The Waterford Mail.

VOL. XXV. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1848.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD LANDLORD AND TENANT ASSOCIATION.

The following is the reply of Mr. Hore, Secretary to the above association, to the communication from the Castle which appeared in our last number :—

11th Nov., 1848.

SIR—In acknowledging, on the part of the "Wexford Landlord and Tenant Association," the receipt of your letter of the 16th of September, I have been directed to express the deep satisfaction, which its members feel at the approval so graciously bestowed by His Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, upon the objects and efforts of the Association. His Excellency's words of encouragement will animate them to persevere in the same course.

Referring to the queries put by His Excellency's desire, I beg to inform you, that steps have been taken to act upon the suggestions embodied in the report upon the Sea Fisheries of the county of Wexford. A company has been formed at Courtown, on the principle of the Yorkshire company, and preparations are making for the formation of a society, immediately for the north of Wexford harbour. In connexion with them two young men were sent to the government establishment at Killybegs, to receive instructions in fish-curing, and one of them has been again sent to Scotland to perfect him in all branches of the trade.

The practical result of the resolution passed last year for giving employment to the poor, was the adoption of the system recommended in one Electoral Division with complete success. A report of the result in that Electoral Division is forwarded with this reply. A similar system of employing the able-bodied poor by means of voluntary subscription, in place of supporting them in idleness by a poor-rate, is now in operation in one other Division in the county, that of Courtown. From want of unanimity, or absence of all effort on the part of landed proprietors, the system has not been worked in other parts of the county.

The Grand Jury laws, or those parts of them which are more immediately connected with the farming interests, are now under the consideration of the Association. If any result be arrived at, no delay shall ensue in forwarding it to his Excellency.

Under the zealous superintendence of the gentlemen at the head of the Irish fisheries the new act will probably be carried out, and prove beneficial to the fisheries of the country generally. It facilitates a change being made in the season of fishing in the Slaney, which owing to the operation of natural causes, is absolutely necessary.

The question of such arrangements with regard to land as will improve the relation between landlord and tenant, and give increased security to both, is one which occupies the serious attention of the Association. Whatever the result arrived at may be, it will be forwarded to his Excellency.

The membere of the Association feel grateful to his Excellency for the kind offers of assistance made in the conclusion of your letter.

The Association is a union of Irishmen for the development of their country's resources, and the improvement of the lower classes of society—with whose condition they have been taught by a fearful lesson that the interests of all others are closely interwoven. They are well aware that for these ends his Excellency's assistance is of the utmost importance. His Excellency is in a position to advocate with effect wholesome legislative stimulants—to apply the same with watchful eye and steady but considerate hand—finally, to rally the more wealthy of Ireland's sons to generous exertion.

The great object of those interested in Ireland ought to be the restoration of her now disordered society to that healthy union for common ends of real interest which must speedily lead to her improvement.

Feeling that they have trespassed on his Excellency's forbearnce by the length and tenor of this reply, the members of the Association beg for his consideration.

I have &c.
(Signed)
HERBERT F. HORE, Secretary.

FRIGHTFU ACCIDENT TO CAPT. LYON, 92D HIGHLANDERS.

On Saturday last a truly painful and sad accident occurred to Captain Lyon, of the 92nd Highlanders, on his return from a shooting excursion at Glenomera, on an outside car, about 4 o'clock, p. m., with a brother officer, Ensign St. John. When within about 2 miles of Limerick, the gun, which was placed between his legs, went off, and the contents of both barrels entered the inner fold of the left arm pit, fracturing the arm bone frightfully, and in several places. and passing off at the outer and back part of the shoulder, wounding the principal bones and some of the blood vessels. He was immediately attended by Doctors Fass, 92d, Battersby, 47th, Saunders, 47th, who were joined in consultation by Doctors Geltson and Wilkinson, who, on seeing the alarming state of the accident, agreed with the other gentlemen that amputation of the shoulder joint was the only means likely to save their patient's life, when the operation was (at 7 o'clock) proceaded with; but, finding that the joint remained unopened, they were enabled to save two inches of the bone, and thus render the case less complicated, The young officer bore the operation with undaunted courage. and admirable nerve—never uttered a murmur—and lost but very little blood. He is, we are happy to say, going on favourably, and without any unpleasant symptoms arising. Ensign St. John, who was also on the car, had a most providential escape that the ball did not pass through his head. The operation of amputation of the limb was performed with great skill and celerity, with but apparently slight pain to Captain Lyon.

Captain Lyon, it appears, was holding the gun of Ensign St. John, while that officer was stooping to adjust his shoe, and thus momentarily incumbered with both guns, one by some untoward motion gave fire. Cap guns are more liable to chances than flint locks.—(Lim. Chron,)

Mr. Haberfield, three years mayor with the old corporation, is now mayor of the present corporation of Bristol.

The election for the west ridiug of York will be held before Christmas.

MR. P. J. BARRY.—We are happy to be in a position to inform the *Pilot*, the Attorney-General, and all else whom it may concern, that Mr. P. J. Barry, who was so remorselessly hunted by the detectives, and so unscrupulously slandered by the philo-Whig press, is now on his way to the United States, and already beyond the reach of pursuit.—(Limerick Reporter.)

Application for loans under the Landed Property Improvement Act, which appeared in the last *Dublin Gazette*:—Sir R. L. Blosse, Mayo, £1,100; G. Clendining, do. £1,500; J. S. Lambert, do. £300; Sir David Roche, county Limerick, £1,000; W. A. Rose, do. £500; Earl of Listowel, county Kerry, £4,400; Knight of Kerry, do. £3,500; M. Butler, county Clare, £510 7s 1d; C. J. Lynch, Galway, £3,630; J. Reynolds, do. £1,670; Lord Wallscourt, do. £565 16s 3d; W. and T. E. Lambert, do. £4,317; R. U. Bayly, county Tipperary, £664; Viscount Donerailc, county Waterford, £253; Geo. Macartney, county Antrim, £4,388 6s 10d.

THE UNITED STATES—ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NIAGARA.

Liverpool, Monday Evening,

The British mail steamer Niagara, Captain Ryrie, arrived in the Mersey, from Boston and Halifax, at ten o'clock to-night, after a passage of ten days from the latter port; and by her we have received our files of papers from New York to the 31st ult., from Boston to the 1st, and from Halifax to the 3d inst, inclusive, and which are seven days later than those received on Saturday by the Britannia,

The Hibernia, from Liverpool, with the American mails of the 21st ult., reached Halifax on the 2d inst., and had proceeded on to Boston.—The United States steamer, which sailed from Southampton on the 12th, reached New York on the 26th ult, after a passage of 14 days. The Sarah Sands steamer, from this port, reached New York on the 28th, all well.

The commercial accounts given in the papers now before us are of a more cheerful character than those received on Saturday. Money had become more plentiful, and could be obtained on treasury notes at 6 per cent., and several of the banks are reported to "have been on the street," after paper for discount. Stocks generally had an upward tendency. Exchange on London had not undergone any material change. Bills were quoted from 107½ to 108⅝, but some Bank of England acceptances had sold as high as 108¾.

The corn and flour markets continued dull, and prices had still a downward tendencey. The purchasers of flour for export to England are stated at about 30,000 barrels for the seven days previous tu the sailing of the Niagara.

The cotton markets had exhibited further signs of weakness, and holders had to submit to a decline of fully one quarter cent per pound, in order to effect sales.

The election of President continued to be the chief topic of interest in the political world, and the period of election had arrived within seven days without the prospect of the election of General Taylor being in any material degree altered.

The *Charleston Courier* publishes further news from Mexico. Among other items, the return of Santa Anna to Vera Cruz is reported. At Tampico much excitement continued to prevail, and another battle between the whites and the Indians is reported, in which the latter are said to have been victorious.

Later accounts from Venezeula, to the date of the 18th September, from Caraccas, report that President Monagas had reissued the decree of May, as declaring Maracaiba in a state of blockade.

Porto Cabello advices to the 4th of October, report that on the 1st a battle was fought at Coro between the government troops and Paez's party, in which the former were victorious, having taken 600 prisoners. On the morning of the 4th an embargo was laid upon the port. Gen. Paez, it was said, was at Caracca, and his fleet, at the last accounts, was at Maraceibo.

JOHN MITCHEL AT BERMUDA.

There appeared in a Scotch paper, a few days ago, an extract from a letter written by a person, who said he had it from another, that John Mitchel was to be seen walking about the Quay of Bermuda in his own clothes, and looking well; that he would not even aid in keeping the Governors's accounts, and had only to appear in the convict's dress at the monthly inspections. All this, we are in a position to say, is without foundation. A letter has been received from the unfortunate man, in which he says the only distinction made between his treatment and that of the gang of convicts, of which he forms one, is, that, owing to his very delicate state of health and physical incapacity for hard work, he is exempted from heavy bodily labour but he is unceasingly engaged at mental occupations, which he says are so repugnant to his feelings, that if he were able, he would prefer stone-breaking, or other equally hard and monotonous labour. He is in wretchedly low spirits, never sees a newspaper, or has an opportunity of speaking to any one who can inform him of the events in Ireland or the other portions of Europe since the day he received sentence of transportation. His family being aware of the restrictions imposed upon the correspondence with the convicts by the Governor of Bermnda, very properly confine themselves to private subjects when they write to unhappy Mitchel. The unfortunate fellow is rarely permitted to leave the hulk, to which, it should be understood, he is strictly confined. The story, therefore, of his walking on the Quay in his private dress and all the rest of it is a piece of invention. —(Morning Herald Correspondent.)

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—LONDON.

The Queen *v.* the Bishop of Hereford.

The Lord Chief Baron delivered the judgment of the court in this case. He said that an application had been made in this case, to set aside a sequestration issued by the Bishop of Hereford under the 1st and 2d Vic., chap. 1, sec. 6, against the Rev. Mr. Barton, a clergyman of his diocese. It appeared that Mr. Barton had, on the 6th of November, 1846, been sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Queen's Bench prison for libel; and on the 22d of November the Bishop required Barton to reside in his parish; but as he did not do so, the Bishop, on the 27th of March, 1847, issued a monition, requiring the residence of Mr. Barton within 30 days. On the expiring of that period the Bishop issued a sequestration, and against that sequestration Mr. Barton appealed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Archbishop confirmed the sequestration, and present application was made to set it aside. The court was of opinion that the Bishop had the right of issuing the monition, and that Mr. Barton had no right to be absent without licence; and that his being absent on account of imprisonment for crime, was no excuse for that absence. It was quite clear that the order of the Bi. was not complied with, and therefore the sequestration was valid, and the court could not interfere to prevent the Bishop from prosecuting the sequestration.

We have the pleasure to state that Mr. Thomas Whitty, of Macmine, who had been since last August confined in Wexford Gaol under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, was liberated on bail yesterday, His sureties were Mr. T. Gafney, of Wexford. Mr. John Hughes, of Wexford, T.C., and Captain P. Hughes of Wexford. Mr. John Hughes, of Dublin, who was confined with Mr. Thomas M'Grade in July, still remains in confinement.—(Wexford Independent.)

Mr. C. Beamish, of Cork, says that in the districts north of the Black water, in the direction of Kanturk, there are several coal mines. The best quality of its coal called the 'sweet vein' is a purer anthracite, than that of Kilkenny, is perfectly free from sulphur, contains 81 per cent, of pure carbon, and is fully equal in the burning of lime to the best Neath culm: the ordinary sort however is much inferior. It was formerly used extensively in this quarter as far as 25 English miles from the mines, but the low price of Welch culm within the last sixteen years has put an entire stop to its movement in this direction, and numbers of disemployed minera are now in the poor house. When labour is so cheap, the management, the want of capital or enterprise must be miserable indeed, when imported Welch culm could undersell the produce of the local article in their own market.

ANCIENT COIN.—A gentleman called at our office on Saturday last, and kindly showed us a coin of the reign of Elizabeth, dated 1601, with the harp quite perfect. It was found at a ruin at Tacumshane.—(Wexford Independent.)

MUTINY IN THE NENAGH WORK HOUSE.

This town was thrown into a state of excitement in consequence of a "General rising" in the workhouse on this day (Tuesday) and a rumour having gone afloat that Mr. D'Arcey, the Inspector, had been severely hurt by the paupers. The cause of the riot and the origination of the rebellious disposition of the paupers are as follows:—

On this morning Mr. D'Arcey went to the workhouse, and ordered the inmates to go to work, to break stones and to perform other necessary business. This they insolently refused to do—and complained of the quality of their food, when both males and females rose *en masse*, commenced shouting, yelling, and hooting, threatening Mr. D'Arcey and the Guardians with instant death. At this period nothing could equal the mutinous, rebellious, refractory, and noisy state of the interior of the house, while at the same time a large crowd of idlers congregated outside the gate who caught up and reverberated the shouts of the disorderly paupers. The women, who appeared to be the leading characters of the row, and who called on the men for assistance, dashed saucepans, tins, and pints full of stirabout to the ground, smashed the windows, and endeavoured to lay hold of Mr. D'Arcey, who had a most miraculous escape from their clutches, and towards whom all their rage and vengeance were directed—for they were shouting—"Mr. D'Arcey, we'll tear the windpipe out of you."—An amazon with a patch on her eye headed her sex, bellowing and holding up to their gaze a saucepan of rye meal stirabout, and vociferating in a stentorian voice—"D— me but I and my forefathers were used to get good beef and mutton, and it shall never be said that I'd sit down to eat such stuff as this." While such a scene was being enacted by the females, the males were breaking the windows with stones, smashing the doors, and crying out they would not work—they should get better food or know for what, and that Captain Darley was the good inspector, and Mr. Hancock the excellent Commissioner.—Mr. D'Arcey finding that it was beyond his or the master's power to quell so serious a riot, which threatened the annihilation of the Workhouse, and overthrow of its rules and discipline, sent for Major Dundas, who immediately repaired to the workhouse, followed by thirty of the constabulary, under the command of Head Constable Hayes, and 30 of the 79th, under the command of Captain Reid. The police force entered the place of siege—for it could hardly be called by any other name, the interior of the workhouse, while the military stationed themselves opposite the front of it. The police immediately suppressed the mutiny, took the ringleaders into custody and placed them in the refractory wards. The mob outside having seen Mr. D'Arcey's gig in the yard attempted to cut the reins of the horse and let him run away.

A special meeting of the guardians (who as they entered the gates were groaned and hooted) was convened and the following resolutions adopted:—

Proposed by Dr. Finucane and seconded by Mr. Rody Spain—

"That the milk be stopped from the male paupers for this day and to-morrow, and from all classes in the workhouse with the exception of the children,"

Proposed by Mr. John Donohue and seconded by Dr. Spain—

"That we are of opinion that the modes of punishment in the workhouse are not at all sufficient to enforce due obedience to the rules of the house, as the refractory ward is only sufficient for one person at a time, and therefore it would be necessary that permission would be given by the Poor Law Commissioners that a number may be punished together by confinement in one of the wards, and by means of handcuffs being placed upon them, if requisite, at the discretion of the master, and not to exceed a period of 24 hours.

"Resolved—That the ringleaders of the boys be flogged by the schoolmaster in the presence of the master, and that the same may be repeated as often as it may be found necessary."

Such has been the wretched state of the workhouse, in which the idle, dissolute, and pampered inmates, who have been the occasion of this disturbance, and to whom a propor test of labor had not herefore been applied, are well fed, well clad, and well housed, as their plump and rosy cheeks clean and healthful appearance testify, while many of the industrious rate-payers who support them in luxurious idleness are badly fed, badly clad, and badly housed; and, as a case in point, we mention the following, which occurred on Monday at the Nenagh petty sessions.

A stout and apparently well fed youthful pauper was placed in the dock charged by one of the stewards of the workhouse with an assault—"come, sir," said the youth, seizing the steward by the collar of the coat, while on duty, "give me that stick out of your hand and I shall make a pauper of you." The steward resisted, when the defendant committed the assault. During the hearing of this case a small farmer rose in the body of the court and, addressing the bench, said—"Oh! gentlemen, look at me—look at my miserable appearance, (and he exhibited his tattered and wretched garments)—I am summoned here by Mr. Falkiner for 15s poor rates, which go to the support of that 'idle fellow in the dock, and the likes of him, while I and my family are starving!'"

The fellow on being sentenced to a month's imprisonment, said to the bench—"Thank God, ye cannot transport me."

It appears that in consequence of the untiring exertions, and indefatigable zeal of Mr. D'Arcey in checking abuse, in preventing imposition, in endeavouring to preserve the property of the union from confiscation, and saving by economy and strict surveillance the money of the rate payers from lavish expenditure and unnecessary outlay, he has become obnoxious to the mob legislature, and the heretofore recipients of out-door relief. A few days ago he visited Portroe and Pallasbeg, and while engaged in examining the relieving officers' books, a fellow came up to his servant and told him that if he stopped the relief from the people he should leave the country, or he would be shot like a dog before a month was at an end!

Informations have been sworn by the master against the ringleaders of the paupers who threatened in language and other menaces towards Mr. D'Arcey, who, we are happy to say, has received no injury, the guardians and others.—(Nenagh Guardian,.

The Spanish Ambassador denies that his Government proposes to sell Cuba to the United States, or to part with the colony at all.

The Count and Countess de Neuilly, late King and Queen of the French, and their family have removed from Claremont, and taken up their residence at the Star and Garter at Richmond. The family are all sick from the poisonous water supplied to Claremont by copper pipes.

A murder was perpetrated on Sunday morning, near North Gate Bridge, Cork. The victim was John Tuomy, a shoemaker, who resided in Blarney Lane. The deceased was found in the river, with severe contusions about the head, and marks of violence upon the body. Three men, John Coghlan, Michael Leary, and Timothy Rahilly, engaged in the victualling trade, and a boy named Ready, were taken into custody and the Coroner's inquest returned a verdict of wilful murder against them.

EMPLOYMENT OF ABLE-BODIED LABOURERS. — VOLUNTARY ASSESSMENT.

A requisition has been issued, calling a meeting of the landed proprietors and rate payers of the district of Edermine, to be held at Oilgate on next Saturday, for the purpose of adopting measures to afford employment to the able bodied labourers of the district by voluntary assessment, in accordance with the following propositions:—

1st.—It is proposed to adopt a Voluntary Assessment on the Poor Law Valuation of the district of Edermine, for the providing remunerative employment for the *unemployed* able-bodied labourers.

2nd—That it is hoped that each Landed Proprietor will, in the first instance, make arrangements for the payment of the assessment, in order to avoid the difficulty of collection, in which case it will be taken in three instalments.

3d—That it is suggested that the same arrangements take place as to division of the sum assessed, as in case of compulsory rate, but that this be left open between landlord and tenant.

4th—That the occupier of each holding, whether landlord or tenant, shall have the power of expending the sum assessed upon him, provided it is not in the ordinary course of farm works, and not by his family, or farm servants, but in drainage, fencing, or making of farm roads, &c.

5th—That in case any sum shall remain unclaimed on a property, that a committee to be chosen, shall have power to allocate it to any tenant or to expend it on the property, taking of course the recommendation of the landlord.

6th—That communications be made to the several landlords in the district, requesting to know whether they would be willing to unite for the above purpose.—(Wexford Independent.)

THE STATE PRISONERS.

A rumour having been extensively circulated that the gentlemen now under sentence in our county jail would be removed at an early hour on Tuesday morning, a number of persons remained all night congregated in the streets near the prison for the purpose of witnessing their departure for Dublin. We have learned, however, that their stay here is to be protracted at least for some days, as the government has not yet decided whether the Writs of Error will be argued this term, or, for want of time, be deferred to the next.—(Tipperary Free Press.)

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY.

On Monday morning the six o'clock down train on this line ran into an empty lumber waggon near Aughmalough bridge, but providentially, the engine being proceeding at a slow pace as there was a curve at the place, the shock was but slight, and the only injury sustained was a trifling derangement of the machinery of the engine which was speedily repaired, and the train arrived in Thomastown about an hour after its time.

On the application of H. A. Fletcher, Esq., the company's manager, the circumstances of the case were on the same day investigated by Joseph Greene, Esq., R. M., when it appeared that the driver of the waggon, a man named Patrick Nowlan, had been directed not to proceed on the line till after the train should have passed, and till he was accompanied by the proper signal-men. He, however, disobeyed these instructions, and when he heard the train approaching, in place of attempting to make any signal to the driver, he coolly unyoked his horse, and walked away with the animal, regardless of the imminent danger to which he exposed the passengers. The man pleaded that he was at first under the impression that the train had passed, and that he subsequently imagined, when he heard it approaching, that the engine would drive the waggon before it without any danger being sustained by either through the concussion.

As a warning to all other persons employed on the line Mr. Greene sentenced Nowlan to a week's imprisonment with hard labour.—(Kilkenny Moderator.)

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT IN A PRISON.

The following account is given by the *Nenagh Guardian*. What a striking example it affords of what might be done to render our poor-houses self-supporting:—

"On entering the Nenagh prison, the visitor's attention is first attracted by the cleanliness of the place and the neatness displayed in the arrangement of the interior. He is conducted through the several wards. In the first of those he is pointed out a number of men busily engaged in making shoes. In the next section he is shown several persons employed at the loom, manufacturing material for blankets. In another place is to be seen the tailor—the carpenter—the cooper—the smith—the sawyer—the incessant nailor—and even the tinker. All are busily engaged, and the hum of industry resounds throughout every department of the building. Last of all the visitor is shown the bakery—where bread for all the prisoners is made. The contract for this article of food has been generally very low—yet they are enabled, by baking their own bread—and after paying all expenses—to save £7 per week. There are about 400 prisoners in jail, and this much is saved in their diet. If £7 can be saved on 400 prisoners, a similar advantage would in proportion be effected for the benefit of an immense body of paupers, which amounts to upwards of three thousand persons."

THE LABOUR RATE ACT.

The *Ulster Gazette* has the following paragraph:—

"In Dundalk, as we understand, £1 weekly is paid for the 'accommodation of wheelbarrows, picks, shovels,' &c.' which are thrown aside as so much useless lumber. Is not this a scandalous squandering of the public money? Is not this blundering on the part of *English* management?"

In Kilkenny, at the discontinuance of the public works, the labourers' tools were similarly stored at a rent of £1 per week. At the end of a year these implements were sold by auction, and, as they had been heapd in an open yard and from the action of the weather, were almost useless, they brought only the sum of £1 10s, the balance of £50 10s for the rent of the "store" was of course disbursed from the public money—most economical "English management" certainly!!!—(Kilkenny Moderator.)

Brighton now contains 5,000 visitors!

Lord Courtenay's father is the owner of an estate worth £16,000. a year, in the county of Limerick, and one of £8,000. a year in Devon. The poor rate in Ireland has eaten up both, and reduced Lord Courtenay's father's son to the condition of a pauper upon the out door list. We might mention a similar instance of a Baronet of ancient familly and large possessions, and, what is more, of undeniable and well-known industry and prudence, who is at this moment a poor rate collector in the district marked in the map attached to the Devon Land Report, as the seat of his remarkable industrial "operations." It is a significant fact that this gentleman is *promised* a per centage upon the collection of 2s. 6d. in the pound.—(Dublin Paper.)

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—MONDAY.

JOHN MARTIN IN ERROR *v.* THE QUEEN.

(Continued from our last.)

Mr. Perrin addressed the court on behalf of the crown. As to the form of the indictment, Sir Colman O'Loghlen had laid it down in one portion of his argument that where there was an established form of law, it should not be departed from. On that point he (Mr. Perrin) would refer their lordships to the case of James Meldon, indicted for high treason, from the precedent of which the present case had been prepared. It was the form of caption which had always been used in the Commission Court of Oyer and Terminer, in that city, up to the present time, and had never been departed from. In the case to which he (Mr. Perrin) had just referred the court, the very objection now made by Sir Colman O'Loghlen was made and overruled, and the judgment of the court below was affirmed, and the prisoner executed. The terms of the caption in the present case were—"It is presented on the oaths of good and lawful men of the body of the city of Dublin;" and then followed the names of the jurors. Now he (Mr. Perrin) would refer their lordships to some authorities bearing upon that point. The first was the case of the Queen *v.* Morgan, reported in 1st Raymond, page 710, in which the indictment was good, although the words were not employed in it. Another objection which had been made in the present case was, that it did not sufficiently appear by the indictment that the jurors were sworn before the court; but in the Queen *a.* O'Connell it had been decided that that was not essential. With regard to the objections to the counts of the indictment, he (Mr. Perrin) submitted that the 13th and 14th were perfectly good counts. He would refer their lordships to the names of the cases on which he relied, without troubling the court with any argument upon them. In the cases of Thistlewood and Hardy, the portions of the indictment which charged the parties with publishing their designs, were substantially the same as the corresponding part of the indictment in the present case, and sustained it.

Judge Moore—Was Thistlewood's case brought under the 36th of Geo. III?

Mr. Perrin—Yes.

Sir Colman O'Loghlen—The overt act was conspiracy, and not publishing or writing.

Mr. Perrin, in continuation, referred to the indictment in the case of Emmet, reported in 28th State Trials, page 1098, as further supporting the indictment in the present case. The present act was a copy of the 36th George III. The two counts he had referred to were framed in similarity with the indictments for high treason, and were therefore good; for where the wording of the two acts was the same, there could be no substantial difference in the form of the indictments. The learned counsel went on to contend that the articles which were charged in the indictment, as evincing the intention of the prisoner to depose the Queen, showed that intention so plainly that the counts of the indictment could not possibly be understood to refer to any other person but the Queen. The objection grounded on the omission in the indictment of the word "traitorous" before the word "printings," wherever the latter occurred, was, he submitted, also invalid.—In all the precedents which he had found bearing on the point he had found the word "traitorous" so used in the corresponding sentences specify the overt acts; however, all the counts except the two last were stated to bear out the offence. He (Mr. P.) would dispose of the last objection, relating to the passing of sentence, before going into what was the main question in error, namely, the objection connected with the challenge of the juror, as he thought it would be the shortest way of dealing with the matter. In the case of William Cummins and Patrick Doran, which was tried in the North Riding of Tipperary, a writ of error was brought, in which it was assigned, amongst the other grounds of error, that the sentence passed on the prisoners, who were indicted for administering an unlawful oath, viz., "it was considered by the court that Wm. Cummins and Patrick Doran be severally transported for life," was defective, because the words, "beyond the seas" had not been used. The judgment of the Chief Justice upon that writ was that there was but one error—namely, the non-allowance of the peremptory challenge. Sir Colman O'Loghlen had referred their lordships to the statute of the 26th of George III., which, he said, required that sentence of transportation to America should be passed on persons found guilty under it. On looking at the section to which Sir Colman O'Loghlen had referred, he (Mr. Perrin) found that the sentence of transportation there required to be imposed was confined to persons charged with specific offences mentioned in that act of parliament. But the difference in the law in England and in Ireland with regard to the sentence of transportation was shown by subsequent acts. The 30th of George III. enacted that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was to fix the place to which felons convicted in that country were to be transported. Everything, in short, relating to the prisoner after sentence had been passed on him was done by the Lord Lieutenant, and the judges had nothing to do with it; whereas in England, the 5th George IV. c. 84, prescribed that the court should direct the prisoner to be transported beyond the seas to such place as the King by the advice of the privy council should appoint.

Judge Moore—The argument of Sir Colman O'Loghlen is that in Ireland the court may name the place of transportation, but that the Lord Lieutenant has the privilege of changing it.

Mr. Perrin said he thought it would be a strange thing to say in that year that the course of practice which had long been followed by the Irish judges in passing the sentence of transportation was erroneous, and that they had passed illegal and improper sentences. Now, he came to the substantial question raised in that writ of error, namely, that as to the challenge of the juror. In the first place, he did not deny that it was a good ground for challenging a juror that he had a particular interest in the property which might be forfeited by the accused upon conviction; but he proposed to prove that in the present case the juror objected to had not, for anything distinctly averred in the challenge, any benefit or claim whatever upon any forfeiture that might arise from the conviction of the prisoner.—If that challenge, which was a mere imagination of interest, were allowed, from henceforward no trial for felony could take place in the city; and it would moreover be thereby established that since the time of Henry V. there had not been a proper conviction or a correct trial for felony in the city, inasmuch as during that period the jury panels had been arranged and returned by the sheriffs, who were the principal men of the corporation; the bills had been found by aldermen, and the indictments tried by citizens, who were freemen and burgesses, all of whom had been subject to the present objection of being entitled to shares of the goods forfeited by the convicted felon. He would proceed to examine the challenge and its averments. It stated that by a charter granted to the mayor and corporation of Dublin, in the reign of Henry V., the corporation were entitled to the goods and chattels of convicted rogues, rapparees, and fugitives, but it did not state exactly when the charter was granted. The challenge likewise stated that the grant was confirmed by King Henry's successors, without stating at what time, or who those successors were. Then, according to the terms of the charter quoted in the challenge, the goods and chattels were only those arising from the conviction of felons found within the city, and who were felons thereof. The words were—"All manner of goods and chattels of felons and fugitives to be condemned and convicted within the said cityiy and liberties thereafter arising," &c.; and they bore especial reference to the place in which the said goods and chattels were found.—The next allegation in the charge was, that the goods and chattels so vested in the corporation under the charter in question, were applicable to the borough fund; and that John Martin possessed goods and chattels in the city of Dublin to the value of £1. Now, the challnge was defective in not specifying what description of goods and chattels were possessed by the prisoner; for, as the court were aware, there were certain kinds of goods and chattels which could not pass into the grant, but remain vested in the crown. He (Mr. P.) might mention that in putting a construction upon charters of grants, it should be remembered that the intendment was always against the party to whom the grant was made, and in favour of the crown. The challenge further averred that inasmuch as the occupiers and tenants of premises of the value of £5 were liable to be rated to the borough rate, the juror to whom objection was made was interested to convict Mr. Martin in order to increase the borough fund, "because the said borough fund might not be sufficient for the purposes of the act, and possibly a new barough rate might be imposed, to which the said juror might be rated." It would be observed that by that averment no certain interest was imputed to the juror, Mr. Duff, but only a contingent one. And when it was considered how very much subdivided the value of the forfeiture to arise out of the conviction of Mr. Martin, should he, in order that each portion might represent the interest of one householder, liable to be rated for borough rate, he (Mr. P.) would ask their lordships, could any man of common sense, in that court or out of it, really believe, even for a moment, that Mr. Duff had any interest whatever in the conviction of Mr. Martin, for any goods of his to arise out of that conviction. The charter at present before the court had been copied from a similar charter granted to the corporation of Bristol, and there was another charter of the same kind in favour of the corporation of London, and yet no such objection as the present had ever been made in the courts for the trial of felons in either of those cities.

The Chief Justice—We will take this case tomorrow. It has been very ably urged on both sides, and we are indebted to the bar for the assistance which they have given us.

The Court was then rising, when

Mr. Holmes said—I apprehend, my lord, that the counsel for the prisoner have the right to the last word—that is to reply.

The Attorney General—The settled practice is that I have the right to reply in an argument on a writ of error.

Judge Perrin—There was a case here in which it was ruled otherwise.

Judge Crampton—The last time this question—as to whom the right of final reply in an argument on a writ of error belonged to—was argued, it was decided that the court would adhere to the Irish practice with regard to the matter until they should make a rule altering it.

Judge Perrin—It does seem certainly Irish to say that the person who begins is not to have the reply.

Judge Moore—I think the late decision of the House of Lords on the point ought to decide what the practice here ought to be.

The Attorney General—It is not a matter of law, but the practice of a court.

After some further discussion,

The Chief Justice intimated that their lordships would consider the matter, and state their decision on the point next morning.

The court was then adjourned to next morning.

TUESDAY.

THE WRIT OF ERROR.

John Martin in Error *v.* the Queen.

The hearing of the remainder of the arguments in this case having been adjourned till to-day, Mr. Martin was brought into court at half-past ten o'clock. He was, as on yesterday, brought from Richmond Bridewell in a covered car, accompanied by the governor of the bridewell. Mr. Martin appeared to be in good health, considering the long imprisonment he has suffered, and displayed his usual cheerful and composed manner. As on former occasions, the court was densely crowded, and the case seemed to excite the greatest interest.

The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Perrin, and Mr. Justice Moore, arrived on the bench at eleven o'clock, and their lordships all retired to chamber shortly after, to consult relative to the question raised on the previous night, as to whether counsel for the crown or for the prisoner had the right to reply.

On their lordships' return to court,

The Chief Justice stated, that having looked into the case of the Queen *v.* O'Connell, they did not find that it had been decided that the Attorney General had not the right of reply. But the practice in this court being to give the Attorney-General the reply, they would conform to that practice.

Mr. Holmes was then heard on behalf of the prisoner, and adverted to the objections which had been opened by Sir C. O'Loghlen. He principally relied on the objection that the challenge to William Duff, as a juror, had been disallowed, although he was a burgess, and as such interested in the conviction, as the charter of the old corporation, to whose privileges the present body succeeded, vested in the corporation the goods and chattels of persons who were convicted of felony.

The Attorney General was heard in reply, and at considerable detail proceeded to answer the objections to the validity of the proceedings.

The case having been so fully opened by the junior counsel at either side, any detailed report would be only referring to the authorities cited on the previous day.

The Chief Justice intimated that the case should stand over for the consideration of the court.

Wm. Smith O'Brien in Error *v.* The Queen.

Mr. D. Lynch applied, on the part of the Crown, for a writ of *habeas corpus* to issue to bring up the body of William Smith O'Brien, in order that he might assign errors. He had been found guilty at the special commission held at Clonmel, on the charge of high treason, and he (Mr. Lynch) applied to have Friday next fixed as the day on which the prisoner should be brought up to hand in the assignment of errors.

The Chief Justice—Be it so.

Thomas Francis Meagher in Error *v.* The Queen.

Mr. Lynch obtained a like order in this case; as also in the cases of Patrick O'Donohue and Terence Bellew M'Manus, who had also been found guilty of high treason at the special commission.

Mr. Whiteside, Q. C., said, that perhaps that was the proper time to make an application that the place of custody of all the prisoners concerning whom writs of *habeas corpus* had been granted should be changed to the Richmond Penitentiary.

The Attorney General said it would be necessary for Mr. Whiteside to mention that application again on Friday next.

The Court then adjourned to next morning.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Tues	Wed	Thurs.
3 per Cent. Cons.....	—	—	85¾
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	—	85⅝
3½ per Cent. Debentures	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	192½
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	31½
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent...	—	—	—
Ditto 4 per Cent..... ...	—	—	71
4 per Cent. City Debs	—	—	—
4 per Cent. Ballast Office Deb. Gov. Sec.....	—	—	91
Kingstown Railway Deb. 4 per Cent.....	—	—	—

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock	191	India Stock	237
3 per Cent. Consols	86⅜	India Bonds	38 pm
Ditto for opening..	—	South Sea Stock....	83⅜
3 per Cent Reduced	85⅝	Do. New Annuities	—
3½ per Cent	85½	Exchequer Bills (£1,000)	
New 3¼ per Cent..	86	40s 43s pm.	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, Nov. 18.

PRODUCTIVE LABOUR.

The progress of the County of Wexford Landlord and Tenant Association has been marked by us with considerable interest, and we would, gladly, that the course pursued by the gentlemen composing that body were extensively followed throughout the country; and though we are told by the secretary that from want of unanimity, or absence of effort on the part of landed proprietors, the system of employing the able-bodied poor by means of voluntary assessment, in place of supporting them in idleness by a poor rate, has not worked so generally as it ought to do in the County Wexford, still, where it has been tried, the results have been most beneficial, and afford the strongest grounds for encouragement to others.

On last week, at a meeting of the Association held in Enniscorthy, and at which the Earl of Courtown presided, it was resolved—

"That the Association desire to draw the attention of the landowners and occupiers of the county to the great necessity of employment, to prevent the able-bodied from being chargeable for relief during the ensuing winter—and to point to the success of the voluntary rating and employment carried on in the Tintern and Carnew Electoral Divisions. They recommend that an endeavour should be immediately made in each electoral district to induce agreement to voluntary exertion."

It will be also seen by an extract from the *Wexford Independent*, that a meeting will be held at Oilgate, for the Edermine district, to carry out the principle of the foregoing resolution. This is a most seasonable and praiseworthy movement; and if the exertions of landlord and tenant be but directed in co-operation to the object in view we still will have some hopes of the country. We can perceive no plan so calculated to keep the able bodied labourers out of the workhouse than by a combination of the landed proprietors and farmers of each union to find them employment in drainage or other agricultural labour, thus consulting their own interest while relieving the country from a grievous burthen. It is true many landed proprietors cannot afford to do much in the way of improving works on their properties, but they can do something, be it ever so little, and thus, that which would appear but trifling when considered by itself, would, in the aggregate, if all were united in the effort, appear considerable. Besides, loans can be obtained under the Landed Property Improvement Act, and, the fruits of the productive labour would be more than a sufficient guarantee for the repayment of the amount borrowed.

We cannot place too much importance on the subjects to which we have so briefly alluded.—They are worthy of the gravest consideration; a season of distress is, in all probability, before us, and exertion, combined and energetic exertion, should be brought into play before the calamity seizes us and finds us unprepared to avert or meet it.

MR. T. D. M'GEE.

Mr. M'Gee has started a paper in New York, styled *The Nation*, to be devoted, as we are told in the prospectus, "to the Irish and European Revolutions," and is intended to serve as an American sequel to the defunct *Dublin Nation* as far as possible, circulating the same amount of treason, and calculated to disseminate the same quantity of mischief and traitorous incitement in this country, inasmuch as, we are told, "the British Government cannot prevent its being read in Ireland, even should they attempt to do so," and that "the objects of Duffy, Davis, and Mitchel, can be advanced at New York almost as well as in Dublin."

The first number of this journal appeared on the 28th ultimo. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. M'Gee, and the news intelligence by Mr. J. H. Drumm, ex-sub editor of the Dublin *Nation*.

The style, and arrangement of the *Nation* differ but little from that of its late namesake in this country, and as it is intended for the special use of Ireland and Irish traitors, its columns are surcharged with rebellious doctrines, and perilous suggestions. From the articles in the first number we extract the following:—

"BRANDS FROM THE BURNING.

"We have met some old and dear friends who have come to bide a better home in America: we have heard of the safe arrival of many more.—We hereby congratulate them, each and all, on being still free agents, and we beg to remind them that their services to Ireland did not end beyond seas.

"Among them we have hailed with pleasure Mr. Treanor, of Stalybridge, and Dr. Reynolds of Liverpool—the two most active Confederate Chartist leaders; Messrs. Drumm, O'Byrne, Cantwell, and Crean of Dublin; Messrs. Hennessy and Maguire of Cork; and some Tipperary, Limerick, and Galway gentlemen, all active agents in the late revolutionary preparations in Ireland, and all men worthy of the most liberal confidence and the largest sympathy. Every man of these has forfeited a home, or a good occupation by his patriotism, and some of them have left their nearest and dearest behind in the midst of their enemies."

The following advice, in continuation of the foregoing, is significant, but to which of the parties noticed, or otherwise, we leave others to judge:—

"We advise them (though to most of them it is unnecessary to say it) never to join in a joke at Ireland's expense; never to barter truth for the sake of gain; never to eat borrowed bread (which neither fattens nor fills); sedulously to avoid the prevalent practices of drinking; and never to speak largely in their own praise."

Mr. M'Gee can write at his leisure, and he and the others with him may indulge in their vapouring patriotism in sound skins, while they left less discreet, but *honester* men to bear the brunt of the struggle, such as it was, and suffer for their rashness. The whispers are not very subdued which attribute to Mr. M'Gee no small infraction of faith towards his former associates.

THE POOR LAW.

The subjoined resolutions were unanimously adopted at a meeting of the County of Wexford Landlord and Tenant Association, last week. It is highly important, and should be taken into consideration by the different unions throughout the country:—

"That a committee be appolnted (with power to add to their number) for each Poor-law Union of the county, to collect evidence, and draw out a statement of the chief defects of the present Irish Poor-law, of the injury and injustice of its operations, &c., &c.

"That the said committees be requested to offer such suggestions and frame such alterations as may appear to them most desirable in the law.

"The various committees at first to work separately, and subsequently to meet to prepare and agree upon answers to the pri ted questions of the Poor-law Boundary Commissioners; and to draw up a statement or report for the consideration and approval of this Association.

"That a meeting of the Association be then summoned to consider and adopt a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, and to name a deputation to lay the same before his Excellency."

ANACREONTIC SOCIETY.

The first full dress concert of the above delightful Society took place on Wednesday. The attendance was most numerous and fashionable, and arrangements were, as is everything connected with the Society, most admirably carried out. The programme was most rich, embracing the compositions of Rossini, Guernsey. Donizetti, Pleyell, Strauss, &c., and were admirably executed, the solos and concerted pieces were performed in exquisite style, nor must we omit noticing the brilliant performances of that highly finished flautist, Mr. Jones, who was loudly and deservedly applauded. We feel that in mentioning this gentleman's name we transgress the rules of an Amateur Society.—Our admiration of his talents must, however, plead our apology. The abilities of the conductor, Herr Basquit, were conspicuous on the occasion. The execution of Sergeant Hull, of the 85th, on the Cornet a Piston, was the subject of general admiration.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Clonmel, Thursday, Nov. 16.

This morning, at six o'clock, the prisoners—Messrs. Wm. S. O'Brien, T. F. Meagher, T. B. M'Manus, and Patrick O'Donoghue—took their departure from our county prison, where they had been confined since their convictions. They were conveyed in a "Mail Coach" that for some time past had been in disuse to the "train" at Thurles, where a special engine was to be in readiness for their immediate transmission to Dublin. The coach was drawn by four horses, and the "escort" that accompanied it consisted of thirty-six police, under Mr. Sub-inspector Germain, a large four-horse car, belonging to Mr. Charles Bianconi, full of soldiery, and about one troop of cavalry. There was no excitement or commotion of any description, and scarcely ten persons assembled at their departure.

This evening, at six o'clock, our estimable and truly just Resident Magistrate, William Ryan, Esq., acting on the pure and eternal principles of justice, that have made our "Constitution" revered and honoured by all nations and all people, discharged from custody John Walsh, of Abbey-street, son of Mrs. Ellen Walsh, corn and flour factress, Old Quay, Clonmel. This young man I have specially alluded to in my last two letters as being altogether disconnected with the "Wilderness affair" His discharge proves the truth.—He was held to bail on his own recognizances, and his liberation was made the source of much congratulation to his amiable and virtuous mother—a more upright or respectable inhabitant than whom Clonmel cannot boast of.

Everything is quiet. No excitement. Seed sowing has commenced, I am glad to say, briskly.

It would appear Government are getting quite careless about any more prosecutions. An order was received by the authorities on Wednesday morning, permitting the discharge of the "Ballingarry heroes," on their entering into their own recognizances to be of the peace. Accordingly nine of them were discharged; and it is said that the Attorney-General was quite prepared to allow the rest, against whom bills were found at the Commission, to be discharged, had not there been some legal barrier to it—whilst the bills remain unquashed.

At the Mayor's Court, on Wednesday, his Worship and William Ryan, Esq.. R.M., on the bench, Richard Floyd was summoned by J. R. Shee, Esq., poor-rate collector, for resisting the "distress" levies on his premises, and for using threatening language and brandishing a knife at Mr. Shee. The bench, at Mr. Shee's request, did not return the case to Quarter Sessions, but bound him to be of the peace for twelve months. He had to give security, himself in £9, and two others in £10 each. Having apologised to Mr. Shee, and paid his rates, the bench were satified to treat him thus leniently.

The proceedings at Thursday's meeting of the Town Council shall appear in our next. Messrs. P. A. Power and John Kenny have resigned as Councillors for the West Ward.

Tuesday, an inquest was held on the body of John M'Carpen, private in the 79th Highlanders, found dead in his bed at Longford. The verdict was he died of appoplexy brought on by intoxication.

Messrs. Marks, auctioneers, Oxford-stret, London, sustained a loss of £1500 by fire in their premises on Saturday.

Mr. Price, of Broad-street, Bath, received a letter by post on Monday, bearing the Chippenham post mark. Upon opening it explosion took place and blew one part of the letter to atoms, and tore a piece of skin from his face. There was no writing in the inside.

Last week Mrs. Moody, of Romsey, died of the pricking of her tongue by an eel-bone, while at dinner, which caused mortification.

There are now 48 Conservatives in the Liverpool council and 16 Reformers.

The judge of the Plymouth County Court has decided that a sailor while at sea, who allowed his wife half-pay at home, was not responsible for her debts.

There were not less than 100 deaths at Montrose last month, of scarlet fever—the victims were mostly children.

Mr. M'Donagh, the celebrated jockey, who shot himself in London, was a native of Portumna. He and his brother both lived on the turf, an idle and ruinous pursuit.

IRISH FISHERIES.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

SIR—I have read with much pleasure a letter in your paper of Saturday, signed "Wm. Edwards," in which the writer, speaking of the Irish Fisheries, offers some very valuable suggestions, which, if acted upon, would be a source of considerable employment for the poer of this country, and endeavours to call the attention of the landed proprietors to the subject, adding as an inducement, that by this means "they would relieve themselves of the great burden of the poor-rates." In making these remarks, I have reason to believe that Mr. Edwards addresses himself to the landlords of Ireland generally, not to those immediately connected with the Ring district, for, in justice to Lord Stuart de Decies, the principal proprietor of this parish, it is only fair to state that his lordship has, at an expense of nearly £2,000. built a dock at Helvick for the accommodation of the fishermen; also a curing house. on a very large scale, where there is a market for the sale of fish, when the supply in Dungarvan is greater than the demand. In addition to which, when a meeting of the proprietors and ratepayers was lately convened in Ring, for the purpose of imposing a rate of £450 on this parish (of which Lord Stuart de Decies and Mr. Odell are the principal owners), to assist the Board of Works in constructing a pier at Ballinagaul, which is within a mile of Helvick, both these gentlemen came forward in the most liberal manner to tax their propeeties for the benefit of their tenantry, and took a lively interest in the proceedings.

I could mention many similar instances of liberality on the part of these proprietors towards their tenantry at Ring, such as the expenditure of considerable sums of money on drainage works, &c., but am reluctant to trespass at greater length on your columns.

I must not, however, omit saying that the remarks of Mr. Edwards respecting the impoverished condition of the people engaged in fishing apply to the Irish fishermen generally, and not to those of this district, the great majority of whom have, I am happy to say, been more prosperous and successful this season than for many years—a gratifying proof of which is, the large quantity of cured fish they have at this moment in their houses.

By giving the foregoing a place in your next publication, you will oblige

PISCATOR.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS—TOWER WARD.

It affords us considerable pleasure to find that the influential burgesses of this Ward intend doing their duty at the coming election.

The candidates in nomination for the representation of the Tower Ward are our respected fellow-citizens, Doctors T. L. and John Mackesy, and Henry Brownrigg, Esq.—the former as Alderman, and the two latter as Councillors. A better selection could not have been made, neither could three more consistent, upright gentlemen be found within the precincts of the borough boundary. They possess the highest integrity, and carry with them the fullest confidence of the electors. The acquisition of such members to our *corporate body* will not fail to create general satisfaction among the community at large.

A few days back, Dr. John Mackesy was returned as Councillor for this Ward, but it being the turn of his predecessor to retire at the general election of Aldermen and Councillors, on the 25th inst., he has now to be re-elected.

With respect to Dr. John Mackesy, it is unnecessary for us to point out his real worth. Every person acquainted with him cannot fail to appreciate his invaluable services and great ability; and in conjunction with his brother, Doctor T. L. Mackesy, who has exerted himself so much in promoting the cause of "Sanatory Reform" in this city, will not fail to still further extend the usefulness of our civic body, and cause a fuller development of its resources for the improvement of our city.

With respect to the third candidate, H. Brownrigg, Esq., he is also already well known to the citizens, having rigidly attended to the duties, and proved himself of great service as a member of the Council heretofore; and the greatest possible proof of his having discharged the trust faithfully and satisfactorily is, that he is now put in nomination for re-election. Further comment on our part is unnecessary. We wish the candidates every success.

Since the above was in type, we have received an advertisement, stating that Mr. Brownrigg had retired in favour of Michael Cooke, Esq.

FEVER HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

By the third section of the 11th and 12th Victoria, chapter 131, Fever Hospitals and Dispensaries are now placed under the Board af Guardians for each union, and supported out of the rates, and not as heretofore by subscriptions and Grand Jury Presentments. The Board of Health will also have a controlling power, and may close up all those which are unnecessary. This change in the law will be of considerable advantage and saving to the rate payers. Within the last few years dispensaries have increased in Ireland to a great extent.

Walter Coffin, Esq., chairman of the Taff Railway Company, has been elected mayor of the town of Cardiff.

A Professorship of Military Service will be opened in King's College, London.

Serjeant-Major Manson, 93d, preached a sermon at Perth, on Sunday last, from the 23d Psalm, and 8th verse. His audience gave every attention.

Major-General Sir Robert Gardiner is appointed Governor of Gibraltar, in the place of Sir Robert Wilson, whose period of service has just expired.

Mr. Denis Scully, who fired a shot and mortally wounded one of the party attempting to prevent his entry upon a farm in Tipperary, is admitted to bail.

The Cork Agricultural Society will bid for the next annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland in that city.

The late Col. George Bryan, of the Kilkenny Militia, was Captain on half-pay of the Grenadier Guards.

Last week Mr. Carruthers, a gentlman of fortune, residing at Anna, N.B., lost his life from the incautious application of chloroform, for the relief of asthma.

If Louis Phillippe had manifestsd the same vigour and determination as the Emperor of Austria, he would now be King of the French, and not a wretched exile from his country and throne. By strength of arms and the fidelity of his Generals, the Emperor Leopold has reinstated himself on the ancient throne of Austria and vanquished the rebellious subjects of his capital.

LITERATURE.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL JOURNAL.

Dublin: M'GLASHAN.

It affords us much pleasure to perceive the support afforded by the Irish agricultural public to this ably conducted and highly useful publication, devoted to subjects of such vital importance to the country. The papers in the number before us are all well worthy of attention, embracing, as they do, so much practical matter, to which, if the exertions of that class, for whose instruction they are designed, were fully directed, we might expect with confidence to see the state of things in this country, as regards a more improved system of agriculture improved to an incalculable degree; and we should not daily have to witness the tide of emigration swelled by that portion of the community on whose exertions so mainly depend the well-being and prosperity of the country. Amongst the subjects noticed in the journal, we would particularly point to "The system of Cropping, and the mode of cultivation suited to the Small Farmers of Ireland," from the pen of the Rev. W. Le Poer Trench; "The Row Culture of Corn," by Mr. J. M. Goodriff; "Suggestions for employing Labourers rendered destitute in the South and West of Ireland," with a well arranged and ably written paper on the "Prevention and treatment of disease in the potato and other crops." Two articles, "The Landlord and Tenant Bill," and "Emigration," are ably written, and well worthy of perusal.

THE BIBLE OF EVERY LAND—No. II.

London: BAGSTER.

This splendid addendum to biblical literature increases in attraction. The critical and philological department is most copious and interesting, while the specimens of the different dialects are given with all the beauty which the typographical art can bestow. The expense attending the getting up of this learned work must have been immense, and we sincerely hope it will meet with that support it so highly merits.

THE ETHNOLOGICAL JOURNAL—No. VI.

London: HARDWICKE.

A Lecture on Egyptian Archæology, by G. R. Gliddon, Esq., opens the present number. The subject, that of Egyptian antiquities, at all times one of absorbing interest, is peculiarly more so at the present time, and in the hands of Mr. Gliddon gains additional attractions. The present position of hieroglyphical discoveries, with the connections between Biblical and Pharaonic History, are discussed with considerable ability and apparent research. The critical analysis of the Hebrew Chronology, from the creation to the reign of David, is continued with spirit, and increases in interest. The review of Mr. Squier's recent work on the ancient monuments of the Mississipi Valley is highly pleasing.

THE PROTESTANT MAGAZINE

For November is more than usually attractive, and discusses the various topics submitted for consideration with power and truthfulness. Its contents are varied as they are important; and the great truths it inculcates are put forward with force, and devotedness to the cause it advocates.

THE WORKING MAN'S CHARTER—No. IV.

London: PARTRIDGE and OAKEY.

Not having received the previous numbers of this periodical, we depart from our rule in noticing it. Wishing, however, that the principles which it inculcates should, through its dissemination, be widely circulated, we cheerfully, in its instance, pass over our resolve. "The Working Man's Charter" has been gotten up for the purpose of enforcing the due observance of the Sabbath amongst the working and other classes; of enlisting in its ranks the men of toil, and of impressing on all the imperative duty devolving on them of keeping it as the "Holy of the Lord and honourable." We are glad to find that so many of the denizens of the manufacturing towns in England are fellow-labourers with the conductors of the "Charter," and wish them and it, "God speed."

PROOFS OF THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE PORTRAIT OF PRINCE CHARLES,

By VELASQUEZ.

Reading: SNARE.

The authenticity of the above portrait, in the possession of Mr. Snare, is now placed beyond all doubt or gainsaying—it has been proved to be a veritable original, painted at Madrid in 1623 by Velasquez. We congratulate Mr. Snare on the triumphant results of his perseverance.

The Rev. William Browne, of St. John's College, Oxford, and curate of St. Stephen's, Swinton, one of the suburban districts of Nottingham, committed suicide on Friday, by blowing his brains out with a pistol. It is painful to think that the rash act was the consequence of inability to control his disappointed hopes to be the accepted suitor of a young lady to whom he had formed an attachment. The lady is Miss Hall, the daughter of a clergyman, and heiress to a considerable fortune, and whose father rejected him.

The following significant direction appears in the column addressed to Correspondents of the *Weekly Chronicle*. That journal being the property of Mr. Ward, the Secretary to the Admiralty, its authority may be considered conclusive, as to the rule by which the public service is provided for under the present Government:—"An Elector (Carlow.)—The Marquis of Clanricarde has the power of appointing your son to a situation in the Post Office. Get *some Liberal Member of Parliament* to make application on your behalf. You have a good claim."

Lieut.-Colonels, who have been in command of Regiments for three years, and who are in every way qualified, expect to be allowed to purchase the rank of Colonel. If carried into effect, it will be means of having younger General Officers in the service, and of getting rid of a large expense, by the pensions to widows and children being discontinued. Since the idea of full Colonels being allowed to sell out for £9,500, many General Officers receiving the allowance of £1 5s. per day would be induced to accept the same and retire from tte service.

The consolidation of the Taxes with the Excise will shortly be carried into effect. Mr. J. Wood, chairman of the Board of Excise, is in daily communication with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject. The change has been pressed forward in consequence of the large number of Excise officers who, by the Spirit License Act, are now rendered unnecessary. Upwards of 800 of these officers have been "dropped" to half pay, and they are to be employed in the collection of the taxes received by the local tax collectors, in fact, all the assessed taxes. Mr. John Wood, is the proposed chairman of the new board, and H. L. Wickham, Esq. chairman of the Board of Stamps and Taxes, vice chairman. Two commissioners of Excise, now having £1200 a year each, are to retire on the superannuation allowance.

ARRIVAL OF MESSRS. W. S. O'BRIEN, T. F. MEAGHER, O'DONOGHUE, AND M'MANUS IN DUBLIN.

On Thursday, at half-past three o'clock, the above-named state prisoners arrived at the King's Bridge station from Clonmel, in order that the Writ of Error in their behalf may be argued.

Two troops of Lancers were in attendance, and guarded by them, with a strong force of constabulary, the prisoners were immediately removed to Kilmainham. A crowd of persons around the station gave them a cheer as they drove off, They all looked well and cheerful.

BERLIN IN A STATE OF SIEGE

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(From a second edition of the Morning Chronicle of Wednesday.)

Berlin, Nov. 22, Two p.M.

The whole of the garrison is under arms, either in barracks or at their posts. The Palace is occupied by two battalions of Guards, with artillery. The arsenal guard is doubled, as well as the guards of the gates and principal posts.—The men are supplied with three days' provisions and sixty ball cartriges. The troops outside the city have closed in, and are prepared to support the garrison. The streets are crowded with passengers, all anxiously awaiting the gathering storm. The clubs are in full activity. The have, one and all, presented addresses to the Chamber, applauding their resistance.

The Burgher Guard staff and commanders have met, and resolved neither to dissolve nor deliver up their arms. The term allowed by a decree ordering them to give up their arms will expire towards sun-down. It will then be seen whether force is to be employed. If it be employed, a conflict appears inevitable.

The workmen outside the city, and the lower orders within, are prepared to commence the struggle at the first signal—neither arms nor ammunition are wanting. Many foreigners have artived and continue to come, in the hope and with the intention of joining in the combat: let us hope their intention will be frustrated. Many families are quitting the city in every direction, the general impression being that the state of siege will be proclaimed at five or six o'clock this evening.

Four p. m.

Among the crowd that pass to and fro, few of the working classes, or of those sinister faces usually visible, are forthcoming; they are assembled in the further quarters of the city, especially in the neighbourhood of the Schutzenhouse, where the Assembly met at three o'clock, when they proceeded to re-elect their President and officers. The almost unanimous choice fell upon Unruth, and the Vice-Presidents who were in office last month. The whole of the streets leading to the Schutzen-house were cut off, and occupied by the flying corps of iron workmen, artists, young tradesmen, and others, fully armed, and determined to oppose force by force. They were well provided with ammunition. The western quarters of the city are tranquil; but from the Spree eastwards the crowds are immense, and the excitement most violent.

Six p. m.

The state of siege has been proclaimed by beat of drum within the last ten minutes. The National Assembly, prepared for this, has declared itself in permanence, and fulminates decree upon decree against the Government and authorities. The announcement of the state of siege was made in quarters of the town by officers of the staff on foot, escorted by a strong detachment of infantry. The reading of the decree was preceded by three rolls of the drums, at the signals of the drum-majors. The announcement was brief, and was repeated at the angles of all the great thoroughfares. In general this announcement was received with laughter or with bravos—perhaps ironical.

The period for the delivering up arms and dissolving the Burgher Guard has been delayed twenty-four hours; after which time the military authorities, on whom now has devolved the peace of the city, will take such measures as they may think fit. The probable result of resistance, whether passive or active, will be the declaration of martial law; and as the resistance will be passive, it must, unfortunately, come to this. The cause is desperate; and the more desperate, since Berlin, having resolved to remain passive, relies upon the provinces for active assistance.

Eight p. m.

The streets on the west side of the Spree are gradually clearing. Strong masses of troops occupy the most important posts. General Wrangel, who is now entrusted with full powers as military commander, has made dispositions for the simultaneous action of the different columns, in case of necessity. Should barricades be erected, they will not be attacked in front, but by taking possession of lateral houses, whilst artillery will work upon them at point blank. In the vicinity of the Scutzen-house the crowds are dense but silent, and apparently disposed to fight to the utmost, if attacked; but Wrangel's plan is to draw upon them gradually, and to blockade both them and the National Assembly. He will then take up the defensive, and wait the assault. This is what ought to have been done upon the 18th of March.

Mr. Crabow and other persons hare been to the King; he refers them to his ministers. Those accused of high treason have nothing left but to retort by fact. They have done so. The conditions of the state of the siege are published on the walls. They are to the usual effect. No meetings or crowds to be permitted. No placards or other publications allowed, unless with the countersign of the military authorities. The gates to be shut at 10 p.m. Clubs to be closed. Arms to be delivered up.

Nine, p, m.

The streets are gradually clearing—groups are collected here and there—but there are no symptoms of resistance. Men, evidently belonging to the lower classes, pass from group to group, where excitement exists, saying, "*Ruhig Blut*" (be cool, or be quiet)! It is decidedly not the intention of the popular leaders to attempt resistance. The troops are nowhere obstructed or insulted. The Palace gates are closed—the interior is occupied by 1,500 men, with eight field pieces of Emperor Francis Guard Regiment.

Wrangel's head quarters occupy the ground floor at the angle opposite the Museum. The National Assembly continues its sittings. It is proposed to blockade them by drawing up the troops gradually around them. It is utterly impossible to penetrate as far even as the door at a quarter before nine; but it was rumonred outside that they had declared ministers, generals, officers, soldiers, and all who dared to oppose them, guilty of high treason.

It is now asserted that the plan of the mob leaders is to fatigue the garrison, as they did in March, by incessant patrols and false alarms.—Wrangel is aware of this, and has, consequently, drawn in almost all his sentries, and trusts to the constabulary force for information during the night.

Half past Nine.

All quiet. The *coup de force* has fully succeeded for the moment, but we have to see the effect produced in the provinces.

The following melancholy fact illustrative of the working of the Poor-law, taken from the *Globe* of Tuesday. is worth a thousand bluebooks:—

"POOR-LAW BOARD.—The Board have appointed Lord Courtenay, M.P., to be an Inspector of the Unions in the counties of Dorset, Southampton, and Wilts."

Queen Adelaide has sent the Rev. Thos. Dale, the Vicar of St. Pancras, £200, in aid of the fund for the erection of ten new churches in that district.

POOR-RATE FORAY.

Extract of a letter from Kinvarra:—

"On Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock, a large military force, about 300 strong, of cavalry and infantry, including the 4th Light Dragoons, 69th, and 89th detachments, under Colonel Sir Michael Creagh, with 56 of the Constabulary, under Mr. Macmahon, S.I., accompanied by two Stipendiary Magistrates, Messrs. Davys and Kelly, marched from here to the district of Kinvarra, and Doorus, where the collection of poor-rate was successfully resisted on a former occasion. On arrival at Doorus, this force was joined by 100 rank and file of the 68th, under Major Smith and officers from Galway. Having crossed the bay in man-of-war boats, the entire party then traversed the country in different directions for eight or nine hours, presenting a formidable array, and meeting with no resistance or obstruction, while the poor-rate collector and his men were busily engaged collecting the rate, and received a large sum, although the doors in almost every village and hamlet were closed; however, all who could pay paid their rates, and the people themselves had removed the barricades some days before. About thirty of the principals concerned in the former riots have been arrested by the police and lodged in Gort bridewell."

Extract of a letter from Kinvarra:—

"On Monday last, the military and constabulary were again out collecting poor-rates, under Sir Michael Creagh, accompanied by two Resident Magistrates, and after traversing a considerable extent of barren country, and visiting many a desolate village, the troops returned to Gort, having experienced no resistance."—(Limerick Chronicle.)

STATE PRISONERS.

At a meeting of the Privy Council, held on Monday at Dublin Castle, liberty was given to discharge the following prisoners on bail, viz:—

James F. Lalor, Daniel M'Carthy, Matthew King, Thomas Whitty, Michael O'Neil, R. O'Shaughnessy, Jas. Supple, G. Carmody, Peter M'Auliffe, Bartholomew Downey, Felix Mullin, Ralph Varian, Isaac Varian, Peter Walsh, Thos. Kehoe, Thomas F. Strange, Daniel Corcoran, M. J. Barry, Peter M'Namara, Edward Smith, Edwd. Butler, John F. Blake.

The poor-rate collector of Clogheen union has obtained an order for criminal information against Mr. F. Nesbitt, a landed proprietor, who called him a coward and a blackguard, upon distraining his premises for poor rate.

The guardians of all the union workhouses have protested against the opening of new unions, as recommended by the boundary commissioners.

A Roman Catholic Chaplain will shortly be nominated for the troops of that persuasion in this garrison, as complaint has been made of irregularities in consequence of a clergyman not being officially recognised, to perform the duties as in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.—(Limerick Chron.)

Mr. Heaps, ironmonger, Leeds, has been fined 2s in the pound for 100lb. of gunpowder, which he had beyond the quantity he was entitled to retain on his premises. He also forfeited the gunpowder.

Government have presented to Capt. the Marquis Lisboa, of the Brazilian steam frigate, Affonzo, a gold chronometer, in testimony of rescuing so many unfortunates of the Ocean Monarch, in August last.

In those counties in Ulster where flax is grown to the greatest extent, there the people enjoy the greatest amount of comfort and independence.—Down, Antrim, and Derry, the flax-growing counties. can bear a favorable comparison with Donegal and Cavan.

Fenton Kelly, a labourer in the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, was procuring ballast from a gravel pit at Knockmay, when he was overwhelmed by a slip of the bank, and killed on the spot.

£1,000 a-year reverts to the crown, by the death of George Renny, Esq., M.D., late of the military medical staff. He entered the army in 1795. It is supposed that his residence at the Royal Hospital will be converted into a habitation and office for the Quartermaster-General of Ireland.

On Friday night a notice was posted on the gate of the Rev. Thomas Westropp, at Mungret Glebe, threatening the fate of Donohue, who was lately murdered, to keepers employed by the agent of George Gough, Esq., if they did not at once surrender their occupation as keepers.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland are now issuing sequestrations against the benefices of the clergy who are in arrear for Glebe House instalments. With heavy pressure of poor rate on their reduced incomes, this step will bring utter ruin upon many incumbents.

A conditional order for criminal information has issued against Mr. R. Murphy, of Monaghan, solicitor, for charging Mr. J. Hamilton, a magistrate of that county, with falsehood, in consequence of a case at petty session.

The Hibernian bank has lost £900 by John Tyrrell, a Meath farmer, who disposed of his property to a relative, and sought the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, under a fictitious decree, for £10. The Commissioner dismissed his petition.

The High Sheriff of the Queen's County, who had a writ to execute for £83,000 against the property of the Duke of Buckingham in that county, has made a return of £5, the property having been previously conveyed away to trustees.

The number of drunkards arrested on Saturday night and Sabbath morning was *forty-six*, being an increase of 14 over the return of the previous Monday.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

The French Canadians are beginning to emigrate from Lower Canada to the United States, weary of the exactions incident to old feudal tenure. Trade has been very dull at Quebec and Montreal, where hundreds of shops are idle, and houses untenanted.

CORK.—Yesterday Captain Brandling, P.L.I., when passing along the dining-hall in the Workhouse observed on the filthy state in which the tables and seats were in when the female paupers, about six hundred in number rose *en masse* and attacked the Inspector, having armed themselves with stones, tins, and bottles, and he had to fly to protect his life. At this time Captain Martin, Mr. R. L. Jameson, Mr. F. Hennis, the house committee, were in the Board-room and, having come down, stones were flung with great violence, several of the paupers crying out "the master should never leave this house!" Mr. Jameson tried to quell them, when a number of them lifted him from the ground and chaired him through the house, while they pelted the windows with stones. The riot rose to such a height that the police were sent for and thirty of them shortly after appeared, with Mr. W. L. Perrier, J.P., and Captain Walker, S.I. At this time the women, armed with stones, bottles, and tins, were drawn up in the front yard, and it was considered imprudent to bring the police amongst them, and an order was sent to the barracks for a military party. In some time after a company of the 70th Regiment, under the command of Captain Durnford and Lieutenant Pilling, came down, and, the rioters being subdued, five ringleaders were made prisoners, and conveyed to the county gaol. For some time after it was feared that the male paupers would have joined in the riot, which would have made it more alarming, as there are nearly three hundred of them in the house. It is remarkable that none of the paupers in the industrial department joined in the affray, it being solely confined to the idlers. The military and police were left in charge of the workhouse during the night. The master left for Dublin on Friday, to have an interview with the commissioners on the subject of his dismissal.—(Cork Constitution.)

RENEWAL OF THE PRACTICAL INSTRUCTORS SYSTEM.

We understand that the most active arrangements are in progress for re-establishing this important movement on an extensive scale next season. Large contributions have been already received for the purpose, and Lord Clancarty, ever foremost in promoting every work of improvement, has forwarded £40 from the Ballinasloe Farming Society, the central society undertaking to add a similar sum, and to provide a competent person for the purpose.

This is the scale of contributions agreed to, and we trust that it will be universally adopted, and that before the new year begins we shall see fifty of these practical and useful men in full and active operation. The council meet this day (Thursday), specially, to agree to the rules and regulations for the appointment and direction of the instructors, and we trust that no time will be lost in sending them out at once. The country is panting for them; the fearful lesson of the last year shows that they are more wanted than ever, and one combined and unanimous effort at this crisis might do much to rescue us from our present helpless condition.—(Saunders.)

THE SMALL GERMAN STATES.

The *Independence*, of Brussels, says:—The little Sovereigns of Germany seem disposed to resist in their turn the decree of the Assembly of Frankfort tending to absorb them completely, and to strike their territories out of the map of Europe. The Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha has declared the first, in a manifesto to the States, that he energetically rejects the supposition that the Princes of the little States of Germany consent to the proposed measures—that he will not abandon his rights as an independent Sovereign as long as he can maintain the position with honour and discharge its duties; and that he hopes that the other Princes, who are in the same position, will make similar declarations."

Property Census.—The constabulary are daily employed taking census of the farm produce, stock, &c., in this district. We are sorry to hear that the returns will bear evidence of the country being in a much worse state this year than last. The stock, particularly has been greatly diminished.—(Nenagh Guardian.)

Her Majesty's ships Investigator and Enterprize cleared the main pack in Melville's Bay on the 20th of August, and after examining Pond's Bay on the 23d, passed on to the northward in search of the expedition under Captain Sir John Franklin.

The desire to emigrate has seized upon a great number of Dublin artisans—in fact, upon almost all who can find means to pay their passage across the Atlantic. A number of printers have gone, and many more are preparing to follow; whilst the emigration amongst other trades is far more extensive than was ever known. But the emigration is not confined to mechanics—the shopkeepers who have escaped the *Gazette*, are about to leave in shoals—(Pilot.)

The Chartist Trials at Edinburgh.—On Monday the High Court of Justiciary was crowded with auditors to hear the proceedings and evidence on the trials of the Chartists, John Grant, printer; Henry Rankin, late of the *North British Express* newspaper; and Robert Hamilton, tailor, charged with sedition and conspiracy. The Lord-Advocate, Mr. Crauford, and Mr. Montgomery Bell appeared to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the crown; Mr. Logan and Mr. Lorimer appeared as counsel for Grant and Hamilton; and Mr. Moncrieff and Mr. Graham for Rankin. The panels having pleaded "Not Guilty" to the indictments, the witnesses on the part of the crown were examined at great length, and subjected to the cross-examination of the counsel for the defence. The evidence went to show the connexion of the prisoners with the movements and intentions of the Chartists. Some documentary evidence was also produced. The case for the prosecution having terminated, the court adjourned the proceedings until the next day.

It is not generally known that stale bread, when immersed in cold water for a moment or two, and rebaked for about an hour, is in every respect equal to newly baked bread.

At the fair of Kilmeedy there was a good show of stock, but rather of an inferior quality. Many buyers were in attendance. Milch cows rated from £7 to £9; fat cows scarce, and sold at £6 to £8 16s; two year olds, £4 to £5; weanling calves, £2 10s to £4; fat sheep, £1 8s to £1 14s; bacon pigs rather scarce, from £2 2s to £2 4s per cwt; store pigs, £1 4s to £1 18s.—(Lim. Chronicle.)

Shipping Potatoes to Ireland.—During the past week parties from Ireland have been anxiously buying up large quantities of potatoes among the neighbouring farmers, and shipping them direct to that country from this port. It is supposed thet the purchasers are speculators, who are anxious to take time by the forelock, and to turn the famine by which Ireland is again threatened to a profitable account.—(Whitehaven Herald.)

Death fom Excessive Grief.—Died, at Liverpool, on the 10th instant, aged 33 years, through excessive grief, Sarah, widow of the late Mr. Richard Howard. who was killed by the elephant at the Zoological Gardens in this town.—(Liverpool Mail.)

A letter from Calais of the 10th, in the *Constitutionnel*, says, "Six Irishmen named Wise Arthur Hughes, Patrick Savage, John Ottagan, Edward Roche, Tom Kavanagh, and Edward Cumming, landed at Calais two days ago from England. These persons had taken part in the Irish insurrection, and are totally destitute of all means of subsistence."

The Permit System.—Publicans and those selling under wholesale spirit licenses are now exempt from the visits of the Excise, but for this privilege the Excise have provided those traders with books, in which they are obliged to keep stock themeslves, and on such whiskey as they dispose of outside doors they must issue a permit or certificate with it, which has also been supplied by the Excise. The publican or spirit dealer has however, to pay for book and certificates. All spirit dealers who sell by wholesale and retail are, under the new regulations, obliged to take a wholesale and retail license. Publicans selling by retail should, therefore, be cautious and not sell by wholesale, otherwise they incur heavy penalties.

Amongst the divines most spoken of in ecclesiastical circles as likely to succeed to the vacant mitre are Dr. Elrington, Rev. J. Bury Woodward, Rev. Dr. Macdonnell, the Dean of Limerick, the Provost, and the Dean of St. Patrick's.—(Evening Pachet.)

Strange but True.—Mr. Richard O'Gorman and Mr. John O'Donnell were for one entire week on board a merchant vessel in the Lower Shannon, with the Queen's steamer, the Bloodhound, alongside, and the officers of which dined on board the merchantman, with the captain, not suspecting from the invitation that the strangers could be on board, and that the officers then really were within a few feet of the very gentlemen whose escape they were especially commissioned by all means to prevent. This is a fact. The vessel brought "breadstuffs" to this port from the Mediterranean, and returned in ballast. The fugitives were landed at Algiers, and proceeded thence to Paris, where they are now.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

We are in a position to prophesy, and that too on the faith of a most trust-worthy inspiration, that, ere many weeks elapse, the present convicts of the Clonmel Commission will be seen walking amongst us as free and legally-triumphant citizens; in plain fact, that the Writs of Error will be successful!—(Irish Examiner.)

Veterinary Establishment,

BEAU-STREET, WATERFORD,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

The Most Noble the Marquis of WATERFORD, Right Honorable the Earl of HUNTINGDON, &c., &c., &c.

Frederick Wm. Ions, V.S.,

SUCCESSOR TO THE LATE

J. W. IONS, V. P. Royal Veterinary College, London,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Waterford and its Vicinity, that as by the death of his Father, F. IONS now succeeds to the management of this Establishment, being already encouraged by many generous promises of the continuance of that Patronage and support so liberally given to its late Conductor for the last Seventeen Years, he is resolved that nothing within the range of the Veterinary Profession, nor anything that zeal and undivided attention can do, shall be wanting to ensure the satisfactory execution of all Orders with which he may be honoured.

F. IONS begs to state, that in addition to being his Father's ONLY ASSISTANT for many Years, in all the confidential branches of his business, he is also a regularly-qualified VETERINARY SURGEON by Diploma, from the Veterinary College of Edinburgh.

November 17, 1848.

To the Burgesses

OF THE

TOWER WARD.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been informed that Richard Cooke, Esq., has consented to allow himself to be put in nomination at the ensuing Election of Councillor for your Ward, I cheerfully retire in his favour, as I feel that his experience in Corporate affairs, and his personal independence of character, will render him a most efficient representative of your interests.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
HENRY BROWNRIGG.

Nov. 17, 1848.

Waterford Union.

TO CONTRACTORS.

AS much inconvenience and loss of time is occasioned by a want of system and regularity in the settlement of Contsactors' Accounts, the VICE GUARDIANS have decided upon coming to the following arrangement:—

All Accounts for INDIAN MEAL, RICE and FLOUB, to be settled the First THURSDAY of each month.

MILK ond MEAT Accounts, 2d Thursday.
CLOTHING and GROCERIES do., 3d do,
COALS, CANDLES, and SUNDRIES do., 4th do.

All Accounts for Settlement must be lodged with me on the previous Wednesday, before 11 o'Clock. A.M.

This arrangement not to apply to contractors for supply of out-door Relief.

By order,
MARTIN DOYLE,
Clerk of the Union.

Board Room, 16th November, 1148.

ALTERATION IN THE POOR LAW SYSTEM.

There is reason to believe that very extensive changes are about to be made in the poor Law in Ireland, and that the entire system will undergo very extensive alterations. Attention is in the first place devoted to equalizing the unions in respect to amount of valuation, as it is intended to propose to Parliament to make the *establishment charges* of all the unions a uniform and general tax throughout the country, *the paupers* to be supported by their electoral divisions as at present. Every effort will also be made to bring the unions under one uniform system of management, and to devise such a system of supervision as will prevent the jobbing by contractors which is so injurious to the inmates of the workhouses, and detrimental to the interests of the rate-payes.—(Cork Constitution.)

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

14th—Eaglet, Phillips, Liverpool, Indian corn—Sisters, Curow, reported on the 5th inst., has gone to Waterford to load—Indefatigable, Williams, Newcastle, coals.

15th—Victory, (s.), Stacey, Bristol, merchants goods—William Penn, do., Clarke, Liverpool, do.

16th—Flora, Pavey, London, ballast.

SAILED.

14th—Swift, Carr, Liverpool, grain—Rose (s.), Burgess, Bristol, g.c.—Lerwick, Connor, Cardiff, oats—Hope, Lloyd, do., do.—Harmony, Chaddock, London, do.

15th—Agnes Kelly, Hardy, Glasgow, flour—Atlas, Morris, Neath, oats—Margaret Hughes, Walsh, London, do.

16th—Rose, Duggan, Cardiff, ballast.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.—Confideoce, Gibbs, London, 3815 firks. butter, 200 fls. bacon, 6 tierces, 50 kegs lard; Clementina, Bennett, London, 3390 firks. butter, 140 kegs, 10 tierces lard, 620 fls. bacon; Harmony, Chaddock, London, 1480 barrels oats; Speedy, Fowler, Weymouth, 800 brls. oats; Rose, (s.), Burgess, Bristol, 1497 brls, oats, 12 casks porter, 128 pigs, 103 cows, 72 sheep.

Entered since our last:—Per the Resolution, from London, 270 sacks wheat; Queen, Liverpool, 500 qrs. Indian corn; Surprise, Liverpool, 215 qrs. do.; Mystery, Liverpool, 700 qrs. do.; Eagle, Liverpool, 600 qrs. do.; Pandora, Odessa, 2400 qrs. wheat; William Penn, (s.), Liverpool, 100 sacks Indian corn, 20 do. wheat.

The Queen has knighted Mr. Armitage, the late mayor of Manchester.

The Lord Provost of Glasgow has lost his seat in the town council, and James Moir, a chartist, is elected.

The Baroness Cabral, an elderly Portuguese lady, is committed to Newgate, for robbery in her lodgings, at Finsbury-square.

A fellow named Shanahan sold two heifers to Mr. Carroll, Nenagh, on Tuesday, but on being required to give security that the cattle were honestly come by, he went out, called at the police barrack, and gave himself up for robbery. He was committed on his own confession.

Emigrant Vessels.—The Lords of the Admiralty will introduce another bill early next season for the better regulation of emigrant vessels. The appointment of an inspector in each vessel has been suggested, with the view of correcting any carelessness with regard to lights, &c., on the part of the crew or passengers. The system of over-crowding ships will also be taken into consideration.

Mr. Young, writer of the rebellious letter to General Napier, now Receiver-General of the Post-office, at £1,000 a-year, is the son of a Scotch factor or land bailiff, and his mother, a widow, kept the small post-office at the town of Dunse, N.B.

Indian corn is prohibited to be exported from Galatz. The troops of Russia demand a large supply of food.

The sermon at the Chapel Royal was preached on Sunday last by the Rev. Wm. Mackesy, Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant.

A Happy County.—In the county of Pembroke, says the *Principality*, there is not a single policeman, and, notwithstanding their absence, the High Sheriff was enabled at the last March assizes to present Justice Williams with a pair of white kid gloves.

To the Sporting Gentry of Waterford.

LEATHER BREECHES ESTABLISHMENT.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE KILKENNY HUNT CLUB.

AT No. 98, HIGH-ST., KILKENNY.

John Kelly

BEGS respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford that he has just received a Large Stock of the BEST ENGLISH BUCK and DOE SKIN for Breeches, which he intends to supply in the most reasonable terms, and having engaged a Foreman of first-rate capabilities from London, he can ensure entire satisfaction.

☞ Orders punctually attended to at Mr. James Supple's. Glover; and at Mr. Thos. Chaplins's, Quay, Waterford.

November 18, 1848.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE BALL TO THE 28th INSTANT.

A Subscription Ball

WILL TAKE PLACE

On TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 28, 1848,

AT THE

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, TOWN HALL, WATERFORD.

STEWARDS' NAMES will appear in the next Publication

Ladies' Tickets 3s
Gentlemen's 5s

To be had of the Stewards, and of Mr. George W. Connor, 121, Quay.

No Money will be received at the doors.
Refreshments included.

Unfurnished Lodgings.

No. 18, WILLIAM STREET.

TO BE LET,

ON Moderate Terms, a DRAWING ROOM, and Several BED ROOMS, with Suitable Accommodations.

NOTICE.

To whom it may Concern.

I HEREBY give Notice to whom it may Concern, that my Vessel, the Brig "Indefatigable," with a Cargo of Coals from Newcastle, is in this Port for the last Three Days without any application for said Cargo, and unless a claim be made for it within Six Days after this Notice, I will Store the Coals for my Freight.

THOMAS WILLIAMS,
Master.

Waterford, 17th November, 1848.

N.B.—Application can also be made to
Mr. MICHAEL DOWNEY,
Ship Agent.

NOTICE.

To Masters of Vessels,

AND

ALL OTHERS CONCERNED.

I HAVE been duly appointed Receiver of British and Irish Light-House Duties for this Port, and I have nominated Mr. GERALD CONNOLLY, Fourth Clerk in the Long Room, my Deputy, for said Office.

I have also been appointed Receiver of Merchant Seamen's Dues, and have nominated Mr. JOHN ARTHUR MURRAY my Deputy.

I have likewise been appointed Receiver of the Dues of Dover and Ramsgate Harbours respectively, and have nominated as my Deputy, Mr. JOHN LAMBERT, Fifth Clerk in the Long Room.

JAMES WALLACE,
Collector of Her Majesty's Customs.

Waterford, Nov. 17, 1848.

AGRICULTURIST CATTLE Insurance Company.

8, *Chatham Place, Blackfriars, London, and* 9, *South Saint Aadrew-street, Edinburgh.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £250,000.

Registered pursuant to 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 110.

ADVANTAGES WHICH THIS COMPANY PRESENTS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

1. A large and influential body of Proprietors.
2. An ample paid-up capital to meet whatever extraordinary risks may arise.
3. A cnrrent income of nearly £100,000 per annum.
4. No responsibility to Insurers, beyond the amount of their Premiums,
5. No liability to further contributions. beyond the bare Premiums.
6. Three-fourths of the insured value of Animals paid, in case of loss by disease or accident.
7. The certainty of every claim being paid so soon as substantiated, whatever extraordinary mortality may take place.

THIS exclusive Proprietary Company, established in 1845, is now doing a business of FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS PER WEEK.

£180,000 Paid for Losses.

Prospectuses and every other information may be obtained from

W. MARCHANT ARDAGH & Co., Agents.

SAMUEL JONES, Waterford,
STEPHEN GAMBLE, Amber Hill.
Inspectors.

County of Waterford.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT SPECIAL SESSIONS will be held at—

ST. PATRICK'S HALL, for the Baronies of Gaultier, Middlethird, and Upperthird, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of NOVEMBER, 1848.

LISMORE, for the Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, on SATURDAY, the 25th NOVEMBER, 1848.

DUNGARVAN, for the Baronies of Decies Without Drum, Decies Within Drum, and Glanaheiry, on TUESDAY, the 28th NOVEMBER, 1848,

At ONE o'Clock each Day,

For the purpose of Examining the LIST of JURORS returned by the High Constables and Collectors of the several Baronies of the County of Waterford, pursuant to the provisions of the Act 3d and 4th William IV., chapter 96, entitled "An Act for Consolidating and Amending the Laws relating to Jurors and Juries in Ireland."

The Justices of the Peace are requested to attend the Special Sessions, to be held for the Divisions of the County in which they respectively reside, and all High Constables and Collectors are required to attend at the Special Sessions for the Divisions of the County in which their districts lie, with the original lists prepared by them in order to be examined.

Copies of the Lists are deposited at the Peace-office in Waterford for the inspection of all persons concerned.

By order,
BAT. DELANDRE,
Clerk Peace.

Waterford, 6th November, 1848.

TWIGS FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, at BALLYIN, within Half a Mile of the Town of Lismore, about 11 ACRES of very fine TWIGS (3 Years' Growth). The Twigs will be cut for the Purchaser, who must remove them within a limited time.

Proposals to be sent to F. E. Currey, Esq., Lismore Castle, before the 1st DECEMBER.

Lismore, 6th November, 1848.

TO BE SOLD,

Two Five-years-old Well-Trained Bay Hunters,

PERFECTLY SOUND, AND ABLE TO CARRY WEIGHT.

THEY may be seen at Mr. IONS'S Veterinary Establishment, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from 12 to 3 o'Clock.

N.B.—They Match in Size and Colour.

The County Surveyor

OF THE

COUNTY AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD,

GIVES NOTICE that his clerk, Mr. L. M. PHELAN, attends daily at his Office in Dungarvan, and Mr. THOMAS F. CARROLL, at the Town Hall in Waterford.

HENRY OWEN.

Waterford, 14th November, 1848.

James Kerr and Son,

LAMP OIL MERCHANTS

TO HIS

EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,

BEG to draw the attention of the Public to their extensive Stock of the following OILS, which are of the purest and best qualities, and which they are enabled to Sell to Large Purchasers for Cash, at a very small profit, being Cash buyers themselves, viz.:—

SPERM,	SOUTH SEA,
OLIVE,	REFINED DITTO,
PATENT SOLAR,	PALE REFINED RAPE
ARGAND,	AND
LARD,	LINSEED OILS.
PALE SEAL,	

OFFICE,
114 and 115, CAPEL-STREET, Dublin.
STORES,
5 and 6, ANGLESEA-ROW.

N.B.—Railway and other Companies supplied on liberal terms.

Orders by Post punctually attended to.

IMPORTED SEED WHEAT.

General Garden and Farm-Seed Warehouse,

QUEEN-STREET, WATERFORD.

P. K. REID

HAS now landed from London, Liverpool, and Edinburgh, a select assortment of SEED WHEATS, of the most approved and productive varieties, which are now ready for delivery, and will be Sold on moderate terms.

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

Their condition, will be found on inspection, a guarantee of their having been well adapted to withstand the severity of the past unpropitious harvest weather.

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

Sporting Gentlemen can be supplied with Pigiou, 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 ot very superior sacks of English, Irish, and Scotch Manufacture on very liberal terms.

Indian Corn and Meal: Old 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.

Borough of Waterford.

THE TOWN COUNCIL of the BOROUGH of WATERFORD will, at the Meeting on FRIDAY, the 1st of DECEMBER next, proceed to Elect a Competent Person to fill the ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT of the Corporation, and direct, superintend, and carry out all the Public Works and Improvements in the Borough, at a Salary of £120 per Annum.

Applications and Testimonials as to fitness and competency to be lodged with the Town Clerk on or before TUESDAY, the 28th of NOVEMBER next.

Dated the 2d day of November, 1848.
By order,
JOHN O'BRIEN,
Town Clerk.

County of Waterford.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SPECIAL PRESENTMENT SESSIONS, previous to Spring Assizes, 1849, for the several Baronies and County at large, will be held at the places and on the days hereinafter mentioned:—

For Gaultier, at CALLAGHANE, on MONDAY the 1st JANUARY, 1849.

For MIDDLETHIRD, TRAMORE, TUESDAY, 2nd do.

For UPPERTHIRD, KILMACTHOMAS, WEDNESDAY, 3d do.

For DECIES WITHOUT, DUNGARVAN, SATURDAY, 13th do.

For DECIES WITHIN, CLASHMORE, FRIDAY, 12th do.

For COSHMORE, LISMORE, THURSDAY, 11th do

For GLANAHEIRY, KILMANAHAN, on THURSDAY, 4th do.

For COUNTY AT LARGE, DUNGARVAN, SATURDAY, 13th do.

Business to commence each day at 11 o'Clock at Kilmacthomas and Dungarvan, and at the other places at 12 o'Clock.

Applications to be lodged on or before the 21st of December next, with the Secretary of the Grand Jury, at whose office forms of applications may be obtained.

M. MORTIMER,
Secretary of Grand Jury
County Waterford.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET,

The House in Bank-Street,

NEAR THE MALL,

In the City of Waterford,

Lately occupied by Adam Rogers, Esq.

ALSO, the HOUSE in STEPHEN-STREET, formerly occupied by Mr. John Dwyer, which has been lately put into thorough repair. Also, a PLOT of BUILDING GROUND in the same Street.

A long term can be given.

Application to be made to Andrew Kirwan, Solicitor, Hillsbrook, Portlaw; or to Mr. John Daniell, Beresford-street, Waterford.

Charles Gibbs, of Parliament-street, will shew the Concerns.

EXTENSIVE AND STRICTLY UNRESERVED

AUCTION

Of the entire Fashionable and Costly

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

AND VALUABLE EFFECTS,

AT ROSSENARRA,

Near Kilmaganny, County Kilkenny,

THE RESIDENCE OF

MRS. MORRIS READE,

CONSISTING of Dining-room, Drawing-room, Library, and Bed-room Furniture of the very best description; elegant Carpets, Rugs, Window Curtains; a brilliant-toned Grand PIANO-FORTE, by Broadwood; valuable Books, Paintings, and Prints; beautiful Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services of China; Rich Cut Glass, Patent Lamps, Billiard Table, Eight-day Clock, Barometer, Kitchen Utensils, an excellent Mangle, &c., &c. The Feather Beds, Blankets, Quilts, and Hair Mattresses, are very superior.

ALSO,

A HANDSOME CARRIAGE AND HARNESS,

AN EXCELLENT PONY,

PONY CARRIAGE AND HARNESS, GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS,

Ornamental Garden Seats, Metal Bordering, and various other Property,

On TUESDAY, 21st NOVEMBER, 1848,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

Commencing each Day at Eleven o'Clock.

Terms—CASH. Purchasers to pay 5 per Cent. Auction Fees.

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

November 6th, 1848.

FAMED THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A CASE OF DROPSY.

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

(Signed)
WILLIAM GARDNER.

DISORDER OF THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS.

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

(Signed)
J. K. HEYDON.

A DISORDER OF THE CHEST.

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

(Signed)
WILLIAM BROWNE.

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

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

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

A CURE OF ASTHMA AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

(Signed)
DAVID WILLIAMS.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

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

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

The Markets.

WATERFORD, Nov. 17.

Mill Wheat (raw) new	28s 0d to 29s 3d
Prepared Wheat, old	31s 0d to 31s 6d
Shipping ditto	24s 0d to 26s 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)	9s 6d to 10s 3d
Do. White, for mealing, per barrel	9s 9d to 11s 6d
Indian Corn (Galatz) per brl	22s 6d to 23s 0d
American white	22s 0d to 22s 3d
Ditto, yellow	21s 9d to 22s 0d
Ditto damaged	14s 0d to 16s 0d
Indian Meal, per ton	£9 15s 0d to £10 00s 0d
Bran, per barrel	3s 3d to 3s 6d
Rye Meal	11s 0d to 11s 6d
Oatmeal, per ton	£13 0s 0d to £13 10s 0d
Flour, (superfine) per sack	42s 0d to 42s 6d
Do. do new	39s 0d to 40s 6d
Seconds	36s 0d to 38s 0d
Thirds	30s 0d to 32s 0d
Fourths	25s 0d to 27s 0d
Barrelled Flour, of 196lb	25s 0d to 26s 0d
Do. Meal	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	44s 0d to 46s 0d
Scalded ditto	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Heads, ditto, singed	30s 0d to 34s 6d
Offal, ditto fresh	29s 0d to 30s 0d
Salt ditto	25s 0d to 27s 0d
Butter, (new) per cwt	76s 0d to 83s 0d
Bacon	54s 0d to 58s 0d
Newfoundland Fish, per cwt	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	18s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	17s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton	34s 0d to 00s 0d
Straw, per ton	19s 0d to 00s 0d
Cork Whiskey, wholesale	6s 0d to 7s 6d
Rum, per gallon	7s 6d to 9s 6d
Lamb, per quarter	3s 6d to 4s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	22s 0d to 00s 0d
Mutton, per lb	4½d to 6½d
Beef, per lb	4d to 5½d
Veal, per lb	4½d to 6d
Pork, per lb	4d to 7d
Dried Hams	6d to 9d
Salmon	0s 0d to 0s 0d
Butter, (fresh) per lb	12d to 14d
Potatoes (minions) per stone	8d to 0d
Do. (whites) per stone	6d to 7d
Eggs, per doz	11d to 0d

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.

	firkins.	Price.
Wednesday	557	76s 0d to 83s 0d
Thursday	598	76s 0d to 83s 0d
Yesterday	118	76s 0d to 83s 0d

Cork Markets.—Nov. 16

Barrels.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d. Currency.
5	White Wheat	24 0 to 26 9	00	0—20 Stone
176	Red Wheat	21 0 to 27 0	} 24	6—20 do
—	Ditto	60 0 to 00 0		
368	Barley	8 6 to 13 0	} 13	0—16 do.
153	Ditto	13 0 to 14 9		
1	Bere (new)	0 0 to 00 0	00	0
858	Oats	7 0 to 9 6	} 9	6—14 do.
744	Do. New	9 6 to 11 4		
258	Pigs	32 0 to 41	0—37	0 per cwt,

Cork Butter—Nov. 16.

Cant.		Currency	
1st quality	75s	1st quality	66s
2d do	68s	2d do.	59s
3d do.	62s	3d do.	53s
4th do. 68s	58s	4th do	49s
5th do.	54s	5th do.	45s
6th do.	45s	6th do.	36s

Limerick Butter—Nov. 15.

1st quality	74s	5th quality	50s
2d do.	68s	6th do.	00s
3d do.	62s	And 0s 0d over.	
4th do.	56s		

Clonmel—Nov 15.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter..	76 0 to	81 0	Do black	0 0 to	0 0
Oatmeal	11 6 to	12 6	Flour 2ds	34 0 to	00 0
Bac'n pigs	58 0 to	60 0	Househld	33 0 to	00 0
Ren. Lard	00 0 to	00 0	Thirds...	29 0 to	00 0
Bran....	3 6 to	0 0	Fourths .	20 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 4 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 4	Pork....	0 0 to	0 0
Oats....	0 8 to	0 9½	Veal....	0 5 to	0 6

Dublin Corn Exchange—Nov. 14.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
White wheat	24 0 to	29 0	Oatmeal...	11 6 to	13 0
Millers' red	22 0 to	28 6	Flour.....	00 0 to	00 0
Bere...	00 0 to	00 0	Second....	17 6 to	19 6
Oats, ...	13 0 to	15 6	Indian corn	34 0 to	37 0
New do...	9 6 to	12 0	(per 480 lbs.)		

Liverpool Corn Exchange—Nov. 14.

The two last American mails have arrived nearly together, that of the 25th ult. on Saturday night, that of the 1st instant last night.

Supplies of flour to New York in the fortnight were large, of wheat moderate, and with a subsiding demand for export, prices of the former had gradually declined to 23s per barrel; for finest qualities of Gennessee wheat, which remained very scarce, to 43s 6d to 44s, and prime red Ohio to 40s 6d per 480lb., free on board.

Indian corn continued in good request, chiefly for Ireland, prices only a shade lower, say round yellow 27s 6d; mixed and white Western 25s 6d to 26s; good Southern 24s 6d per 480lb, f.o.b.

Freights:—Flour, 2s 3d per barrel; grain, 7½d per bushel. Exchange 8¼ Bank Bills.

After a long and tedious interruption to autumn culture, we have had fine dry weather here since Friday last, and the land now coming into favourable condition for sowing, the farmers have resumed that important operation, which is stated to be the case also in Irelsnd.

Except a fair quantity of oats and oatmeal received partly by steamers, we have very scanty arrivals to report from Ireland, and nothing worth naming coastwise, since this day week, owing to adverse winds, and from the same cause we have no grain fresh in from continental Europe; from the American States, however, several vessels have worked inwards with wheat, Indian corn, and flour.

A reaction in many of the English markets at the close of last week, and a further depression in Mark-lane yesterday, produced a correspoding effect upon the wheat trade at our Corn Exchange this morning, and the demand being only moderate, every description of English, Irish, and foreign declined 2d to 3d per 70lb. from the currency of this day se'nnight.

Flour of all denominations continuing to meet a limited sale, home-made and Irish receded 1s per sack, and States as well as Canadian 6d to 1s per barrel.

Barley, commanding little attention, both malting and grinding were 1s per quarter cheaper.

In malt no change was apparent.

British, and the general runs of foreign beans, attracting less notice, were 1s per qr lower, Egyptians at the same time, remaining steady in value.

Peas dull, and prices easier.

Oats having been taken more freely by consumers, maintained the rates of Tuesday last.

Oatmeal remaining in slow request at the previous abatement.

Indian corn continuing in good demand, on Irish as well as English account, readily maintained our last quotations.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

BIRTHS.

On the 12th instant, the lady of John Power, of Mount Richard, Esq., of a daughter.

At Kilkenny, the lady of Captain Browne, 3d regiment (the Buffs), of a son.

On Monday, the lady of Andrew M'Kean, Esq., Manager of the Provincial Bank in Kilkenny, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

Nicholas John, eldest son of the Rev. N. J Halpin, of Seville-place, Dublin, to Rebecca, youngest daughter of Michael Doherty, Esq., of Glen House, county Donegal.

At Slade House, Laurence William Corcoran, Esq., Solicitor, of Enniscorthy, to Mary Anne, only daughter of the late John Walter Breen, of Slade House, county of Wexford, Esq.

DIED.

In Wexford, of fever, Mr. Richard Carty.

At the Castle, Wexford, of paralysis, Benjamin Hodgens, Esq, Collector of Excise.

At Exeter, Mary Anne, relict of the late Philip Molloy, Esq., of Merrion-square, Dublin, and second daughter of the late Morrogh O'Brien Butler, of Bansagh Castle, county Tipperary.

On Saturday night, an armed party paraded the district of Loughill, in this county, and broke over thirty panes of glass in the National School-house of Mounttrenchard. The same gang attacked the dwelling of James Houlahan, a respectable farmer, from whom they demanded arms, which were refused, and the fellows went off, having first fired through the door.—(Lim. Chronicle.)

FRANCE.

Paris, Saturday.

The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes the circular of General Cavaignac, which has been addressed to all the civil and military functionaries in France. It is frankly Republican. He lashes the Socialists most severely, talks of their "wild and insensate projects," and says, "the existence of the Republic is indissolubly connected with the maintenance of good political and social order. The Republic without good order—good order without the Republic are henceforth two facts equally impossible." He dwells on the prospects of peace secured by the Government and the National Assembly, and thus concludes :—

"The National Assembly has willed that religion should be called upon to consecrate the solemnity which is being prepared. The Government anticipated this idea, and assured itself of your concurrence in realising it. The constitution guarantees to every citizen the free exercise of his own mode of worship, and professes the eternal law of respect for men's consciences. You will find in all the ministers of religion a readiness to answer your appeal. They hail with sincere homage the establishment of the Republic. They find in it the application of all the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity, revealed to the world by the Gospel, and carefully inscribed in the constitution. They will piously raise their thoughts towards God, who protects the nation and the Republic. They will thank him for his benefits, and pray to him for new blessings upon their common country.

"The President of the Council of Ministers charged with the Executive power,

"CAVAIGNAC."

Paris, Sunday Morning.

The *fete* for the celebration of the promulgation has commenced under anything but favourable auspices. It opened this morning at daybreak with the small modicum of *eclat* left to it by the coldest, the rawest, the most uncomfortable morning we have had this season. While I am writing, the proceedings, which, as you are aware, are all in the open air, are proceeding in the midst of a dismal shower of half-and-half—partly snow and partly rain. The morning was ushered in with the firing of a salute of 101 guns from the esplanade of the Invalides. The drums of the National Guards beat the rappel, and, at the present moment, several thousands of the good citizens, as well as of the troops of the line, Garde Mobile, and Garde Republicaine, are under arms in the Champs Elysees and the neighbouring streets, rejoicing, no doubt, in the promulgation of the constitution of the country, but getting their own considerably damaged by a thorough drenching. At half-past eight o'clock the Members of the Government and of the National Assembly congregated at the Hall of the Assembly, and at a few minutes after nine o'clock marched in procession to the Place de la Concorde, where a covered estrade has been erected for their accommodation, close to the temporary altar where the constitution is to be read, and the religious service afterwards commenced. A similar platform is set up for the members of the *corps diplomatique*, and the great public functionaries of the Republic, but hitherto the seats are very thinly garnished with spectators. The principal object in the appearance of the place is the altar where the clergy are to officiate. It is a lofty structure, covered with crimson velvet, and surmounted with a gilt cross. On each side above may be seen in gold letters the words, *Aimez-vous les uns les autres*.

At a little before ten o'clock a long procession of clergy, headed by the Archbishop and chapter of Paris, left the church of the Madeleine for the Place de la Concorde, where a *Te Deum* is to be sung, and the Archbishop is to bless the Constitution.

This is all that has hitherto taken place. The whole affair is exceedingly *triste*. One good, however, has come of the badness of the weather. It has put an end to all fears of an *emeute*, which many thought that this *fete* would have been made the pretext of. The enmity of the Cavaignac party and the Bonapartists has now arrived at such a pitch, that, in spite of the endeavours of the chiefs to preserve order, a collision may take place at any moment. Louis Napoleon has thought it prudent to be out of the way of a surprise to-day. He has, I understand, quitted his ordinary residence and taken refuge at the house of a friend.

There now appears to be not the slightest doubt of the election of Louis Napoleon. It is the opinion of many that he will have an absolute majority of all the votes. The Bonapartist party reckon on the support of at least two-thirds of the Legitimists and Orleanists. The Moderates are all throwing aside the mask, and are coming out openly as the opponents of General Cavaignac.

The house of M. B——, a banker, at Tulle, has failed for 1,400,000 francs. The head partner is in prison.

FRANCE AND TUNIS.

Letters from Toulon of the 8th instant, announce that the *Cameleon* has brought most unsatisfactory news from Tunis. It is stated that serious differences had arisen between the Bey and the representative of the French Republic, calculated to compromise the good understanding which has hitherto subsisted between the two Governments.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Nov. 10.

Vienna is assuming a more cheerful appearance. The greater part of the shops are again opened, but there is a perfect stagnation in business. The price of provisions continues to rise.

A portion of the troops who entered Vienna are already on their march to Hungary against Presburg and Pesth. Prince Windischgratz intends accompanying them.

The military commander considered himself authorised in causing M. Robert Blum to be arrested, as he took part in the movement as an individual, and not as a deputy. Dr. Schuttee is under the protection of the American envoy, who has confided to him some pretended employment under him. The two principal agitators of the committee of students have claimed the protection of the French envoy, who has given them the situation of couriers.

M. Messenhauser has not yet been arrested, and General Bem has reached the Hungarian camp. Windischgratz has not been able to arrest a single individual of those whom he demanded. Jellachich is still in the city with his body guard, but the Croats are encamped outside.

Olmutz, Nov. 5.

The Imperial decree, countersigned by Baron Wessenberg, has been forwarded to Vienna, authorising the reconstitution and completion of the Cabinet, which is thus composed :—

Baron Wessenberg	President.
Prince Felix Schwarzenburg ..	Foreign Affairs.
M. Kraus	Finance.
M. Maier	Industry.
M. Breda	Justice.
M. Bruck	Commerce.
General Buckner	War.
Dr. Helfert	Education.
General Bach	Interior.

It is affirmed that the Cabinet has submitted its programme to the Emperor, and has made certain conditions, of a most liberal nature, the *sine qua non* of accepting office.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Nov. 9.

In the chamber this morning the following royal cabinet order was read :—

"TO THE STATE MINISTRY.

"The President of the Ministry and Minister of War, General Von Pfuel, and the Ministers Eichmann, Von Bonin, and Von Donhoff, have asked and received their dismissal, and I have appointed—

"1. General Count Von Brandenburg President of the Ministry,

"2. Von Ladenberg, Minister of Public Worship.

"3. Von Manteuffel, Minister of the Interior.

"4. General Non Strotha, Minister of War.

"5. The Minister of Justice, Kisker, will continue to conduct that Ministry for the present.

"I have also commissioned General Count Von Brandenburg provisionally to conduct the foreign department, and the Minister of the Interior provisionally to conduct the department for agriculture. For finance, I have provisionally appointed Kuhne ; and for commerce and public works, Ton Pommer Eshe.

This decree is to be published according to law.

(Signed)
"FREDERIC WILLIAM
(Coutersigned)
"COUNT VON BRANDENBURGH.

The President of the Assembly also announced that a royal message had been received, which he requested to be read. It runs as follows :—

"MESSAGE TO THE ASSEMBLY CONVOKED FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

"WE, FREDERICK WILLIAM, &c.—At repeated times members of the Assembly, convoked for the settlement of a Constitution, have been personally insulted for certain of their votes, and on the 31st ult. the hall of the Assembly was formally taken possession of, and the colours of the Republic having been displayed, an attempt was made at intimidating the deputies by malicious demonstrations. These deplorable events show plainly that the Assembly, which is called to establish the liberty of the country, is deprived of its own liberty, and that the members of the same are not sufficiently protected against anarchical movements, which, to our great affliction, are still going on in the city of Berlin. Our desire to grant to our people, as soon as possible, a liberal Constitution, according to our promise given, cannot be accomplished under these circumstances. We, therefore, remove the seat of the Assembly, convoked for the settlement of a Constitution, from Berlin to Brandenburg, and have directed our State Ministry to make the necessary arrangements that the Assembly will be able to continue sittings from the 24th instant at Brandenburg. Until then we herewith prorogue the Assembly. We request the Assembly to discontinue its deliberations after this message has been read and to meet again on the 27th instant at Brandenburg.

(Signed)
"FREDERICK WILLIAM.
Countersigned)
"VON BRANDENBURG.

"Sans Souci, Nov. 8."

The sensation created by this Royal message in the National Assembly was the deepest possible. Immediately after it was read, Count Von Brandenburg rose, and, having declared that the Assembly was required to close the debate, and that he protested against its being continued, as an unlawful proceeding, left the Assembly, followed by the Ministers and a part of the members of the right.

The question whether the debate should be closed having been put to the Assembly by the President, was negatived, and the following three resolutions were passed almost unanimously :—

"1. That the Assembly will continue its sittings at Berlin.

"2. That the Assembly cannot be prorogued, removed, or dissolved by the King ; and

"3. That the Assembly holds those officers who had advised the King to issue this message to be unfit to administer the government, and guilty of violation of their duties towards the King, the people, and the Assembly."

The National Assembly then declared itself permanent, and a committee of ten has been appointed to remain in permanent sttting. The excitement caused by this event is intense throughout the city, and the most serious apprehensions are entertained that disturbances will take place shortly.

THE INSURRECTION IN LEMBERG.

The announcement of an insurrectionary movement at Lemberg is fully confirmed.

Accounts have been received, *via* Breslau, of an insurrection at that city on the 1st inst. A quarrel, attended with bloodshed, took place upon that day between the military and National Guard, which ended in the whole of the latter flying to arms, and by the populace erecting barricades. No serious encounter took place upon the 1st. But as the town commandant had been made prisoner by the insurgents, and his orderly killed, and as the people had strengthened the barricades and hoisted the red flag and fired upon the troops, Hammerstein ordered up his artillery, and opened a heavy fire of grape and rockets upon the National Guards and people, of which latter the greater part had united with the students at the University. The effect of the artillery upon the barricades was such, that after a couple of hours they were either demolished or evacuated, but not without the town-hall and other buildings having caught fire, and been burned. At length, about two p. m. on the 2d, a deputation from the insurgents waited upon General Hammerstein, and assented, in the name of the people, to conditions of surrender.

ITALY.

The Lombard insurrection proceeds but slowly, and it has experienced a check at Luino—some of the Austrian colonels coming from Como having compelled the insurgents to re-embark in the steam-boats which had brought them to tha place.

Venice, Oct. 25.

Six hundred Hungarians have passed through, this place, having deserted from Verona, and are proceeding *en route* to the Tyrol, in order to return to their native country. Besides these, 600 Italians have followed their example, and they will certainly be imitated by a great number of others.

Botzen, Oct. 29.

A courier from Olmutz has just passed through, with a despatch to Field Marshal Radetzky, containing his Majesty's approval of the prolongation of the armistice for three months.

The army in Ireland will derive much benefit and comfort from being supplied with Connemara socks, which cost only 3d a pair, whilst the hose is charged at 1s 6d to the soldiers. Besides giving a boon to the army, this economical change will afford vast employment to thousands, who may by industry shun the reproach of the workhouse.

The late Sub-Inspector Callaghan Foot, who has been dismissed the police force, is appointed Poor Rate Collector to the Thurles Union. His district is the Thurles electoral division.

As a proof of the mildness of the season, we have been informed that there is a laburnam tree in full blossom in the garden of Miss Mulcahy, of Corrabella.—(Tipperary Free Press.)

The 83d regiment arrived in this town *en route* for Fermoy—but while resting here their destination was changed, and they received orders to proceed without delay to the Cape of Good Hope. —(Ibid.)

STATE OF PRUSSIA

(From a Second Edition of the Times of Tuesday.)

We have received lotters from our correspondent in Berlin, dated 11th inst.

The debates in the Assembly were resumed on the 10th, at three o'clock. A committee of five was appointed to draw up the proclamation, and the following which was published on the 10th, was agreed upon :—

"TO THE PRUSSIAN PEOPLE.

"The Ministry Brandenburg, which was appointed in direct opposition to the will of this Assembly, has commenced to exercise the duties of government by prohibiting the deliberations of this assembly, and decreeing its prorogation. The Assembly of the Representatives of the Prussian people has protested against this invasion of their rights, and has resolved to continue its deliberations at Berlin. It has declared at the same time that it cannot concede to the Crown the right of dissolving, removing, or proroguing it, and that it considers those councillors of the Crown who advised such a step unfit to conduct government, and guilty of a violation of their duties. The Ministry Brandenburg has, in consequence of this, declared the deliberations of the Assembly to be illegal, and has threatened to act against it with military measures. Citizens, at the moment when this Assembly may be dispersed with bayonets, we call to you to defend the liberties which have been gained, and for which we are ready to sacrifice our lives, but we implore you likewise to act only in conformity with the laws. Firmness and moderation will, with the help of God, ensure the victory of liberty."

The assembly, after having resolved to meet the next morning at nine, adjourned, but, as several battalions of infantry had been stationed near the building of the Assembly, and General Von Wrangel had declared to the Commander of the Burgher Guard that they would not be withdrawn, it was previously agreed upon between the Burgher Guard, which had been drawn up round the building, and the Assembly, that the members should pass out in a procession, and leave together with the Burgher Guard, under their protection. This was effected without any resistance being offered by the military, but the latter were withdrawn soon after. The authorities, it seems, were not disposed to act in any manner which was likely to cause a collision with the Burgher Guard.

The following morning the members assembled near the National Assembly, and finding the doors of the building closed, proceeded with the President at their head, and attended by large crowds of people, to the Hotel de Russie, where they continued their deliberations undisturbed.

The debates which ensued principally referred to the choice of a locality in which the Assembly was to meet in future, and it was resolved to hold their next sitting in a locality offered by the Burgher Guard.

According to the Berlin papers of Sunday's date, addresses were pouring into the National Assembly from Breslau, Spandau, Stettin, and Magdeburg, declaring the entire and hearty adherence of the authorities and inhabitants of those places to the acts of the Assembly.

The evening edition of the *Berlin Zeitunge Halle* states that tranquillity was undisturbed, and that, although the city was occupied by fifteen thousand troops, the best feelings prevailed. The National Assembly was protected at all its sittings by the Burgher Guard, and no further attempts appear to have been made to dissolve the irregular meetings of that body. The people are most enthusiastic in their support and approval of the acts of those whom they still regard as their lawful representatives. When the sitting of Saturday was closed, the members were received with cries of "Long live the National Assembly !" "Long live our faithful representatives !" The President, M. Von Unruh, thanked the people in these words :—"The representatives of the people intend to exhaust all legal means. Whatsoever may happen, however, they stand or fall with the cause of liberty."

An extraordinary edition of the *Cologne Gazette* informs us, that, at the adjourned afternoon sitting of the National Assembly on the 11th, it was resolved, 1st, to draw up a memorial of the events of the last few days ; 2d, to impeach the Ministry ; and 3d, to refer to the measure of the refusal of taxes (*stener verweigerung*) to a commission. It is said that the English and French Ambassadors proceeded to Potsdam, and entreated the King to go no further. Another report mentions the appointment of the deputy Grabow as a mediator between His Majesty and the people. The tranquillity of Berlin was wonderful, considering the state of affairs. The streets were filled with placards, urging the inhabitants to respect the laws.

The *Prussian State Gazette* of the 12th publishes a proclamation of the King to his people, dated Sans Souci the 11th, and countersigned by Count Von Brandenburg, Von Landenburg, Von Strotha, and Von Manteuftel. In this document his Majesty endeavours to justify his removal of the seat of government to Brandenburg, and the marching of the troops to Berlin, and gives a positive and inviolable assurance (*unverbvuchliche versicherung*) that his subjects shall not be deprived of their constitutional liberties, but that it will be his holiest endeavour, with God's assistance, to be to them "a good constitutional king." A second proclamation of the same date dissolves the Burgher Guard of Berlin, in consequence of its support of the "illegal" National Assembly.

Mr. Michael Ambrose, of Ardagh, poor law guardian, assures us there were no shots fired by any disorderly persons in the neighbourhood of Cahermoyle a few nights ago. Our informant was a clergyman.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

Mr. Austin having accepted the appointment of Vice-Guardian of the Listowel Union, has resigned the office of Deputy Vice Chairman of Fermoy Union.

The Tralee Guardians have passed a resolution against the grievance and injustice to the ratepayers of head and profit rents, payable out of premises leased to the Crown, or for public purposes, being exempt from the payment of poor rates.

The Lords of the Treasury have granted to Wm. Allen, Esq., Recorder of the abolished Court of Record in Sligo, forty guineas per annum for life from Nov., 1842, amounting to the sum of £252, as compensation for the fees and emoluments of said court.

Mr. Thomas Reilly who has got the important and lucrative office of taxing master of the Court of Chancery, is first cousin to Priest Tierney, who was prosecuted for sedition with Mr. O'Connell, and of Mr. M'Manus, under sentence of death for high treason.

John Hazlett, Esq., is appointed General official Solicitor in Lunatics and Minors wards of the Court, vice Reilly, appointed taxing master in Chancery.

Mr. Martin Crean, ex-secretary of Conciliation Hall, is in some degree compensated for disappointment of a Poor-law auditorship, by having got his son a place in the Custom-house, Dublin.

The Court of Queen's Bench have granted a mandamus to compel the trustees and managers of the insolvent Cuffe-street savings bank to produce all the account books and vouchers to Mr. Tidd Pratt, the revising Barrister.

In the Queen's Bench Dublin, Mr. Thomas Reilly, was struck off the roll of Attornies on being appointed a taxing officer.

REMOVAL OF MR. O'DOGHERTY—Mr. O'Dogherty was removed from Newgate to Richmond Bridewell on Saturday. The prisoner was taken in the gaol van accompanied bp several metropolitan police and constabulary. Mr. O'Dogherty enjoys excellent health, and appears as cheerful and composed as if he were at full liberty.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER—HIS LAST DAYS IN THE TIPPERARY MOUNTAINS.

(From the Freeman's Journal.)

The facts connected with Mr. Meagher's arrest have never been very accurately stated—in some cases they have been most shamefully misrepresented. We have been put in possession not only of the facts immediately preceding the arrest, but of Mr. Meagher's own sentiments and motives, by one of all others, perhaps, the best able to state both with accuracy. They are given in the form of a narrative, detailing the events of the last days spent by the "outlaw" in the mountain fastnesses of Tipperary. The little narrative our readers may rely upon as being faithful to the letter. We give it as it reached us, without addition or curtailment :—

"Four or five days after the Ballingarry affair, Mr. Meagher, Mr. O'Donohoe, and one or two others, were in the vicinity of the Keeper Mountain. They had gone from place to place, enduring every sort of hardships—sometimes sleeping on old hay-lofts on bundles of straw, at other times in miserable cabins, with the most wretched and sickly of our peasantry, and once or twice by the ditch side, every day, as the sun rose, buoyed up with the hope that some fortunate turn would take place in the tide that had set in against them. Whilst they had hope they suffered many a privation cheerfully and joyously. The rough fare and rougher lodging they met with from day to day did not in the least dishearten them. With a light heart and step they went through all, and would have proudly suffered more to make their way to a brighter destiny for themselves and for their country. But day by day they saw the heart of the country sinking, and instead of a cheerful daring spirit, they found a gloom everywhere—depression and distrust. The peasantry were terrified by the cautionary notices of the government, and seemed to dread having the least conversation with the poor fellows. One night, about ten o'clock, they were proceeding along a road in the direction of Borrisoleigh, and perhaps about seven miles from it, when they fell in with a poor countryman who was coming along the same road. The 'outlaws' had not had for three nights more than ten or twelve hours' sleep, and wearied with incessant walking by day, the rain with which they were drenched that morning, and the coarse and scanty fare they picked up along the road, they were quite exhausted at this moment, and scarcely able to go much further. Not a house was in sight, and the grass was heavy with wet. There was no place of rest within any reasonable reach, and in absolute despair almost they were about to lie down by the road side, when this poor countryman appeared. One of the party addressed him and asked him was there any place at hand where they could get a night's lodging. The countryman said there wasn't a place but his own within four miles of them.—'Well,' said O'Donoghoe, 'have you any objection to give us a sleep for a few hours—we are nearly dead with walking, and if we can't get a roof to cover us, we must lie down here for the night?' 'Why, then,' was the reply, 'I'd have no objection, you see, but the times are so strange I don't know what to do, and that's the only objection I have, and that's telling you the truth.' 'Well,' rejoined O'Donohoe, 'I'll tell you who we are, and then you may do just as you please—either give us a night's shelter, or leave us here to die on the road side.' O'Donohoe then told him who the party were, and added 'that there was one of them valued at £300 by the government.' 'And are you the gintlemen the cry is after?' exclaimed the poor fellow, 'begor, then (he said), you'll have one night's shelter at any rate.' With this they all turned over the ditch, and stretching across a waste of heavy bog, arrived at a miserable cabin. Here they stopped for the night, sleeping upon a wretched bed, made up of an old straw tick, and a couple of coarse sheets. Next morning, about five o'clock, they left for the little village of ——. A narrow, rugged, bridle-path enabled them to keep clear of the high-road, and through this they had travelled on for a mile or so, when who should they meet but their friend —— on horseback, disguised as a farmer, and accompanied by a fine young peasant, who was also mounted. After a short conversation, the whole company moved on towards a farm-house, where they knew there were a few faithful sympathisers, and at this house they dined that day, and spent the night. The following day was spent in a beautiful little wood, thickly planted with young fir and ash. This wood overhung, at the height of sixty feet, a clear, sparkling, rapid stream, which just at this spot made its way, foaming, and fretting, and bubbling through a broken chain of large flat stones, which served as a pass from one side to the other. In the winter this stream must have a very full body of water—two broad stripes of sandyish soil, thickly strewn with small, shining pebbles, marking on either side the fall of the waters of the summer season. During the day the alarm was given two or three times. A party of police were observed at one time on the highroad, a few fields off—another time a tax collector crossed the ford below the wood, attended by four assistants, and the moment they appeared they were set down as detectives.—Late in the evening, the Rev. Mr. —— having heard that Mr. Meagher and his friends were in the neighbourhood, came over, and visited them. His words and manner upon meeting them was most affectionate—the tears almost started to his eyes when he recognised the marks of privation and fatigue upon dress and features. From constant walking, the shoes of one or two of the party were quite broken—their linen soiled by many days' wear—their coats and trowsers clotted with mud and heavy with damp. He begged and entreated of them to think no longer of rallying the country, that was a wild and giddy dream—the country was too poor, too weak, too hungry, to do anything. He then implored of them to do so over and over again, with the utmost earnestness and affection. Mr. Meagher replied—'that he would never leave the country—that he felt bound in honour to remain, and see the matter out, to the last act—whatever that might be.' The Rev. Mr. —— argued with him upon the folly of thinking that his honour would be compromised by flight, now that everything looked so hopeless. 'What do you gain,' he said, 'by letting yourself fall into the hands of the government, for yourself or for the cause.'—'I may gain nothing,' Mr. Meagher replied—'gain nothing for myself or for the cause—but I shall save myself from suspicion—feom any and every accusation of treachery, of desertion, of fear ; thus may I still serve the country, by proving that the leaders were faithful to it, even to its fall—that when the ship struck, and the sea was rushing in, they stood to it, and preferred to sink with it, rather than abandon it.' And how with all that serve the movement ? asked the Rev. Mr. —— "It will serve the movement by an example of fidelity—proving to the people that the leading men were to the last moment true to their position and their trust—this will check the distrust with which the government press would inspire the people against us, and all who would act like us, and it is serving the movement, and serving it well, to do this now—now, when the spies and slanderers of the government are burrowing their way into the very heart of the country, and with their slime and venom, destroying the faith and confidence, the courage, and generosity of the people.' 'As for that matter,' said Mr. ——, 'the people would be better pleased to hear that you had got free of the government.' 'Perhaps so,' Mr. Meagher continued—'but it would be for a time only. I see this as clear as I see that stream there, that were I to escape, men bidding for popularity against our memory would hereafter say—'those leaders incited the people to a certain point—disaster met them there—many of the poorer classes became involved—they were arrested, imprisoned, tried, and punished, whilst the leaders, availing themselves of their superior facilities, made off, and left these poor fellows—their honest and devoted followers to bear the whole brunt.' So far as I am concerned, this shall not be said. Nothing will induce me to escape, and when the government comes to wreak its vengeace on our failure, the people shall still see we are at their head—standing in the front rank—breaking the fire they would otherwise receive—breaking it, by receiving it in our hearts.' Mr. Meagher then pressed Mr. O'Donohoe and—to think no more about him, but do the best to save themselves. They both refused to do so, and said they would remain with their young leader to the last. Finding all his entreaties upon this point vain, the Rev. Mr. —— then asked Mr. Meagher if he would allow him to be the bearer of his "surrender" to the government, on condition that permission was granted him to leave the country. Mr. Meagher replied, that he would offer no such terms of surrender unless all his friends and political associates were included in it. Shortly after this conversation, the Rev. Mr. —— returned home, and the night falling, the party left the wood, crossed the river, and, accompanied by a guide, proceeded to the house of a farmer, about seven miles distant. Leaving this in the morning, they wandered on in another direction, and two or three days after found themselves within a few fields of the Rev. Mr. ——'s. The rev. gentleman soon learned the fact, and sent for them. When they arrived at his house, he told them that "if they had no objection, he would be proud und happy to take a letter to the Chief Secretary, promising their immediate surrender, on condition that they, and all the parties concerned in the movement, should be permitted to leave the country." Mr. Meagher and his friends said they could have no objection to this proposal and thanked the kind old priest for his anxiety and friendship. The proposition, just as I have stated it, was taken down in writing, in the presence of all the gentlemen, and the Rev. Mr.—— started, early next morning, for Dublin.

"Two or three days subsequent to this, the mission of the reverend gentleman became known, and the object of it—sharing the fate of almost every single incident of the time—was shamefully and cruelly misrepresented. So much so, that a copy of the *Evening Mail*, containing a most dastardly and malicious article, founded upon this misrepresentation, having been seen by Mr. Meagher, he felt so annoyed and irritated, that it was with difficulty his friends prevented him from setting off at once to Thurles, there to give a public denial of the false and calumnious statement. The statement charged Mr. Meagher with offering to surrender, on condition that his life would be spared. A messenger, however, was despatched to the Rev. Mr. ——, to Dublin, with a most urgent request, in writing, from Mr. Meagher, that the promptest and most unequivocal denial should be given to this statement, in all the papers next day. This denial has already appeared in your paper, and from what follows, the public will see, that so far from begging for his life, Mr. Meagher rejected with contempt and indignation the offer which government made him—viz., that his life should be spared on condition that he gave himself up to the authorities without delay, and pleaded guilty to the charge of high treason !

"On the Saturday morning of their arrest, a letter from the Rev. Mr. ——, enclosing one from Mr. Redington to the rev. gentleman, was handed to Mr. Meagher, who, with his companions, were at the time in a place of concealment close to the Waterford and Limerick railway. Mr. Redington's letter mentioned that the Under Secretary was authorised to state, that the Lord Lieutenant would guarantee Mr. Meagher's life, and that of his three companions, on condition of their at once surrendering themselves and pleading guilty to the charge of high treason. A further condition was required—that the arms of the insurgents in the south—the arms in all the disturbed districts—should be delivered up without delay. The moment Mr. Meagher read this letter he wrote to the Rev. Mr. ——, who was still in Dublin, waiting there to communicate Mr. Meagher's answer to the government. In this letter Mr. Meagher said, 'that his proposal—viz., a surrender, on condition that permission was granted to him, and all the parties concerned, to leave the country having been rejected, he would make no other. The one he had made was the only honourable one he could make. As to the government proposal, he rejected it without hesitation, and with the deepest scorn. In this his friends fully and proudly concurred. The government, he added, should now consider him precisely in the same position as he was before any communication had been made, and deal with him as they would have done then had he been arrested. He would not surrender, and though by refusing to do so he well knew he might be led to the gibbet, he knew as well, too, that by refusing the base proposition of the government he would save his honour, the honour of his friends, and the honour of his cause.' This letter was immediately sent off to the Rev. Mr. ——, who was requested, in a postscript to communicate it at once to Mr. Redington, and have a copy taken of it in case it should be required hereafter.

"Mr. Meagher then determined upon going to Cashel, and no longer concealing himself, there not being any chance of doing any good by remaining 'out.' His friends, Messrs. O'Donohoe and ——, came to the like determination. That evening, about ten o'clock, they set out for Cashel, by Holycross, and near the Rathcannon barracks were arrested by the police, and brought into Thurles. The details of the arrest have already appeared in full in your paper."

GILD YOUR FEATHERS.

Young Love but seldom asks advice,
And when he asked but seldom took it ;
But he'd been humbled once or twice,
And his proud spirit could not brook it ;
So he got Wisdom to impart
His care and counsel for all weathers ;
Which was, to seek no maiden's heart,
Until he'd richly gild his feathers !

Love smiled ; and soon his pinions bore
A golden blaze of beauty round him ;
And maids, who scorned young Love before,
Now full of grace and sweetness found him !
Such taste—such spirit—such delight—
A wing to warm the worst of weathers,
Ha, ha ! cried Love, but Wisdom's right—
There's nought like gilding well one's feathers.

Lieut. Henry, R. N., Emigration Agent, has selected from Athlone workhouse 25 pauper girls for emigration.

The last division of the 34th left Nenagh on the 14th instant. The 79th Highlanders, under command of Major Ferguson, now occupy quarters in this town.—(Guardian.)

On Saturday a man named Goherty, from this town, was proceeding to Limerick, and when near Castleconnell, a fellow came up to him, struck at him with a "skull-cracker," knocked him senseless on the ground, and inflicted some serious wounds on his head. The police, who were on patrol at the time, having heard the screams of the poor man came to the spot, where they arrested the ruffian as he was in the act of running away. He has been committed to Limerick jail, to stand his trial for the grievous assault. Goherty was conveyed to his miserable home, where he now lies in a precarious state.—(Ibid.)

DANGER OF CARRYING A GUN.—A most respectable magistrate of the county Kildare was taken into custody on Friday evening, at the Cashel Railway terminus, for having a gun in his possession. He had to be identified and find bail before he was released from durance.

Newgate is to be discontinued as a place of confinement for untried prisoners, and government is about to convert the building into a convict prison ; but the pensioning of the officers has impeded, for the present, the arrangement.—(Dublin Papnr.)

GEMS FROM THE *HUE AND CRY*.

The following "gems" appear in the last two numbers of the *Hue and Cry* :—

Under the head of "English Police" we have the following :—"Stolen from a house in Liverpool, a lady's *plain gold* ring, set with *one* (only) large rose diamond, surrounded with eight lesser diamonds *all* in silver—not transparent."

James Wilkinson, who lodged in Marlborough-street, is described as having stolen £24 10s, and *other articles* of wearing apparel !

A servant, named Jane Cullen, stole £10 from her master at Kingstown, it is alleged, by means of a false key "35 years of age, low size and black hair !"

There was a cow stolen from Mr. Cour, of Lislea, Armagh, the *colour* of which is set down "as rising six years old !"

A cow stolen from Burren, county Clare, is described as *all white*, except some *yellow* on the neck, and three-years old horns value £5 !"

KILKENNY.—"Stolen from off the lands of Jerpoint-hill, a three-year old heifer *with calf at the top of the tail !"*

LIMERICK.—A mare was stolen from Mr. Jas. Power, of Glenquinn, which is set down "as a smart *tidy* mare, a short tail, and a saddle *near* the off fetlock !"

MAYO.—Mr. Henry Irwin, of the barony of Costello, lost a mare, but instead of describing the animal, Mr. Irwin himself is actually described as follows :—"Grey colour, five years old, fourteen hands high, switch tail, and three of *her* feet white !"

MONAGHAN.—James Goodwin stabbed a man at Coolaskea, with "a *knife* 17 years of age, five feet 3 inches, with fresh complexion, and curled hair !" (rather a formidable and remarkable *knife* that.)

TIPPERARY.—Two heifers, found at the turnpike gate of Tounish Bridge, are described "about the size of Kerry !"

WATERFORD.—Michael Scanlan stole £15 from Peter Daly, of Cappoquin. He is described as having very *thin* eyes, and "is a weaver by trade, and a *quack doctor !*"

WICKLOW.—James Goodman and Ellen Kavanagh stole £22 in notes and sovereigns from James Kavanagh, of Redcross, Arklow. Goodman "has no whiskers on a very red long neck," and it is supposed *they* have gone to Dublin, *because they are natives* of the county Wicklow !!" —(Freeman.)

CURIOUS CASE.

A PEEP INTO THE SECRETS OF STREET BEGGING.

A few days ago a respectable and good-looking person, named Thomas Holland, was committed to the borough jail by Mr. Rushton, for a month, on a charge of street-begging. The case of this person discloses some rather curious and interesting features in connection with street-begging.—Perhaps this may meet the eye of several of our readers who have been accosted in the streets by an apparently very respectable man, tall, and advanced in years. His dress generally consisted of a blue coat, light vest, and drab small clothes, with gaiters. On his first approach you would be impressed with the idea that he was seeking information on certain localities, or wishful to ask other general questions as a stranger, his exterior indicating anything but mendicancy. Once, however, your attention attracted, he would solicit alms from you in the most supplicating manner as a decayed tradesman Those who have met with this person will readily recognise him in the above description. It seems that he has pursued his avocation to a considerable and very profitable extent, as the circumstances we are about to relate will prove. We learn that his committal was the consequence of his having importuned, amongst others, the stipendiary magistrate himself. For some time the delinquent has been in respectable lodgings in Rock street, in Toxteth Park, kept by a widow, who has, also, several other lodgers, clerks in the custom-house and mercantile establishments in the town. From the time he went to these lodgings there has always been some mystery as to his means or pursuits, and all that seems to have been known of him by his landlady was, that he represented himself as a respectable decayed tradesman come to reside in Liverpool. He was always a complete epicure in his diet, and unsparing in procuring for himself all the choice edibles which the most fastidious taste could desire. To breakfast he uniformly had his broiled chop or steak, and was most particular as to the quality of his tea and coffee, always procuring the best of each, and having it prepared for him in the best possible manner.—In this respect he was exceeding hard to please. In his other meals he was equally hospitable to himself, and on all occasions his appetite was perfectly astonishing to the inmates of the house. As regards the other bodily comforts of life he was equally particular. During the time he remained in the house, he would sit before a huge fire which he always insisted should be kept up, his feet being comforted by extra carpets and rugs, and his legs wrapped up in blankets. Indeed, in his arrangements he seemed to be exceedingly well acquainted with the means of personal comfort, and did not fail to make the most of them. He seldom turned out of the house until eleven or twelve o'clock in the morning, except on a Saturday, when he was always ready for his breakfast by eight o'clock, and uniformly anxious to go out soon, as if he had urgent business on that day. He was very fidgetty if his meals were not always ready at the moment he wanted them, and would on these occasions tell his landlady that she could always look after the young men's wants, but because he was "a poor old gentleman, he must be neglected." He had latterly become so fastidious that she gave him notice to quit, but he declined to receive it, observing, "What a wicked woman you are to ask me to leave ; it is not convenient for me to leave, and I shall not leave." He was always very prompt in the payment of his board, and until his committal his landlady had not the remotest idea that he was obtaining his livelihood by begging. This was only found out by his unaccountable absence from home for a few days. At the time of his committal, his larder was well stocked for the following week.—(Liverpool Paper.)

The friends of Dr. Cane intend to nominate him for the mayoralty of Kilkenny, and to compensate him as a prisoner for Young Ireland.—When last mayor he expended the official income in charity.

On Monday night, an armed party of four men, with faces blackened, attacked the house of Patrick Hewson, at Elton, ransacked the dwelling for money, and decamped with a piece of frieze and a loaf of bread.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

Mr. Hyland, a farmer, near Bruff, who aids in the collection of rent, and had to pay a sum of money to the agent on Wednesday in that town, was attacked the night before by an armed party, evidently aware of his intention, who robbed him of Thirty-five Pounds in cash, besides half notes. The police have arrested five of the gang —(Ibid.)

The house of Patrick Crow, near Fanningstown, was attacked on Tuesday night by an armed party, who fired shots into the premises, assailed the inmates, and compelled Crowe to give them £1,—(Ibid.)

Mr. Thomas Reilly, who has for some time held the office of crier of the Exchequer, has been appointed by the Lord Chanceller one of the taxing masters of the Court of Chancery. This gentleman is, we understand, father of Mr. Thomas Devin Reilly.

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