The Waterford Mail.

VOL. XXV. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1848. No. 265

TOWN COUNCIL.

A meeting of the above body was held on last Thursday,

The Right Worshipful the MAYOR in the chair.

The minutes of the proceedings at the previous committee meetings having been read, a long and desultory conversation took place respecting the duties to be performed by the City Engineer about to be appointed. It was distinctly laid down that that officer, on his appointment, his personal attendance would be required, and that accounts of expenditure should be furnished by him, in addition to the duties already stated.

A letter was then read from the Clerk of the Waterford Union, in answer to a communication from the Council, respecting a nuisance in Wilkins-street, arising from the imperfect drainage attached to the Poor-house. The Vice-Guardians in their letter state that they have no power to construct sewers outside the Work-house boundary, and will feel called upon to hold any parties responsible who shall interfere with the existing drainage of the Work-house grounds.

Counsellor Walsh condemned the conduct of the Vice-Guardians in refusing to abate a nuisance created by themselves, and threatening to proceed if it were attempted by others. They should have felt obliged by the tender of the Council to remove the nuisance.

The Vice-Guardians' reply was ultimately referred to the Street Committee.

The resignations of Messrs. P. A. Power and John Kenny, as Councillors of the West Ward, were accepted.

The subject of the Pound nuisance was referred to the Street Committee, and the Clerk was directed to ascertain whether the Pound could be removed or not.

Dr. Mackesy said—Being a young member of their body, he might be out of order in making the following observations. He had to complain of the state in which the footpaths of William-street, Lombard-street, and from Palace-lane to Colebeck-street were left, and that were it in the power of the Council he would strongly urge the immediate repair so much wanted in these localities.

Counsellor Walsh said that this matter should be referred to the Street Committee. He was glad to see Dr. Mackesy one of their body, and knowing he would be a useful adjunct, he would now move that his (Dr. Mackesy's) name be added to the list of the Street Committee, where he would have an opportunity of recommending the improvements spoken of.

Dr. Mackesy—Very well; I will then have an opportunity of fighting for the improvement of *our ways*, so much wanted (a general laugh.)

Mr. Clarke read the minutes of the Finance Committee.

An order for payment of £477 17s 5d was unanimously passed to the Treasurer, James Delahunty, Esq.

Mr. Finucane then moved, and Mr. Feehan seconded, that the nomination of Counsellor Walsh and Henry Denny, Esq., be added to the Street Committee.

Agreed to.

The Council then broke up.

THE LATE SEIZURE OF ARMS.

Our readers may recollect the circumstance of a quantity of fire-arms, ammunition, &c., having been discovered by the police about a fortnight since, at an unoccupied house in Crampton-court, which were suspected to have been a portion of the arms intended to have been employed by the Confederate Clubmen of Dublin in a contemplated rebellion. We now lay before our readers the subjoined report of an investigation which took place at the Head Police Office on this morning, from which it will appear that there is a strong probability, that at least one of the persons who possesses these weapons will be made amenable to justice.

HEAD POLICE OFFICE—THIS DAY.

COMMITTAL OF A PRISONER FOR THE ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF ARMS.

At eleven o'clock this morning, a young man, about twenty-five years of age, and of respectable appearance, named John Evans, a law-clerk, was brought before Messrs. Porter and Magee, at this office, charged with having, on the 22d day of October last, in the dwelling-house, No. 23, Crampton-court, six guns, three pikes, two bayonets, a sword, together with a large quantity of bullets, bullet-moulds, detonating-caps, &c., he not being duly authorised to have same in his possession.

The following are the principal facts elicited at the investigation. It appeared that shortly prior to the discovery of the arms in question, the prisoner called on a man named Bushe, the proprietor of the house in Crampton-court, for the purpose, as he told him, of renting and opening a shoemaker's establishment on the premises.—Bushe agreed to let the house for the purpose stated, and received from the prisoner one week's rent in advance. He did not, however, open the shop for the sale of shoes, or for any other purpose, and after some time the arms were discovered in an accidental manner by the police, as already reported, who, being on duty in the neighbourhood, and finding the door of the house open, entered the premises, and found the arms in one of the upper rooms. The police having, subsequently, received information that the prisoner's mother resided at a certain house in Wellington-street, proceeded there to search for him, having first obtained a warrant for his arrest from Mr. Farrell, one of the Commissioners of Police.—Having entered the house in question, the police proceeded to an upper room, into which admission was refused by the persons inside. No attention having been paid to their demand, they ultimately forced open the door, and having entered the apartment, found the window open; whereupon suspecting that the prisoner had effected his escape in that way—namely, through the window, the constables hurried round to the rere of the house, where they observed him running up White's-lane at the top of his speed.—After a smart chase they succeeded in effecting the arrest of the prisoner, whom they at once conveyed to the station-house. Subsequently he was brought before Colonel Browne for examination, when having been first duly cautioned, he acknowledged the ownership of the arms, and stated that he had intended to sell them before the 1st of December, not wishing to lose the money he had paid for them by giving them up to the government. He further observed that he would be satisfied if the government permitted him to sail for New York.

The prisoner was committed to stand his trial at the next commission of Oyer and Terminer.—(Dublin paper of Friday.)

WOODEN GUNPOWDER.—From recent experiments the fact is established, that fine sawdust, or rasped wood, steeped in a mixture of concentrated sulphuric and nitric acid, and afterwards washed and dried, will explode similar to common gunpowder, and with much greater force.

Henry, son of the late Gen. Cockburn, is held to bail at Marylebone for malicious damage in the house of his brother William, clerk in the Ordnance.

Horned cattle from Denmark were last week imported to the London market.

Lord Suffield is sued in the Rolls Court, London, for £4,000 fees upon a loan of £190,000 procured for his lordship from the Rock assurance company.

THE WRIT OF ERROR.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—FRIDAY.

The Queen *a.* Wm. Smith O'Brien, M. P., Thos. F. Meagher, &c.

This court was crowded at an early hour today, in consequence of its having been very generally known that the prisoners convicted at the late special commission in Clonmel, of high treason, and sentenced to death, would be brought up at the sitting of their lordships, by virtue of writs of *habeas corpus* issued a few days since, to assign error. Long before the usual hour for the full court to sit, every available seat was occupied both by the members of the bar, and casual spectators, amongst whom we observed a great number of ladies. The hall and passages to the court were also thronged, but not perhaps to so great an extent as might have been expected under the circumstances.

The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Messrs. Baldwin, Q. C., Smyley, and David Lynch, appeared as counsel for the crown; and Messrs. Whiteside, Q. C., Butt, Q. C., F. Maher, Sir C. O'Loghlen, Isaac O'Callaghan, Holmes, and T. H. Barton, for the prisoners.

At eleven o'clock precisely, a faint cheer from the eastern court yard announced the arrival of the prisoners, Messrs. William Smith O'Brien, Thomas Francis Meagher, Terence B. M'Manus, and Patrick James O'Donoghue, all of whom shortly after appeared in court in custody of the jailer of Clonmel prison, and his assistants, and took their seats at the side bar; the two former to the left of the bench, and the two latter at the right hand side. Mr. O'Brien looked rather pale and thin, but seemed in excellent spirits, as he returned the salutations of his friends; and Mr. Meagher and the other prisoners appeared in perfect health, and as well as they possibly could be in every respect.

In a few moments after they had entered the court, the Lord Chief Justice and the three Puisne Judges ascended the bench, when

The Attorney General rose and said, that in the case of the Queen *v.* O'Brien, Meagher, M'Manus, and O'Donoghue, the prisoners who had been removed from Clonmel by *habeas corpus*, were in attendance to assign error.

The Chief Justice—Let the Clerk of the Crown receive the assignment.

Mr. Bourne (the deputy clerk of the crown) having called on Mr. O'Brien to assign error in his case—

Mr. Barton handed in the assignment, of which the following is a copy:—

William Smith O'Brien, in Error, *a.* The Queen. } And now that is to say, on Friday, the 17th day of November, in this same Term, comes up the said William Smith O'Brien into the Court here of our lady the Queen, before the Queen herself, in the custody of Richard Pennefather, Esq., High Sheriff of the said county of Tipperary, by virtue of a writ of *habeas corpus* duly issued in that behalf; and immediately says that in the record and proceedings aforesaid, and also in the giving the judgments aforesaid there is manifest error in this, to wit, that by the record aforesaid it appears that judgment was given upon the record aforesaid for our said lady the Queen; whereas by the laws of this realm judgment ought to have been given thereupon for the said William Smith O'Brien, and against our said Lady the Queen, and therefore in that there is a manifest error.—There is error also in this, to wit, that it does not appear by the record aforesaid, that the justices aforesaid by whom said indictment was taken, and before whom the same was tried, were duly authorised in that behalf, to take, or try, the same; and, therefore, in that there is manifest error. There is error also in this, to wit, that, by the record aforesaid, it appears that the letters-patent in said record mentioned, appointing and nominating Justices and Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery for the said county of Tipperary, were directed to the justices by whom the said indictment was taken, and others in said letters-patent named; but it does not appear in, or by, said record, that any power or jurisdiction was given to any number of the justices and commissioners to whom the said letters patent were directed, less than the whole number of such justices and commissioners to take indictments, or to hear and determine the offences in said indictment charged; and yet by the record aforesaid, it appears that said indictment was taken by and tried before three only of the justices and commissioners to whom the said letters patent were directed, and, therefore, in that there is manifest error. There is error also in this, to wit, that it does not appear by the record aforesaid, that the justices aforesaid, by whom the said indictment was taken, were duly, or at all in manner by law required, assigned to hear and determine offences within the said county of Tipperary, or to deliver the jails of said county, and, therefore, in that there is manifest error. There is error also in this, to wit, that it does not appear by the word aforesaid that the said indictment was found by the jurors aforesaid as true, will, by and upon the oaths and testimony of two lawful witnesses, pursuant to the statutable enactments in such case made and provided, and, therefore, in that there is manifest error. There is error also in this, to wit, that by the record aforesaid it appears that judgment was given for our said Lady the Queen against the said Wm. S. O'Brien, upon each and every of the said five counts of the said indictment, whereas, by the laws of this realm judgment should have been given for the said Wm. S. O'Brien, upon each of said first five counts; and of said first five counts being insufficient in law to warrant judgment thereon, for our said Lady the Queen, against the said William Smith O'Brien, and, therefore, in that there is manifest error. There is error also in this, to wit, that judgment was given for our said Lady the Queen, upon the demurrer put in by her Majesty's Attorney-General, to the plea pleaded by the said Wm. Smith O'Brien, on the 28th day of September, aforesaid, whereby he the said William Smith O'Brien prayed judgment whether he should be compelled then to answer the said indictment; whereas by the laws of the realm, judgment should have been given upon said demurrer, for said William Smith O'Brien, and, therefore, in that there is manifest error.—There is error also in this, to wit, that by the record aforesaid, it appears that a copy of the said indictment, aforesaid, was not delivered to him, the said William Smith O'Brien, ten days before his trial upon said indictment, pursuant to the statutable enactments in that behalf made and provided, and, therefore, in that there is manifest error. There is error also in this, to wit, that by the record aforesaid, it appears that no list of the witnesses, or of any witness or witnesses to be produced on the trial for proving the said indictment, was delivered to him, the said Wm. Smith O'Brien, ten days before his trial upon the indictment aforesaid, pursuant to the statutable enactments in such case made and provided—and, therefore, in that there is manifest error. There is error also in this, that it does not appear by the record aforesaid that any precept or writ for the return of the jurors who passed upon him, the said William Smith O'Brien, was in that behalf issued to the sheriff of the said county of Tipperary—and, therefore, in that there is manifest error. There is error also in this, to wit, that it appears by the record aforesaid that the *venire facias juratores* awarded by the sheriff of the said county of Tipperary by the justices aforesaid, was not a proper *venire facias juratores* in their behalf, and conformable to the statutable enactments in such case made and provided, and, therefore, in that there is manifest error. There is error also in this, to wit, that, by the record aforesaid, it appears that by the challenge of him, the said William Smith O'Brien, to Southcote Mansergh, one of the jurors aforesaid, who passed upon him, the said William Smith O'Brien, on the indictment aforesaid, was disallowed by the said justices and commissioners; whereas by the laws of this realm and last mentioned challenge ought to have been allowed, and, therefore, in that there is manifest error. There is error also in this, to wit, that it does not appear by the record aforesaid, that the verdicts above given upon the said first five counts of the said indictment respectively, or any of them were or was formed upon the oaths and testimony of two lawful witnesses, and, therefore, in that there is manifest error. There is error also in this, to wit, that it does not appear by the record aforesaid, that it was demanded of him, the said William Smith O'Brien, in manner in like cases used and accustomed, and by law required, what he had to say why execution should not be awarded against him, and, therefore, in that there is manifest error. There is error also in this, to wit, that the process and proceedings aforesaid, in manner and form as the same are above set forth, are not sufficient in law to warrant the judgments aforesaid given against him, the said William Smith O'Brien, and, therefore, in that there is manifest error. And the said Wm. S. O'Brien prays that for the errors aforesaid, and divers other errors in the mode and proceedings aforesaid, the judgment aforesaid may be reversed or annulled, and altogether holden for nought, and that he the said William Smith O'Brien may be restored to all things which he hath lost by the judgment aforesaid, and so forth.

Sir Colman O'Loghlen handed in a similar assignment in the case of Mr. Meagher; Mr. O'Callaghan for Mr. M'Manus; and Mr. F. Meagher for Mr. O'Donoghue.

The Attorney-General—My lords, if the assignments in these cases are unusually long, I would ask the court to direct the prisoners to be brought up again on to-morrow morning, in order to give an opportunity of considering them carefully.

Chief Justice—Let the prisoners be brought up to-morrow.

Mr. Whiteside, Q. C.—My Lord, perhaps this is the proper time for me to apply for an order to allow Mr. O'Brien to be confined in Richmond Bridewell, instead of Kilmainham prison, where he was before. I don't suppose the crown will object.

The Attorney General—I have no objection.—Their lordships will make whatever order on the subject as is consistent with the rules of the court.

Judge Perrin—Richmond Bridewell is the proper prison for prisoners after conviction.

Chief Justice—We will grant the application, and have the proper warrants made out.

Sir C. O'Loghlen—I have a similar application to make in Mr. Meagher's case.

The Chief Justice—We will grant orders in all the cases if required.

The prisoners, after a short interval, during which time the warrants giving them into the custody of the City Sheriff, were prepared, left court, and were removed to Richmond Bridewell, in covered cars, as they came to court in the first instance; each of the prisoners was in a separate car, with two policemen, and one of the sheriff's deputies. They were escorted by a small force of mounted police and dragoons.—There was very little excitement upon their removal, nothing more than a faint cheer and some slight disturbance arising from an anxiety to see the prisoners.

The Queen *v.* Martin.

The Chief Justice announced the intention of the court to give judgment in this case to-morrow morning, when the prisoner will be brought up.

It is said that a difference of opinion exists among the Judges upon the merits of the Writ of Error in Mr. Martin's case.

SATURDAY.

At half-past ten o'clock, Messrs. William S. O'Brien, T. F. Meagher, T. B. M'Manus, Patrick O'Donohue, and John Martin, the prisoners in error, were conducted to seats at the side bar. On entering the court, and during the interval between their arrival and the sitting of the court, several members of the bar and lay friends of the prisoners approached and shook them cordially by the hand. The court was densely thronged, and amongst those who occupied seats in the galleries and in the rere benches of the bar, several elegantly dressed ladies were accommodated.—Under the directions of the Sheriff, the police authorities placed policemen on duty at the approach to the court from the hall; and by means of this precaution the number of persons admitted was regulated, so as to preserve the convenience of the bar and the public.

A few motions having been disposed of by Judge Crampton, the full court sat.

William Smith O'Brien and others in Error v. the Queen.

The Attorney-General rose and said, he was then prepared to hand in the joinder in error in those cases—that he had the books ready, and if Tuesday next would not be an inconvenient day to the court, he moved that the arguments should be entertained on that day.

The Chief Justice asked if there was any objection on the other side?

Mr. Whiteside replied in the negative.

The Court then ordered that the points should be furnished, for the convenience of the judges, before five o'clock this evening.

Mr. Napier asked if it were the intention of the Crown to argue all the cases, or whether the Attorney-General would confine the argument to the case of Mr. W. S. O'Brien, as he had placed that case in front?

The Attorney-General said he would confine the argument in the several cases of the prisoners in error to the case of W. S. O'Brien.

Judge Perrin, addressing Mr. Napier, said that if there were any other point he wished to mention he could do so on Monday morning.

JUDGMENT

In the case of *Martin in Error v. the Queen.*

The Chief Justice said, that in considering the arguments in the case he would confine himself to the line pursued by counsel with respect to the caption, which was contended by the Crown was good, and the court was of the same opinion.—The caption was not a pleading, it was a formal entry of the charge against the prisoner of which he had been convicted. The learned Chief Justice cited several cases decided by English judges, in which convictions had been had on the oaths of twelve men, although the words sworn and charged had been omitted, and upon the grounds stated, he was of opinion that the first objection raised by prisoner's counsel should be overruled. The several counts in the indictment charged the prisoner with having printed in a newspaper called the *Irish Felon*, certain publications of a treasonable character, calculated, as the indictment set forth, to depose the Queen and deprive her of the style and title of her Royal name. The second objection having been also overruled by the court, the Chief Justice applied himself to the objection raised in the case of Mr. Duff, who, being a burgess of the city, it was alleged was interested in the conviction of the prisoner. He could not discover how a member of the corporation or burgess of the city could be personally interested in the conviction of a felon, the property of whom, if confiscated, should descend to the corporate fund, in trust for the general good, and by no means applicable to individual interest or profit. Looking to the great inconvenience that should arise if a juror were disqualified upon account of his citizenship, as a burgess of the city of Dublin, from serving as a juror, he was clearly of opinion that he should not be so disqualified, and on that account the objection so raised should be overruled. In the case of Lord Maguire, his lands had been sequestrated, and conferred upon one of the jurors, and in that case nothing could be more reasonable than that a challenge should exist against that juror, but the case was not analogous to the present. The goods of a felon could not be forfeited until after judgment had been passed; and between the period of challenging a juror and the time of judgment being pronounced, the prisoner would be at full liberty to dispose of all the chattels he possessed, and it appeared to him to be utterly impossible that the juror so challenged could be interested in the conviction of a prisoner whose case depended upon so many contingencies. The learned Chief Justice read a judgment of Lord Ellenborough, in which that eminent judge declared that in order to disqualify a juror or a witness on the question of interest, it should be plainly established that the interest positively existed at the time, and not dependent upon any contingent circumstance. If the challenge had been allowed in the case of Mr. Duff, upon the grounds relied upon by the prisoner's counsel, it would go far to establish the fact that for several centuries the pure administration of justice had been corrupted at its very source in this populous city; and on all the circumstances connected with all the objections raised in error in this case he was clearly of opinion that they were quite untenable, and should, therefore, be overruled.

Judges Crampton, Perrin, and Moore, severally, and in very brief terms, expressed their entire concurrence in the judgment delivered by the Lord Chief Justice, that the judgment of the court below should be affirmed.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS—CAUTION TO CLERGYMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CORK CONSTITUTION.

SIR—For the information of my brethren, and as a caution to such of them as may be in danger of getting themselves into a similar mesh, I beg, through your valuable columns, to present them with a brief statement of the oppressive usage I have received at the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Because I pleaded inability to meet their demands for a sum of £23 12s, due on my Glebe House, until I could myself receive some portion of *two* and *three years'* rentcharge unpaid at the time, and constituting more than a moiety of my small benefice, I have been just run by them to ten pounds cost, although I wrote to say that the very first money I received out of my parish they should get, and it was only by receiving a letter at a late hour the night before the writ of sequestration was to have been read in my church, that I was afforded the opportunity of preventing further accumulation of costs to the amount of near ten pounds more, by riding a long distance that night in an enfeebled state of body, and after another long and tiresome journey to intercept the official bearer of the costly documents, and to pay him the full amount of the costs incurred.

On receipt of the "sequestration," first notifications of the steps taken, I immediately remitted to the solicitor, who gave me but little time as to the steps I should take, the original debt without cost, and for which no demand had been made, but, to my surprise, I received on *Saturday night* another letter informing me that if the costs were not all paid up on the preceding Friday, the writ should be laid on the following day, with the additional cost of an attorney's travelling expenses to and from this remote locality, and two guineas per day besides for his loss of time. The whole amount of receipts out of my parish for the year 1848, £30 18s 7d; and the year '47 were not much more.

If, at such a trying juncture as the present, with the incomes of the clergy both diminished and withheld, they are to expect no indulgence at the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to whom can they look for sympathy and help?

To render this caution more *effective*, I beg further to furnish my reverend friends with a copy of the original costs:—

	£	s.	d.
Per centage fees on instalments .	£1	5	0
To Messrs. M'Causeland and Fetherstone	2	2	3
Register's fees on sequestration .	3	4	10
Stamp on Bond and Paper . .	1	15	2
	£8	7	3

Hoping that all whom it may concern will take warning from the above,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

AN OPPRESSED INCUMBENT.

FEVER HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

There was a paragraph under this heading in the last *Constitution*, the writer of which must have either mistaken or been misinformed as to the purport of the Act (11th and 12th Victoria) to which he alluded. That act merely continues until November 1849, and the end of the next session of parliament, an act passed in the 9th year of her Majesty for the treatment of poor persons afflicted with fever in Ireland, and extends its provisions, as well as the provisions of an act for its amendment passed in the 10th year of her Majesty, to "all contagious or epidemic diseases." It is to the hospitals and dispensaries established under these acts the remarks of our correspondent (for the paragraph was sent to the office and inserted without the usual supervision,) ought to have been applied. Hospitals or dispensaries established under other acts are entirely unaffected by the 11th and 12th Vic., and are to be supported and governed as heretofore.

It will thus be seen that the *Temporary* Hospitals and Dispensaries are the only objects of the act. The permanent ones remain as they were, and must be provided for by *presentment* or by *private subscription*. It is chiefly to prevent erroneous impression on this point that we allude to the subject so particularly. These indispensable institutions are still dependent on the liberality of the rate payers and the public—a liberality that we hope will enable them to continue with undiminished efficiency the relief and assistance which the poor are accustomed to receive from them.—(Cork Constitution.)

The wife of Capt. H. M'Gregor fell dead by his side at Greenock, on Thursday, when walking to see the grave of their daughter.

Messrs. J. R. Barry and William Fennell, Commissioners of Fisheries, are on a tour thro' the south of Ireland, to fix the boundaries of the different districts under the late act of parliament, for the election of conservators.

Catherine Roohan, aged five years, was burnt to death in Coloony-street, on Wednesday night, her clothes having ignited at the fire-place in the absence of her mother.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

Thomas Kiely, a labourer, employed adjusting main pipes in the streets, was conveyed to Barrington's hospital in a dangerous state on Thursday evening, having been nearly suffocated by a sudden escape of gas from an aperture in a tube which he was soldering.—(Ibid.)

ROTATORY PARLIAMENTS.

A meeting of the Society for Promoting the Annual Sessions of the Imperial Parliament in Dublin, was held on Thursday, the 16th inst. at the Northumberland Buildings. The following gentlemen were in attendance:—

Lord William Fitzgerald, Lord Massareene and Ferrard, Sir Montague Lowther Chapman, Bart.; William Sharman Crawford, M. P.; Hugh Morgan Tuite, D. L.; Hans H. Hamilton, Thomas J. Fetherstone Haugh, D.L.; John R. S. Fetherstone Haugh, J. P.; John Cleary, Henry Piers Pigott, D. L.; R. Carmichael, M. D.; Richard Grattan, M. D.; Augustine H. Barton, H. Maunsell, M. D.; Hamilton Geale, Edward Dwyer, Martin Burke, George Battersby, Q. C.; J. J. Nolan, George Davis, M. D.; J. M'Donnell, M. D.; Edward L. Glew, J. B. Beazeley, Wm. M. Allen, &c.

The chair was taken at three o'clock by Lord WM. FITZGERALD.

Letters of apology were read from Lord Miltown, Lord Cloncurry, Sir Harcourt Lees, Bart., J. L. Naper, Esq., Captain Hamilton, Christopher Hamilton, Esq., Captain King, R. N., Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Bart., Isaac Butt, Esq., Q.C., and other gentlemen.

Captain Robinson, Honorary Secretary, gave an account of the progress of the Society, and the report of its sub-committees, setting forth the arguments in favour of the project, not appealing to popular feeling and passion, but to the thinking portion of the population.

Lord Massareene proposed the first resolution:—

"That it does not appear to us that Irish interests have hitherto been adequately attended to in the Imperial Parliament meeting in London, and that annual sittings of the Imperial Parliament in Dublin would be a remedy for the evils so justly complained of. The noble lord spoke at some length in support of the resolution."

Sir Montagne Chapman, Bart., in seconding the resolution, also spoke at some length on the evils arising from the imperfect system of legislation regarding Ireland during the past session.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Sharman Crawford M. P., proposed the next resolution, which he supported in a lengthy speech. It was seconded by Mr. H. Hamilton, and adopted.

Mr. George Battersby moved the third resolution, as follows:—

"The state of Ireland, physical, moral, and political, is a source of anxiety to every reflecting mind in the empire; the most alarming consideration being, that the destructive evils which afflict her are increasing."

The resolution was seconded by Hugh M. Tuite, Esq., and carried.

Lord William Fitzgerald then vacated the chair, having to attend the dinner to Sir Charles Napier, when Lord Masareene was called thereto.

Mr. Hamilton Geale proposed the next resolution:—

"We observe with pleasure, that upon this question, at least, all parties can heartily unite themselves together—the Unionist, because it is an Imperial Parliament that we advocate; the Repealer, because it is a Parliament in Ireland: the Englishman, because the measure, while it tends to the real amalgamation of the empire, will, also, remove one of the leading causes of his own obstructed internal Government; and the Irishman, because it leads to the regeneration of his country—a consummation which would assuredly be much advanced by the occasional presence, amongst an essentially loyal and devoted people, of a monarch most deservedly beloved; and that to facilitate the object, the petition now read be adopted and signed."

The resolution was seconded by Dr. Carmichael, and passed.

The meeting then separated.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—LONDON, NOVEMBER 11,

SITTINGS IN ERROR.

Richard Dunn *v.* the Queen.

Mr. Baron Parke said this case was argued during the last term, and at that time, several objections had been discussed and determined upon, but there was one point that was left for consideration, viz., whether on a conviction for perjury, the Court of Queen's Bench possessed the power of making an addition to the sentence of imprisonment, or to order that the defendent should find security for future good behaviour. Their lordships had postponed their judgment in the matter to enable them to make reference to the journals of the House of Lords. That reference had since been made, and they were unanimously of opinion that the Court of Queen's Bench possessed the power to order the defendant to find security for his good behaviour. The court was, therefore, of opinion that the judgement of the Court of Queen's Bench must be confirmed.

A soldier's wife, at Halifax, has astonished her husband and his comrades with four infants at a birth!

A LITTLE DODGE OF A SCOTCH TAILOR.—A party of tailors were fraternising over a bottle, while shop board and shears and all such annoyances were forgotten. One melancholy fact at last arose—the bottle was empty and no means remaining by which it might be renewed they were obliged to adjourn *sine die*. On the morning one of the party was so dry that he could not spit on his goose, he began to rack his brains for means of procuring a drop. At last he hit upon a plan. Calling an old matron, he pretended that in sewing with a double thread an awful stiff piece of moleskin, he had strained his wrist, and he would feel obliged if she would dip a bit of flannel in whiskey that he might wrap it round his wrist for it was a good remedy for a sprain. So reasonable a request was granted and away went the man of needle, sucking as slyly as possible the flannel and extracting a thimbleful of comfort.—(Scotch Paper.)

NEWSPAPER AFFAIRS.—The present year has witnessed greater changes among the country newspaper press than any previous year of which we have knowledge. The mortality has been extraordinary. In Newcastle, the *Advertiser* is dead. In Birmingham, the *Advertiser* too is gone. In York, the *Courant* has been discontinued. In Sheffield, the *Iris* and the *Mercury* are no more. In Manchester, a few weeks ago, the *Advertiser* was incorporated with the *Times*, and now the *Times* itself is amalgamated with the *Examiner*, the one paper bearing the names of the two. There can be no mistake about the cause of all this. Profitable newspapers do not die.—The owners of two paying concerns do not lay their heads together to convert them into one.—It is with newspapers as it was with railways a few years ago. Enterprise has been pushed to a greater extent than the returns could compensate, and the genius of Hudson hit upon the expedient of amalgamation, to do the needful work at least cost, and to secure to the shareholders an adequate profit. So it has been in the newspaper world. Expenses have been multiplied without any corresponding increase of receipts, and this has been carried on till proprietors can bear it no longer. We have already mentioned five important towns where this has occurred during the last few months; and there is at least one other town, which we shall not mention at present, where a similar movement will shortly take place.—(Sheffield Independent.)

FRANCE.

Paris, Thursday Morning.

The Bishop of Orleans and the Bishop of Quimber have both given in their adhesion to the cause of General Cavaignac; and an electoral manifesto has been drawn up by the former, which the latter has agreed to adopt. It appears, however, that another bishop, who is a member of the Assembly, has declined to join his right reverend colleagues. The Bishop of Langres has declared that, in his opinion, it was not for the clergy, and especially for the ecclesiastical dignitaries, to mix themselves up with questions of this kind; and he has, accordingly, declined to affix his name to the manifesto. It is said, however, that the new Archbishop of Paris, who was appointed by General Cavaignac, intends to put forth a pastoral letter, soliciting the votes of the clergy for Gen. Cavaignac. The following letter has been addressed by the Bishop of Orleans to all the archbishops and bishops of France:—

"Paris, 11th Nov., 1848.

"MONSEIGNEUR—You will, perhaps, be happy to know the unanimous idea of the bishops and clergy of the National Assembly, in the grave circumstances in which the Church of France is placed. After the most mature reflection, it appears to us that the choice of General Cavaignac, as President of the Republic, would offer to religion a better guarantee, and to the country more calm and stability, than any other candidature.—We believe, also, that the clergy ought to join at the approaching elections in making use of their legitimate influence.

"Accept, Monseigneur, the homage of my respectful devotion,

"J. J. Bishop of ORLEANS."

This letter is severely attacked by the *Bien Public*, the organ of M. de Lamartine, not on account of the unavoidable preference the Bishop of Orleans gives to General Cavaignac, but on account of the official character the letter assumes, and it reminds the clergy that a great deal of the unpopularity of the church, during the reign of Louis Philippe, was in consequence of its being made an instrument of the government, and consequently a party to many faults of that government. The *Bien Public* denies that the Bishop of Orleans is entitled to say that he speaks in the name of all the bishops and clergy in the Assembly, and cites the Bishop of Langres, one of the most influential prelates in the church, as being opposed to his views.

At the close of the sitting of the National Assembly yesterday it was decided by a majority of 296 votes to 279 that the interest on money advanced by workmen should be five per cent. when the sum was more than 25,000f. The Minister of the Finances, in the name of the government, had declared that it thought the interest ought not to be more than three per cent. The result is considered as a fresh check to the government.—There was no other business done.

GERMANY.

PRUSSIA.

The political crisis at Berlin has not yet arrived at a solution. General Wrangel has granted a further delay to the Burgher Guard to lay down their arms; the only additional energetic step he has taken has been to turn the members of the Assembly out of the hall of the Schutzen Guild, where they met again to hold a sitting. The President was carried by the soldiers into the street, but no violence was resorted to more than that necessary to convey him bodily out of the Hall. The other members then left. On the evening of the 13th Berlin was in precisely the same position as on the 12th, but this state of suspense cannot last much longer.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Nov. 13, 7 p.m.

We are now again in a crisis of peculiar excitement; not that any fears are entertained for the peace of Frankfort. The Assembly has to-morrow definitively to arrange the measures rendered necessary by the disordered and disjointed state of political parties in Berlin.

Schmerling, as Minister of the Home Department, stated that, in consequence of the conflict in Berlin between the Crown and the Prussian Assembly, the Imperial Minister had found it necessary to send additional instructions yesterday evening to Herr Basserrmann, charging him to exert himself to the utmost to secure a peaceful reconciliation between the Prussian King and his people. He was not ready at that moment to submit these instructions in full to the inspection of the Assembly, but had no objection to lay them before a committee.

Hereupon five motions were brought forward by Biedermann, Simon of Breslau, Zacharia, Waitz, and Maltzahn, urging immediate interference on the part of the National Assembly, in order that the peace of Germany in general might be secured, reaction checked, military despotism prevented, and the rights of all parties placed upon a proper footing, &c.

The President presumed that the Assembly would make these five motions collectively the subject of debate.

Agreed to.

Beseler moved, that in consequence of the declaration just made by the Imperial Ministry, all five motions be referred to the committee that lately reported on Biedermann's motion; that the report thereon be ready by to-morrow, and that the house then make it the immediate subject of debate. He thought delay was advisable. They had heard that Herr Basserman had been strictly enjoined to do his utmost towards a peaceable adjustment of the points at issue. An important crisis has arrived. In a few days the fortunes of Germany would perhaps be decided. He would entreat them not to rush precipitately into deliberation; he would conjure them to wait, at least, until they knew what the Imperial Ministry had to lay before them. It was their duty to take up such a position before the nation at large as would show, that with a proper consciousness of the task imposed upon them, they were determined to deliberate and to act as the importance of circumstances demanded (cheers from the right and centre.)

Simon, of Breslau, conjured the Assembly not to admit of delay; perhaps while he was speaking the conflict in Berlin had commenced.

Wydenbrugh, a minister in Saxe-Weimar, spoke to the same effect. The idea of referring the motions to a committee was like electing a commission from among the firemen while the house was burning (cheers.)

The question, as to whether the motions should be referred to a committee, was put and carried—Ayes, 265; Noes, 187.

The question was then put as to whether the report should be commanded for to-morrow, and the discussion of it be immediately commenced. Resolved—Ayes, 336; Noes, 196; Majority, 140.

In spite of the important majority, especially the latter case, the votes were told each time, the result of sitting and rising seeming doubtful.

The question for immediate adjournment was carried by a large majority, the President enjoining the members to be punctually in their plac at 9 a. m. The sitting lasted but an hour and a half.

ITALY.

LOMBARDY.

The *Concordia* of the 11th instant says that the martyrdom of Lombardy continues. The municipal authorities of Milan had resigned, being unable to satisfy the rapacious demands of the Im-

perial hordes. The Governor of Mantua had refused to recognise the armistice granted by Ferdinand. The report of artillery was heard a few days ago in the direction of Piacenza. The surrounding villages are all occupied by Austrian troops, and arrests and executions are the order of the day.

ROME.

Letters from Rome, of the 6th instant, have been received, which bring news of some gravity. It appears that an insurrectionary movement has taken place among the Pontifical Government in garrison on the frontiers of the Austrian States. The exact extent of what has taken place is not yet fully known, but it is supposed to be more than ordinarily important, as it necessitated the immediate departure of the Minister of War, Gen. Zucchi, for Bologna and Ferrara.

One of the French Mediterranean Post-office steam-packets, the Pericles, has been totally wrecked in entering the harbour of Civita Vecchia. No lives were lost, but four men were wounded.

The accounts from Turin, of the 11th inst., are of a pacific character. In the secret sittings of the Assembly the war party was defeated, and the Ministry, which is in favour of peace, has been, consequently, greatly strengthened.

DENMARK.

The Copenhagen papers of the 2d instant publish the address of the States relative to the affairs of Schleswig. It breathes the most warlike tendencies.

The Danish Government is said to have insisted on the immediate dissolution of the newly-installed conjoint Government of Schleswig-Holstein. Sir Henry Wynn, the English Charge d'Affaires at the Court of Copenhagen, had declared that he saw no means of extrication from the present complicated state of affairs, it appearing to him that matters remained precisely in *statu quo ante bellum*. A courier had left Copenhagen for London, for the purpose of receiving further instructions from Viscount Palmerston.

SPAIN.

Madrid letters of the 9th instant announce that seven republicans were executed at Huesca on the 5th instant.

BERLIN.

(From a Second Editton of the Times of Thursday.)

We have received letters from Berlin of ths 13th instant, and an extraordinary supplement of the *Cologne Gazette* of yesterday (Wednesday.) Berlin remained tranquil on the 13th, and the period for the surrender of arms had been prolonged. The National Assembly had resolved to publish the memorial drawn up by its committee, and to communicate it to the State authorities, with an injunction to do their duty. The Committee appointed to consider the expediency of withholding the taxes, had provisionally reported against the adoption of any such measure. A military detachment had been stationed at the doors of the shooting-gallery to prevent the further sitting of the Assembly.

The accounts from the Rhenish provinces, in the *Cologne Gazette* of yesterday, are decidedly averse to the Royal cause. At Dusseldorf, as elsewhere, the attempt of the Brandenburg Ministry on the rights of the people had provoked the greatest indignation amongst all classes of the population, whilst the courageous resistance of the Assembly was highly approved. The Common Council and other public bodies had already transmitted congratulatory addresses to Berlin, and the popular club had declared its sittings permanent. The accounts from Treves are the same.

The *Prussian State Gazette* of the 13th contains a notficatien of the Count Von Brandenburg, dated Berlin, the 11th instant, protesting against the illegal conduct of the minority of the National Assembly, and declaring that all the acts and resolutions emanating from that party are void and of null effect. The Assembly, however, continued to meet, and had referred the proposal to withhold the supplies from the Ministry to a committee of eight.

The *Cologne Gazette* of the 11th reports that an insurrection had broken out in Silesia; that the military had been expelled from Breslau, and that the palace of Count Brandenburg had been consumed. This was stated to have been communicated by telegraph from Breslau; on the other hand, *Golignani's Messenger* of yesterday discredits the intelligence, inasmuch as a letter from Breslau, dated one o'clock in the afternoon of the 11th, makes no mention of it.

Later intelligence from Berlin to the 14th inst. has arrived, but though the language of the democrats was still threatening, their resistance was only of a passive kind. Not only has Rempler, the commandant of the Burgher Guard, yielded obedience to the government decree; but we now learn that all the officers of his staff, and the commanders of battalions, have done so likewise.—Magdeburg has refused to pay taxes, and other towns, it is said, are likely to follow that example.

NEWS FROM THE STATES.

The following piece of cheering intelligence is extracted from a letter received by a gentleman in the county of Clare from relatives in the United States, dated Cincinnati, State of Ohio, Oct. 16, 1848:—

"Every kind of business is very prosperous here both in the town and in the country. There is flour, pork, and beef enough in the country this year to supply all the markets of Europe.—There will be slaughtered in Cincinnati this winter half a million of hogs, besides a great number of cattle. The Indian corn crop grown in the United States this year is now estimated at 630 millions of bushels. The weight of a bushel of Indian corn is 56lbs. The rise in the value of all things in this part of the country within the last two years is from 20 to 50 per cent. from the great fall of emigration here. There will be two thousand houses built in Cincinnati this year, and still every house is occupied as soon as finished. The present population estimated at 130,000, besides two large towns across the river Ohio, Newport and Convention.

NEW WAY OF PAYING RENT AND BLINDFOLDING KEEPERS.—On the night of the 8th instant, a party of men, consisting of about twenty, some of whom were armed, assembled on the lands of Knockinglass, the property of Henry Cole Bowen, Esq., and held by Rody Slattery, and carried away 26 bags of oats, and a stock of wheat under seizure for rent. The party seized the keeper named Kelly, tied firmly his hands and feet, put him into a bag, carried him in that state to Slattery's dwelling house, and threatened to knock his brains out should he stir or make any effort to escape, which, was he willing he would be unable to effect. When the corn had been carried away and the party dispersed, Kelly was let free.—(Nenagh Guardian.)

SPIRIT OF REVENGE EXEMPLIFIED.—On the evening of the 5th inst. as a farmer named Daniel Friley, of Drom, was about returning home from the fair of Templemore, a man named Ryan, a blacksmith, courteously asked him to take a "treat?" and after having done so Ryan, without any provocation, struck him with his fist, knocked him to the ground, when a fellow named Gleeson came in and, with a "skull-cracker," struck at Friley, who is 64 years, and inflicted some serious injuries on the the poor old man's head—which endangered his life. The cause assigned for this disgraceful assault on Friley is—that he withdrew his work from Ryan, and that a cousin of his was accused of having murdered Gleeson's father thirty five years ago!—(Ibid.)

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS

	Frid.	Sat	Mon.
3 per Cent. Cons.	—	—	85¾
½ per Cent. Stock	—	—	86⅛
3½ per Cent. Debentures	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	192½
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	31¾
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent.	—	—	—
Ditto 4 per Cent.	—	—	—
4 per Cent. City Debs	—	—	71
4 per Cent. Ballast Office Deb. Gov. Sec.	—	—	91
Kingstown Railway Deb. 4 per Cent.	—	—	—

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock	191	India Stock	234
3 per Cent. Consols	87	India Bonds	39 pm
Ditto for opening	—	South Sea Stock	83⅜
3 per Cent Reduced	85¾	Do. New Annuities	—
3½ per Cent	86⅜	Exchequer Bills (£1,000)	38s pm.
New 3½ per Cent.	86		

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22.

THE POOR LAW.

The state of this country—ground down by the working of the Poor Law—has at length attracted the notice of the London press, and, among others, we find the *Morning Chronicle* and the *Times* devoting a considerable portion of their space to a discussion of the subject. The former tells the government plainly enough hat "something must be done, and done quickly;" and the latter, which is the acknowledged ministerial organ, in an article which will be found transferred to our columns, with much truth says that—

"Whatever theories the present state of Ireland may justify or illustrate, there is one maxim of economy which it forcibly rebukes, viz., that it is not the business of government to interfere by regulating the social condition of a people.—If the government does nothing, the people will do everything—everything that distress can suggest or despair can excuse. It is a question between famine, disorder, convulsion, and demoralization on the one side, and the authoritative interposition of a controlling power on the other."

The *Times* in thus expressing itself has considerably changed its tone from that which it formerly employed when Ireland and the Irish Poor-law was in question, and shows that the evils of the system have at length forced themselves on the consideration of the English mind.

But, again, the *Times* points out certain remedies to be applied by our rulers to the alleviation of our condition:—

"That any adequate remedy," (quoth our contemporary), "can be applied on the spur of the exigency, is not to be dreamed of. The malady is part and parcel of the chronic disorder which has afflicted Ireland for more than 100 years.—It cannot be cured on a sudden, but it can be mitigated and subdued in part. The government must help the rate-payers. It has done something by the Encumbered Estates Bill. It should devise and execute fresh measures similar to this, and thus facilitate the mode of conveying property in Ireland. It should do more than this.—It should assist the surplus population of the poorer and over-crowded estates not only to emigrate to the colonies, but to settle in those districts which are hardly peopled and not cultivated at all. There are large tracts in the west, where the population is very scanty, and the resources of the soil hardly tested; where the two principal wants are capital and labour; but whither neither labour nor capital will ever flow until the land has been unfettered from the encumbrances of nominal proprietors, and an impulse has been given to industry by a combination of energy with intelligence. There are tracts in Connaught where a new colony might be planted, and where, with a well-selected infusion of Scotch or English labourers, an example might be set of good husbandry, which all Ireland would do well to imitate."

Here we have the great organ of the English government at last forced to speak out, and the English press of almost all shades of opinion—even those who were hitherto adverse to our claims on the attention of the British minister—unanimous in their declarations that "something must be done, and done quickly," to rescue the poor from starvation, and the landlords from utter bankruptcy. Such declarations coming from such influential quarters cannot be passed over unheeded by any minister at his peril. "Something must be done, and done quickly." A third failure in the crops has befallen us, added to misgovernment and over-taxation. What has resulted from this mass of evil we shall suffer the *Limerick Chronicle* of Saturday to relate:—

"In the present wretched state of this country, (writes the *Chronicle*) "when the farmers are deserting in thousands the land of their birth and affections, for an asylum beyond the great Atlantic, and hurrying on board every ship that offers at the nearest port for the United States, while the great St. Lawrence is no longer navigable for access to Canada, it is miserable to look at the condition of those hamlets which in almost every parish of the south of Ireland are either abandoned by the occupiers, or totally neglected. There are vast tracts left bare and sterile, without a sign of tillage on the ground, unmarked by fence or inclosure, and running into waste or commons. The tenants have destroyed in their precipitate flight every symbol of agricultural industry or cottage economy. The landscape stretches every day in more dismal and deeper colours, so that thousands, and many thousands of acres, we verily believe, will remain without a vestige of cultivation for the ensuing year. Those farmers who could manage to prepare the land for tillage have not the courage to encounter a third or fourth adverse season; while the enormously disproportionate burden of taxation is sure to absorb any profit which the most untiring industry could by possibility realise. The farmers are flying in despair, and a class, the most pitiable indeed, the landed proprietor, is left, unaided and impoverished, to meet all those oppressive local charges, with a helpless pauper peasantry literary starving, who look in vain for relief, are destitute of employment, without seed or implements to cultivate the fields, which their labour, heretofore, made fertile and verdant. Industry, skill, and capital are fast disappearing from Ireland, with the emigratian of the middle classes, farmers, and country shopkeepers. A bankrupt gentry, a wretched, destitute peasantry will remain, the former plundered by the knavery and fraud of runaway tenants, and the poor labourer deserted by those who badly requited their trials and drudgery. We are grieved to say that such a climax of social disorganization in a civilised country is without parallel, and the prospect of almost hopeless misery is fearfully visible to the reflecting mind."

Waterford and Limerick Railway traffic for week ending Saturday, 11th Nov.:—Passengers, £190 3s; goods and cattle, £121 1s 3d; total, £311 4s 3d.

Two men are arrested for the murder of Serjeant-Major Grant, and robbery of Major Phibbs near Roscrea,

THE MAGDALEN ASYLUM.

With pleasure we give insertion to the subjoined acknowledgment of sums received by the Rev. Mr. Dowley, in aid of this House of Mercy. Mr. Dowley is now commencing his collection for the coming year, and we sincerely wish him every success in the great work in which he has exerted himself with so much energy and devotedness.—From the first we have warmly advocated the cause of this sinners' refuge; and while we now renew our commendations in its behalf, we would earnestly entreat the co operation of all, according to their ability, in support of an institution which deserves so well at the hands of the philanthropist and Christian. This is the seventh year since the establishment of the Magdalen Asylum, and notwithstanding the difficulties attending every infant institution, and particularly so during the last few years of distress, the amount of good it has effected is beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. There are at present thirty inmates within its walls—snatched from misery, crime, and vice. May we not hope, when we contemplate the numerous unfortunates who infest onr streets, that the contributions of the public will be such as to extend still further its sphere of usefulness, and admit many who yearn to forsake the paths into which misery in some instances, and the world's contamination in others, have drawn them.

The following are the sums which the Rev. Mr. Dowley requests us to acknowledge on his part:

Thomas Meagher, Esq., M.P., £5; Alderman Carroll, £5; Nicholas P. Hayes, barrister, £5; Rev. John Crotty, £1; Mrs. Aylward, £1; Miss Aylward, £1; Miss Carey, £1; James Dobbyn, Esq., T.C., £1; Mrs. Esmonde, £1; Richard Hayes, Esq., T.C., £1; Alderman Burke, £1; Henry Downes, Esq., £1; Richard Hayes, Esq., £1; William Hayes, Esq., £1; John Keating, Esq., £1; Patrick Tobin, Esq., £1; D. Condon and Co., £1; William Slaney, Esq., £1; Anthony Power, Esq., £1.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Clonmel, November 20.

The "Races"—deferred since August last, came off this afternoon with very good sport, on the course at Ballina. The day held up very well until the last heat of the second race, when the rain began to pour in torrents. The assemblage on the ground was very good. It was a very favourable day for the "Thimble Riggers," "jugglers," and all the other representatives of the "pick pocketing system," who mustered very largely.

Scarcely any of the gentry attended. I noticed only one equipage on the course, that was John Power, Esq., of Gurteen's carriage, in which was his amiable and kind-hearted lady, with her beautiful children.

Among the gentlemen present I noticed John Power, Esq., Clem. Sadlier, of Carrick; Percy Gough, Esq., J. P., Rathronan; Richard Kellet, Esq., county Waterford; Captain Colclough, county Inspector; William Fosberry, Esq., Sub-Inspector, William Green, Esq., Raheen, county Waterford.

At two o'clock the first race came off, and was contested gallantly. After a severe run Mr. Power, of Dunhill's brown mare, the Dove, came in first, Mr. Fenneley's Sir Arthur, second, and Lord Waterford's bay gelding, Windfall, third.

At the second heat three horses only started; Mr. Power's Dove was first, Lord Waterford's Windfall second, and Mr. Fenneley's Sir Arthur third. Sir Arthur balked at the 2d leap going out and was not able to recover himself after.

The second race came off at four o'clock. Six started. Mr. Brenan's b. g. Playboy came in first, and beat Mr. Walshe's Chestnut by half a neck, who came in second. Mr. Kinsella's Lapwind third.

The rain commenced to pour very heavily, and the course became very thin. Mrs. Power's carriage and all the respectable vehicles drove off. The race was won by Playboy.

The second day's races will come off to-morrow, when better sport is expected.

FIRST RACE.

Sweepstakes of 2 sovs. each, with 25 sovs. added by the stewards. About a mile and a-half heats, over sporting country, selected by the stewards, 3 years old, 5st 7lb; 4 years old, 9ts 7lb; 5 years old 10st 3lb; 6 and aged, 11st.—Thoroughbred horses to carry 5lb extra. 9lb allowed to mares and geldings. The winner of a steeple chase, value 25 sovs., to carry 5lb extra, of two or more, 7lb. Second horse to save his stake. Four horses to start, or the money added will not be given,

SWEEPSTAKES OF 2 SOVS. EACH, WITH 25 SOVS. ADDED.

Mr. Butler Lowe's Alarm, 6 yrs., 10s 11ld, blue jacket and black cap.

Mr. Power's b. g. Name, Gurteen, 3 yrs., 9st 4lb., pink and green.

Mr. Fenneley's Sir Arthur, 4 yrs., 10 st., blue jacket and green cap.

Mr. Power's b. m., the Dove, aged, 11st 4lb., white and black cap.

Mr. Power's c. m. Miss Dancer, 3 yrs., 8st 4lb., green and black cap.

Lord Waterford's b. g., Windfall, aged, 11st 2lb., blue and black cap.

SECOND RACE—SAME DAY.

Sweepstakes of 1 sov., ten pounds added by John Power, Esq., of Gurteen, weights the same as the above race. Four horses to start, or the money added will not be given.

Mr. Kinsella's b. h. Lapwing, 6 yrs., 11st., white and black cap.

Mr. Cantwell's black gelding, 5 yrs., 10st., green and blue cap.

Mr. Walsh's chesnut gelding, 10st., green and black cap.

Lord Waterford's grey gelding, Snow, aged., blue and black cap.

Mr. Brenan's b. g. Playboy, 6 sq., 11st 2lb, scarlet and black cap.

Mr. Power's Maid of Clonmel, 4 yrs., 9st 4lb, red and red cap.

However some of the Poor Law Unions may have suffered from the appointment of Vice-Guardians, we are pleased to notice the attempts made by the gentlemen in the Waterford district, to lessen the burden on the rate-payers as much as possible, by the employment of the inmates in the workhouse. At a meeting of the Carlow guardians, on Thursday, Mr. Inspector Bourke spoke in warm terms of the system of management in the Waterford workhouse, and the Carlow guardians unanimously resolved to adopt a similar plan.

On Thursday the Town Council of Stockport dismissed the Radical Town Clerk, Mr. H. Coppock, and appointed Mr. John Vaughan in his place.

A Dutch barque, bound from Rotterdam to Batavia, with troops on board, has put into the Downs, with several fatal cases of cholera among them.

The directors of the Killarney and Valencia railway company have determined on commencing operations immediately.

Henry Rankin and Robert Hamilton are found guilty by the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, of sedition.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICAL TIMES AND JOURNAL OF PHARMACY.

We have received a number of the above London journal, and are confident, from a glance at its contents, that it will powerfully aid in the development of the principles which it so ably advocates. Manufactures, Agriculture, and the Industrial Arts all meet with a degree of attention commensurate with their individual importance.

POOR LAW.

The Board of Guardians of the Dungarvan Union have protested in the strongest manner against building workhouses in Youghal and Kilmacthomas, *and curtailing their union*. It appears, however, that the only change necessary *would be to make Slievegrine, which belongs to one proprietor, an electorat division in itself*, and the ratepayers have sent forward memorials to that effect to the Commissioners, otherwise the gentry, who have property in the electoral division of Ardmore, as also the farmers, *will be utterly ruined, and must go to America*.

The owners of mountain property now find that people should not be put out to reclaim and starve on mountains, and that they should be planted or used for grazing cattle only, for which they were by nature intended, and that they may be considerably improved for such purposes.

The poor rate will make landlords look after their estates, which they hitherto totally neglected, not caring how they were subdivided and pauperised, provided they received the rents. A vast number of the small holders all through Ireland ran away with their effects within the last month (finding the produce of their holdings, if they had them free of rent and taxes, would not support their families) from the landlords, and have gone to America, and most of the encumbered gentry must shortly follow. The middlemen have done vast injury to the country, and are now nearly extinct, only very few existing, and those few *on the point of death*.

The forty-shilling freehold system has also done much mischief, independent of the poor rate. The grand jury cess has doubled. Fever hospitals and dispensaries *have increased to a frightful extent*, and our jails are filled with four times the average number of prisoners for which they were originally intended, very many persons committing offences for the sole purpose of being committed to prison, preferring the jail to the workhouse diet—so that it is impossible the ratepayers can bear up against such enormous taxation. Forty-one shopkeepers in Dungarvan are preparing to go off to America. The owners of encumbered estates, though nominally paying 5 or 6 per cent. interest, are in reality paying 8 and 10, for they have to allow their tenants poor rate *on every pound they receive, and pay for such interest besides receivers' fees, drivers, stamps for receipts, bad debts, and law expenses; and, in fact, they are only unpaid agents to their creditors*. It would have been much better if they gave up their false pride, *and sold when estates were saleable*, as much as would pay off their encumbrances, and have a certain and not a nominal income, *and in many cases no income at all*.

Another great evil is, that landed proprietors in most cases appoint their poor relatives or the nominee of some creditor their agents, who know no more about how property ought to be managed than a cow does of the value of a new shilling, and who take no trouble whatever but to get in the rents and pay the interest money, and pocket their salaries, very many of whom reside hundreds of miles away from the tenants, and never saw the lands out of which they are receiving rents, and only twice a-year attend in some town to receive the rents, and scold those who do not pay. Such a system must be changed.

CASE OF C. G. DUFFY.

An occurrence has taken place of a very suspicious nature, and which will have the effect, in all probability, of further postponing Mr. Duffy's trial. This is the abstraction of an entire barony from the county jury lists, which had been placed in the hands of Mr. Shaw, the printer, on Bachelor's-walk.

In the circumstances attending this procedure, there is conclusive evidence of contrivance and design. We cannot, for obvious reasons, at present go more into particulars.—(Warder.)

Clonmel, Saturday.

Notwithstanding the colour attempted to be given to the gathering at the Wilderness, and the evident attempt to excite the feelings of the nervous, the government, knowing the facts have ordered the liberation of the young men who were arrested, on entering into bail, themselves in £5, and two sureties in £2 10s each. They were consequently liberated on yesterday on entering into the required securities.—(Tip. Free Press.)

Judge Perrin is about to retire from the bench.

The Dean of Armagh is making great agricultural improvements on his estates in the county Cork.

DUELLING IN AMERICA.—The four midshipmen who were concerned in a duel at Annapolis, a few months since, have been dismissed the service.—(New York Observer.)

Andrew Blake, Esq., J.P., Rocklands, Oranmore, county Galway, made his profession of the Roman Catholic faith to the Rev. T. E. Gill, on Monday week.

Her Majesty's steam packet Shearwater, Lieut. Commander Turnour, has arrived at the Poole, to protect the provision trade on the Lower Shannon.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

Jenny Lind will visit Manchester next month to sing gratuitously at two concerts, in aid of the fund for erecting the west wing of the royal infirmary there.

The weather at Quebec had assumed a wintry aspect on the 25th October. The revenue of Canada shows an increase of £16,000 upon the year ending the 5th July last, but a decrease of £49,000 upon the quarter to that date, of which £38,672 was upon Customs.

The Orange institution of British North America numbers in its ranks 50,000 true Protestants and loyal subjects. The half-yearly meeting of the Grand Lodge was last month held at Kingston, Upper Canada, when representatives from all the districts attended.

The Cork union have lost a considerable sum by giving employ to the inmates, the work so carelessly executed gave no encouragement to purchasers. The guardians are about to purchase a mill to be worked by the manual labour of the paupers.

The master of the Kikenny workhouse has reported to the boar6 that the matron and he had, in conformity with the orders of the board, visited the Waterford and New Ross workhouses. They derived a great deal of information in both places, and found the system of industrial employment for the female paupers carried out on a principle which they deemed well worthy of imitation.—They experienced the greatest attention from the vice guardians at both places, and also from the officers, particularly from Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, in charge of the auxiliary workhouse at Waterford. They also provided themselves with samples of the various articles manufactured in those places, which they laid before the board.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MANCHESTER.—On Wednesday night the Gaythorn Cotton-works, situate in Albion-street, Manchester, were discovered to be on fire. The works are the property of Mr. J. Farnley, sen., and employed upwards of 800 hands. In one hour and a half the immense pile of buildings was one mass of ruins.—The loss is variously estimated at from £30,000 to £50,000. The property was insured to rather more than £20,000.

WATERFORD PETTY SESSIONS—Nov. 17

On the bench, the Right Worshipful the Mayor Joseph Tabuteau, Esq., R. M., William Morris, Michael Dobbyn, Simon Newport, and Samuel King, Esqrs.

Thomas Fogarty, jun., Walter Kelly, and John Sullivan were sentenced to pay 16s 8d each, with costs, for tearing away a number of knockers from doors in the vicinity of Newtown and John's Hill, besides the destruction of several bell-pulls, and disturbing the neighborhood.

Informations were taken against D. J. Penrose, Michael Flynn, and John Walsh, for an assault on John Kennedy, in William-street. The assault arose out of the parties being checked by complainant for a breach of the game laws.

Informations returned to next Quarter Sessions for the city of Waterford.

Several other cases of no interest were summariiy disposed of.

THIRD DEATH FROM HUNGER IN THE PARISH OF BALLINGARRY.

On Thurday, the 16th instant, John Cox, Esq., coroner, held an inquest at Ballygrennan Commons, in the parish of Ballingarry, on the body of Bartholomew Roche. The jury, with the full concurrence, and, indeed, by directions of the coroner, returned their unanimous verdict—"Died of hunger."

The widow of deceased, who lay on straw, within a foot of the body of her husband (after having been within an hour disposed for death by Rev. William O'Donnell, the Roman Catholic curate of the parish), in feeble and dying accents, and in the Irish language, deposed as follows:

Margaret Roche sworn—Deposed that her family consisted of her deceased husband, herself, and two children, of the age of 12 and 15 years; that she has an elder son married, Edmond Roche, aged about 22; that this young man works among the farmers at threshing and other farm labour, receiving in lieu of his labour his food merely—wages being out of the question; that, for the last fortnight or three weeks, her son worked for Patrick Collins, of Ballyclare, farmer; that, on Sunday, the 29th of October, he procured for the family at home, viz., his father, mother, brother, and sister, one stone of Indian meal which lasted them about two days; that from that time to the death of her husband, the family lived on turnips, given by the charity of Patrick Collins, and on some cabbage leaves from their own garden: (the turnips given by Collins, the last he had, were of the white unsubstantial kind, but she said that Mr. Crimmen, of Killatal, gave them a meal or two of good Swedish turnips) on the very day on which her husband died her son, Edmond, procured a shilling, viz., sixpense of an old debt, and sixpence, the gift of Patrick Collins: this shilling he at once converted into Indian meal (about 10lbs.): she hastened to make stirabout, but before it could be prepared her husband had breathed his last!

This horrid tale was corroborated by other witnesses, indeed, well known to most of the jury, who returned a verdict accordingly.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

The following members of the county of Wexford Landlord and Tenant Association are appointed to act as a committee to receive suggestions, to consider, and frame a report on the subject of the alterations of the Grand Jury Laws, and to lay the same before future meetings, previous to the spring assizes. Viscount Stopford, Walter Hore, W. J. Wallace, George Le Hunte, W. R. Farmar, and H. W. Hore, Esqrs., with power to add to their number. The first meeting takes place on Friday, the 24th November, at Enniscorthy.

Informations are taken against Mr. May, master of the Westport workhouse, for breaking a spade upon the head of a young pauper, and firing a shot at another.

RYE AS AN ARTICLE OF FOOD.—The guardians of the Nenagh union have pronounced the rye bread produced at their last meeting good and wholesome, and that it shall in future enter largely into the dietary of the workhouse.

The soldiers of the 87th, at Northampton, are confined to barracks for quarrelling with the inhabitants in the streets.

MAGISTRATES ACTING AS POOR-LAW GUARDIANS.—The Poor-Law Commissioners have written to the Athboy Board of Guardians, stating that the board, nor any member of it elected, or *ex-officio*, have any legal authority to administer an oath in any matter which may come before them as guardians. The board have directed their secretary to write to the commissioners to point out the act of parliament on which they ground such a mandate.

Sir Richard O'Donnel, Bart., is employed upon the Poor-rate staff collection in Connaught:

Oliver Milling, Esq. sub-Inspector of Constabulary at Shanagolden, while out with a party of his men in search of fire-arms at Ahanish, succeeded in finding in a wooden chest, which was concealed in a heap of stones, four stand of arms with a shot pouch and a quantity of amunition. Mr. Oliver also succeeded in finding several other stand of unregistered arms in his district, for which the parties have been made amenable.

The Constabulary in Cork is to be increased. Intoxication or crime have not diminished in that city.

DISCOVERY OF FIRE-ARMS.—On Thursday the Borris-in-Ossory police went, under the virtue of a searching warrant, to look for potatoes that had been taken from a bailiff, off the lands of Shanhoe. During the progress of their search they exhumed a long wooden case on part of the lands held by a man named Timothy Heenan. The case contained two guns which were loaded. This discovery induced the police to search Heenan's house, where they also found a third gun. Heenan is represented as a refractory tenant. Between rents, and poor rates, taxes, and craving and inexorable creditors, the farmers of Ossory are in a most miserable plight.—(Leinster Express.)

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last, Lieutenant Smith, of the 13th Light Dragoons, and some of his brother officers, went out from Belturbet on a snipe-shooting party. Lieut. Smith discharged one barrel at a bird, and proceeded to reload it. Unfortunately, the other barrel was loaded and on full cock, and, whilst he was ramming down the charge in the empty barrel, the gun went off and blew the contents of the charge of shot through the palm of his right hand, lacerating it in a terrific manner. He was immediately conveyed to his barrack on a car.—The fore and middle finger, being only connected to the shattered hand by the torn tendons, had to be forthwith removed. But the remaining fingers and thumb are so seriously injured, that but little hope is entertained of being able to save them.

DESPERATE OUTRAGE.—A party of six or seven men two of whom were armed with guns, two with pistols, and one with a sword, went to the house of Patrick Bleaney, woodranger, in the employment of Captain A. Drought, J.P., Clooneen on Monday night last, about 8 o,clock. On entering the house they asked for Bleany, but he was from home. They then placed his son Daniel on his knees, told him he had not long to live, and inflicted three cuts on his head with their guns, and also wounded him on the right cheek, thigh, and hand, with the sword. The wound on the cheek is a serious one. One of the party told him that he "got that for going inside another person." The cause assigned for this outrage is, that it was supposed Bleany would get possession of some premises, from which the present occupier is soon to be evicted. It is probable that had the elder Bleany been in the house at the time, the party would also have wreaked their vengeance upon him.—(Leinster Express.)

THE IRISH POOR LAW.

(From the Times of Thursday).

There is every indication that a crisis will be speedily developed in the administration of the Irish Poor law. A social revolntion was predicted for Ireland at the passing of the act, and that revolution is now accomplishing itself. The old problem, how to maintain a redundant population on the area of an ill-cultivated or barren-stricken soil, is urging all men alike with the necessity and dangers of its solution. Whatever theories the present state of Ireland may justify or illustrate, there is one maxim of economy which it forceably rebukes, viz., that it is not the business of the Government to interfere by regulating the social condition of a people. If the Government does nothing, the people will do everything—everything that distress can suggest or despair can excuse. It is a question between famine, disorder, convulsion, and demoralization on the one side, and the authoritative interposition of a controlling power on the other.

Among the changes which are suggested as necessary te give the Poor law full vigour and efficiency, one generally insisted on by the Irish themselves is a diminution of the size of the unions. According to the statements which we have received from almost all parts of Ireland, the unions are in many cases spread over an extent of area too vast to admit of a careful and honest administration of the law. One district of the union may be poor, and another comparatively rich; the property of one landowner, A, may be well managed, free from encumbrances, squatters, and a surplus peasantry; that of his neighbour, B, extending to the other side of the union, may be in the hands of creditors of the Court of Chancery, overrun by a squalid tenantry and luxuriant furze. In the present state of things, A, the good landlord, and his active industrious peasantry have to support the hungry population of B. There is little encouragement for B., or his representatives, to improve the condition of his lands and their occupants. There is little reward to A for his better husbandry and his tenants' happier circumstances. The lower the condition into which the former fall, the more clamourous are their demands upon, and the larger their subsidies from, the treasury of the union; the more energetic the labours, the more persevering the industry of the latter, the greater burden are they heaping up for themselves, to support the lazy mendicity of their neighbours.

Such is the complaint which is not unfrequently made. It is a curious illustration of Irish character—of the improvidence which clutches at what is near and is blind to what is remote—which will not see the present fully, and cares not to foresee consequences at all. In the example which we have cited it is clear, to an Englishman at all events, that the system which promises a permanent relief to B and his tenantry at the expense of A cannot be long-lived; that A will, ere long, be borne down by the same weight which now presses upon B, and that the squalid wretchedness which at present is limited to a district will in the end infect the whole union. A's tenantry will not consent to pay everlastingly for the support of B's pauperdom; B's pauperdom, on the other hand, having once tasted the proceeds of vicarious industry, like Penelope in the satire,

"Ut canis a corio nunquam absterrebitur uncto."

In the long run both classes will be rivals for relief.

This conclusion from these premises is not unreasonable. But what is to be done? If it is dangerous to amalgamate a rich and a poor district in the same union, is it possible to class them in separate unions? Is it possible to establish a system which shall perpetuate or create a series of unions consisting wholly of districts like that of Glentis, in the county of Donegal, of which the population is about 40,000, and the rated valuation £17,000? It is plain that this is impossible. An attempt to do so throws half or a third of a county into pauperhood at once. What, then, is the remedy? The workings of the present practice are flagrantly injurious and unjust; the proposed alternative is impossible. What is to be done to prevent, first, the poor from starving on the soil; secondly, the landlords from expatriating themselves under the terrors of a virtual confiscation?

That any adequate remedy can be applied on the spur of the exigency, is not to be dreamed of. The malady is part and parcel of the chronic disorder which has afflicted Ireland for more than 1000 years. It cannot be cured on a sudden, but it can be mitigated and subdued in part. The government must help the ratepayers. It has done something by the Encumbered Estates Bill. It should devise and execute fresh measures similar to this, and thus facilitate the mode of conveying property in Ireland. It should do more than this. It should assist the surplus population of the poorer and over-crowded estates not only to emigrate to the colonies, but to settle in those districts which are hardly peopled and not cultivated at all. There are large tracts in the west, where the population is very scanty, and the resources of the soil hardly tested; where the two principal wants are capital and labour; but whither neither labour nor capital will ever flow until the land has been unfettered from the encumbrances of nominal proprietors, and an impulse has been given to industry by a combination of energy with intelligence. There are tracts in Connaught where a new colony might be planted, and where, with a well-selected infusion of Scotch or English labourers, example might be set of good husbandry, which all Ireland would do well to imitate.

The Lord Lieutenant has postponed his return, and will not arrive in Dublin before a fortnight.

A meeting takes place this day (Wednesday) in Wexford, for the purpose of forming an agricultural society for the union.

It is understood that there are five candidates for the Mayorality of Limerick, for the ensuing year. At least five names are mentioned in connexion with the appointment. The names are Councillor Quinlivan, Alderman Dawson, Alderman O'Hara, Alderman Boyce, and Town Councillor Shannon. Twenty-two members of the present Town Council have agreed to hold themselves disengaged until when the names of all the candidates are announced they hold a meeting, and decide which of the gentlemen has the best claim to the honour. If the meeting be unanimous, its voice, will of course decide the competition; for it would comprehend a clear majority of the members of the Town Council, in whom the right of election is vested.

"Even in the drama," says Frederick Douglass (*North Star*), "when the poet presents the Moor of Venice as an African, the refined sensibility of American taste can only admit him to be played white!"

HUMAN LIFE ESTIMATED BY PULSATION.—An ingenious author asserts that the length of a man's life may be estimated by the number of pulsations he has strength to perform. Thus, allowing 70 years for the common age of man, and sixty pulses in a minute for the common measure of pulses in a temperate person, the number of pulsations in his whole life would amount to 2,207,520,000; but if by intemperance he forces his blood into a more rapid motion, so as to give 75 pulses in a minute, the number of pulses would be complete in 56 years, consequently his life would be reduced 14 years.

The military guard at the jail was discontinued yesterday, after the State prisoners had been removed to Dublin.—(Clonmel Chronicle.)

The detachment of the 83d Regiment, under the command of Major Law, who have been billetted in the town since Saturday last, consequent on the intended removal of the State Prisoners, marched out of town yesterday morning at eight o'clock, *en route* to join head quarters at Fermoy.—(Ibid.)

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of Friday with the usual correspondence, have reached.

From the contents of these journals and private letters it is evident that the latitude allowed, or the encouragement given, to the Red Republicans was producing its natural result—alarm among all who desire tranquillity and order.

So general, in fact, is the feeling of insecurity at this moment that the President of the National Assembly, and the President of the Club of the Rue de Poictiers—equally—have addressed notices to the members absent on leave to return to their posts with the shortest possible delay.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree of General Cavaignac fixing the legal rate of interest in Algeria, in civil commercial matters, at ten per Cent.

A democratic and socialist banquet, at which M. Cabet presided, was given at the Barriere du Roule on Thursday evening. The number present is stated at 1,300. In the course of the evening, Count d' Alton said that if Prince Louis should be elected President of the Republic, it would be an immense disgrace to the nation, but that he could not act legally during a month, and that in such a case insurrection would be a duty (immense applause.)

The alarm caused by this monster banquet was considerable. The first Legion of the National Guard, in whose district the dinner may be said to have taken place, was privately ordered under arms. The second Legion was partially summoned, so that, independently of the regular armed force, which was held, no doubt, in observation and ready to act 8,000 or 10,000 men of business were called from their homes to defend with their lives if necessary the public safety.—The complaints of those National Guards, if not loud, were deep. They said, "The same power of repression is as strong and as legal now as in the month of July last; let it be applied, if indeed it be the will of those who govern to protect us and enforce order."

The election of president continues so completely to engross public attention that the impending elections of representatives for the districts left unrepresented by the option of Prince Louis Napoleon for Paris, are hardly thought of. The accounts brought from the departments by Saturday morning's mails are stated to be unfavourable to the success of General Cavaignac.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The accounts from India and China. received on Saturday morning, are of the following dates; Bombay, October 17; Calcutta, October 7: Delhi, October 6; and China, September 28. We are glad to find that General Whish had not fallen back 18 miles, as reported by the last mail, in consequence of the treachery of Shere Singh; but only about one-third of that distance. Our intelligence from Mooltan now comes down to the 1st of October, and though several skirmishes had occurred between the British troops and those of the Moolraj, no regular engagement had taken place. Reinforcements were almost daily reaching General Whish, and the 7th of October was fixed by the Moolraj, when he intended to make an attaak upon the British camp. Happily our troops were quite ready to give the enemy a warm reception, and were anxious for the moment to arrive to avenge the death of their valiant brethren in arms, who had met their death under the walls of Mooltan. All the officers who had received wounds during the former attack were recovering, except Lieutenants Christopher and Hollinsworth; the troops were in excellent spirits, and suffered very little illness. Lord Gough was assembling an army of between twenty and thirty thousand men at Ferozepore, with the uiew, it was supposed, of annexing the Punjaub.

The Durban troops, in Bunno, mutinied, as soon as they heard of Shere Singh's defection; they consisted of 500 horse, 12 guns, and 50 zumboorucks, and afterwards besieged the fort of Dhuleepghur. Subsequent accounts state that the mutiny had been suppressed.

The Doorga Poojah holidays were about to take place at Bombay and at Calcutta, which checked business materially. Commercial affairs, therefore, at both these Presidencies were not so promising, as they otherwise would have been. At Bombay, imports and exports were exceedingly dull. At Calcutta they were much better; but still they were influenced by the same cause.

The news from China is politically uninteresting. The army stationed at Hong Kong exhibited improved health, which, to the families and friends of those located there, will be esteemed information of the highest domestic importance. Hong Kong was afflicted with a most destructive storm on the 31st of August, by which several lives were sacrificed, and property to a considerable amount, both on land and on water, was lost. Very little was doing in exports; but in Manchester cottons there was an increased demand.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Casualties by death in the armies of India, reported since the departure of the maii on the 3d of October, 1848:—

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS.

Edgar S. Smith, Esq, late a Lieutenant in the 22d Foot, at Bombay, on the 3d October.

Lieut. W. Bennet, 15th Hussars, at Madras, on the 29th September.

BOMBAY.

Major Sir W. C. Harris, Kt., Engineers, on route to the Mahabuleshwar Hills, on the 9th October.

Ensign W. Goldie, 27th N.I., on route to Bombay, drowned in the Kulnar River, near Baitsee, below the Ram Ghaut, on the 6th October.

Captain Henry Giberne, Artillery, at Hackney, on the 1st September.

MADRAS.

Ensign D. Morgan, 25th N.I., at Jaulnah, on the 19th September.

Lieut. W. A. O. Strathan, 8th N.I., at Secunderabad, on the 27th September.

BENGAL.

Dr. Grayling, 14th Irregular Horse, at Lahore, on the 26th September.

On Sunday, the 28th ult., a lady publicly returned thanks in the Collegiate church of Warwick, for restoration to health through the benefit derived from drinking the Leamington waters.

Mr. Comeys, engineer of the extensive river side embankment forming for the Rev. Wm. Wallar, near Castletown, while walking to Askeaton on Tuesday, was met near Beagh Church by two men, one of whom presented a pistol at him, and fortunately missed fire. The audacious ruffian again snapped the pistol without effect at his destined victim, and both fellows then disappeared.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

A sail boat belonging to a man named Latchford, laden with provisions, was plundered on Thursday, at Ringmoylan, by river pirates, who put out from the wood and carried off property to the amount of £180.—(Ibid).

The Kilkenny hunt is constituted of several peers and the leading aristocrats of Kilkenny and the adjoining counties. There is no hunt in Ireland so frequently visited by influential strangers. Several very wealthy and most respectable gentlemen, who are not members, join the hunt, whenever a field is to be made; but none unless members, wear scarlet coats.

Thursday night last, as Constable Flynn, and six police of Carrickbeg, were patrolling the Waterford mountains, at Coolnamuck wood, they observed a body of about 400 persons assembled in an opening of the wood for being drilled, &c. Next day some farmers from that district, reported that on the night previous, their houses, and the houses of several other farmers, in that locality, were visited by bodies of armed men, who wanted to press them into their service,

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

17th—Concordia, Read, London, g. c.—Fauvette, Roy, Marseilles, wheat.

18th—Fanny, Williams, Newport coals—Gipsy, Hughes, Southampton, Indian corn, Rose,(s.) Burgess, Bristol, m. g.

19th—Shamrock, Martin, Cork, g. c.—John Francis, Davis, Quebec, timber—Idea, Tucker, Leghorn, wheat.

20th—Placid, Parkin, Leghorn, wheat—Ocean, White, Newcastle, coals.

SAILED.

17th—William Penn, (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, g. c.—Sir John Newport, Nicholls, London, provisions—Victory, (s.), Stacey, Bristol, general cargo.

18th—Speedy, Fowler, Weymouth, oats—Sea Gull, Cousins. Wexford, timber—Limas, Jones, Port Talbot, oats—Edward, Griffiths, Llanelly, flour—Mary Eliza, Evans, London, oats.

Put back—Mary Eliza, Evans, above mentioned at 8, p.m.

19th—Commerce, Parker, Ayr, ballast—Mary Eliza, Evans, before-mentioned, at 9, a. m., and put back again at 8, p.m.

Wind—S.W. to W.S.W.

Within some distance of this city resides a landlord, who has a tenant two miles beyond Bruff, on whose produce he placed keepers.—The farmer set to work with the consent of the party, and threshed the corn. Four loads were prepared, and the keeper with the farmer escorted it into our city, where they met the landlord to receive the corn and to dispose of it. But the tenant proved an overmatch for him. He told to a broker, the corn is mine; have it at such a price. The landlord naturally resisted the arrangement, and a row commenced. The brokers helped one another, and the tenant was triumphant, for they paid him the price of the corn, and with this sum he has emigrated.—(Limerick and Clare Examiner.)

Among the many instances of the present embarrassment, and financial distress of several landed proprietors, in consequence of the pressure of debt and rates, and the unparalleled state of destitution to which this country has been reduced, the following is not unworthy of notice: A creditor, to whom a small sum was due, in a neighbouring county, waited on the gentleman owing the money, with a view to the settlement of the account. "I owe you this money, it is true, for a long time," said the gentleman to whom the application was made; "I regret exceedingly I am at present unable to pay you, but if you will consent to take any portion of my property you may fix upon, you shall have it, if only you will consent to pay the poor rates." Will it be believed that this arrangement—one which at any other period would be considered most acceptable to a creditor—was positively refused by the creditor in this case?—(Ibid)

The carriages and agricultural stock belonging to a gentleman in this county were sold on Saturday at the Cattlemarket, by Mr. Seymour, under an execution for debt. The carriage, which was a very large and commodious one, was sold for the very low sum of £24.—(Ibid)

Government are again importing provisions into this country for the relief of the destitute in those districts where local assistance might be inadequate. The Adventure, from Plymouth, has arrived in Cork with 700 casks of India corn meal for that purpose.

At Killinick petty sessions, Wexford, the informations of Sir Hugh Palliser against John Howlin, Esq. for malicious trespass and removal of manure, were refused by the bench. Robert H. Hunt, Esq. agent of Sir Hugh, having during the discussion applied the word falsehood to Mr. Howlin, that gentleman swore an information of the fact to ground an application to the Queen's Bench, as Mr. Hunt would not retract the obnoxious epithet.

Constable Donovan, of Borris, a very zealous and meritorious public officer, has been promoted to the office of Head-Constable by the Inspector-General, on the recommendations of the County Inspector.

Savage Cruelty.—On Saturday last a man was driving a horse and cart along the Falls road, when the animal became restive. A man named Hugh Downey, came forward, and, having tried whipping in vain, at length resolved on the barbarous expedient of tieing a cord round the horse's tongue. He jerked the cord repeatedly, and with such violence, that he actually pulled the tongue out of the poor beast's head! The result of this act of brutality was, that the horse died shortly after, suffering the most excruciating torment. The constable in the service of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, having heard of the circumstances, obtained a summons against the party.—(Newry Examiner.)

The exclusion of spirits from the Canteens in this garrison does not appear to operate as well as expected, for the soldiers seek the usual indulgence outside, to the greater injury of health and character, from the deleterious liquor sold in private spirit shops, and the abuses allowed to exist on the premises. The canteens, on the contrary, are always under military supervision.—(Limerick Paper.)

Sudden Death.—An inquest was held yesterday, at Mr. Hartley's, Botanic Road, by J. K. Jackson, Esq., coroner, and a highly respectable jury, on the body of the Rev. James Radcliffe, Presbyterian Minister, of Wigan, Lancashire, England, who fell down dead, about 12 o'clock yesterday, in Castle-place, while walking with his lady. The deceased gentleman, who was on a visit to Mr. Hartley, had been in the enjoyment of good health previous to this melancholy occurrence. Dr. Quinn was examined at the inquest, and stated he believed the rupture of some of the large blood vessels about the head of the deceased had caused his sudden death. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."—(Northern Whig.)

Gas lime, in its caustic state, is the best thing for the destruction of slugs, snails, and weeds ever known. If you put salt upon a slug, he crawls out of it, and it takes a second dose to kill him; but once touch the largest slug or snail with fresh gas lime, and he never moves afterwards. It is therefore excellent for broadcast work, or for ditches.

A seizure of rather a large quantity of watches at the Custom-house has excited much curiosity among the importers of *bijouterie*, &c.—The watches being undervalued, as presumed, the party to whom consigned received his price for them, and being forfeited to the crown they were offered by public sale. It now appears that the cases, which were supposed to be gold, were electroplated, and in a manner that stood every ordinary test of acids, &c. It was not until the auction was proceeding that a buyer, having made an incision in a watch submitted to him, discovered the baser metal, and immediately the remainder were withdrawn. There were, at the top of the box, one or two genuine gold watches.—(London Paper.)

The Rev. Robert K. Sconce, B.A., of Brasennose College, Oxford, has conformed to the Church of Rome. The Reverend pervert, in publishing his reasons for secession, urges that he had, previously to leaving the church, been permitted by his diocesan to hold and teach the identical doctrines which he now holds in communion with Rome; and that the only doubt existing in his mind, for a considerable period previous, was whether his own diocesan or the Bishop of Rome had the greater claim on his obedience? Mr. Sconce was ordained in 1844.—(Church and State Gazette.)

Out-Door Relief.—In the union of New Ross there no out door relief given at present, There is not a poorer district in the province of Leinster, and yet we do not hear of deaths from destitution occurring there.

To be Sold

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

(For account of whom it may Concern,)

ON Board the Schooner "HARMONY," of Rosebarty, now lying at the Coal Quay, on (THIS DAY), WEDNESDAY, the 22d day of NOVEMBER instant, at the hour of Twelve o'Clock, the remainder of the Cargo of prime NEWPORT COALS, now on Board the said Schooner.

Terms at Sale.

THOMAS CHAPLIN, Auctioneer.

Waterford, 21st Nov., 1848.

To be Let,

For such Term as may be agreed on,

THE HOUSE, GARDEN, OFFICES, AND LAND OF

THE ABBEY.

IT is a most desirable Residence situate at the Kilkenny side of the River Suir, and adjoining the New Ferry.

The Garden and Land are most productive.

Apply at the Abbey, or at

Mr. T. F. STRANGE.

A Subscription Ball

WILL TAKE PLACE

On TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 28, 1848,

AT THE

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, TOWN HALL, WATERFORD.

STEWARDS.

The Right Hon. the Earl of HUNTINGDON.
Colonel Sir CHARLES O'DONNELL.
Lieut.-Colonel TAYLOR, 85th Regt.
Lieut.-Colonel WILLIS, Royal Marines.
JOSEPH TABUTEAU, Esq.
Major BLACKBURN, 85th Regt.
Major GRANT, 85th Regt.
SIMON NEWPORT, Esq., D. L.
SAMUEL KING, Esq.
Major WHITNEY.
ROBERT T. CAREW, Esq.
WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Esq.
THOMAS SHEPPARD, Esq.
CHARLES N. BOLTON, Esq.
RICHARD COOKE, Esq.
CONGREVE ROGERS, Esq.
WILLIAM M. TANDY, Esq.
JOHN WALL, Esq.

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.

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 current 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.

BIRTH.

On the 17th instant, the lady of William Skottowe, Esq., of Moultan Lodge, Cheshire, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Ballinaclough Church, Charles H. Harden, Esq. of Summer-hill, Nenagh, to Susan, eldest daughter of Newton Short, Esq., of Ballinamona.

John Mullally, Esq, of Cappa House, Mullinahone, to Mary, daughter of Mr. James Hanley, of Castle-street, Nenagh

At St. George's Church, Dublin, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Kilmacduagh, Sir Robert Paul, of Paulville, Bart., to Anne, eldest daughter of the late William Blacker, of Woodbrook, county of Wexford, Esq.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, London, Captain W. A. Hyder, late 10th Hussars, to Mercy, only daughter of the late Herman Jacob Poe, Esq., of Singland House, Limerick.

DIED.

On Monday, Mr. Richard Gamble, of this city.

On Monday morning, at his residence, Manor-street, in the 78th year of his age, Thomas Hally, Esq., who for many years had been extensively engaged in the Newfoundland trade. He maintained through life the character of an honest and honourable man.

Nov. 15, at his seat, Bramham Park, in the county of York, aged 55, George Lane Fox, Esq.

Nov. 14, at Larkfield, near Waterford, Eliza Wilhelmina, the beloved wife of George Giles, Esq., and youngest daughter of the la'e Rev. Allen Cliffe, of Mathore House, Worcestershire.

Palliser Wayland, Esq., of Knockanilla, county of Tipperary.

At Merton, county Tipperary, Miss Anderson.

At Hamilton Abbey, Jane, youngest daughter of Bamlet Kent, Esq, Thomson Ville, Nenagh.

November 7, at his residence in Cavan, Samuel Moore, Esq., in the 74th year of his age. He was one of the oldest magistrates of the county.

At Newtown, county Wexford, Miss Mary Tatham Browne, eldest daughter of the late Arthur Browne, Esq.

At Kilcannedon, near Enniscorthy, Catherine, wife of James Redmond, Esq.

Liverpool Corn Exchange—Nov. 17.

The duties on grain and flour are without any change this week.

There was a limited attendance of millers and dealers at our market this morning. The demand for wheat and flour was very dull, and the prices of both were barely equal to those paid on Tuesday.

A parcel of Western Canal flour has changed hands at 26s per barrel, in bond.

Oats and oatmeal obtained late rates.

Barley, beans, and peas were each unchanged in value.

There was a steady demand for Indian corn, and fully Tuesday's prices were obtained.

We believe it not improbable that Dr. Cane will be elected Mayor for 1849. Two gentlemen, Alderman Banim and Mr. D. Smithwick, we understand, declined having themselves put in nomination for the office.—(Kilkenny Moderator.)

Threatening Notice.—On the morning of the 8th a threatening notice was found posted on the door of the dwelling house of Martin Donoghue, of Lisbonny, of which the following is a copy:—"Martin Donohue, take notice by this, that if you don't drop the land you will get the same death as your brother John, or Mr. Bealy."—(Nenagh Guardian.)

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.

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.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Fisheries—Ireland.

WHEREAS it is enacted by the 5th and 6th Vict., cap. 106, sec. 7, "That no person shall, at any time between sunrise and sunset, set, either in the sea or within the tideway, in any estuary, any Trammel Net, &c.; and by the 8th section of the said Act, that such Trammel Net shall be hauled up and removed before sunrise, under a penalty of the forfeiture of the net, and of a sum not exceeding £5, unless it shall be proved to the Justice before whom complaint shall be made that such removal was prevented by sudden storm or stress of weather:" And it was further enacted by the 8th and 9th Vic., cap. 108, sec. 15, "That it may be lawful for the Commissioners to make and ordain, in the manner and under the regulations in the first recited Act mentioned, any Bye Law authorizing the use, between sunrise and sunset, of any Trammel or other Net, on any part of the coast of Ireland, or the Islands lying off the same, where such Trammel or other Nets may, in the opinion of the said Commissioners, be used during the day time without injury to the Fisheries:"

And inasmuch as the Commissioners of Fisheries have been called upon to exercise the power given to them by the last recited Act, by

PERMITTING the USE OF the TRAMMEL NET

by Daylight

on that part of the Coast of Ireland

extending FROM BALLYVOILE HEAD to MINE HEAD,

on the shore of Waterford,

the said Commissioners will Hold a MEETING in the Court House of DUNGARVAN,

on TUESDAY, the 28th of November instant, at 12 o'Clock noon,

For the purpose of hearing in open Court the grounds of the application, and any objections that may be made to the same.

To facilitate the enquiry, and to avoid confusion, it is requested that the applicants in this case, and those who object to the permission being granted (if any) will each furnish to the Board, on or before the 25th instant, a list of six persons who will be deputed to give evidence before the Commissioners upon the views of the respective parties whom they represent.

By order,

JOS. C. WALKER, Secretary.

Office of Public Works,
Department of Fisheries,
17th November, 1848.

ROYAL EXCHANGE

ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

In the Year 1720-21,

ALSO FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

LIFE INSURANCES,

WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

Insurances transferred from other Offices free of expense.

ELLY & HANDY,
Agents at New Ross.

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.

The Greatest Sale

OF ANY

MEDICINES IN THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

(Signed)

Richard Stopher.

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

Amputation of Two Legs prevented.

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

(Signed)

Charles Tully.

Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

A Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

(Signed)

Richard Havell.

A Cure of Dreadful and Dangerous Case of Erysipelas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Markets.

Waterford, Nov. 21.

The supplies during the past week has been quite trivial, which must in a great measure be attributed to the limited inquiry, especially for wheat and flour. Advices from the English markets continue to report lower rates and perfect dullness, which causes the same participation in our markets for most articles in the trade, and to effect sales lower rates were submitted to. Bacon pigs, also butter, met a slow sale, the former may be noted 2s per cwt. lower. No inquiry for Indian corn and corn meal.

Mill Wheat (raw) new	25s 0d to 28s 6d
Prepared Wheat, old	28s 0d to 29s 0d
Shipping ditto	22s 0d to 25s 0d
Barley, malting	15s 0d to 17s 0a
Do. grinding	11s 0d to 14s 0d
Bere Barley, per barrel (new)	10s 0d to 11s 3d
Oats black (brl. 14 stone)	9s 6d to 10s 0d
Do. White, for mealing, per barrel	9s 6d to 11s 6d
Indian Corn (Galatz) per brl	23s 0d to 23s 6d
American white	22s 0d to 22s 6d
Ditto, yellow	21s 9d to 22s 0d
Ditto damaged	14s 0d to 16s 0a
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 6d to 26s 0d
Do. Meal	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	40s 0d to 44s 0d
Scalded ditto	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Heads, ditto, singed	30s 0d to 34s 0d
Offal, ditto fresh	29s 0d to 30s 0d
Salt ditto	25s 0d to 27s 0d
Butter, (new) per cwt	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.
Saturday	299	76s 0d to 83s 0d
Monday	26	76s 0d to 83s 0d
Yesterday	56	76s 0d to 83s 0d

Cork Markets.—Nov. 20

Barrels.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d. Currency.
2	White Wheat	23 0 to 00 0	00	0—20 Stone
139	Red Wheat	16 0 to 24 0	} 24	0—20 do
94	Ditto	24 0 to 27 6		
184	Barley	10 0 to 12 0	} 12	0—16 do.
134	Ditto	12 0 to 15 4		
—	Bere (new)	0 0 to 00 0	00	0
597	Oats	7 6 to 9 6	} 9	6—14 do.
355	Do. New	9 6 to 11 4		
53	Pigs	30 0 to 41 0	—00	0 per cwt.

Cork Butter—Nov. 20.

Cant.		Currency.	
1st quality	72s	1st quality	63s
2d do	66s	2d do.	57s
3d do.	60s	3d do.	51s
4th do. 68s	56s	4th do	47s
5th do.	52s	5th do.	43s
6th do.	43s	6th do.	34s

Limerick Butter—Nov. 18.

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

Clonmel—Nov 18.

	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....	00 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 5¼ 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

Wexford—Nov. 17.

	s. d.	s. d		s. d.	s. d
Butter,..	77 0 to	80 0	Bran.....	00 0 to	00 0
Fresh do.	00 0 to	00 0	Oatmeal	00 0 to	13 6
Wheat...	25 0 to	28 6	Potatoes	00 5 to	0 8
Barley...	13 0 to	18 6	Beef....	00 3 to	00 5
Oats....	10 9 to	11 3	Mutton..	00 4 to	00 6
Beans...	16 6 to	17 0	Veal....	00 3½ to	0 5
Flour fine	34 0 to	36 0	Pork.....	00 4 to	00 5
2nds ..	32 0 to	34 0	Do. ℔ cwt	00 0 to	00 0

Carlow—Nov 16.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, per brl	28 0 to	00 0	Bran,	0 0 to	4 8
Best Red	26 0 to	27 0	Beef	00 4½ to	0 5
Do inferior	2? 0 to	23 0	Mutton	0 6 to	0 7
Barley, do.	12 0 to	15 0	Veal	0 6½ to	0 7½
Oats, per brl	10 0 to	11 0	Lamb	0 0 to	0 0
Do. inferior	8 0 to	9 0	Bacon	60 0 to	00 0
Flour, per bag	34 0 to	00 0	Hams	00 0 to	00 0
Do. inferior	00 0 to	30 0	Butter	80 0 to	82 0
Thirds	00 0 to	22 0	Wool	00 0 to	00 0
Oatmeal	12 0 to	13 0	Potatoes	00 5 to	0 6

Dublin Corn Exchange—Nov. 17

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d
White wheat	24 0 to	29 6	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 0
Oats, ..	13 0 to	15 6	Indian corn	34 0 to	37 0
New do....	9 6 to	12 0	(per 480 lbs)		

MARKET NOTE.

Return of Corn and Oatmeal sold and delivered at Dublin Corn Exchange for the Week ending November 17.

			From s. d.	to s. d.	Aver s. d.
1398	Wheat, per barrel 20 st.		24 6	30 6	27 6
8113	Oats, do.	14 do.	9 6	12 0	10 8
—	Bere, do.	....	00 0	00 0	00 0
1979	Barley, do.	....	10 0	18 6	15 9
—	Oatmeal, do	8 do.	00 0	00 0	00 0

THOMAS ARKINS,
Clerk of the Corn Table.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN.

Week ending November 11.

Imperial General Weekly Average.

	s d.		s d.		s. d.
Wheat..	52 0	Oats....	20 10	Beans....	37 2
Barley......	33 7	Rye......	30 5	Peas.....	40 2

Aggregate Average of the Six Weeks.

	s d.		s d.		s. d.
Wheat......	51 8	Oats....	20 6	Beans....	36 2
Barley......	32 7	Rye ..	30 10	Peas	39 5

Duty on Foreign Corn.

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

Waterford Exports.—Sir John Newport Nicholls, London, 3070 frks. butter 1404 fls. bacon, 10 trcs. 57 casks, 50 kegs lard, 13 trcs., 17 brls. pork, 12 casks skins, 3 brls., 8 kldns., 8 frks. porter; Mary Eliza, Evans, London, 971 brls. oats; Wm. Penn, (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, 828 frks. burter, 2 casks grease, 1549 cwt. flour, 93 brls. wheat, 2 do. porter, 160 cwt. oatmeal, 61 cows, 34 pigs; Victory, (s.), Stacey, Bristol, 460 fls. bacon, 15 frks. butter, 1 brl. tongues, 300 brls. oats, 40 do. barley, 4 casks berry juice, 1 kldkn porter, 330 pigs, 23 cows, 19 sheep; Will O' the Wisp, Stevens, Bristol. 1,000 brls. oats; Limas, Jones, Port Talbot, 508 brls. oats; Edward, Griffiths, Llanelly, 875 cwt. flour, 1 hamper porter; Davis, Portcawl, 800 brls. oats,

Summary of provision exports for week euding Saturday, Nov. 18:—12 trcs. 17 brls. pork, 6818 fls. bacon, 4693 cwt. butter, 287 do. lard, 98 brls. wheat, 6622 do., oats, 40 do. barley, 2424 cwt. flour, 160 do. oatmeal, 492 pigs, 187 cows, 91 sheep.

Walter Bourne, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, expired at his seat at Tany Hill, Dundrum, on Saturday evening, in his 85th year, after filling the office of Clerk of the Crown, Queens's Bench, for fifty-two years. His son Walter Bourne, Esq, of Harcourt-street, was on Monday sworn in *pro tem.*

DINNER TO SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

Thursday evening the gallant and distinguished "Hero of Scinde" was entertained by his friends and admirers in Dublin at a magnificent entertainment in the Round room of the Rotundo. At the upper end of the apartment was placed, on a raised dais, the table occupied by the chairman and principal guests; and extending longitudinally through the room were five others, at which the company sat, comprising several military and naval officers of rank, and the *elite* of the gentry of the metropolis.

A spacious orchestra was erected at the end of the room, opposite the principal table, which was occupied by the band of the 6th Inniskillen Dragoons, who performed several pieces of music during the evening.

At half-past seven o'clock the company entered the room, and took their places, and in a few minutes after the chairman, guests, and committee entered, the band playing the national anthem.

The chair was taken by his Grace the Duke of Leinster.

At his right sat his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, the Earl of Devon, Hon, Captain Conroy, A.D.C., Charles Stanley Monck, Esq. On his left the guest of the evening, Sir Charles Napier, Lieut. General Sir Edward Blakeney, Lord William Fitzgerald, Baron de Robeck, &c. Also among the general company —Lieutenant General Hamilton, Surgeon Campbell, 55th; Sir Edward Borough, Bart., Richard Armitage, Esq.; Capt Geo. Dawson, 14th Dragoons; Viscount Chabot, Sir Hopton, Scott, K. C., Captain John Pitt Kennedy, Captain Keane, R. N., Col. M'Gregor, Joseph Napier, Esq., M. P., Col. O'Hara, Lieutenant General Crawford, Col. Browne, Col. Leslie, Commissary General Kearney, Dean of St. Patrick's, Major Burns, Major Robinson, Sir Thomas Staples, George Studdert, Esq., Col. Henry Jones, Captain Bruce, 74th; Sir Thomas Burke, Captain A Ormsby. 80th; James Major, Esq., Q. C., Colonel H. Dwyer, Sir Charles Shaw, Sir M. Barrington, Sir Henry Marsh, G. W. Maunsell, Esq., Col. Patrickson, Sir George Morris, Town Major White, Captain G. Daniel, R. N.; Colonel Phaire, Sir Charles Coote, Captain D. Stuart, Colonel B. Wood, Sir Richard Keane, Colonel Samuel White, Lieut. Col. Forster James Whiteside, Esq., Q. C.; Captain Larcom, R. E.; Charles M. St. George, Esq.; Edward Grogan, Esq., M. P.; Capt. Norton, late 34th; Sir Philip Crampton, Mr. Alexander M'Carthy, Captain Barry, Capt. Morton, &c.

On the cloth being removed, *Non Nobis Domine* was sung by the professional gentlemen present.

The Noble Chairman then rose and said—My lords and gentlemen, the first toast I have to propose to you requires no comment from me. Fill your glasses, gentlemen, as I beg to propose to you the health of her Majesty the Queen.—(Drank with three times three.)

The Chairman gave "Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal Family," "His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge" who had honoured them with his presence that evening. Drank with three times three, and enthusiastic applause.

Prince George of Cambridge, who, on rising was received with loud cheers, said that, in the company of so many distinguished officers and so many kind friends as he saw around him, though he felt that he ought not to detain them long,, he could not resist the desire of saying a few words expressive of his sincere thanks for the honour that had been done him in coupling his name with the toast which had just been drunk, He felt bound to say that ever since he had been in Dublin he had received so much kindness that he had great pleasure in taking this opportunity of expressing the marked sense of that kindness which he had always entertained. He felt a double pleasure in being permitted to state this in the presence of so many distinguished officers, and particularly of Sir Charles Napier. As a young soldier it did not become him to say much of the British army in the presence of that gallant officer: but this he would say, that he was proud to belong to a profession of which Sir Charles Napier was so distinguished a member; and he was sure that feeling of pride was participated in by every member of the British army: and he had now to express to Sir Charles Napier the gratification and pleasure he felt at having been permitted to join in the honor which he for one, and every body present, felt from their hearts he was entitled to receive on this occasion—(loud cheers.)

"The Lords Justices," which was loudly applauded.

Sir Edward Blakeney briefly returned thanks. He regretted that his brother lords justices were not present to take that opportunity of thanking the company for the handsome manner in which they had drunk their healths. He had only to say, that he thanked them sincerely on his own behalf, and that of his brother lords justices, for the flattering compliment that had been paid to them (applause.)

Chairman—My lords and gentlemen, before I propose the next toast, I beg to say a few words —and first about myself. I regret extremely that you have not a more able chairman, and one who would do more justice to a toast I am about to propose than I am capable of: but when it was proposed to me to take the chair on this occasion of giving a dinner to my gallant relative, I could not refuse to accede to the request of the gentlemen who waited upon me. Therefore, you will excuse me if I do not bring before you all the merits of my gallant relative. Whenever I had the honour of presiding at a meeting of my countrymen, they have always treated me with great consideration; and on this account I must throw myself on your kindness. The toast I have now to propose is—

"The health of my gallant relative who sits near me—Sir Charles Napier."

(protracted applause.) I am not myself a military man, and, therefore, it is impossible for me to go through all his various achievements. His late victories in India are all so well known to you that I need not particularise them; but it is right to say that wherever he has been he lays aside the sword when he has conquered, and endeavours to do all the good he can (applause.) I have known my gallant friend from my youth, and I know that he is a man who will always do his duty strictly, at the same time that he does it with feeling and kindness (applause.)

The toast was drank with the utmost enthusiasm.

When silence was restored,

Sir Charles Napier rose and said—My lords and gentlemen, the praises which have been bestowed upon me by Prince George of Cambridge and the Duke of Leinster, and the flattering and distinguished manner in which you received those praises, make me ask myself what I have done to deserve such honour at the hands of my countrymen? And the answer is plain. I have had the good fortune to command a brave army which has won for me in the field the honours which I have now received from you as its general and its representative (loud applause.) Scinde was conquered by the courage and bravery of that army; and it was annexed to our possessions in the East Indies by Lord Ellenborough. The courage of our army was great in the conquest, and necessarily so; for the Ameers of Scinde, exulting in the massacre of our troops at Affghanistan, resolved also to massacre our troops in Scinde; but they were overthrown in two pitched battles, and their kingdom passed away from them. Lord Ellenborough's genius then seized the opportunity of annexing Scinde to the British dominions with that decision and promptitude, and that prescience which distinguished his lordship's rule in India. He seized Scinde from the Ameers, and it was one of those actions which must be always attended with success. Twice has success attended this action of Lord Ellenborough's. The first time was when Lords Hardinge and Gough warred on the banks of the Sutlej. An army from Scinde advanced to their assistance and held in check the powerful chieftain of Moultan, and that chief afterwards sent to the commander of the forces a deputation offering to submit himself to the orders of Lord Hardinge. The second time Lord Hardinge's wise policy succeeded was in reference to those events which are now in progress, and of which we have as yet but little knowledge. Again, gentlemen, Scinde marches ten thousand men to the assistance of General Whish before the town of Moultan, and if aught of disaster, which God forbid, should happen General Whish, Scinde will be ready to receive him with open arms—to succour his wounded, and give refuge to him and his army if need be. These are the advantages we have derived from the conquest of Scinde, and its annexation to our Indian dominions. Now, my lords and gentlemen, let us reverse this picture. Had Lord Ellenborough been guided by weak and foolish men, who wanted to place the treacherous Ameers of Scinde upon a throne—the sovereign of which they had murdered—men who had broken treaties with the British over and over again—had he left these men on the throne, at this moment they would have marched at the head of 100,000 Belochee warriors, equipped with spear and sword and matchlock, and fallen upon General Whish's devoted army and destroyed it —(hear.) There are few people have a greater knowledge of that country, and how to make war with it, than I have. It has fallen to my lot to make war in that country; I know it well; and I know that General Whish has to deal with numerous difficulties, so that we cannot, at this distance, and without more specific information, judge correctly of his conduct. We must, in justice to General Whish, wait till his despatches arrive, and give the correct account of his operations. Efforts may check for a time: but nothing in the world can resist the glory and the bravery of the British army—(applause.)—And now, my lords, allow me once more to thank you for the high honour you have done me—you have taught me this evening what were the feelings of the Roman consuls of old in their triumphs and ovations; and I can only say this, that I wish, like them, I had my companions in arms around me in safety in Dublin; or that I was at their head once more to share with them the dangers of Moultan (loud and continued plaudits).

Sir Charles Napier—My lords and gentlemen, I rise to propose the health of a nobleman who is so well known to you all that few words will be required from me to preface his health, He is a nobleman who executes his duty with calmness and firmness, and incessant activity and zeal for his country (cheers). He is a nobleman, who, with a fine patriotic feeling, seeks not to agitate or to irritate the sufferings of his country, for he was devoted to his country (cheers)—and has an able and clear head, directed by the impulses of an honourable and generous heart (hear). That heart, gentlemen, is Ireland's own (cheers). I will now give you the health not of an absentee, but of a nobleman who never left Ireland except to serve her in the sister kingdom (hear.) I give you the health of—

"His Grace the Duke of Leinster"—(cheers.)

The Chairman said he felt deeply the kind manner in which his distinguished relative had introduced his health, and the very warm and cordial reception it had met with from the company. He perhaps did not merit all that had been so kindly said of him, but it certainly was his sincere and anxious wish to do all the good in his power to his native country (hear).

The Chairman said he had great pleasure in proposing the next toast, and particularly as the head of the army in Ireland was present. In the absence of Sir Edward Blakeney he might say much more of him than he could just now; but from the long command he had here, and the way in which he had conducted military affairs in this country, and also from his own amiable character (hear), he was sure they would receive his health with three times three (cheers). Air—"The British Grenadiers."

Sir Edward Blakeney said he had great pleasure in returning thanks on behalf of the British army for the honour conferred on them, and was also greatly indebted for the good feeling shown towards himself. For the army in Ireland little need be said by him for the manner in which it was conducting itself; it was in every respect doing its duty faithfully and fully (hear)—and his certain assurance was, that they would do their duty equally faithfully and well in any country—(cheers.) He could not allow this opportunity to pass without particularly addressing himself to his gallant friend on his right (Sir C. Napier.) He could follow him through his laborious campaigns in the east, and trace his brilliant achievements as their result; and while admiring his military skill and daring heroism in the field, he could afterwards trace him conducting the civil authority with mildness and sound judgment, making the country almost to pay the expenses of the war which it had provoked (hear). He injured no one unnecessarily, but attached the people to the British realm, making himself almost the popular idol of the country (cheers).

The Chairman next gave—

"The British Navy," which was duly honored. Air—"Rule Britannia."

Captain Daniel, R.N., returned thanks—He could assure Sir Charles Napier that none of his fellow-countrymen more fully sympathised in the glories he had earned for his country than his brother officers in the navy (hear, hear)—for they, too, had a Charley Napier—(hear, hear, and laughter.)

The Chairman next gave—

"Major M'Murdo and the Heroes of Scinde, who fought under Sir Charles Napier."

Major M'Murdo returned thanks for the great honour they had done the army of Scinde, and for the flattering compliment paid to himself. It might be more becoming for a young soldier receiving such a compliment to remain silent, but, in the absence of the able and gallant Colonel Pennefather, he felt it a duty on behalf of the army of Scinde, to express their gratitude for the honour done that army, European and native—(hear, hear.)

The Chairman next gave—

"The House of Lords."

The Earl of Devon returned thanks. He confidently hoped, and it was his firm belief, that the house would always continue to do its duty. It was a most important branch of that mixed constitution, the value of which every day's experience had of late taught them to feel. It had happened to him within a very recent period to have had the happiness of forming the acquaintance of their gallant guest, but his brothers and other members of the family had been long known to him. It was his good fortune to be well acquainted with another of the gallant trio, whose name invariably figured in the despatches of the Duke of Wellington. During the winter of '46, while he (the Earl of Devon) was living in the county of Limerick, the sister of Sir Charles Napier, Lady Bunbury, sent him a letter, expressing her warm sympathy for her suffering countrypeople, and enclosing the munificent sum of £200 for their relief (cheers). Under these circumstances they might be assured that it was with sincere pleasure he now took the opportunity of paying a compliment to her gallant brother.

The Chairman next gave—

"The House of Commons."

Mr. H. Hamilton, M.P., returned thanks.

Mr. Joseph Napier, M.P., having been called on also to respond to the toast, said that perhaps it was as much owing to the character of the constituency which he had the honour to represent, as the name he bore, that he owed the compliment now paid him. He wished not to advert to any of the conflicts of party, but to speak of the House of Commons in its true constitutional sense. It was the great basis on which the people's liberty and the people's rights depended.—They had to-night honoured the Sovereign and other members of the royal family, and the House of Peers, and the branch of the constitution, which not merely gave it symmetrr, but gave it strength There remained, then, one more which, like the oak, struck its roots into the soil, but lifted its head to the skies (cheers); and thus they had in the spirit of their constitution the light of sovereignty beaming on every portion; all gradations of rank, from the noble duke who filled the chair to the humblest member of society—every man's rights respected, and, like the light of Heaven, pervading all things, animating and irradiating all—(cheers.)

The Chairman said he had great pleasure in proposing the next toast, which was that of

"His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge and the garrison of Dublin."

The toast having been duly honoured,

His Royal Highness rose to return thanks—He said he was really at a loss for words to express his sense of the flattering manner in which the toast had been drunk. Having already given expression to his feelings on this occasion, he would only repeat what he had before proudly acknowledged—namely, the gratitude which he felt for the great kindness which had been evinced towards him ever since he held the command of the garrison of Dublin, On behalf of that body he begged to return his sincere thanks, and he thought he might venture to say in the presence of the distinguished officers whom he saw around him, that a more loyal body of men did not exist than the soldiers who composed the garrison of Dublin, or were more ready to sacrifice themselves for the good of their Sovereign and their country (applause).

The Chairman—Gentlemen, the next toast I am sure you will drink with all the honours—I give you

"The health of Lady Napier."

The toast was drank amid rapturous cheering of the entire assemblage.

Sir Charles Napier rose and said—My lords and gentlemen, I return you my sincere thanks for drinking the health of my wife. She is not an Irishwoman, but she is as good a wife as if she were a daughter of Erin—(loud laughter, and cheers.)

The noble chairman then proposed

"The Agricultural Prosperity of Ireland," which was drunk with three times three.

The Honourable Charles Monck responded to the toast.

The Chairman next gave—

"The Bench and the Bar of Ireland."

Edward Litton, Esq., Master in Chancery, as senior member of the bar present, returned thanks for the honour which had been conferred upon the members of that profession, and hoped the day would never arise when the Irish bench should be found to administer the laws of this country otherwise than boldly, impartially, and fearlessly—giving to every man, whatever be his rank or station, all his right—opposing the influence of wealth and power on the one hand, and resisting the fierce power of a democracy on the other.

The Chairman said, the next toast on his list was one which he was sure would be responded to with great alacrity. It was—

"The Medical Profession, and its distinguished members present."

Sir Philip Crampton, Bart.—My lords and gentlemen, after what you have just heard from men—some of them born to charm the world with noble eloquence, and others born to fight and to conquer, and yet who speak as well as they fight—any mawkish expressions of gratitude on my part would fall heavy on your ears. I am, I fear, but too well qualified by seniority to return thanks on the part of the medical profession, for the honour you have done them in bringing them to the honourable notice of so distinguished a company, and on such an interesting and important occasion. I shall, therefore, cordially, but briefly thank you on the part of the profession which I have on the present occasion to represent (applause.)

The company soon after separated.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the act 7th and 8th Vic., c. 32, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 11, 1848:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£26,961,205	Gov. debt	£11,015,100
		Other securities	2,984,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	12,453,296
		Silver Bullion	507,909
	£26,961,205		£26,961,205

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£.		£
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government securities (including Dead Weight annuity)	13,329,012
Rest	3,418,745	Other securities	10,758,237
Public deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, & Dividend Accounts	4,038,270	Notes	8,894,875
		Gold and silver coin	717,599
Other deposits	10,648,047		
Seven-day and other bills	1,041,621		
	£33,699,683		£33,699,683

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Nov. 16, 1848.

The above return for the week ending the 11th inst., when compared with that for the preceding week, exhibits the following changes:—

In the Liabilities a decrease of Public Deposits of £1,442,643, a decrease of other Deposits of £147,348; an increase of Rest of £3,229; and a decrease of Seven-day and Other Bills of £6,882.

In the Assets the return shows a decrease of Other Securities of £47,324, an increase of Reserve of Notes, £652,300, an increase of Gold and Silver Coin of £106,666. In the Government Securities there is an increase of £560,000.

The Bullion in the Issue and Banking Departments together amounted to £13,678,764, which, as compared with £13,407,553, the amount of the previous week's return, shows an increase of £271,211.

The Notes and Post Bills in circulation together amounted to £19,107,951, which, as compared with £19,602,588, the amount of the previous week's return, shows a decrease of £494,637.

MRS. MALAPROP IN SMALLCLOTHES.—An anxious parent lately introduced his son, a chuckleheaded lout to a village doctor and told him he thought the lad had been disposed to the small pox, and he should like to have him *ventilated*, if it whould not cost him more than half crown.

EMPLOYMENT—DRAINAGE.—At the Nenagh Board of Guardians, on Thursday, a letter was read by the chairman from John Carden, Esq., Barnane, stating that, as in Toomavara, more notorious for imposition than anything else, there was a large number of unemployed labourers, he was ready to give them employment, in draining, by which they could earn, by task work, a liberal wages, and save the union a large sum of money. He could not procure a sufficient number of labourers.

The omnibus system has been commenced in Dublin in good earnest by the Rathmines commissioners—the vehicles plying every half hour from the Rathgar road to the Bank continuously.

Sir James Graham, who arrived in Dublin a day or two since, paid a visit to the National Education Board, Marlborough-street, accompanied by Lady Graham. Mr. Larkin, the master, exhibited the drawings of the pupils, and he afterwards put the teachers in training and boys—numbering in all 600—through the exercises observed in the discipline of the school.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN—1849.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

HILARY.

Senior Sophisters—Monday, Tuesday, January 22, 23.

Junior Sophisters—Thursday, Friday, January 25, 26.

Senior Freshmen—Thursday, Friday, February 1, 2.

Junior Freshmen—Monday, Tuesday, February 5, 6.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Senior Freshmen—Saturday, Feb. 3.

Junior Freshmen—Wednesday, Feb. 7.

TRINITY.

Senior Sophisters—Thursday, Friday, April 19, 20.

Junior Sophisters—Monday, Tuesday, April 23, 24.

Senior Freshmen—Monday, Tuesday, April 30, May 1.

Junior Freshmen—Thursday, Friday, May 3, 4.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Senior Freshmen—Wednesday, May 2.

Junior Freshmen—Saturday, May 5.

MICHAELMAS.

Senior Sophisters—Thursday, Friday, October 18, 19.

Junior Sophisters—Monday, Tuesday, October 22, 23.

Senior Freshmen—Monday, Tuesday, October 29, 30.

Junior Freshmsn—Thursday, Friday, November 1, 2.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Senior Freshmen—Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Junior Freshmen—Saturday, Nov. 3.

N.B.—The rules respecting Catechetical Examinations have recently been assimilated to those of the ordinary Term Examinations. A Student must obtain credit for four Terms or Examinations, at least, in his two Freshmen years, in order to keep his class. One of these must be passed in the Junior Freshman year, and two at least in the Senior Freshman year.

ENTRANCE DAYS.

Friday, Jan. 19; Monday, July 2; Monday, October 15; Monday, November, 5; and the first Monday in each of the remaining months, except August and September.

Payments to the Juior Bursar of the College half-yearly accounts must be made on or before Friday, May 4, and Friday, Nov. 2.

THE ARMY.

"GENERAL ORDERS.

"Head-quarters, Sorel,
October 17th, 1848.

"The Commander of the Forces desires to express to Lieutenant Colonel Gordon Higgins, Commandant of the Garrison of Quebec, and the Royal Artillery in that fortress, his satisfaction at the excellent order and discipline, as well as of the garrison generally as of the corps; and also to the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel Maule, and to Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence, at the high state of discipline and appearance of their respective regiments, the 79th Highlanders, and Reserve Battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

Signed,

"G. A. WETHERALL,
Colonel,
Deputy Adjutant-Gensral."

EMIGRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EMIGRANT.

DEAR SIR—Knowing the great interest you take in the question of emigration, and your anxiety to promote the welfare or the poorer classes, I thought the accompanying letter, suggesting a new scheme for their benefit, and which it is my intention to forward to the several Guardians of the Poor, would meet your approbation, and if so, an insertion in your columns.

I remain, your obedient servant,
RICHARD KEILY.

London, 8th Nov. 1848.
1, Royal Exchange Buildings.

To the Directors and Guardians
of the Poor of the Parish of ——

GENTLEMEN—Being empowered to dispose of a large tract of land, situate in Irwin County, State of Georgia, United States, distant from the Atlantic Ocean 120 miles, and at an elevation of 6000 feet above its level, free from swamps, climate salubrious and healthy, I am induced to submit to your Board a proposal emanating from it, embracing, as it appears to me, three very great inducements for its adoption:—

First—Removing, as far as its action will extend, a severe pressure from your already overburdened parish.

Secondly—A certainty of reimbursing within a limited period the parish for its outlay.

Thirdly—Promoting the happiness, welfare, and raising to an independence, a body of the poor who now are burdens on all, and drag out a miserable existence.

The proposal which I take the liberty to submit is as follows:—

I will engage to take out from 100 to 1000 able-bodied men, to sail either from London or Liverpool, to the city of Savanna, in Georgia, U. States, giving them a passage and finding all necessary provisons for the voyage; giving, also, to each a lot in fee simple of 25 acres, and locating them thereon, for £25 each. For such of the settlers who might wish their families to accompany them, the expense would depend upon private agreement.

I will also engage to employ, on landing, for 9 months, as many as are willing to work upon a railway running through the lands, paying them wages at the rate of 2s per day, with rations sufficient for their support. A fund from this source might be created, from which the settlers would be enabled to apply to the Board a great portion of its advance even within the year. The guardians might appoint a house at Savanna as a depository for each fund, or if more preferable (and which I should recommend) appoint and send out from London their own agent to receive such, at the same time authorising him to hold the title deeds of the lots, until the possessor, if free, paid off the advance.

Should this proposal meet the approval of the Board, I shall feel great pleasure in attending any appointment with which I may be honoured upon the subject.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
RICHARD KEILY.

Two German emigrant vessels, for New Orleans and New York, were wrecked at the Goodwin Sands on last week—the crews and passengers saved, with great difficulty, except about a half dozen.

The Hudson's Bay Company's barque Vancouver, was wrecked on the bar of the Columbia river last May, and her valuable cargo of English manufactures was lost. The crew and passengers all saved.

MUSICAL CRITICS.—Our friends of the musical world have given up their alphabetical style of criticism—at least for the present—and we are no longer puzzled with their A.'s in alt. their B.'s in the bass, and their little military touches about major fifths, with which they have so frequently bothered us. They are now beginning a new style of mystifications by talking about voices being ropy and wiry—a ropy voice being, we suppose, a voice that can take a dominant cord, or perform some other novel feat, which only the musical critic can appreciate. How a voice can be wiry we don't know, though we have heard of such a thing as a voice as clear as a bell; and, as bells hang upon wires, we see a sort of connexion between the human voice and the wiry quality that is often assigned to it,

BARRACK CANTEENS.

It is stated that the new system under which the Canteens is conducted since the 1st of Oct. that of excluding the sale of spirituous liquor, and prohibiting the use of it in Barracks, is not giving satisfaction to the military authorities. Whiskey not being permitted to be sold, it is also contrary to orders for soldiers to bring it into Barracks. The consequence is, more drunkenness and disease amongst the troops, owing to the deleterious compounds introduced into that by unprincipled traders outside barracks. It may not be generally known that by the former regulations under which canteens were conducted military medical officers had the power of testing the various article sold in canteens, and if these were unfit for use, or any deleterious ingredient mixed with the articles sold, it was instantly condemned and destroyed by the military authorities. The medical officers, therefore, when called on to inspect whiskey, never objected to its strength, but solely to its quality being impure. Under the present system they have no such check, as far as spirituous liquors are concerned. It is, therefore, likely that the new system of letting canteens, unless the reports should henceforth turn out more favourable than they are at present, will be discontinued, and the former practice be again resorted to.—(Cork Constitution.)

In a note to a curious paper, entitled "the siege of Ballyaly Castle," published by the Camden Society, we find a relation of the manner in which the O'Brien family became possessed of Dromoland, the residence of the representatives of the family, in the county Clare.

In the great rebellion of 1641, the Castle, in Thomond or Clare in possession of the English numbered thirty one; one Robert Starkey being the owner of Dromoland, or as it was then called Drummolan Castle. He chose for his confidential servant "an Irishman named Moran, who could speak English, by whom Dromoland was betrayed to Connor O'Brien and his Capt. M'Inerhenny, the leaders of the Irish force. Moran having persuaded his master to go out and look at some cattle, Connor O'Brien and his Captain M'Inerhenny, knowing where the key was hid, got into the Castle, and surprised the ward. Starkey, when he heard two or three shots which were fired, suspecting his attendant Moran of treachery, attempted to shoot him, but he found his blunderbuss loaded with dust instead of gunpowder. Starkey sprung on a black horse and made his escape."

Ireton afterwards selected five of his best marksmen to shoot Connor O'Brien, who, disguised as sporting cavaliers, succeeded in surprising him, one of them instantly inflicting a mortal wound. They were immediately seized and hung upon two carts which were set up on eud to form the gallows.

O'Brien's wife called her two sons to her, and told them that with the life of their father their fortune was lost unless both she and they surrendered to the popular English party and obtained terms from Ireton. "Upon the death of her husband, who survived only a short time, she ordered her carriage, and dressing herself in superb robes of blue and silver, travelled with six horses to Limerick, then in the possession of Ireton, where she arrived on the evening when a splendid entertainment was given in celebration of the surrender of the town. Mrs. O'Brien was stopped by a sentinel, who demanded her order for admission, and while an altercation took place on the subject, Ireton came up and inquired into the cause, and the name of the lady. "I was this morning" replied the heroine "the wife of Connor O'Brien, but this evening I am his widow." Ireton, who had not heard of Connor O'Brien's death, nor of the fate of the marksmen, suspected some deceit, and asked how could she prove her words? "By bestowing my hand in marriage" she replied "upon any of your officers." The offer was accepted, and the widow was married the same evening to Captain Henry Cooper. Thus was the family estate preserved for her son Donough, who was afterwards bound apprentice by his mother to a coppersmith in London, and is now remembered in local tradition, as "the great Sir Donough."

The sword which Connor O'Brien wore on the day he was wounded is said to be in the possession of the Dromoland branch of the O'Brien family to the present day.

There is a very poor supply of Indian meal in Dingle at present Nearly 1,100 persons are receiving in-door relief in the temporary workhouses of the union. Out-door relief is being issued to 3,600.

STRAWBERRIES.—Mr. Gallagher has forwarded to our office, at this season, what may be considered, in horticulture, a curiosity—we mean some strawberries, of the Elton Pine description, full ripe half ripe, and in blossom.—(Carlow Sentinel.)

A PIANO IN IVORY.—The Queen of England has made the purchase of the splendid piano of ivory, manufactured by M. H. Pape, which excited so much admiration at the exhibition. This instrument, which combines within itself all the improvements in the arts of the pianoforte-maker the mechanician, and the cabinet-maker, is completely veneered with ivory, in sheets of from 14 to 17 feet in length, and 30 inches and upwards in width, from a single elephant's tooth, by a spiral process peculiar to M. Pape. It is also incrusted and ornamented with the rarest woods, forming original designs, and rendering it worthy its destined place in the New Palace of her Britannic Majesty. This circumstance is the more worthy of notice, as establishing the fact that her Majesty Queen Victoria is not so exclusive as has been represented, and that works of high merit by foreign artists find that favour with her Majesty which they have long enjoyed throughout Great Britain.—(Galignani's Messenger.)

RESCUE OF CATTLE DISTRAINED FOR POOR RATE.—Whilst the rate collector was driving cattle distrained for poor rate off a townland in the neighbourhood of Spiddle, he and his assistants were surrounded by the people of that district, and after an ineffectual resistance the property was rescued out of his hands. Information of the rescue was brought soon after to the police station at Spiddle, and a party of the police was despatched to the scene of outrage, but too late, however, to be of any assistance, as the cattle had been conveyed away before their arrival.—(Galway Vindicator.)

POOR LAW CAMPAIGN.—An unusually large party of military and constabulary (the latter partly drafted in from the country for the purpose), headed by M. Kernan, R.M., proceeded this (Tuesday) morning to the neighbourhood of Two-mile Ditch, to collect poor rate. As they have not yet returned, we are unable to state whether they have succeeded in their object. It is expected they will be out on a similar duty to morrow. —(Ibid.)

The railway trains carrying third class carriages from this City Dublin, continue to be daily crowded with passengers *en route* to Liverpool, where they embark for America. A number of tenantry from the estate of General Caulfield, in the district of Pallaskenry, left this week. Land for which £5 an acre was willingly paid in this county twelve months since, and considered a good bargain, would not now fetch more than half the former rent.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

Upwards of thirty comfortable farmers in this and the surrounding districts have absconded full of money to America, leaving their landlords penyless. In many instances the greatest deception has been used by the runaways, who left large stocks in the field apparently corn, but the substance was removed, and straw the only remuneration for the unfortunate landlord, who, to add to his misery, is left to pay poor rate and county cess.—(Ibid.)

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENNT IN THE WORKHOUSE.

The Vice-Guardians of the Kilkenny Union have adopted the following:—

"Resolved—That we deem it advisable to increase the employment of the male paupers in the workhouse; that the erection of a grinding mill and bakery would be highly conducive to this and other advantages, and we do express our opinion that steps may be taken for the purpose.

"Resolved—That the portion of the building behind the kitchen and adjoining the male yard, appears to us well suited for these purposes, and that we do request the Poor Law Commissioners to obtain the opinion of their architect on the erection of a mill and bakery in the place indicated, and to obtain also from him the necessary plans and specifications *without delay*.

"Ordered—That the Vice-Guardians of the New Ross Union be written to, requesting that they would inform the Vice-Guardians of this Union if they would dispose of some of the troughs not required in their bakery.

"Ordered—That the Clerk do write to Mr. Ryland (late Ryland and Deane) Mill Manufacturers, Birmingham, requesting him to furnish a plan and estimate of mills usually used in workhouses, and adapted for ginding Indian corn and wheat."

THE OLD MAID'S REGISTER.

At 15 years is anxious for coming out, and to obtain the attention of men.

16—Begins to have some idea of the tender passion.

17—Talks of love in a cottage, and disinterested affection.

18—Fancies herself in love with some handsome man who has flattered her.

19—Is a little more difficult in consequence of being noticed.

20—Commences fashionable, and has a taste for dashing.

21—Acquires more confidence in her own attractions, and expects a very brilliant establishment.

22—Refuses a good offer, because the gentleman is not a man of fashion.

23—No objection to flirt with any well behaved gentleman.

24—Begins to wonder she is not married.

25—Becomes rather more circumspect in her conduct.

26—Begins to think a large fortune not quite so indispensible.

27—Affects to prefer the company of rational men.

28—Wishes to be married in a quiet way, with a comfortable income.

29—Almost despairs of entering the married state.

30—Betrays the dread of being called an old maid.

31—An additional attention to dress is now manifested.

32—Professes to dislike balls, finding it difficult to get good partners.

33—Wonders how men can neglect the society of sedate, amiable women, to flirt with chits.

34—Affects good humour in her conversation with men.

35—Too jealous of the praises of other women, more at this period than any other.

36—Quarrels with her friend who has lately been married.

37—Imagines herself slighted in society.

38—Likes talking of her acquaintances who are married unfortunately, and finds consolation in their misfortunes.

39—Ill nature visibly increases.

40—Becomes meddling and officious.

41—If rich, makes love to a young man without fortune.

42—Not succeeding, rails against the whole sex.

43—A partiality for cards and scandal.

44—Too severe against the manners of the age.

45—Exhibits a strong predilection for a Methodist preacher.

46—Enraged at his desertion, and accuses the whole sex of inconstancy.

47—Becomes desponding, and takes snuff.

48—Attunes her sensibility to dogs and cats.

49—Adopts a dependant relation to attend her menagerie.

50—Becomes disgusted with the world, and vents her humour on her unfortunate keeper of animals.

Talks of propriety tremendously—drinks tea in large quantities, at the usual hours, and often on the sly. Rather objects to mirrors. Takes to Benevolism: each and all *crescendo* 'till she bowls off into unlimited space.—R.I.P.

In Cork the prisoners confined under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act are all liberated, with the exception of Mr. Denny Lane and Mr. William Pennington.

Mr. Alexander T. Scott, of Glasgow, is appointed Professor of English at London University College.

The Queen's Bench has issued a mandamus to the Clogher Guardians to pay the Roman Catholic Chaplain, Rev. J. M'Donnell, of the workhouse, £35 salary, ordered by the commissioners, £15 more than the guardians voted.

Government in the last two months sent out from the unions in Ireland 925 young women, owho sailed from Plymuth for Australia.

There are fourteen military and naval officers of the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Major, and Captain on the duty of Poor Law Inspectors in Ireland.

Mr. Hudson, M. P., has taken the Stockton and Darlington Railway, on a lease for twenty years, guaranteeing to the shareholders fifteen per cent. upon the original capital of £250,000.

We saw a letter on Saturday night, dated Carrick-on-Suir, from a person on whose veracity we can place every reliance, in which it is stated, that, on Thursday night last, a party of the constabulary who were scouring the hills near Carrick, those on which the rebels were congregated in August last, came in view of a large body of persons, amounting to some hundreds. They perceived the police, and immediately separated, running in all directions; none of them were arrested. A detachment of the 75th Regiment marched into Carrick on Saturday morning. Great excitement prevailed, in consequence of an apprehended disturbance of the tranquillity.—(Clonmel Chronicle.)

Twenty-six hunting establishments have been given up in the south of Ireland, owing to the poverty of the owners.

The Sussex coast literally swarms with herrings, so that Brighton and Hastings beaches are covered with mounds of fish.

The Royal Scots Greys are employed in the collection of poor rate at Boyle and Castlereagh, Co. Roscommon.

Mr. Doyle, from the south of Ireland, has complained to the magistrates at Halifax of the ill-treatment of the captain of the ship, because Mr. Doyle was a fraterniser of S. O'Brien. The case was dismissed.

The Marquis of Bute has lent his noble collection of pictures for ten years to the Royal Scottish Academy. It is impossible to calculate the advantages which Scottish Art may derive from so considerable a loan. Scotland has not produced many artists of reputation; Wilkie and Raeburn are the only great names.

We like occasionally to know our weaknesses; but we cannot suffer others to show them to us. —(Maintenon.)

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