (Building or Goods) . 2s. 6d. } per Cent
Doubly Hazardous ..... 4s. 6d.

*** Farming Stock Policies are now issued free of Government Duty, heretofore payable, as also from houses under the Poor Law Guardians, on the production of their order.

Insurances transferred from other Offices free of expense.

ELLY & HANDY,
Agents at New Ross.

BACON STORES 9
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 SUMMER-HILL, WATERFORD, well adapted for making up Middles and Hams.

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

The Greatest Sale 10
OF ANY
MEDICINES IN THE GLOBE.
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

(Signed) Richard Stopher.

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

Amputation of Two Legs prevented.

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

(Signed) Charles Tully.
Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

A Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

(Signed) Richard Havell.

A Cure of Dreadful and Dangerous Case of Erysipelas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Waterford—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Wednesday, October 25, 1848.