The Waterford Mail.

VOL. XXVI. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1849. No. 2679.

WATERFORD PETTY SESSIONS.

The following magistrates attended on Friday—James Kent, Esq., Mayor; Joseph Tabuteau, Esq., R.M.; Sir Benjamin Morris Wall, D.L.; Samuel King, Esq., D.L.; and William Morris, Esq., J.P.

Application was made on the part of William White and Co. for license as Emigration Agents. It was immediately granted.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

Mary Branston complained against Margaret Gamble for having, on Saturday, the 20th Jan., assaulted her in Michael street.

The complainant, on being sworn, stated that she lives in Cook-lane—that the prisoner and her husband had lodged with her and decamped owing her £1 17s 6d, which they promised to pay at the rate of 2s 6d a week, which payment was regularly paid for two or three weeks till the "new £10 Act" came into force, after which they snapped their fingers at her, and desired her look for the rest of the debt to the parliament men who made the Act.

Sir Benjamin Morris—Will you tell me when the "new Act" was made?

Complainant—The 1st of November, 1848—(laughter.) In continuation she said, she followed Mrs. Gamble, on the blessed Saturday she was beat, to Duggan's public house, in Bakehouse-lane, to get her money, and there saw her seated with two friends, enjoying themselves over three smoking dandies of punch (laughter).—"Ma'am," says she, "will you take a drop?"—(laughter.) Nothing loath, I just tasted, when after a little friendly conversation, she up and she tould me it was too much money she gave me for my kip, and then called me a double——in fact, she called me in plain English a ——. On following her into Michael-street, she gave me a thump in the eye, scratched my face, tore my hair, made smithereens of my nice cawl cap, and little bits of my new straw bonnet (great laughter.) The complainant continued with great volubility of tongue to detail the alleged outrage, and exhibited during her recital anything but a meek and humble spirit.

The accused, on being called on for her defence, said that Mrs. Branston went on her knees in the street and most fervently prayed that I might meet death and desolation, and that a shilling which I offered her might melt with my sowl. She called me a robber and out of the way names, then followed me up the street, and gave me an open blow in the open face (laughter). I then sartinly pitched into her and tore her "new straw bonnet" (great laughter). A woman who saw her treat me in such an ongenteel way said—"It's a shame and a burning shame for you, Mrs. Branston, to strike the decent, honest girl that way." Ayeh, my dear, 'tis then, if you see her how she made a poulthogue at the woman, who ran away from her with the bare life (great laughter). Ask her, your reverence, did she strike first?

Complainant and defendant in a sort of running fire, and with great velocity, answered each other something in the following fashion—"I didn't—you did—I didn't—you did—I didn't—you did," and so on, to the great amusement of a crowded court.

Ally Commins, who drank one of the "dandies," corroborated on oath the statement of the accused.

Sir Benjamin to the complainant—I think you deserved what you got.

Complainant, in evident astonishment—You think I deserved what I got?

Sir Benjamin—Indeed I do.

Complainant—What a purty way I'm treated by the whole of ye (laughter).

The magistrates dismissed the complaint, and directed all the parties to be turned out of court.

NEW CAR STAND.

William Walsh, of Ballytruckle, driver of a jobcar, was summoned for keeping his horse and car standing at the corner of Colebeck-street, contrary to the bye-laws of the corporation, after having received due notice not to do so. This being the first offence, after notice, he was not fined. Directions were then given that in future any cars plying for hire should be kept near the Bishop's garden wall, but not to infringe on the footway. The magistrates considered the congregation of cars at the corner of Colebeck street a great annoyance, and an obstruction to the public thoroughfare.

ANOTHER PAIR OF DIAMONDS.

Judith Carey complained against Mary Healy for having assaulted her on the Quay on Monday last, by thumping her on the head, spitting in her face, threatening to pitch her in through a shop window, and after she came out to be hanged or transported for her.

Sir Benjamin—Why this is as bad, if not worse, than the other case.

Complainant, a stout, fat, dumpy woman, about twice as strong, apparently, as the accused, said—What frightened me most, your honour, was her saying she'd pitch me in through a window—(great laughter.)

Mr. Stephens, attorney for the defence—She wanted to make a tableau of you (laughter).

Mr. Tabuteau—She wanted to put up an advertisement on the window (laughter).

As usual in cases where one woman is pitted against another, the parties made charges and counter charges against each other, and it appearing that those pugnacious damsels were "two of a trade"—butter sellers—and likely never to agree, both were, like their bellicose predecessors, turned out of court.

A PLEDGE AND A THREAT.

Mary Driscoll, a very small-sized Kerry woman, complained against Ally Murphy, an old stager in iniquity, for having pledged her cloak in Lawton's pawn-office, without her consent, for 1s 6d. She was convicted and fined 18s 5½d (£1 former currency) and costs, or fourteen days' imprisonment.

The defendant—As it is the truth let it be the truth, the devil is in that little bundle of a woman—(great laughter.) I'd scald her if I could; and it isn't clear to me but I will when I come out of limbo (laughter).

The Mayor—From the disposition you now exhibit, you must find bail—yourself in a sum of £2, and two sureties in £1 each, to keep the peace towards the complainant.

STARVATION.

John Burke, about 30 years of age, one of the most miserable-looking and squalid pictures of famine we have ever seen, together with a boy about 16, nearly as wretched looking, were brought up in custody of the police, charged with breaking windows. The prisoners said they came from Clonmel, were starving, and in order to be put in jail broke the windows. After a lecture from the Mayor, they were discharged. Scarcely an hour had elapsed after their liberation when they, feeling disappointed at their discharge, went up the Quay and deliberately threw stones at a lamp, which they broke in pieces. On being brought up a second time, they were sentenced to one month's imprisonment and hard labour.—They exhibited a ghastly joy! on hearing the sentence.

A VERY POOR "GENTLEMAN."

Maurice Crotty, shoemaker, *alias* cobbler, whose apparel and wretched appearance bespoke poverty in its worst shape, was charged with begging.

On being questioned by the Mayor, he indignantly spurned the idea that he would beg—no, he would rather die first, although he had a wife and four children subsisting from Tuesday till Friday on fourpence, which he earned cobbling shoes; he would sooner give up the ghost than beg from any "fellow worm of the earth" (laughter). Putting himself in a most theatrical attitude, and with vehement gesture and excitement he exclaimed—"I am a gentleman by birth, educa ion, and spirit—if I have accepted, unsolicited, sixpence or a shilling from a gentleman, I did so like Romeo's apothecary, and with him I might say, 'my poverty not my will consents (laughter). This is the head and front of my offending; it hath that extent—no more.'" Then, looking daggers at the policeman who made the charge, he extended his right arm, and with clenched hand he bellowed out—"Oh, oh, only for the law—only for the law" (great laughter). He then struck at the air, and the poor man evidently appeared to be labouring under some aberration of mind, probably caused by the misery and sufferings of himself and family.

A silver spoon, marked M.W., badly engraved, was got on his person, which he said he found.

Sir Benjamin—The spoon was found, not stolen, I believe.

Defendant—Stolen! no, Sir, I never stole a sparable in my life (laughter). Conscience, my dear Sir, is a friendly monitor.

In answer to the Mayor, he said he would go to the workhouse, but his family would not go with him—he had an asthma, and was not able this cold weather to sit in the street to cobble shoes. He then said, in rather a melancholy tone, "No matter. At all events, I would rather die than beg or steal; but if you, Mr. Mayor, or any other gentleman gave me a trifle, I would not refuse it" (laughter).

He was discharged, and a few humane persons in court, apparently not far removed above him in worldly circumstances, gave the poor man a few pence.

James Williams, another of Dame Forture's stepsons, was convicted of begging, and sentenced to one week's imprisonment. He was a young, able-bodied man, a stranger, but evidently was suffering under privations of no small amount.—What a frightful state this unfortunate country is in!

The court then adjourned.

POLICE OFFICE—FRIDAY.

Magistrates present—The Mayor, Joseph Tabuteau, Esq., R.M., Sir Benjamin Morris Wall, William Morris, Esq., and Samuel King, Esq.

John Morrissy, a small farmer, from Ballingian, was charged with having been drunk the night before.

It appeared from the statement of the policeman who lodged him in the Tower, that the accused had sold a cow at the market in Ballybricken on Thursday, for which he received £4 10s—that he then went to get some "refreshment," and having indulged too freely with the liquid refresher, he became intoxicated, and ultimately lost the whole proceeds of the sale in some unaccountable manner. He was fined 1s 6d and costs, or in default of payment, 48 hours imprisonment. His pockets having been cleared out the night before, and consequently unable to pay the fine, he was introduced to an apartment in Mr. Wright's "hotel," to partake of some further "refreshment" at the expense of the city at large. So much for intemperance.

James Quirk, a mechanic, was convicted of being drunk and disorderly in Garter-lane. As it was his first offence known to the magistrates, he was only fined 6d and 1s costs, or in default, 24 hours in prison.

Two women, for being "the worse of liquor"—Anne Herbert and companion—were fined 1s and 1s costs, or 48 hours' imprisonment in that *refugium peccatorum*, called the Penitentiary.

Thomas Crosbie, a publican, from Barrack-street, who was frequently introduced to the magistrates by the police as a drunken character, was fined 5s and costs. Is such a man a fit and proper person to be granted a license to sell whiskey?

Catherine Griffith, a well-dressed, sedate-looking woman, was found by the police drunk and disorderly in George's-street, and kicking up a regular, or rather irregular, shindy with some women. In excuse for her conduct she said, she had been seeing off a few friends to America, and not being used to drink, she took just "a small drop" extraordinary, which, owing to her excessive grief at parting with those friends, some of whom—one in particular—"she loved dearly as her life," it overcame her and rendered her insensible to all other feelings. She was fined 6d and 1s 6d costs.

Two or three strolling mendicants—as usual, strangers—were then sent to jail for street begging.

YESTERDAY.

The Mayor and Michael Dobbyn, Esq., attended.

Three "cases" of drunkenness were disposed of and the parties fined: after which three or four wretched looking men, all strangers, were charged by the police as having been found begging. They expressed an anxious wish to be sent to jail, which was gratified. They were committed to prison for a week.

Edward Ryan, a young man, aged 25, was charged with passing base coin. He attempted to pass a base shilling in a public-house, but was not successful. He was subsequently arrested by Constable Dwyer, who found on his person a bad shilling and about 2s 3d in good money. A base half-crown, which had been passed in a bread shop, it is supposed by the prisoner, was also produced. The prisoner, who was well dressed, with a good blue top-coat, said he was from Erry, near Cashel, and had been for several years in England. He was remanded for further examination. He stated that his mother lives in Portlaw.

The Ennis guardians have dismissed Patrick O'Meara, relieving officer, for gross negligence and culpability. The commissioners have sanctioned the appointment of four additional relieving officers.

AN UNPAID JUDGE.—It is a fact not generally known, that with the exception of the Recorder of Galway, Wm. O'Hara, Esq., every other judge enjoys a salary.

Many who find the day too long, think life too short—but short as life is some find it long enough to outlive their characters, their constitutions and their estates.

The London correspondent of the *Cork Southern Reporter* designates the Irish Secretary, Sir Wm. Somerville, as great a burlesque on what ought to be an Irish government, as Mr. John O'Connell is on the humblest conception of a patriot.

Lieut. Duff is appointed to the vacant Paymastership of the 92d Regiment, by the death of Lieut. Macdonald, in this garrison.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

The *Times* avers that it is generally received that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be in a condition to announce, early in the session, a reduction in the army and navy estimates, sufficient to bring them safe within the probable revenue of the year.

CHOLERA PREPARATIONS.—A letter from the Central Board of Health, in reply to a communication from the Clerk of the Union, stated that the Board would not deem it prudent to defer carrying into effect the direction issued under 12th Vic. cap. 123, s. 10, until the cholera should have appeared in the Union, but remarking that no expense need be incurred until disease should have actually appeared.—(Kilkenny Moderator.)

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.

Edinburgh, Jan. 15, 1849.

SIR—Through the kindness of some unknown friend, I am in possession of a copy of your journal of the 11th inst., and it strikes me that the design of the obliging sender was to call my attention to a leading article headed as above.—Be that as it may, I have perused the able article in question with deep interest, and as the subject has frequently fallen under my consideration, I beg leave to offer some suggestions, which will rather strengthen than abate the force of your editorial remarks, although our views may not be completely coincident.

I differed from Sir. Wilmot Horton (whom I knew through our mutual friend, the incomparable Canning,) in deeming emigration to be a proper *national* movement, in which the British Government were bound to take the initiative. I, on the contrary maintained, and maintain still, that emigration should be the spontaneous act of parties anxious to better their condition, by removing to other regions where, according to well-authenticated information (not flying rumours or interested fables), they might justifiably expect a more fortunate field for industry, and a consequent exemption from the pinching poverty endured at home. My strong objection to the interference of the Government in this, and indeed all other matters not strictly connected with the immediate functions of the executive, is simply this, that emigration on any scale must be an expensive proceeding, and from whence can the State derive funds, but through an extension of compulsory taxation? To lay an impost for such an object is, I conceive, to offer a *bonus*, not merely to voluntary, and it is fair to infer, useful emigrants, but to all the idle, discontented, and reckless spirits, who would infallibly avail themselves of the Government facilities, and who would prove to be the pests not the pillars of a new or rising colony. The office of the executive (in my humble judgment) is to give a wise and paternal *direction* to the course of emigration, whenever emigrants wished to transfer themselves to our colonial possessions, and particularly if the tide of impulse ran towards a land which commercial cupidity sought to wrest from its aboriginal possessors. That a firm, impartial Government should at once be constituted, so as to avert the horrors which occurred in New Zealand, for example—where, I need hardly say, the *quasi*-Government was so anomalous, that no settler could be certain whether the Colonial Secretary of State, or some ship-owners in Wapping, possessed true power in that cannibal colony! Thus limiting the duties and responsibilities of the Government in the matter of emigration—the subject becomes sufficiently plain to men of the most ordinary perceptions. In Ireland, as you correctly observe, there unhappily exists a surplus population, for whose labour there is no adequate demand. As I am no Malthusian—no cold calculator of geometrical ratios, and other such scientific absurdities, I content myself with alleging that, in Ireland, where there is an unrivalled fertility of soil, and innumerable advantages for the exercise of profitable labour, there is, in point of fact, a redundance of human beings unable to procure a sufficiency of food, though willing to work for it. My solution of this wretched state of things will not, I apprehend, be very popular on your side of the water. I leave to impassioned patriots the task of referring all the evils and miseries of Ireland to political causes—for I wield no partizan pen; but, after much painful observation of many parts of Ireland, during two visits made within the last four years, I am solemnly convinced that the overwhelming affliction of our unhappy country is, *the mal-administration of property*. The allocation of confiscated lands in Ireland proceeded upon a principle far more injurious than the mere exercise of a conqueror's right or might. It created a new kind of tenure—viz., that of religious creed, and the result was, and is, to give a territorial potency to Protestantism, and to depress the mass of the agricultural population into the condition of Roman Catholic serfs—many of the latter class still retaiuing the bitter recollection of proprietorship now exchanged for beggarly vassalage. Instead of endeavouring to soften the wrong of original dispossession, by a generous course of conduct towards their degraded dependents—instead of calling forth industry by tasking the productive powers of an exuberant soil—instead of promoting, by all available means, the secular improvement of adverse religionists, the whole drift of the bulk of Protestant proprietors (for there were beneficent exceptions) was to uphold a stern ascendancy, which tolerated the tyrant and doubly aggrieved the slave. The code by which this monstrous system was legalised has been happily repealed; but, usuage will long survive after laws have been abrogated, and, therefore, Ireland now groans under the gathered evils of centuries of misrule, oppression, and mismanagement; and all hope of *immediate* cure is, to my thinking, not only visionary but absolutely prejudicial. The reclamation of waste lands is a favourite *nostrum* with some zealous projectors; but I take leave to doubt the soundness of their scheme. Show me that the *best* parts of Ireland are cultivated up to the point of ordinary agricultural improvement, and I may, perhaps, admit that surplus capital may judiciously be expended in turning bogs into cornfields; but, when I know that such vaunted counties as Tipperary, Limerick, or Louth, are much behind many a Scottish shire, unblessed with the fertility of the Irish soil, in all that relates to the increasing production of subsistence, I should more than hesitate in recommending any man, or set of men, to lay out money in *reclaiming* undertakings, not one of which could render the land suitable for corn crops, until seven years had elapsed, during which interval, be it observed, the population would be largely augmented. As for Government advances to landed proprietors, on the plea of improving their estates, I hold them to be, generally speaking, a mischievous misappropriation of the public money. I warned Lord Bessborough's Government of the fallacy of succouring embarrassed proprietors by Treasury advances, much more likely to be employed in propitiating creditors than in improving imperfectly cultivated lands; and I apprehend that Lord Clarendon (who needs no warnings from any one) has some official grounds which would support my perhaps over-candid caution.

The London correspondent of the *Cork Southern Reporter* designates the Irish Secretary, Sir Wm. Somerville, as great a burlesque on what ought to be an Irish government, as Mr. John O'Connell is on the humblest conception of a patriot.

But there is *another* warning which I sounded forth two years ago, which was equally unheeded, and which I now emphatically peal forth again to all listening ears—viz., the absolute necessity of providing *a corn substitute in lieu of the perished potato*. The great lesson meant to be conveyed by the successive failures of the potato, is, that the peasantry should cease to confide in that root as the main source of national subsistence. Let it be still regarded a valuable *garden* esculent; but to look upon it *now* as the stock food of miserable millions is, in my view, little short of insanity. I have watched in vain for some manifestation of the public mind on this great point, and I must now plainly express my belief, that if a corn substitute be not soon sown in Ireland, the calamities of that country will increase beyond even the geometrician's ratio. I have had a strong opinion that *rye* would serve admirably for the *poor man's food* in Ireland, as it does throughout the Continent. It is hardy, early, comes to perfection where other grain deteriorates, and it would have this advantage, it would (like the potato) be a distinct crop, not so available for *rent* as wheat, oats, or barley—the poor holder would have it to himself. Time presses. The spring sowings will soon commence, and if an effectual substitute for the potato be again neglected, famine and pestilence must be awfully anticipated.

In the present state of things, no doubt there are thousands desirous of emigrating from Ireland!—and the question appears to me to be, whether it would be wise to give effect to that desire by furnishing facilities of passage, &c., to persons who have no means of their own? My impression is that paupers are bad emigrants—and that the true statesman would pause before he sent out crowds at the public cost, to some colony more in want of capital and industry, than of mere numbers of poverty-stricken persons whose advent would look more like *escape* than *emigration*.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS MULOCK.

POSTCRIPT.—On re-perusing that part of your article in which Scottish proprietors are favourably contrasted with those of Ireland, I must use the freedom of saying that your commendations cannot, generally speaking, be applicable to the *Highland* proprietors. I speak from personal knowledge and extensive inquiry made on the spot, when I aver that the identical oppressions and discouragement of the peasantry practised in Ireland, are, at this moment, perpetrated in Scotland. The great proprietors delegate the management of their estates to factors, who, in too many instances, consider the screwing up of rent-rolls to be the *one thing needful*. I could dilate largely upon this theme but that I should be forestalling "A year in Scotland," which I hope to be able, ere long, to lay before the reading public.

RENTS, *v.* POOR RATES.

As exemplifying the thorough hatred which the people have to the Poor Laws and their machinery, we are informed that a landlord and his bailiffs were going to the neighbourhood of Clogheen the other day to distrain for rent—the people who are always on the alert for such visitors, seeing them coming, and thinking they were on a poor-rate expedition, sent off all their cattle to some neighbouring fields. The party came up, and when the people found out they were not poor law, but landlord bailiffs, they at once sent back for their cattle, which had been removed, and gave them up to be distrained by the landlord for rent.—(Clonmel Chronicle.)

BANK OF IRELAND NOTES.

The public should be exceedingly cautious in examining the smaller notes purporting to belong to this bank, as well executed forgeries are at present in circulation.

GENERAL TAYLOR.

The following extract from a speech delivered by General Taylor, the President elect, fully confirms the favourable opinion formed of his good sense and firmness previous to his election;—

"I am not yet President, and when I am, let those applications be made through the proper departments, and if it is wished to move an incumbent, let it be shown that he does not answer the Jeffersonian standard for an office-holder, and that the applicant does; for, as far as lies in my power, I intend that all new appointments shall be of men honest and capable. I do not intend to remove any man from office because he voted against me, for that is a freeman's privilege; but such desecration of office and official patronage as some of them have been guilty of to secure the election of the master whom they served as slaves, is degrading to the character of American Freemen, and will be a good cause for removal of friend or foe. The office of the government should be filled with men of all parties; and, as I expect to find many of those now holding to be honest, good men, and as the new appointments will, of course, be Whigs, that will bring about this result. Although I do not intend to allow an indiscriminate removal, yet it grieves me to think, that it will be necessary to require a great many to give place to better men. As to my Cabinet, I intend that all interests and all sections of the country shall be represented, but not, as some of the newspapers will have it, as parties. I am a Whig, as I have always been free to acknowledge, but I do not believe that those who voted for me wish me to be a mere partizan President, and I shall, therefore, try to be a President of the American people. As to the new territory, it is now free, and slavery cannot exist there without a law of Congress authorising it, and that I do not believe they will ever pass. I was opposed to the acquisition of this territory, as I also was to the acquisition of Texas. I was opposed to the war, and, although by occupation a warrior, I am a peace man."

This holds out a most encouraging prospect of peace and friendship between the United States and all the rest of the world—England especially—during General Taylor's term of office.

On Christmas Day there were 150 deaths of cholera at New Orleans, and during the last week of 1848 30,000 persons quitted the city, flying in terror from the pestilence. Trade was almost suspended.

The Bristol Water Works Company, in order to prevent conflagration, offer to supply each house with a fire-plug, at the annual rent of one guinea.

A clerk named Wylie, in the bank of Mr. Gilchrist, Carluke, Lanarkshire, has decamped with £800.

By a law recently passed in the United States, no United States ship of war can claim salvage for services rendered to merchantmen in distress.

The Surveyor General of the Cape, Lieutenant Colonel Michell, has retired from the service of the Colony, with a pension of £350 per annum. Mr. C. Bell succeeds Lt. Col. Michell as Surveyor General.

The Kandians at Ceylon are again rising in rebellion, and the 15th, 37th, and Rifles have been called out for active service.

Col. Wakefield, the New Zealand Company's agent at Wellington, and founder of the settlement, died the 12th Sept last, and was buried with military honours.

The Pensioner Fencibles Battalion at New Zealand, under Major Gray, were all doing well. Every thing was peaceable throughout the Colony.

A DESIRABKE "JOB."—The following significant announcement appears in more than one of the London Journals:—"any workman of ordinary ability who has been engaged in the cabinet-making trade, will hear of immediate employment, on advantageous terms, in the neighbourhood of Downing Street. One well experienced in dove-tailing, and who can be recommended for his skill in giving a crazy article the semblance of durability, will meet with a decided preference. The person engaged will not be permitted to take the article to pieces, or to insert new materials of his own providing; the services of an eminent artizan having been already declined, who proposed to remodel upon the principle in question." Sealed tenders, marked, in the left-hand corner, "Old cabinets repaired," may be left at the office of the *Globe* and *Observer*, on or before the 24th instant; also, at the office of the *Dublin Evening Post*, an Irish tradesman having been eminently successful, some time since, in preserving the article from utter demolition. P. S.—Promptitude and despatch indespensable, as the symptoms of a "break up" are rapidly gaining ground."

HIGH SHERIFFS, 1849.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to the office of High Sheriff for the following counties and counties of cities and towns in Ireland, for the year 1849:—

ANTRIM—James Stewart Moore, Esq., of Ballydivity, Dervock.

ARMAGH—Richard Blackiston Houston, Esq., of Orange-field, Belfast.

CARLOW—William F. Burton, Esq., of Burton-Hall, Carlow.

CARRICKFERGUS TOWN—Stephen R. Rich, Esq., of Carrickfergus.

CAVAN—Henry Theohpilus Clements, Esq., of Ashfield, Cootehill.

CLARE—Sir Edw. Fitzgerald, Bart., of Carrigoran, Newmarket-on-Fergus.

CORK—The Viscount Kilworth, of Moor Park, Kilworth.

CORK CITY—Thomas R. Saarsfield, Esq. Cork.

DONEGAL—James Humilton, Esq., of St. Ernans, Donegal.

DOWN—William Keon, Esq., of Ballydergan-house, Downpatrick.

DROGHEDA TOWN—Francis W. Lealand, Esq., Drogheda.

DUBLIN—John Ennis, Esq., of Merrion-square.

DUBLIN CITY—William Digges La Touche, Esq., of Stephen's-green.

FERMANAGH—Paul Dane, Esq., of Killybevlin, Enniskillen.

GALWAY—John Martin, Esq., of Tullira Castle, Gort.

GALWAY TOWN—Michael Morris, Esq., Lenatuoy, Galway.

KERRY—Peter Fitzgerald, Esq., of Knightstown, Valentia.

KILDARE—Edward J. Beauman, Esq., of Furnace, Naas.

KILKENNY—William Lloyd Flood, Esq., of Farmley Castle, Callan.

KILKENNY CITY—John Newport Greene, Esq., of Lakeview, Kilkenny.

KING'S COUNTY—Thos. H. Mulock, Esq., of Bellair, Ballycomer.

LEITRIM—Wm. La Touche, Esq., of Harristown, Kilcullen.

LIMERICK—Samuel F. Dickpon, jun., Esq., of Kilkeedy, Limerick.

LIMERICK CITY—David Leahy Arthur, Esq., of Shankiel House, Cork.

LONDONDERRY CITY AND COUNTY—James J. Clark, Esq., of Lurgantogher, Mahera.

LONGFORD—Anthony Letroy, Esq., of Carrighglass, Longford.

LOUTH—Sir John S. Robinson, Bart, of Dunbar.

MAYO—A. Ormsby, Esq., of Ballinamona, Ballyglass.

MEATH—Wm. Martley Blackburne, Esq., of Tankardstown Hall, Slane.

MONAGHAN—Col Henry E. Porter, of Carrickmacross.

QUEEN'S COUNTY—Richard Warburton Esq., of Garryhinch, Portarlington.

ROSCOMMON—John Irwin, Esq., of Leabeg, Ballinore.

SLIGO—Charles W. Cooper, Esq., of Cooperhill, Riverstown.

TIPPERARY—Sir John Craven Carden, Bart., of the Priory, Templemore.

TYRONE—Robert Wm. Lowry, jun., Esq., of Pomeroy House, Dungannon.

WATERFORD—The Hon. S. Carew, of Woodstown, Waterford.

WATERFORD CITY—Robert Thomas Carew, Esq., of Ballinamona, Waterford.

WESTMEATH—Col. John Caulfield, of Bloomfield, Mullingar.

WEXFORD—James Power, Esq., of Edermine, Enniscorthy.

WICKLOW—Robert A. Gun Cunningham, Esq., of Mountkenendy, Newtownmountkennedy.

ROME.

The *Morning Chronice* of Thursday, in a third edition, gives a letter from Rome, dated the 14th instant, which states that there is a decided reaction in favour of the Pope, and that the Provinces are beginning to assemble and demand the return of his Holiness.

DRAWING-ROOM AT THE CASTLE.

Thursday evening their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Clarendon held their first Drawing-room for the season, at the Castle. The attendance at the Levee on the previous day was very numerous, there being fourteen hundred of the Nobility and Gentry presented to his Excellency; and at the Drawing-room about eighteen hundred had the honour of being presented to the Noble Earl and her Excellency the Countess of Clarendon. The attendance on each of those occasions was much more numerous than at any similar ceremonial for some years.

RELIGIOUS TRACTS IN THE ARMY.

Horse Guards,
10th November, 1848.

The Commander in-Chief finds it necessary to re-publish the annexed general order, which regulates the distribution of Bibles and religious tracts amongst the troops; and to desire that General Officers, Commanding Officers of Regiments and Depots, will pay strict attention thereto:—

By command of Field Marshal
The DUKE OF WELLINGTON, Commander-in-Chief.
(Signed)
JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant General.

Horse Guards, 18th May, 1825.

"It has been reported to the Commander-in-Chief that, in some instances, Regimental Officers have been employed by certain societies for the distribution of Bibles and religious tracts among the troops, and considering that such a duty belongs solely to the chaplains of the army, who are attached to garrisons of brigades, and who are the proper and only channels, with the approbation of the commanding officers, for all communications of this nature, his Royal Highness strictly forbids military officers from accepting or executing any such commission, under the penalty of His Majesty's severe displeasure.

In giving this order to the army, his Royal Highness feels it essential to declare that military chaplains are always ready to perform the duties for which they are held responsible, and that they will never fail to issue to the troops, under regular authority, whatever it may be proper to distribute among them.

By his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's command,
(Signed)
HENRY TORRENS,
Adjutant General.

Mount Vesuvius is in full eruption. The people in the neighbourhood have all fled.

The Crown Prince of Orange has arrived in London.

Three men were killed on Wednesday by the fall of a railway arch at Manchester.

The gossip of the day in London is, that Lord J. Russell is to be raised to the Peerage, Lord Carendon, Premier, and Sir James Graham Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

THE CHOLERA AT NEW ORLEANS.

The ravages of the Cholera in New Orleans have been and are truly frightful. On Christmas day there were 150 deaths; and, during the last week of 1848, nearly 30,000 persons quitted the city, flying in terror from the pestilence. Trade is almost suspended; and no draymen will consent, at any price, to haul goods to and from the steam boats and shipping; neither can men be found to man the up river boats, many of which continue to be deserted by their crews at Baton Rouge, Natchez, Vicksburg, &c., the deaths on all of them being numerous. The Cholera has not only appeared at Louisville, Cincinnati, and smaller towns on the Ohio, but it is even reported at Pitsburg. In New York and Baltimore, it appears to be abating; and the southern mails and telegraphs state that the mortality began to decrease in New Orleans as early as the 28th ult., and that it has decreased ever since. But whether the decrease should be attributed to the flight and diminution of the population, or to a mitigation of the cholera, there might be some difficulty in deciding truly. Several of the regular packet steamers between Pittsburg and Cincinnati, and so on towards the south, have discontinued their trips in consequence of the cholera. Our last mail from New Orleans gave 201 deaths in two days. Immense numbers of immigrants arriving at New Orleans daily add much to the mortality of the city.

THE POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

I. DIRECT POSTAGE.

The postage across the sea is fixed at	16 cents
— English inland postage	3 —
— United States inland postage	5 —

The sea postage to be paid to the vessel performing the service.

II TRANSIT SERVICE.

Transit postage through this country to the Canadas	5 cents

Land 25 per cent thereon for paying by the ounce instead of paying by the letter

Transit rate through England, the inland postage of	3 cents

and 25 per cent thereon for paying by ounce as above, &c.

III. TRANSIT TROUGH CANADA.

The Canada rates.

III. NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

Each newspaper	(1d) or	2 cents
Periodicals, &c., weighing 2 oz	(1d) or	2 —
" over 2 & under 3 oz	(6d) or	12 —
" over 3 & under 4 oz	(8d) or	16 —

And 2d additional for every ounce or fraction of an ounce.

THE KILRONAN PROPOSAL.

In our publication of January 9, we informed the public that a proposal had been made by the rate payers of the Kilronan electoral division to the effect, that they would employ, or otherwise provide for, all the able bodied paupers on the townlands of Kilmanahan, and Kilnamack, out of the workhouse, and pay a 7½d rate, for establishment charges besides, on condition that they should not be required to pay more rate till the next rate should have been made. The proposition was discussed by the Board of Guardians, and referred to the Poor Law Commissioners, who, after a few days delay, have given the following shuffling and unsatisfactory reply:—

"17th January, 1849.

"SIR—I am directed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, to acknowledge the receipt of minutes of proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the Guardians of Clonmel Union of the 8th instant, and in reference to the proposal of the ratepayers of the townlands of Kilmanahan and Kilnamack, in the electoral division of Kilronan, I am to state that the voluntary undertaking of the rate-payers will not absolve the guardians from their responsibility to make what they may deem to be sufficient rate for the relief of the poor, and to meet the other liabitities of the union.

"The rate already made by the Board of Guardians must be collected in the usual course; and the guardians cannot interfere with the collectors' powers in the discharge of their duties.

"By order, &c.,

"H. MOORE,
"Chief Clerk.

"To the Clerk of the Clonmel Union."

—(Clonmel Chronicle.)

CATHEDRAL CHAUNTING.

The Dean of Bristol assigns the following reasons for the late alterations in the performance of the cathedral service:—

1. That he believes the reading of the Litany to be more conducive to congregational devotion than the singing of it.

2. That as it is one of the duties of the minor canons to preach, it is desirable the Dean and Chapter should be free to select the most fit candidates; and that deserving clergymen who may not be blessed with a musical ear should not be excluded.

3. That the want of an ear for music in certain of the minor canons has frequently been the cause of embarrassing the boys.

In reply to this, the Rev. R. L. Caley, Precentor of the cathedral, states:—

1. That the Litany has been chaunted ever since the year 1544, when the Book of Common Prayer was first published by the authority of King Henry VIII., and that the silencing of a chaunt hallowed by the usage of the church for centuries, is grievous to all who love the cathedral service.

2. That by the letter and spirit of the cathedral statutes, the minor canons are required to chaunt, not to preach, chaunting being the ancient custom, the preaching of minor canons a recent requirement.

3. That the boys were disturbed, not when the Litany was chaunted, but on the recent occasions when it was read.

THE LATE MURDER AT MOVILLE.—An inquest was held on Thursday and Friday last on the body of J. Johnstone, the process-server, who was killed on the 18th, while in the act of serving a process for debt on a man named Elkin, of Carnagrive. The jury returned a verdict implicating Elkin, his wife and son, and another person not a member of his family, in the death of Johnstone. All the parties have been committed.

SIMPLE CURE FOR THE TOOTH ACHE.—A gentleman who suffered severely from the Tooth-Ache, arising from the exposure of the nerve in a decayed tooth, tried the experiment of filling the hollow with Gutta Percha, previously warmed sufficiently to render it plastic, and to his great delight found immediate relief from the agony he had endured. In a short time the stuffing became hard, firmly fixed, and has, hitherto, prevented any recurrence of the pain.—(Cork Constitution.)

CANAL FROM THE AMERICAN GULF TO THE PACIFIC.—The American papers are discussing a plan of forming a ship canal across the narrow part of the Mexican territory named, the Isthmus of Thenantepec. A certain Don Jose de Garay obtained powers to form this canal some years ago from the Mexican Government, and a survey of the land. His estimate of the expense is, however, a very heavy one. He calculates that the cost will be fifteen millions of dollars, or three millions sterling.

The Waterford Mail.

VOL. XXVI. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1849. No. 2679.

WATERFORD PETTY SESSIONS.

The following magistrates attended on Friday —James Kent, Esq., Mayor; Joseph Tabuteau, Esq., R.M.; Sir Benjamin Morris Wall, D.L.; Samuel King, Esq., D.L.; and William Morris, Esq., J.P.

Application was made on the part of William White and Co. for license as Emigration Agents. It was immediately granted.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

Mary Branston complained against Margaret Gamble for having, on Saturday, the 20th Jan., assaulted her in Michael street.

The complainant, on being sworn, stated that she lives in Cook-lane—that the prisoner and her husband had lodged with her and decamped owing her £1 17s 6d, which they promised to pay at the rate of 2s 6d a week, which payment was regularly paid for two or three weeks till the "new £10 Act" came into force, after which they snapped their fingers at her, and desired her look for the rest of the debt to the parliament men who made the Act.

Sir Benjamin Morris—Will you tell me when the "new Act" was made?

Complainant—The 1st of November, 1848—(laughter.) In continuation she said, she followed Mrs. Gamble, on the blessed Saturday she was beat, to Duggan's public house, in Bakehouse-lane, to get her money, and there saw her seated with two friends, enjoying themselves over three smoking dandies of punch (laughter).—"Ma'am," says she, "will you take a drop?"—(laughter.) Nothing loath, I just tasted, when after a little friendly conversation, she up and she tould me it was too much money she gave me for my kip, and then called me a double——in fact, she called me in plain English a ——. On following her into Michael-street, she gave me a thump in the eye, scratched my face, tore my hair, made smithereens of my nice cawl cap, and little bits of my new straw bonnet (great laughter.) The complainant continued with great volubility of tongue to detail the alleged outrage, and exhibited during her recital anything but a meek and humble spirit.

The accused, on being called on for her defence, said that Mrs. Branston went on her knees in the street and most fervently prayed that I might meet death and desolation, and that a shilling which I offered her might melt with my sowl. She called me a robber and out of the way names, then followed me up the street, and gave me an open blow in the open face (laughter). I then sartinly pitched into her and tore her "new straw bonnet" (great laughter). A woman who saw her treat me in such an ongenteel way said—"It's a shame and a burning shame for you, Mrs. Branston, to strike the decent, honest girl that way." Ayeh, my dear, 'tis then, if you see her how she made a poulthogue at the woman, who ran away from her with the bare life (great laughter). Ask her, your reverence, did she strike first?

Complainant and defendant in a sort of running fire, and with great velocity, answered each other something in the following fashion—"I didn't—you did—I didn't—you did—I didn't—you did," and so on, to the great amusement of a crowded court.

Ally Commins, who drank one of the "dandies," corroborated on oath the statement of the accused.

Sir Benjamin to the complainant—I think you deserved what you got.

Complainant, in evident astonishment—You think I deserved what I got?

Sir Benjamin—Indeed I do.

Complainant—What a purty way I'm treated by the whole of ye (laughter).

The magistrates dismissed the complaint, and directed all the parties to be turned out of court.

NEW CAR STAND.

William Walsh, of Ballytruckle, driver of a job car, was summoned for keeping his horse and car standing at the corner of Colebeck-street, contrary to the bye-laws of the corporation, after having received due notice not to do so. This being the first offence, after notice, he was not fined. Directions were then given that in future any cars plying for hire should be kept near the Bishop's garden wall, but not to infringe on the footway. The magistrates considered the congregation of cars at the corner of Colebeck street a great annoyance, and an obstruction to the public thoroughfare.

ANOTHER PAIR OF DIAMONDS.

Judith Carey complained against Mary Healy for having assaulted her on the Quay on Monday last, by thumping her on the head, spitting in her face, threatening to pitch her in through a shop window, and after she came out to be hanged or transported for her.

Sir Benjamin—Why this is as bad, if not worse, than the other case.

Complainant, a stout, fat, dumpy woman, about twice as strong, apparently, as the accused, said—What frightened me most, your honour, was her saying she'd pitch me in through a window—(great laughter.)

Mr. Stephens, attorney for the defence—She wanted to make a tableau of you (laughter).

Mr. Tabuteau—She wanted to put up an advertisement on the window (laughter).

As usual in cases where one woman is pitted against another, the parties made charges and counter charges against each other, and it appearing that those pugnacious damsels were "two of a trade"—butter sellers—and likely never to agree, both were, like their bellicose predecessors, turned out of court.

A PLEDGE AND A THREAT.

Mary Driscoll, a very small-sized Kerry woman, complained against Ally Murphy, an old stager in iniquity, for having pledged her cloak in Lawton's pawn-office, without her consent, for 1s 6d. She was convicted and fined 18s 5½d (£1 former currency) and costs, or fourteen days' imprisonment.

The defendant—As it is the truth let it be the truth, the devil is in that little bundle of a woman—(great laughter.) I'd scald her if I could; and it isn't clear to me but I will when I come out of limbo (laughter).

The Mayor—From the disposition you now exhibit, you must find bail—yourself in a sum of £2, and two sureties in £1 each, to keep the peace towards the complainant.

STARVATION.

John Burke, about 30 years of age, one of the most miserable-looking and squalid pictures of famine we have ever seen, together with a boy about 16, nearly as wretched looking, were brought up in custody of the police, charged with breaking windows. The prisoners said they came from Clonmel, were starving, and in order to be put in jail broke the windows. After a lecture from the Mayor, they were discharged. Scarcely an hour had elapsed after their liberation when they, feeling disappointed at their discharge, went up the Quay and deliberately threw stones at a lamp, which they broke in pieces. On being brought up a second time, they were sentenced to one month's imprisonment and hard labour.—They exhibited a ghastly joy! on hearing the sentence.

A VERY POOR "GENTLEMAN."

Maurice Crotty, shoemaker, *alias* cobbler, whose apparel and wretched appearance bespoke poverty in its worst shape, was charged with begging.

On being questioned by the Mayor, he indignantly spurned the idea that he would beg—no, he would rather die first, although he had a wife and four children subsisting from Tuesday till Friday on fourpence, which he earned cobbling shoes; he would sooner give up the ghost than beg from any "fellow worm of the earth" (laughter). Putting himself in a most theatrical attitude, and with vehement gesture and excitement he exclaimed—"I am a gentleman by birth, education, and spirit—if I have accepted, unsolicited, sixpence or a shilling from a gentleman, I did so like Romeo's apothecary, and with him I might say, 'my poverty not my will consents (laughter). This is the head and front of my offending; it hath that extent—no more.'" Then, looking daggers at the policeman who made the charge, he extended his right arm, and with clenched hand he bellowed out—"Oh, oh, only for the law—only for the law" (great laughter). He then struck at the air, and the poor man evidently appeared to be labouring under some aberration of mind, probably caused by the misery and sufferings of himself and family.

A silver spoon, marked M.W., badly engraved, was got on his person, which he said he found.

Sir Benjamin—The spoon was found, not stolen, I believe.

Defendant—Stolen! no, Sir, I never stole a sparable in my life (laughter). Conscience, my dear Sir, is a friendly monitor.

In answer to the Mayor, he said he would go to the workhouse, but his family would not go with him—he had an asthma, and was not able this cold weather to sit in the street to cobble shoes. He then said, in rather a melancholy tone, "No matter. At all events, I would rather die than beg or steal; but if you, Mr. Mayor, or any other gentleman gave me a trifle, I would not refuse it" (laughter).

He was discharged, and a few humane persons in court, apparently not far removed above him in worldly circumstances, gave the poor man a few pence.

James Williams, another of Dame Fortune's stepsons, was convicted of begging, and sentenced to one week's imprisonment. He was a young, able-bodied man, a stranger, but evidently was suffering under privations of no small amount.—What a frightful state this unfortunate country is in!

The court then adjourned.

POLICE OFFICE—FRIDAY.

Magistrates present—The Mayor, Joseph Tabuteau, Esq., R.M, Sir Benjamin Morris Wall, William Morris, Esq., and Samuel King, Esq.

John Morrissy, a small farmer, from Ballinglan, was charged with having been drunk the night before.

It appeared from the statement of the policeman who lodged him in the Tower, that the accused had sold a cow at the market in Ballybricken on Thursday, for which he received £4 10s—that he then went to get some "refreshment," and having indulged too freely with the liquid refresher, he became intoxicated, and ultimately lost the whole proceeds of the sale in some unaccountable manner. He was fined 1s 6d and costs, or in default of payment, 48 hours imprisonment. His pockets having been cleared out the night before, and consequently unable to pay the fine, he was introduced to an apartment in Mr. Wright's "hotel," to partake of some further "refreshment" at the expense of the city at large. So much for intemperance.

James Quirk, a mechanic, was convicted of being drunk and disorderly in Garter-lane. As it was his first offence known to the magistrates, he was only fined 6d and 1s costs, or in default, 24 hours in prison.

Two women, for being "the worse of liquor"—Anne Herbert and companion—were fined 1s and 1s costs, or 48 hours' imprisonment in that *refugium peccatorum*, called the Penitentiary.

Thomas Crosbie, a publican, from Barrack-street, who was frequently introduced to the magistrates by the police as a drunken character, was fined 5s and costs. Is such a man a fit and proper person to be granted a license to sell whiskey?

Catherine Griffith, a well-dressed, sedate-looking woman, was found by the police drunk and disorderly in George's-street, and kicking up a regular, or rather irregular, shindy with some women. In excuse for her conduct she said, she had been seeing off a few friends to America, and not being used to drink, she took just "a small drop" extraordinary, which, owing to her excessive grief at parting with those friends, some of whom—one in particular—"she loved dearly as her life," it overcame her and rendered her insensible to all other feelings. She was fined 6d and 1s 6d costs.

Two or three strolling mendicants—as usual, strangers—were then sent to jail for street begging.

YESTERDAY.

The Mayor and Michael Dobbyn, Esq., attended.

Three "cases" of drunkenness were disposed of and the parties fined: after which three or four wretched looking men, all strangers, were charged by the police as having been found begging. They expressed an anxious wish to be sent to jail, which was gratified. They were committed to prison for a week.

Edward Ryan, a young man, nged 25, was charged with passing base coin. He attempted to pass a base shilling in a public-house, but was not successful. He was subsequently arrested by Constable Dwyer, who found on his person a bad shilling and about 2s 3d in good money. A base half-crown, which had been passed in a bread shop, it is supposed by the prisoner, was also produced. The prisoner, who was well dressed, with a good blue top-coat, said he was from Erry, near Cashel, and had been for several years in England. He was remanded for further examination. He stated that his mother lives in Portlaw.

The Ennis guardians have dismissed Patrick O'Meara, relieving officer, for gross negligence and culpability. The commissioners have sanctioned the appointment of four additional relieving officers.

AN UNPAID JUDGE.—It is a fact not generally known, that with the exception of the Recorder of Galway, Wm. O'Hara, Esq., every other judge enjoys a salary.

Many who find the day too long, think life too short—but short as life is some find it long enough to outlive their characters, their constitutions and their estates.

The London correspondent of the *Cork Southern Reporter* designates the Irish Secretary, Sir Wm. Somerville, as great a burlesque on what ought to be an Irish government, as Mr. John O'Connell is on the humblest conception of a patriot.

Lieut. Duff is appointed to the vacant Paymastership of the 92d Regiment, by the death of Lieut. Macdonald, in this garrison.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

The *Times* avers that it is generally received that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be in a condition to announce, early in the session, a reduction in the army and navy estimates, sufficient to bring them safe within the probable revenue of the year.

CHOLERA PREPARATIONS.—A letter from the Central Board of Health, in reply to a communication from the Clerk of the Union, stated that the Board would not deem it prudent to defer carrying into effect the direction issued under 12th Vic. cap. 123, s. 10, until the cholera should have appeared in the Union, but remarking that no expense need be incurred until disease should have actually appeared.—(Kilkenny Moderator.)

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.

Edinburgh, Jan. 15, 1849.

SIR—Through the kindness of some unknown friend, I am in possession of a copy of your journal of the 11th inst., and it strikes me that the design of the obliging sender was to call my attention to a leading article headed as above.—Be that as it may, I have perused the able article in question with deep interest, and as the subject has frequently fallen under my consideration, I beg leave to offer some suggestions, which will rather strengthen than abate the force of your editorial remarks, although our views may not be completely coincident.

I differed from Sir Wilmot Horton (whom I knew through our mutual friend, the incomparable Canning,) in deeming emigration to be a proper *national* movement, in which the British Government were bound to take the initiative. I, on the contrary maintained, and maintain still, that emigration should be the spontaneous act of parties anxious to better their condition, by removing to other regions where, according to well-authenticated information (not flying rumours or interested fables), they might justifiably expect a more fortunate field for industry, and a consequent exemption from the pinching poverty endured at home. My strong objection to the interference of the Government in this, and indeed all other matters not strictly connected with the immediate functions of the executive, is simply this, that emigration on any scale must be an expensive proceeding, and from whence can the State derive funds, but through an extension of compulsory taxation? To lay an impost for such an object is, I conceive, to offer a *bonus*, not merely to voluntary, and it is fair to infer, useful emigrants, but to all the idle, discontented, and reckless spirits, who would infallibly avail themselves of the Government facilities, and who would prove to be the pests not the pillars of a new or rising colony. The office of the executive (in my humble judgment) is to give a wise and paternal *direction* to the course of emigration, whenever emigrants wished to transfer themselves to our colonial possessions, and particularly if the tide of impulse ran towards a land which commercial cupidity sought to wrest from its aboriginal possessors. That a firm, impartial Government should at once be constituted, so as to avert the horrors which occurred in New Zealand, for example—where, I need hardly say, the *quasi*-Government was so anomalous, that no settler could be certain whether the Colonial Secretary of State, or some ship-owners in Wapping, possessed true power in that cannibal colony! Thus limiting the duties and responsibilities of the Government in the matter of emigration—the subject becomes sufficiently plain to men of the most ordinary perceptions. In Ireland, as you correctly observe, there unhappily exists a surplus population, for whose labour there is no adequate demand. As I am no Malthusian—no cold calculator of geometrical ratios, and other such scientific absurdities, I content myself with alleging that, in Ireland, where there is an unrivalled fertility of soil, and innumerable advantages for the exercise of profitable labour, there is, in point of fact, a redundance of human beings unable to procure a sufficiency of food, though willing to work for it. My solution of this wretched state of things will not, I apprehend, be very popular on your side of the water. I leave to impassioned patriots the task of referring all the evils and miseries of Ireland to political causes—for I wield no partizan pen; but, after much painful observation of many parts of Ireland, during two visits made within the last four years, I am solemnly convinced that the overwhelming affliction of our unhappy country is, *the mal-administration of property*. The allocation of confiscated lands in Ireland proceeded upon a principle far more injurious than the mere exercise of a conqueror's right or might. It created a new kind of tenure—viz., that of religious creed, and the result was, and is, to give a territorial potency to Protestantism, and to depress the mass of the agricultural population into the condition of Roman Catholic serfs—many of the latter class still retaining the bitter recollection of proprietorship now exchanged for beggarly vassalage. Instead of endeavouring to soften the wrong of original dispossession, by a generous course of conduct towards their degraded dependents—instead of calling forth industry by tasking the productive powers of an exuberant soil—instead of promoting, by all available means, the secular improvement of adverse religionists, the whole drift of the bulk of Protestant proprietors (for there were beneficent exceptions) was to uphold a stern ascendancy, which tolerated the tyrant and doubly aggrieved the slave. The code by which this monstrous system was legalised has been happily repealed; but, usuage will long survive after laws have been abrogated, and, therefore, Ireland now groans under the gathered evils of centuries of misrule, oppression, and mismanagement; and all hope of *immediate* cure is, to my thinking, not only visionary but absolutely prejudicial. The reclamation of waste lands is a favourite *nostrum* with some zealous projectors; but I take leave to doubt the soundness of their scheme. Show me that the *best* parts of Ireland are cultivated up to the point of ordinary agricultural improvement, and I may, perhaps, admit that surplus capital may judiciously be expended in turning bogs into cornfields; but, when I know that such vaunted counties as Tipperary, Limerick, or Louth, are much behind many a Scottish shire, unblessed with the fertility of the Irish soil, in all that relates to the increasing production of subsistence, I should more than hesitate in recommending any man, or set of men, to lay out money in *reclaiming* undertakings, not one of which could render the land suitable for corn crops, until seven years had elapsed, during which interval, be it observed, the population would be largely augmented. As for Government advances to landed proprietors, on the plea of improving their estates, I hold them to be, generally speaking, a mischievous misappropriation of the public money. I warned Lord Bessborough's Government of the fallacy of succouring embarrassed proprietors by Treasury advances, much more likely to be employed in propitiating creditors than in improving imperfectly cultivated lands; and I apprehend that Lord Clarendon (who needs no warnings from any one) has some official grounds which would support my perhaps over-candid caution.

But there is *another* warning which I sounded forth two years ago, which was equally unheeded, and which I now emphatically peal forth again to all listening ears—viz., the absolute necessity of providing *a corn substitute in lieu of the perished potato*. The great lesson meant to be conveyed by the successive failures of the potato, is, that the peasantry should cease to confide in that root as the main source of national subsistence. Let it be still regarded a valuable *garden* esculent; but to look upon it *now* as the stock food of miserable millions is, in my view, little short of insanity. I have watched in vain for some manifestation of the public mind on this great point, and I must now plainly express my belief, that if a corn substitute be not soon sown in Ireland, the calamities of that country will increase beyond even the geometrician's ratio. I have had a strong opinion that *rye* would serve admirably for the *poor man's food* in Ireland, as it does throughout the Continent. It is hardy, early, comes to perfection where other grain deteriorates, and it would have this advantage, it would (like the potato) be a distinct crop, not so available for *rent* as wheat, oats, or barley—the poor holder would have it to himself. Time presses. The spring sowings will soon commence, and if an effectual substitute for the potato be again neglected, famine and pestilence must be awfully anticipated.

In the present state of things, no doubt there are thousands desirous of emigrating from Ireland—and the question appears to me to be, whether it would be wise to give effect to that desire by furnishing facilities of passage, &c., to persons who have no means of their own? My impression is that paupers are bad emigrants—and that the true statesman would pause before he sent out crowds at the public cost, to some colony more in want of capital and industry, than of mere numbers of poverty-stricken persons whose advent would look more like *escape* than *emigration*.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS MULOCK.

POSTCRIPT.—On re-perusing that part of your article in which Scottish proprietors are favourably contrasted with those of Ireland, I must use the freedom of saying that your commendations cannot, generally speaking, be applicable to the *Highland* proprietors. I speak from personal knowledge and extensive inquiry made on the spot, when I aver that the identical oppressions and discouragement of the peasantry practised in Ireland, are, at this moment, perpetrated in Scotland. The great proprietors delegate the management of their estates to factors, who, in too many instances, consider the screwing up of rent-rolls to be the *one thing needful*. I could dilate largely upon this theme but that I should be forestalling "A year in Scotland," which I hope to be able, ere long, to lay before the reading public.

RENTS, *v.* POOR RATES.

As exemplifying the thorough hatred which the people have to the Poor Laws and their machinery, we are informed that a landlord and his bailiffs were going to the neighbourhood of Clogheen the other day to distrain for rent—the people who are always on the alert for such visitors, seeing them coming, and thinking they were on a poor-rate expedition, sent off all their cattle to some neighbouring fields. The party came up, and when the people found out they were not poor law, but landlord bailiffs, they at once sent back for their cattle, which had been removed, and gave them up to be distrained by the landlord for rent.—(Clonmel Chronicle.)

BANK OF IRELAND NOTES.

The public should be exceedingly cautious in examining the smaller notes purporting to belong to this bank, as well executed forgeries are at present in circulation.

GENERAL TAYLOR.

The following extract from a speech delivered by General Taylor, the President elect, fully confirms the favourable opinion formed of his good sense and firmness previous to his election;—

"I am not yet President, and when I am, let those applications be made through the proper departments, and if it is wished to move an incumbsnt, let it be shown that he does not answer the Jeffersonian standard for an office-holder, and that the applicant does; for, as far as lies in my power, I intend that all new appointments shall be of men honest and capable. I do not intend to remove any man from office because he voted against me, for that is a freeman's privilege; but such desecration of office and official patronage as some of them have been guilty of to secure the election of the master whom they served as slaves, is degrading to the character of American Freemen, and will be a good cause for removal of friend or foe. The office of the government should be filled with men of all parties; and, as I expect to find many of those now holding to be honest, good men, and as the new appointments will, of course, be Whigs, that will bring about this result. Although I do not intend to allow an indiscriminate removal, yet it grieves me to think, that it will be necessary to require a great many to give place to better men. As to my Cabinet, I intend that all interests and all sections of the country shall be represented, but not, as some of the newspapers will have it, as parties. I am a Whig, as I have always been free to acknowledge, but I do not believe that those who voted for me wish me to be a mere partizan President, and I shall, therefore, try to be a President of the American people. As to the new territory, it is now free, and slavery cannot exist there without a law of Congress authorising it, and that I do not believe they will ever pass. I was opposed to the acquisition of this territory, as I also was to the acquisition of Texas. I was opposed to the war, and, although by occupation a warrior, I am a peace man."

This holds out a most encouraging prospect of peace and friendship between the United States and all the rest of the world—England especially—during General Taylor's term of office.

On Christmas Day there were 150 deaths of cholera at New Orleans, and during the last week of 1848 30,000 persons quitted the city, flying in terror from the pestilence. Trade was almost suspended.

The Bristol Water Works Company, in order to prevent conflagration, offer to supply each house with a fire-plug, at the annual rent of one guinea.

A clerk named Wylie, in the bank of Mr. Gilchrist, Carluke, Lanarkshire, has decamped with £800.

By a law recently passed in the United States, no United States ship of war can claim salvage for services rendered to merchantmen in distress.

The Surveyor General of the Cape, Lieutenant Colonel Michell, has retired from the service of the Colony, with a pension of £350 per annum. Mr. C. Bell succeeds Lt. Col. Michell as Surveyor General.

The Kandians at Ceylon are again rising in rebellion, and the 15th, 37th, and Rifles have been called out for active service.

Col. Wakefield, the New Zealand Company's agent at Wellington, and founder of the settlement, died the 12th Sept last, and was buried with military honours.

The Pensioner Fencibles Battalion at New Zealand, under Major Gray, were all doing well. Every thing was peaceable throughout the Colony.

A DESIRABKE "JOB."—The following significant announcement appears in more than one of the London Journals:—"any workman of ordinary ability who has been engaged in the cabinet-making trade, will hear of immediate employment, on advantageous terms, in the neighbourhood of Downing Street. One well experienced in dove-tailing, and who can be recommended for his skill in giving a crazy article the semblance of durability, will meet with a decided preference. The person engaged will not be permitted to take the article to pieces, or to insert new materials of his own providing; the services of an eminent artizan having been already declined, who proposed to remodel upon the principle in question. Sealed tenders, marked, in the left-hand corner, 'Old cabinets repaired,' may be left at the office of the *Globe* and *Observer*, on or before the 24th instant; also, at the office of the *Dublin Evening Post*, an Irish tradesman having been eminently successful, some time since, in preserving the article from utter demolition. P. S.—Promptitude and despatch indespensable, as the symptoms of a 'break up' are rapidly gaining ground."

HIGH SHERIFFS, 1849.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to the office of High Sheriff for the following counties and counties of cities and towns in Ireland, for the year 1849:—

ANTRIM—James Stewart Moore. Esq., of Ballydivity, Dervock.

ARMAGH—Richard Blackiston Houston, Esq., of Orange-field, Belfast.

CARLOW—William F. Burton, Esq., of Burton-Hall, Carlow.

CARRICKFERGUS TOWN—Stephen R. Rich, Esq., of Carrickfergus.

CAVAN—Henry Theobpilus Clements, Esq., of Ashfield, Cootehill.

CLARE—Sir Edw. Fitzgerald, Bart., of Carrigoran, Newmarket-on-Fergus.

CORK—The Viscount Kilworth, of Moor Park, Kilworth.

CORK CITY—Thomas R. Saarsfield, Esq. Cork.

DONEGAL—James Hamilton, Esq., of St. Ernans, Donegal.

DOWN—William Keon, Esq., of Ballydergan-house, Downpatrick.

DROGHEDA TOWN—Francis W. Lealand, Esq., Drogheda.

DUBLIN—John Ennis, Esq., of Merrion-square.

DUBLIN CITY—William Digges La Touche, Esq., of Stephen's-green.

FERMANAGH—Paul Dane, Esq., of Killyhevlin, Enniskillen.

GALWAY—John Martin, Esq., of Tullira Castle, Gort.

GALWAY TOWN—Michael Morris, Esq., Lenahoy, Galway.

KERRY—Peter Fitzgerald, Esq., of Knightstown, Valentia.

KILDARE—Edward J. Beauman, Esq., of Furnace, Naas.

KILKENNY—William Lloyd Flood, Esq., of Farmley Castle, Callan.

KILKENNY CITY.—John Newport Greene, Esq., of Lakeview, Kilkenny.

KING'S COUNTY—Thos. H. Mulock, Esq., of Bellair, Ballycomer.

LEITRIM—Wm. La Touche, Esq., of Harristown, Kilcullen.

LIMERICK—Samuel F. Dickpon, jun., Esq., of Kilkeedy, Limerick.

LIMERICK CITY—David Leahy Arthar, Esq., of Shankiel House, Cork.

LONDONDERRY CITY AND COUNTY—James J. Clark, Esq., of Lurgantogher, Mahera.

LONGFORD—Anthony Letroy, Esq., of Carrighglass, Longford.

LOUTH—Sir John S. Robinson, Bart, of Dunbar.

MAYO—A. Ormsby, Esq., of Ballinamona, Ballyglass.

MEATH—Wm. Martley Blackburne, Esq., of Tankardstown Hall, Slane.

MONAGHAN—Col Henry E. Porter, of Carrickmacross.

QUEEN'S COUNTY—Richard Warburton Esq., of Garryhinch, Portarlington.

ROSCOMMON—John Irwin, Esq., of Leabeg, Ballinmore.

SLIGO—Charles W. Cooper, Esq., of Cooperhill, Riverstown.

TIPPERARY—Sir John Craven Carden, Bart., of the Priory, Templemore.

TYRONE—Robert Wm. Lowry, jun., Esq., of Pomeroy House, Dungannon.

WATERFORD—The Hon. S. Carew, of Woodstown, Waterford.

WATERFORD CITY—Robert Thomas Carew, Esq., of Ballinamona, Waterford.

WESTMEATH—Col. John Caulfield, of Bloomfield, Mullingar.

WEXFORD—James Power. Esq., of Edermine, Enniscorthy.

WICKLOW—Robert A. Gun Cunningham, Esq., of Mountkenendy, Newtownmountkennedy.

ROME.

The *Morning Chronice* of Thursday, in a third edition, gives a letter from Rome, dated the 14th instant, which states that there is a decided reaction in favour of the Pope, and that the Provinces are beginning to assemble and demand the return of his Holiness.

DRAWING-ROOM AT THE CASTLE.

Thursday evening their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Clarendon held their first Drawing-room for the season, at the Castle. The attendance at the Levee on the previous day was very numerous, there being fourteen hundred of the Nobility and Gentry presented to his Excellency; and at the Drawing-room about eighteen hundred had the honour of being presented to the Noble Earl and her Excellency the Countess of Clarendon. The attendance on each of those occasions was much more numerous than at any similar ceremonial for some years.

RELIGIOUS TRACTS IN THE ARMY.

Horse Guards,
10th November, 1848.

The Commander in-Chief finds it necessary to re-publish the annexed general order, which regulates the distribution of Bibles and religious tracts amongst the troops; and to desire that General Officers, Commanding Officers of Regiments and Depots, will pay strict attention thereto:—

By command of Field Marshal
The DUKE OF WELLINGTON, Commander-in-Chief.
(Signed)
JOHN MACDONALD,
Adjutant General.

Horse Guards, 18th May, 1825.

"It has been reported to the Commander-in-Chief that, in some instances, Regimental Officers have been employed by certain societies for the distribution of Bibles and religious tracts among the troops, and considering that such a duty belongs solely to the chaplains of the army, who are attached to garrisons of brigades, and who are the proper and only channels, with the approbation of the commanding officers, for all communications of this nature, his Royal Highness strictly forbids military officers from accepting or executing any such commission, under the penalty of His Majesty's severe displeasure.

In giving this order to the army, his Royal Highness feels it essential to declare that military chaplains are always ready to perform the duties for which they are held responsible, and that they will never fail to issue to the troops, under regular authority, whatever it may be proper to distribute among them.

By his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief's command,
(Signed)
HENRY TORRENS,
Adjutant General.

Mount Vesuvius is in full eruption. The people in the neighbourhood have all fled.

The Crown Prince of Orange has arrived in London.

Three men were killed on Wednesday by the fall of a railway arch at Manchester.

The gossip of the day in London is, that Lord J. Russell is to be raised to the Peerage, Lord Carendon, Premier, and Sir James Graham Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

THE CHOLERA AT NEW ORLEANS.

The ravages of the Cholera in New Orleans have been and are truly frightful. On Christmas day there were 150 deaths; and, during the last week of 1848, nearly 30,000 persons quitted the city, flying in terror from the pestilence. Trade is almost suspended; and no draymen will consent, at any price, to haul goods to and from the steam boats and shipping; neither can men be found to man the up river boats, many of which continue to be deserted by their crews at Baton Rouge, Natchez, Vicksburg, &c., the deaths on all of them being numerous. The Cholera has not only appeared at Louisville, Cincinnati, and smaller towns on the Ohio, but it is even reported at Pitsburg. In New York and Baltimore, it appears to be abating; and the southern mails and telegraphs state that the mortality began to decrease in New Orleans as early as the 28th ult., and that it has decreased ever since. But whether the decrease should be attributed to the flight and diminution of the population, or to a mitigation of the cholera, there might be some difficulty in deciding truly. Several of the regular packet steamers between Pittsburg and Cincinnati, and so on towards the south, have discontinued their trips in consequence of the cholera. Our last mail from New Orleans gave 201 deaths in two days. Immense numbers of immigrants arriving at New Orleans daily add much to the mortality of the city.

THE POSTAL CONVENTION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

I. DIRECT POSTAGE.

The postage across the sea is fixed at....	16 cents
— English inland postage	3 —
— United States inland postage.....	5 —

The sea postage to be paid to the vessel performing the service.

II TRANSIT SERVICE.

Transit postage through this country to the Canadas.....	5 cents
Land 25 per cent thereon for paying by the ounce instead of paying by the letter	
Transit rate through England, the inland postage of.....	3 cents
and 25 per cent thereon for paying by ounce as above, &c.	

III. TRANSIT TROUGH CANADA.

The Canada rates.

III. NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

Each newspaper.....	(1d) or	2 cents
Periodicals, &c., weighing 2 oz	(1d) or	2 —
over 2 & under 3 oz	(6d) or	12 —
over 3 & under 4 oz	(8d) or	16 —

And 2d additional for every ounce or fraction of an ounce.

THE KILRONAN PROPOSAL.

In our publication of January 9, we informed the public that a proposal had been made by the rate payers of the Kilronan electoral division to the effect, that they would employ, or otherwise provide for, all the able bodied paupers on the townlands of Kilmanahan, and Kilnamack, out of the workhouse, and pay a 7½d rate, for establishment charges besides, on condition that they should not be required to pay more rate till the next rate should have been made. The proposition was discussed by the Board of Guardians, and referred to the Poor Law Commissioners, who, after a few days delay, have given the following shuffling and unsatisfactory reply:—

"17th January, 1849.

"SIR—I am directed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, to acknowledge the receipt of minutes of proceedings of an adjourned meeting of the Guardians of Clonmel Union of the 8th instant, and in reference to the proposal of the ratepayers of the townlands of Kilmanahan and Kilnamack, in the electoral division of Kilronan, I am to state that the voluntary undertaking of the rate-payers will not absolve the guardians from their responsibility to make what they may deem to be sufficient rate for the relief of the poor, and to meet the other liabitities of the union.

"The rate already made by the Board of Guardians must be collected in the usual course; and the guardians cannot interfere with the collectors' powers in the discharge of their duties.

"By order, &c.,
"H. MOORE,
"Chief Clerk.

"To the Clerk of the Clonmel Union."

—(Clonmel Chronicle.)

CATHEDRAL CHAUNTING.

The Dean of Bristol assigns the following reasons for the late alterations in the performance of the cathedral service:—

1. That he believes the reading of the Litany to be more conducive to congregational devotion than the singing of it.

2. That as it is one of the duties of the minor canons to preach, it is desirable the Dean and Chapter should be free to select the most fit candidates; and that deserving clergymen who may not be blessed with a musical ear should not be excluded.

3. That the want of an ear for music in certain of the minor canons has frequently been the cause of embarrassing the boys.

In reply to this, the Rev. R. L. Caley, Precentor of the cathedral, states:—

1. That the Litany has been chaunted ever since the year 1544, when the Book of Common Prayer was first published by the authority of King Henry VIII., and that the silencing of a chaunt hallowed by the usage of the church for centuries, is grievous to all who love the cathedral service.

2. That by the letter and spirit of the cathedral statutes, the minor canons are required to chaunt, not to preach, chaunting being the ancient custom, the preaching of minor canons a recent requirement.

3. That the boys were disturbed, not when the Litany was chaunted, but on the recent occasions when it was read.

THE LATE MURDER AT MOVILLE.—An inquest was held on Thursday and Friday last on the body of J. Johnstone, the process-server, who was killed on the 18th, while in the act of serving a process for debt on a man named Elkin, of Carnagrive. The jury returned a verdict implicating Elkin, his wife and son, and another person not a member of his family, in the death of Johnstone. All the parties have been committed.

SIMPLE CURE FOR THE TOOTH ACHE.—A gentleman who suffered severely from the Tooth-Ache, arising from the exposure of the nerve in a decayed tooth, tried the experiment of filling the hollow with Gutta Percha, previously warmed sufficiently to render it plastic, and to his great delight found immediate relief from the agony he had endured. In a short time the stuffing became hard, firmly fixed, and has, hitherto, prevented any recurrence of the pain.—(Cork Constitution)

CANAL FROM THE AMERICAN GULF TO THE PACIFIC.—The American papers are discussing a plan of forming a ship canal across the narrow part of the Mexican territory named, the Isthmus of Thenantepee. A certain Don José de Garay obtained powers to form this canal some years ago from the Mexican Government, and a survey of the land. His estimate of the expense is, however, a very heavy one. He calculates that the cost will be fifteen millions of dollars, or three millions sterling.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Frid.	Sat	Mon.
3 per Cent. Cons	—	—	90¾
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	—	90¾
3½ per Cent. Debentures	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	194
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	—
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent...	—	—	—
Ditto 4 per Cent.....	—	—	71¾
4 per Cent. City Debs...	—	—	—
4 per Cent. Ballast Office	—	—	—
Deb. Gov. Sec.....	—	—	—
Kingstown Railway Deb.	—	—	—
4 per Cent.....	—	—	—

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock	190	India Stock	233
3 per Cent. Consols	90⅛	India Bonds	39 pm
Ditto for opening..	—	South Sea Stock....	—
3 per Cent Reduced	89¾	Do. New Annuities	—
3½ per Cent	97⅝	Exchequer Bills (£1,00)	
New 3½ per Cent..	91	47s pm.	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.

THE FREE TRADE POLICY.

While a most unaccountable apathy prevails in this country on the subject of the free trade policy of ministers, a movement, as important as it will, we trust, be effective in its results, is taking place throughout England. In consequence of the low price of agricultural produce, the immense quantity of foreign grain pouring into the markets, and the further still greater amounts which the Continental and American growers are preparing to send, the results arising from the withdrawal of *all* protection to home produce, while heavy prohibitory duties remain imposed by foreign nations on our exports, is already felt, not by the agricultural interests alone, but also by the advocates and supporters of the Free Trade system. The *Mark-Lane Express*, hitherto an unqualified Free Trade organ, exhibits symptoms of alarm, and in a great measure retraces its steps, and abjures its former principles, while Mr. Gibbs, of Manchester, a leader, in the free trade agitation, ranking with Mr. Cobden in weight and energy, at a recent meeting, frankly acknowledged:—

"That he had strong misgivings about the success of their plan;" adding that "the leaders of the free trade crusade had induced their followers to believe that what they called the liberal commercial policy adopted by this country would be adopted forthwith by all other civilised communities; and yet, notwithstanding the ascendancy gained by the democracies on the continent of Europe, *not a single instance had occurred where any amelioration had been made of the protective system to their home industry in favour of the admission of our products.*"

The English liberal press are also hearing their testimony, and express themselves in unequivocal terms as to the ruin impending over the agricultural interest, and even Mr. Cobden himself indirectly acknowledges the evil results accruing, from his principles. In the meantime influential meetings are being held throughout England for the purpose of petitioning parliament at the opening of the session for protection to native produce; and a voice too potent to be misunderstood is raised, that the country will not willingly submit to beggary to aggrandise the stranger.

The next session will be one of the most vital importance to this country. The Irish Poor Law will, no doubt, engross a considerable portion of attention—the subject of protection to native produce will also demand serious consideration. Will the Irish members act on those questions of life and death, as becomes them, or will they be found by their supineness, or something worse, earning deserved execration, loathing and contempt? We shall see. On their conduct in supporting Irish measures, or, as we hinted before, in refusing to vote for the minister, should he refuse to accord the justice we demand, depends the ruin or salvation of Ireland.

The Ballymena correspondent of the *Evening Packet* states, that the account of the conduct of the Misses M'Veagh, in repelling the incendiaries, with the alleged shooting of one of the party, and its several details, is all a trumped-up and infamous story; that blood had been previously purchased at a butcher's, with which to strew the ground, and thus give a greater degree of likelihood to the young women's statement; and that a cap, similar to that found, had also been obtained by them for the like purpose. Now, we find by the *Northern Whig*, that an investigation into the circumstances, as stated above, has taken place, and the magistrates returned a verdict to the effect that the charges were "not proven."—The following is the recorded opinion of the magistrates:—"That the majority of the magistrates present, being six to five, were not satisfied that the evidence given to-day proved that the girls, M'Veighs, procured the blood, or purchased the cap." It is right to observe that the meeting of the magistrates was strictly private, and, consequently, that publicity was denied which would afford an opportunity of testing the consistency, or otherwise, of the witnesses who came forward to substantiate the charge.—It is to be hoped that circumstances will transpire which will place the transaction in its proper light. In the meantime, it is neither fair nor manly to give currency to unsupported statements, such as those alluded to.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT.—The Hon. John Elliott, formerly on the Civil Service in India, has been appointed one of the Secretaries of the Board of Control, in the place of Mr. Wyse, who has resigned.

The farmers of Berkshire intend to burn Cobden in effigy iin every market town in the county.

England is to advance the funds for a trunk railway between Halifax and Quebec: Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, guaranteeing interest at 5 per cent. The communication will bring Quebec nearer to Liverpool, than new York is.

Lady Morgan is dangerously ill.

Colonel Dunne, M.P. for Portarlington, is pledged to move in the House of Commons for a committee of inquiry into the poor law. His appeal will not be refused, as it was last session.

INCREASE OF PAUPERISM.

Such is the crowded state of the Workhouse at present, and the consequent want of sleeping accommodation, that the timber sheds on the ground of the Leper Hospital and Fever Hospital have been fitted up as dormitories for the adult able bodied females. The sheds will accommodate about two hundred.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM THE INCAUTIOUS USE OF FIRE ARMS.

On Friday last three young men proceeded on a car from Tramore to the neighbourhood of Annstown, for the purpose of fowling. Having stopped for a few minutes on the road near the latter place, one of the young men, Mr. John O'Neill, of Tramore, whilst getting upon the car incautiously held his gun pointed in the direction of the driver, when, melancholy to relate, the gun exploded, and the contents, large swan shot, struck him in the head, and blew the upper part of the scull off, scattering his brains about the car. We need scarcely add that instant death was the result. An inquest was held on Sunday, at Tramore, on view of the body, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned. The driver's name was Patrick Power, commonly called "Paddy Slaps."

ROBBERY AT MESSRS. WHITE'S ROPE WALK.

On Saturday night or early on Sunday morning an entrance was effected into the premises of Messrs. W. White and Co., on the Yellow road, and a large quantity of rope stolen therefrom. Through the active exertions of Constable Greany, and the police stationed in Lady-lane, the property was discovered on Monday morning at the house of Catherine O'Connor in Johnstown, who deals largely in old ropes, rags, bones, &c. The rope which was perfectly new was cut up in pieces in order to facilitate its sale as junk.—it was fully identified by Mr. White's foreman, who lodged informations on Monday before Mr. Tabuteau, R.M., as to the robbery, as did also Mrs. O'Connor's foreman against a man named Maurice Power who sold the rope to him. A warrant was issued for his apprehension.

THE DUNCANNON NEW PIER, COUNTY WATERFORD.

On Friday last, the 26th instant, the first stone of the new Pier of Duncannon, was laid by the Right Hon. Lord Templemore and his amiable lady, (who showed great proficiency in spreading the mortar). the estimate of which work will amount to £6,000.

There were also present Lady Augustus Paget and the Hon. Miss Paget, Capt. Edwin Richards, R. N., (his lordship's active and efficient agent), Captain Patterson, R.A., W. Blackwell, Ordnance Storekeeper, and several other gentlemen.

After his lordship had adjusted the stone, and placed a piece of gold underneath it, and wishing prosperity to so useful an undertaking, which will greatly improve the Waterford harbour, and afford shelter and accommodation to a numerous class of fishermen, and steam communication between Waterford and Duncannon, there were then three hearty cheers given by the workmen and the meeting for his lordship and the ladies; and also, for Captain Richards, who was mainly instrumental in promoting so useful an undertaking.

His lordship then called for three cheers more for the Board of Works and their efficient officer, Mr. P. Cavanagh; and also, for Mr. Abraham Stephens, who exerted himself in promoting the undertaking.

Before the meeting broke up, his lordship ordered refreshments to be provided for near 100 workmen present.

The entire line of new pier was most tastefully decorated with flags, very kindly provided by Mr. R. Clarke, the officer in charge of the Coast Guard at Duncannon.—(Communicated.)

Dungarvan, Friday.

Pauperism is on the increase here to an alarming extent—four large stores being filled in addition to the union workhouse. Upwards of 1100 persons breakfast every morning in Keating's store alone.

There is no Protestant chaplain in the Dungarvan workhouse, though one attends the Nenagh workhouse where there are only seven Protestants. The Dungarvan Protestants preferred purchasing organs, chandeliers, and golden vestments for the clergy of their Roman Catholic neighbours, to relieving their own poor, who are now compelled to enter the workhouse, or decently providing for the decoration of their own church, which your Clonmel correspondent truly described as being lighted with tin sconces.

The Dungarvan elective guardians still continue to prefer purchasing every article they can procure from foreigners. It would be well for them to read an article which lately appeared in the *Carlow Sentinel*, and copied into the last *Irishman*, shewing the propriety of using oatmeal, &c., the produce of Irish labour. It is illiberal to condemn the government for giving the constabulary clothing to an English firm, whilst Irishmen, sans political economy, encourage the produce and *labour* of distant climes; because, forsooth, it is *nominally cheaper*. The blinded guardians ought to throw the bandage from their eyes, and behold the nakedness, poverty, and *want of employment* amongst their poor countrymen, the only true source of national prosperity.

The so-called concert which took place at the Town Hall, on Monday evening, was attended by all the rank, beauty and fashion, of Waterford and its vicinity; and we felt sorry, when we saw the numbers assembled, that it was not to patronise some native artist, and not one assuming the name of an Italian, which, we are sure, the person styling herself Madame Castaglioni is not. The individual under the name of Macarthy has several aliasses to his name, and was well known to numbers present under the name of Huntley. We are sorry our fair countrywomen should have been so deceived, but we were equally so.—The rage to patronise anything, and everything, but that which springs from the soil, and which is left in neglect to perish, was never more apparent than on Monday evening, when hundreds pressed forward to witness a performer, whose only merit was, the assumption of a continental name. Will our public come forward with equal generosity to support our musical associations, and give their countenance to native merit.

The President, 50, Captain Stanley, with the flag of Vice-Admiral Dacres, has arrived at Spithead from the Cape of Good Hope. The President had a splendid passage of thirty-eight days under sail.

Sir Charles Napier's fleet has sailed from Lisbon for Gibraltar.

The aggregate length of new railways opened for traffic in the United Kingdom during the past year was 1,207 miles.

Massaros, the Hungarian Minister of War, blew out his brains the moment he fell into the hands of the Austrian soldiers.

INQUEST AT THE WORKHOUSE.

On Friday evening last Joseph Tabuteau, Esq., R.M., and William Morris, Esq., J.P., in the absence of the district coroner, proceeded to the Workhouse to hold an inquest into the cause of the death of a pauper inmate named John Donovan, a native of the electoral division of Kilbarrymeadon. The inquiry was instituted in consequence of a complaint made to the Vice Guardians by the Rev. J. Keon, Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Workhouse, who stated to them that he was informed a man was dying in hospital from the neglect and inattention of some of the officers of the workhouse. Mr. O'Connor, one of the Vice-Guardians, with that promptitude which characterises his every act in the discharge of his duty, proceeded at once to the hospital where he found the man in bed in a dying state, but perfectly conscious and collected in his faculties. The man having stated he knew he was dying, Mr. O'Connor took down in writing his dying declaration which appears in that gentleman's evidence as given on the inquiry.

Thomas Shea, one of the Warders employed in the Workhouse, was the first witness sworn, and examined by the Rev. Mr. Keon. He stated that he knew the deceased John Donovan; he (witness) compelled him to work on Tuesday evening; he complained of being ill, and appeared very much exhausted and sickly, but said he might as well sit down to break some of the stones as to be walking the yard in the cold; he broke very few few stones, in fact he didn't break two.

Witness asked him if he was so ill why he did not go to the Doctor. He replied that he made application once or twice for a bed in the hospital and could not get it; witness used no force in sending him out of the shed to work: deceased did not say he was unable to work. In the early part of the day when going to work he also complained of being ill.

To the Magistrates—The work was by no means laborious—he was only about 20 minutes at work that day: he was about 40 years of age. Witness was with him while at work, and it was such that it could do him no harm, except sitting on the cold stones might injure him.

To Mr. Keon—Has orders to make every man who is able-bodied and not on the Doctor's list work.

To Doctor Burkitt—Often brought eight or nine persons to him who pretended to be sick in order to avoid work.

To Mr. Morris—Never believes what any one of them says about sickness till he hears the Doctor's opinion

To Mr. O'Connor—Always permitted men who complained of being sick to go to the Doctor.

To Mr. Keon—Sometimes forced men to work who were not able from sickness.

To. Mr. O'Connor—In point of fact the deceased did little or no work.

Mr. Morris—What amount of work did the deceased really do?

Witness—He didn't break the size of an egg of stone all through while he was at work.

To Mr. O'Connor—Never compelled a man to work that said he was unable except the doctor told him he was able.

To Doctor Burkitt—He (Doctor B.) never desired him to make a man work who was not able.

To Mr. Keon—Every one who thought himself unable to work was allowed to go to the Doctor—they were never prevented.

Mary Anne Osborne, Assistant Matron and superintendent of the hospital, was sworn and examined. She stated she was present when the deceased came to Doctor Burkitt for advice, but did not hear him ask for a bed. Another man, who appeared worse than Donovan, came to the Doctor, and he said he wished he had a bed for him. All the beds were then occupied. Deceased might have asked for a bed without her knowledge.

Bridget Burke, a pauper nurse in the hospital, on being sworn, deposed that she knew the deceased John Donovan when he went into the hospital. He said on the morning (Wednesday) he came up from No. 5 ward that the cold of the yard killed him. He said he applied to the Doctor for a bed in the hospital on Tuesday, but he (the Doctor) made no answer. He told her that at 9 in the morning and he died at 5 in the evening.

Mr. Tabuteau said the evidence of this witness was quite illegal and inadmissible as being mere hearsay, but, he would, however, receive it as it was the wish of the Vice Guardians that the fullest investigation should take place.

Examination resumed—When Donovan died Shea (the first witness) came up and said he was out the day before breaking stones.

J. O'Connor, Esq., Vice Guardian, was sworn and examined. He stated that in consequence of a verbal report made to him by the Roman Catholic Chaplain, that a man was dying in hospital in consequence of neglect, he went about 3 o'clock to visit him. He then took down his declaration in writing as follows—"John Donovan, an inmate of the Waterford Workhouse hospital, states he believes he is dying, and will tell the truth as if he was—applied to the Doctor two or three times, who gave him a blister and a warm plaster—asked for a bed in the hospital, and the boy told him they would see about it. The Doctor did not refuse him a bed—he slept in No. 6 ward—was not able to get up this morning—was badly able to get up yesterday—did not ask any one to let him remain in bed, got up the same as the rest. Has no complaint to make against any one." Mr. O'Connor said this statement was made by the deceased between 3 and 4 o'clock on Wednesday the 24th of Jan. instant, at which time the man was perfectly in his senses.

Doctor Burkitt said he saw him about 5 o'clock and he was perfectly in his senses.

Robert J. Burkitt, Esq., one of the medical officers of the workhouse, was sworn and examined. He said the deceased had died of congestive bronchitis, and had been under his care as an out-patient for several days. Deceased complained of a chronic disease of his chest when he first saw him, and is of opinion that congestive bronchitis was the cause of death—in that complaint death often occurs very suddenly.

To Mr. O'Connor—Deceased never applied to him for a bed.

To a Juror—Saw deceased on Tuesday, the day before he died, and he did not ask him for a bed—would have given him a bed if he had one without asking—there were two men worse than deceased that could not get beds in hospital as they were all occupied.

To Mr. O'Connor—Knows No. 6 dormitory; the beds there are quite good enough for persons in that disease. Deceased did not apply to be put on the infirm list; the amount of work as described by Shea, the warder, which was done by the deceased, could not possibly produce any bad consequences; is quite confident it could not. Very frequently knew cases similar to the deceased's terminate fatally, and quite suddenly. No amount of care with a man like deceased could recover him—it was impossible he could escape death in that disease—a man who keeps his carriage and could take great care of himself might prolong life, but that disease would ultimately prove fatal.

To a Juror—The twenty minutes at work as Shea stated did not hurry the deceased's death—there are dozens of men about the yard complaining like the deceased. The deceased appeared something worse on Tuesday and he ordered him a blister.

To Mr. Keon—Would have given him a bed if he had one to spare—always gives beds when he has them to spare to persons in order to serve them—often saw men walking about the day they die—did not consider deceased entitled to a bed on Tuesday last when he saw him about 11 o'clock. Generally calls the attention of the Warders to the cases where men cannot be accommodated with beds, and are not able to work.

To Mr. O'Connor—Never refused any one to be put on infirm list who required it.

To Mr. Morris—From my knowledge of the Workhouse I know there is a great disposition to get into the hospital on the part of a great many who wish to be exempt from work, and to get better accommodation.

Mr. Keon—That inclination exists no doubt.

Witness to Mr. Keon—Want of a bed in hospital might hasten his death no doubt.

Mr. O'Connor—He had a good bed in No. 6 ward.

Doctor Burkitt said that more hospital room is required in the house, and he was aware that a plan is sanctioned for an increase of hospital accommodation. The present hospital accommodation is nearly double what it was 12 months ago.

The case having closed the jury consulted for a moment or so when the foreman, addressing the magistrates, said, it is evident from the man's dying declaration that there was no neglect on the part of, or blame to, any one, we therefore find that he died by the visitation of God.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Clonmel, Jan. 30, 1849.

In introducing to your notice a pamphlet publication, just issued from the press, entitled "Observations on the contemplated project of a State Pension to the Irish priesthood, by the Rev. M. Burke, P.P., V.G., I must observe that my only apology for giving it a notoriety for which its own merits and the public shut it out, is my anxiety to afford any one who may impose upon himself the infliction of reading it, a clavis or key to the right interpretation of a *note* to be found in its 14th page. But while at the work at all, I may as well treat you to a sample of this rev. person's phraseology—it will surprise you, particularly when he lays claim to the character of a gentleman and christian pastor.

Now, in reference to the subject matter of this pamphlet, it would be only a loss of time to notice it. The only things particularly worth a thought are, first, the Rev. Mr. Burke's dread that if the Irish Roman priesthood were to receive the "Regium Donum," they would lose their political influence; and, secondly, that if reduced to the same position as the Protestant clergymen, their flocks would not take all they preach on tick, but might indicate the independence of the mind, and emancipate themselves from the thraldom of a priestcraft opposed to the purity of religion, and that has held the Irish physically and mentally fettered, and exhibited our race as chained caitiffs, to the gaze of scoffing Europe. Very natural fears these for the Rev. Mr. Burke to indulge in.

Surely the work in itself is a novelty, a rehash of accumulated sentences, an abuse of the *Times* newspaper, an insidious attack on private honour and public worth, a proclamation to the effect that the Roman Irish priests are a government police, for they suppressed a rebellion!!! with an host of &c.'s that would stultify the understanding which might attempt the impossibility of applying them as illustrations, or arguments to the matter discussed. What a nice connection between the subject at issue and the arguments applied to it! If the Roman priests in Ireland put down a rebellion, why, they were the police of the government; and, of course, as such, they were paid. Well, there is no great difference in receiving payment, whether it be for political or religious work. They did then put down the rebellion, or in plainer words, they first duped, and then sold the people. Bah! The pamphlet is a tissue of falsehoods, an affectation of knowledge more ridiculous than a display of ignorance—a delineation of the writer's mind, as narrow and bigotted, incapable of recognising the citizen's virtue, or of appreciating his public worth, much less of agitating political subjects, involving national measures, and still more incapable of separating religion from form, dogma from theory, and the priest from the man.

But as I do not wish to occupy much time in noticing a matter which bears with it this warrant of its own condemnation in its slander and bigotry, I shall cite one passage from it, which bespeaks the disciple of Him who, when he was reviled, replied not, and who told us to learn of Him because he was meek and humble of heart.

Here it is, it refers to the *Times*.

"As one of that calumniated 'body,' meaning the Irish Roman Catholic Priests, my bosom swells with indignation when reading some of the articles in the *Times*, and when I see them so harsh, so brutal, so rancorous, and withal, so mendacious, my very blood boils and foams in my veins, and I say to myself, that the heart which could conceive them must be the heart of a demon; that the pen which could indite them must have been wielded by one of the "Furies," and that the workshop from which they could issue must have been established and sustained by the "powers of darkness."

A nice argument the above against a State pension for the Irish Roman priests! What a Christian, forgiving spirit it breathes! But it's a good introduction to the precious Nota Bene that I shall now analyse, first advising the Very Rev. Michael Burke to look sharp after the orthodoxy of his pamphlet, some passages of which will, if they meet the eye of the Bishop, leave very great doubts on that learned and pious dignitary's mind as to their perfect coincidence with the Canon Law; but I forgot, a Doctor by courtesy is not a Doctor of Divinity.

Now for the Note. It arises out of some remarks about the Catholic aristocracy, and its introduction, for the very worst purposes, is evidently laboured for. Read it, hear, and judge.

"My parish was once *honoured* with the residence in it of one of them, he was a person who made his own fortune, a very laudable thing, especially if he bore it with becoming humility; he expected much attention for himself and family and uniformly got it, yet he only paid me the *immense sum* of twenty or thirty shillings, the whole year round. Some little difference happened to occur between us, whether through my fault or his is immaterial; and in consequence of it he discontinued paying me even that miserable trifle. He soon after left my parish, a circumstance which did not bedew my eyes with many tears and betook himself to the next one. There I expected he would be really generous to his pastor, but, if I was correctly informed, he was not more so than when with myself, and I believe that the soup of the venerable priest of whom, he became the parishioner, was not greatly enriched "with the fat from his land." For a pastor to have persons of his stamp of mind even passably generous to him, he must be servilely obsequious to them, and if he wounds their pride, or checks their arrogance, or if on Sundays and holidays he does not delay *prayers*, as in *genteel* phraseology, they term the holy sacrifice of the Mass—in order to convenience their unreasonably late and fashionable hours, he is almost sure to witness, on his collection day, the display of their miserable malice and small revenge, by the refusal to him of his *just* and *ordinary* dues."

Now, as differences are the causes of disputes and afterwards of hatred and malice, I'll just relate a very interesting anecdote, first premising that the whole world and half eternity recognise in the above alluded to individual, no other than Charles Bianconi, Esq., though his slandering accuser, and hoary headed detracter, has had not the honesty, or manliness to openly name the man whom he would *sub rosa*, hand down to posterity, as arrogant and selfish. Well, for the anecdote. Not many years ago, that is to say when the present Chief Baron Pigott, was returned to Parliament for the Borough of Clonmel, a young man named C——, was directed by the then Right Hon. David R. Pigott, her Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland, to forward a letter of character from his parish priest, previous to receiving his appointment as an "Excise officer." The young man applied to a certain P. P., not twenty miles from Clonmel, in whose parish he and his family resided. The parish priest received him kindly, expressed his happiness to have it in his power to serve him and desired him call soon after for the letter. The young man did call, received the letter, and was assured by this parish priest that all was right. The young man went home, with a gladsome heart, showed the letter, and was about hurrying off with it, when he was asked what the Doctor, so called, said to him. 'Tis remarkable, something struck the young man; he opened the letter and read as follows:—

"The bearer is a young man of whom I know nothing. The wily Italian has thrown himself on me, I now throw him on you, I know nothing of him. Don't neglect getting the place for my nephew.

"——, P. P., V. G."

A certain gentleman who made his own fortune by means alike honourable and creditable, felt his honest nature roused by such heartless cruelty, such dishonest chicanery, such knavish villainy, he wept over the desecration of religion in the person of her defiled minister, he felt indignant at the breach of honor, of confidence, and the violation of truth, committed for the vilest purposes of family interest, by a clergyman who ministered at the altar at which he knelt, and he did not make a secret of his reprobation of such rascally conduct. The young man got the place, notwithstanding the Greek perfidy of his priest, and the *affair was cushioned*. Time rolled by, but the malice that first generated perfidy and villainy on paper, rankled in the folds of the heart; and the rotten depravity of its vindictiveness spawned abuse, calumny, and misrepresentation, to be spewed out in time on the noble-hearted fellow who openly assailed the perfidy of this priest, the Murat of his order, the Mirabeau of his sect.

Let the reader apply the above, and a solution of circumstances will take place that will explain the uncalled for malignity of a libeller, and shew, at once, how material it is to ascertain whose has been the fault of an old difference between friends.

But to return to the note. The above, of course, being an *exparte* subject, the note asserts that he (that is Bianconi), and I must now observe, that I never spoke to him, nor do I care a fig about him, but I go on principle, I look upon the whole thing as a fit subject for the public and for criticism, made his own fortune; and estimates such as very laudable, if he bore it with becoming humility. It is well known Bianconi realised an independence by sheer industry, by energetic enterprise and honorable trade. In raising himself to his present independent position, he benefitted humanity, by shewing it an example, and so conferred advantages on the country by the facilitation of travelling, by affording an intercourse by traffic, for which Ireland must register him as one of her greatest men and best benefactors. His career of success is owing to his own upright and honorable conduct, and persevering industry. For these qualities he has been remarkable, for their possession he has been pointed out as a national example. In the imperial parliament, under the mantle of the constitution, before the assembled senators of the nation, and in the presence of Britain's congregated wisdom, statesmen have instanced Bianconi's conduct as worthy a nation's admiration and imitation, whilst they dwelt, with parliamentary applause, on his virtues as a man and a citizen. Bianconi raised himself by his own industry and perseverance—others did so by getting their education from the foolish charity of England; and then, by popular stipends, and by the last shilling wrung with heartless cruelty from famine's victim, 'ere it fell into the grave, the victim of the demagogue's deception and teaching.

But Bianconi would be looked upon as a laudable man if he bore himself with becoming humility. Well! At this moment, when Bianconi ranks as a landed proprietor, when his wealth is accumulating with rapidity, and his gold circulating through the length of these kingdoms—at this moment, when all the luxury of the earth is at his command, he is not above packing or unpacking his own cars, seeing after every department of his business, and examining all the waybills of each day. But he is not humble, he is not a canting hypocrite, he is not like the Irish, a slave. No, old Roman blood flows through his veins, that once having been invigorated by a taste of British freedom, feels the strength and sinew of his ancient fathers, who slew the Cæsars, and wrote liberty in the Forum. Bianconi, forsooth, is not humble, because he does not, with lying lip and craven tongue, acknowledge a God where nature placed a *worm*, and deify that *worm* by calling it infallible; because he does not look upon the priest as a divine proxy commissioned to dethrone the Gospel, and pervert his sacred and awful office to the purposes of malice and slander. So then he is not humble. It is shameful to introduce such a slander into any publication—it's disgraceful and unworthy the Christian and the man; but it is a crying sin for a clergyman. Look at the way Bianconi spends his fortune. In every town where he has an office, there he has three, four, or more pensioners receiving from three to five shillings per week. And when fever's victim leaves the hospital, and comes out again on the cold world, it is not to the parochial residence he goes, but to Bianconi's office, where he receives one shilling and six pence to relieve his wants. During last summer the average number of claimants from the Fever Hospital each day was 30, and at present the number does not average much less. Thus he employs his fortune; and may the God of Charity long preserve him to minister such consolation and relief to the suffering children of our common Father. His conduct as a landlord is universally known and appreciated as liberal and just. His employment, extensive and well-regulated, affords means of living to hundreds.

This is the man whom sacerdotal malice would have you believe proud, arrogant, and miserly.

The resident magistrate Wm. Ryan, Esq., has offered a reward of £50 to any person who will give information that may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person who fired at and wounded Philip Hunt, at Greenan, county Waterford.

On Thursday night last, Sub-Constables Hoy, O'Connor, and Hurley, of the Old Bridge station, arrested two fellows, Michael and Florence Sullivan, with an entire carcass of a cow on their backs. The cow belonged to Mr. Thomas Prendergast, and had not been killed many minutes. These two robbers have been committed for trial at the assizes, and the meat had been handed over to the Sisters of Charity.

At Red City, near Fethard, county Tipperary, Wm. Ryan, Esq., R. M., held an inquest on the body of Thomas Sheehan, who came by his death in consequence of a wound on the head, inflicted by a shovel. Sheehan with two others were pursued by three farmers, whilst in the act of stealing potatoes: when one of the farmers came up he struck Sheehan with the shovel, Sheehan immediately fell and died. A verdict accordingly was given, and the farmers were discharged, it not being known which of them struck the blow.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—THURSDAY

The Queen v. Charles G. Duffy.

Mr. Napier, Q. C., said he was instructed to mention that the Crown had no objection to transmit the prisoner from Newgate to Richmond Bridewell, and he had, therefore, to apply for an order to that effect.

The Chief Justice said that it would be more advisable to mention the subject when the attorney-General was in Court.

FRIDAY.

The Queen, *v.* Charles Gavan Duffy.

Mr. Napier, Q. C., said that with regard to what occurred on the previous evening respecting the transfer of Mr. Duffy to a more healthy prison, Mr. Duffy had been conferred with on the subject; and he had expressed a desire—if their lordships would allow it—that the custody should be changed to the Richmond Bridewell.

Their Lordships having consulted for some time,

The Chief Justice said they would wait until the Attorney-General was in court, when the matter could be again mentioned.

Mr. Justice Perrin—You may give him notice, Mr. Napier, sometime in the course of the day to come in and have the matter arranged.

Carmichael *v.* the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company.

In this case Mr. Henn, Q.C. and Mr. Martley, Q. C., were heard in support of a rule for a new trial.

Mr. Fitzgerald appeared on the other side.

The action had been brought by the plaintiff, an extensive trader in Cork, against the defendants, for over-marking an execution, and maliciously causing him to be arrested. The plaintiff was a shareholder in the company, and paid £300 in arrears of calls, a further sum being claimed. The £300 was paid in Waterford, but the letter announcing the fact did not come to hand, to the town agent of the company, and Mr. Carmichael was arrested for the full sum, no credit having been given for the sum actually paid. He was in custody for about two hours, and subsequently, when the mistake was discovered, an offer was made to pay a sum of money to charity, by way of reparation. The jury at the trial awarded £500 damages.

The Court were of opinion that the verdict was against the weight of evidence in reference to the question of malice, and awarded a *venire de novo*. No costs of the motion, but the costs of the former trial, to be paid by the defendant.

SATURDAY.

The Queen *v.* Charles Gavan Duffy.

Mr. Butt, Q. C., addressing their lordships said—Before the court adjourns, perhaps I would be allowed to mention the case of Mr. Duffy. We have not been able to find the Attorney-General in court; and I have now to ask your lordships to allow me to make an application on Monday with reference to the prisoner's removal from Newgate to a more healthy prison. I believe the Attorney-General has some objection to Richmond, in consequence of the other prisoners being confined there. He is not, however, here now; and I have, therefore, to ask your lordships to allow the matter to stand over until Monday morning.

Chief Justice—Let it stand till Monday.

The court then adjourned.

COURT OF CHANCERY—JANUARY. 27.

Mr. Coppinger, Q.C., applied on behalf of Mr. Vincent Russell, that he be appointed a Commissioner for taking affidavits in the town of Youghal. Counsel stated that Mr. Russell was agent to an insurance company, and that a number of attorneys and solicitors had certified that he was a proper person to be appointed a commissioner.

A gentleman in court stated that though Mr. Russell was agent to an insurance company, he also kept a shop for the sale of whisky by retail.

Mr. Coppinger said he knew nothing of that, or whether it was the fact or not.

The Lord Chancellor stated that under these circumstances he could not make the appointment; but after further inquiry, or on receiving other instructions, Mr. Coppinger could mention the matter again if he thought proper.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—REPORTED LOSS OF FIFTY LIVES.—About twelve o'clock on Wednesday, a dreadful explosion took place at Darley Main Colliery, which is situated about two miles south of Barnsley. From inquiries made on the spot, it appears that there were employed in the mine forty four getters of coal, who, along with their hurriers, will amount to about sixty-six persons. There are also horse drivers, trappers, and others, who will amount to six or ten persons, making in the whole between seventy and eighty persons who were in the pit at the time the explosion took place. At half-past five o'clock twenty-one persons had been got out, 16 alive, most of whom are severely burnt, and five dead. Every means are being tried to extricate the others who are yet in the mine.—(Wakefield Journal.)

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.—We learn that the number of hands of all descriptions in the pit at the time of the accident was about 110; and from a careful analysis of the numbers, we find that the total number killed is 83.

Of the 24 parties who survive we learn that the major portion have not sustained any serious injuries, and that all, with some one or two exceptions, are expected to recover from the injuries they have received.

Fifty of the sufferers will be interred on Saturday—viz., 10 at Barnsley, and 40 at Worsbro' Dale.—(Ibid.)

The British Association for the relief of the extreme distress in Ireland and Scotland have issued their report. The society commenced their operations Oct. 1, 1847. The total subscriptions, from Jan. 1, 1847, to Dec. 1848, is £470,141; provisions sold, £109,118; seed sold, £16,069, making with interest a total receipt of £603,535. The expenditure for food, clothing, grants of money, &c. was £230,379. A sum of £12,000 placed at the disposal of the Poor-law Commission, the cost of management, &c. leaving a balance of £1,417 in the hands of the treasurer. The expenses of management, £5,237 considering the relief extended to nearly every parish in Ireland, is trifling.

WELCOME THE FAMILY FRIEND.—Under the appropriate title of *The Family Friend*, a new, cheap, and really useful publication commenced, with the present year, to be continued Monthly. Nearly One Hundred Papers have already reviewed this work, speaking of it in terms of the highest praise. The *Gateshead Observer* says:—"The Boys and Girls will like it, for it contains Good Stories; the Young Ladies will like it, for the sake of its Pretty Poetry, and its Receipts for various kinds of Fancy Work; the Young Men will like it, for it smacks of Scienee; the Women will like it, for it abounds in Useful Household Receipts; the Men will like it, for it treats of Gardening and Natural History—and advises Wives to be kind to their Husbands; those who love Amusement will like it, for it swarms with Conundrums; Everybody will like it, for it has a Corner for Everybody; and Nobody will be afraid of finding any harm in it, for it is published by HOULSTON AND STONEMAN." The January and February Numbers are now ready, price Twopence each, containing together *sixty-four* pages of beautifully printed matter, stitched in neat Magazine form. The readers of the *Waterford Mail*, by ordering these numbers at once, may secure them by the first of the ensuing month.—They will, indeed, "Welcome the *Family Friend*," when they discover the rare interest and utility which distinguish its numerous pages.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND LOUIS BONAPARTE.

We read in the *Corsaire*:—"The ex-King Louis Philippe has just written to M. Louis Bonaparte and to M. O. Barrot. In his letter he protests that his intentions are pure, and that he has no desire to engage in politics in case he should be permitted to return to France. 'All my desire,' he says,' 'would be to live *en bon bourgeois.*' He does not ask as his residence for the Chateau of Neuilly, which is too near Paris, but for the Chateau of Randan, in Auvergne. In returning to France, his sons and himself would take an oath to abandon all pretensions to the throne. Neither the President of the Republic nor the President of the Council has paid any attention to this strange letter.—(Galignani.)

LIVERPOOL CUSTOM HOUSE.

We have been favored with a comparative statement of duties on imports and exports, received during the past and previous years at our Custom-house. From this we learn that the Gross Revenue of

1847 was........	£3,240,921	18s.	8d.
,, 1848 was ..	3,481,796	9	8
Showing an improvement of	£250,874	11	0

THE POOR LAW AMENDMENT COMMITTEE.

The Poor Law Amendment Committee met on Friday at their committee rooms, Northumberland Buildings, at one o'clock, p.m., for the despatch of business.

Mr. Naper having been called to the chair, the committee proceeded to business, and passed the following resolution:—

"That the temporary distress for which a temporary remedy seems to be generally called for, resolves itself into the following facts:—

"1st.—That there is a great extent of land likely to be left uncultivated during the coming season.

"2d.—That there are a great number of able-bodied labourers, who, if they are not employed, must be supported through the means of outdoor relief.

"3d.—That the great reluctance to increase the number of labourers arises chiefly from a feeling that the occupier who does give employment gets no proportionate exemption from the rate."

The modes of meeting this difficulty have been proposed, and the committee, without adopting or approving of either, request that you will forward to them, without delay, your opinion as to whether it would be advisable that both or either should be recommended to the consideration of our representatives in parliament.

1st Proposition—"That the poor law guardians should be empowered to have a census taken in each electoral division, of the names and numbers of persons depending for support on hired labour, and legally entitled to relief it not employed; then, if the whole amount of the valuation be divided by the number of workers, the quotient will show the number for the employment of which each sum of his valution ought to be responsible, and each ratepayer should be allowed to take credit against his rating according to the number proved to have been employed by him."

2d Proposition—"That the clause in the poor law should be rendered operative which provides that the proprietors and occupiers of any townland or townlands may give notice to the guardians that the proprietor will render himself liable in the first instance for future rates; and that the commissioners, on application founded on this notice, may separate the said townland or townlands into an electoral division. To make this clause effective, it should be added—that any thus separated should either take with it a population equal in proportion to valuation with the rest of the union, or else must permanently adopt, from the rest of the union, as many paupers as its deficiency of population should require to make its share of pauperism correspond with that of the rest of the union, calculated on the average of the last two years; and that the district separated thus should be a rating one, liable only for its own actual or adopted paupers, and the tenants should be liable to pay their share of the rates with their rents, and vote for guardians as formerly, thus enabling the improving proprietor and occupiers to save themselves from all rate for the actual support of paupers, and this without enabling any proprietor to relieve himself from the rates he now pays, except by raising an equivalent of poor persons above pauperism."

A Relic of the Old French Monarchy.—M. d'Ussel, former page of Louis XV., Lieut.-Colonel of the 6th Regiment of Dragoons in 1794, and created baron of the empire of Napoleon, died at Flayat on the 15th inst., in the 102d year of his age.

A white sparrow was shot near Durham on Monday week.

There are at present in England ninety-four packs of foxhounds, twenty of harriers, and four of staghounds, of which the meets are weekly advertised.

The steam-ship Unicorn, of Hull, has been lost near the French coast. The crew and passengers were saved.

The spring business has in some parts of this county already been commenced, and with some degree of spirit and confidence. The ground is being prepared for sowing potatoes in the district about Killorglin, particularly to the west.—(Kerry Examiner.)

Liberation of State Prisoners.—On Saturday last the following persons, who had been convicted at a recent Commission of Oyer and Terminer in Green street, for having been connected in what is known as "the Blanchardstown affair," and who had suffered six months' imprisonment from the date of their committal, were liberated on bail at the Head Police-office, before the magistrates:—John Gray, Thomas Fahey, Michael M'Kenna, James Hayes and John Lee. The parties entered into two stireties in £10, and themselves in £20 each for their future good conduct.

Lord Palmerston has attached Mr. Wolff, son of the Rev. Dr. Wolff, to the regular staff of clerks employed at the Foreign-office, that gentleman having previously been an assistant to the head clerk.—(Globe.)

The vacancy occasioned by the death of the Bishop of Kildare, at the Ecclesiastical board, has not been filled up by the government.

The parishioners of Gorey, headed by the Earl of Courtown, have addressed their late curate, the Rev. Henry Robinson, on his removal to the parish of Thomastown, county of Kilkenny.

The Archdeaconry of Connor, with the Rectory of Billy (Bushmills), value £400 per annum, vacant by the death of the Ven. Leslie Creery, is, pending an appointment to the See of Down, in the gift of the Lord Lieutenant.

A house at Lemonaghan, King's County, belonging to Rev. James Alexander, Killygally, was maliciously set on fire and consumed.

A clergyman in Kerry states that for months past, Indian meal formed the entire food for himself, his wife and six childaen!

Failure in Manchester.—The *Manchester Guardian* of Wednesday announces the failure of Messrs. Price and Potter, with liabilities amounting to £10,000.

The *Interet Public* of Caen announces that the steamer Passe Partout, Captain Jayet de Gercourt, has captured and brought in an English sloop, caught dredging for oysters out of the prescribed limits.

The Tralee guardians have resolved to enforce the rates against the proprietors of the workhouses, the Assistant Barrister not having adjudicated upon the appeals lodged by them.

Mr. Powell is elected Relieving Officer for Castleisland.

Captain John A. Drought, J.P., Clooneen, vice guardian of the Athlone union, has been appointed Inspector of Unions.

Lord Stamford has eloped from Cambridge with a shopkeeper's daughter, to whom he got married, and they are gone to the Continent.

Prince Louis Napoleon, President of France, is related to Queen Victoria, through the Queen of Westphalia. Her Majesty and the late Queen of Westphalia were second cousins.

All the farmers in the north are insuring their premises against fire.

Mr. Thomas Daly, member of the London Confederates, who came over to Dublin as a delegate, when he spoke at the Music Hall, being apprehensive of arrest, fled to Havre, whence he sailed to New York, and was drowned in the harbour of that city, by falling overboard as the ship entered the port.

The Rev. Arthur Wynne, precentor of Waterford, preached a charity sermon in Abbey Church, Clonmel, on Sunday, in aid of the Church Education Society.

The continental advices allude to the gigantic project, in contemplation at the present moment, which, if carried into effect, will have a remarkable influence upon the maritime power of Germany. It is to unite the Baltic and North sea between Kiel and the estuary of the Elbe.

The advowson, or right of presentation in perpetuity to the vicarage of Clonmel, is offered for sale by the Town Council.

Writs of error to reverse the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench have been applied for on behalf of Mr. O'Brien, Mr. M'Manus, and Mr. O'Donohoe. These writs are returnable into the House of Lords. No opposition will be offered by the Attorney-General to the issuing of them, so that the legality of the adjudication of the Queen's Bench upon points raised at Clonmel will be submitted to the highest tribunal of the realm. No application has been made for a writ of error on behalf of Mr. Meagher.

As Mr. William Gibbons, formerly of Gibbons Grove, County Cork, was on his way from the house of John Peppard, Esq., Cappa, on Monday, towards Smithfield, he was pursued by three men with their faces blackened, and armed with guns. Mr. Gibbons ran towards the house of Connor Cahill, at Knockdromin, gained access by the front door and out at the back entrance before his pursuers reached the house, thus evading the vengeance of the gang. On Thursday night, the Rathkeale police succeeded in arresting two men named Farrell and Bridgman, the former being identified by Mr. Gibbons as one of the armed party.—Lim. Chronicle.)

Sanatory Arrangements.—We are informed that if the local authorities do not bestir themselves in making sanatory arrangements in our city, the Vice Guardians, acting under the peremptory directions of the Poor Law Commissioners and Central Board of Health will make an immediate movement in the matter.—(Kilkenny Moderator.)

In all Ireland there are but 22,591 hands employed in manufacture, while in Scotland there are 67,243, and in England 455,042.—(Packet.)

The population of entire districts in the midland counties are preparing to leave this country in the spring. The emigration of last year—according to the returns—amointed to 300,000: these do not include the numbers who sailed from Liverpool. Enormous as was the amount of emigration last year, it will be far and away exceeded this year, and by a class of persons in much better circumstances.

Failure of a Sharbroker.—Mr. Fox, sharebroker, of Derby, has failed. His liabilities are great—approaching we understand, from £15,000 to £20,000.—(Derby Reporter.)

Belfast Cholera Report.—No change, either for better or worse, has taken place in the character of the epidemic within the last few dayr; but we are happy to find that it is not, at all events, increasing. Our last report states that there were 23 cases remaining under treatment, on Monday. On Tuesday there were, new cases 4; deaths 2; recoveries none; and on yesterday (up to 3 p.m.) new cases 4; 1 death, and 2 recoveries, Total cases in Belfast Union, 160; deaths 76; recoveries 56: remaining under treatment 28.—(News-Letter of Friday.)

Lettings of Land.—The *Roscommon Messenger* states that several farms on the estate of the late O'Conor Don were let under the Court of Chancery on Wednesday, and that the terms obtained may be considered high, in the present circumstances of the country. The farm of Belanagar brought £1 11s. an acre, and other farms varied from £1 3s. to £1 16s. an acre. The lettings were for seven years, with a covenant against breaking up the lands.

The admiralty are about to make Trincomalee, Ceylon, the regular head quarters, of the naval forces in China and the East Indies, and a residence for the Commander in Chief will be kept up there. The dockyard is to be thoroughly repaired. The whole of the naval forces of and belonging to the East India and China station are 19, mounting 360 guns, with 3,300 officers and men, of which three are steam sloops.

An excitement almost unparalleled has prevailed in Bath, in consequence of the apprehension of Messrs. Waller and Fuller, two of the largest gold and silversmiths in that city, upon a charge of forging the hall mark of the Goldsmith's company upon various articles of plate.—The prisoners were brought to the Guild-hall in custody, the magistrate having refused bail to the amount of £10,000 which has been tendered by their bankers. The examinations were private.

In the case of Warde *v.* Warde, a suit by his wife against the late High Sheriff of Warwick shire, who have been living separate for some time, in consequence of his imputed licentious conduct, the Lord Chancellor made an order for the delivery of the children to Mrs. Warde, who has an alimony of £1,200 a year, and her brother-in-law, Mr. Lawes, on an undertaking to provide far the maintenance until other provision be made out of the property of the father.

Colonel Portlock, R.E., has assumed the command of the Royal Engineer Department in Cork.

Galway gaol intended for 113 prisoners, contains now five hundred, amongst whom a quick mortality has commenced, being thus crowded in a state of physical exhaustion from previous destitution. There are one hundred and fifty seven convicts under sentence of transportation.

The Commerce of Liverpool.—The greatness of the commerce of Liverpool was exemplified on Wednesday in the fact, that every dock belonging to the port was so full that several inward-bound vessels had to anchor in the river.

Vice-Guardians.—The Vice-Guardians will be superseded on the 25th of March, in such Unions as the Commissioners may issue their order to hold elections of Guardians.—(Cork Constitution.)

The brother of an Irish judge, who has given hearty support to the whigs by the ability of his political pen to the columns of more than one daily journal on the other side of the channel, is mentioned at the University Club, where the prelates of England most do congregate, as certain to succeed to the vacant see of Down and Connor, which Dr. Mant, Sir Robert Peel's tutor, filled for many years. The Dean af St. Patrick only stands between him and the mitre, and should Dr. Pakenham's claim prove inevitable, then the deanery, which is in Lord Clarendon's gift, really if not nominally, will be presented to the clergyman before whose legal and judicial relative Mr. Duffy, of the *Nation* newspaper has not been tried.—(Liverpool Chronicle.)

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the act 7th and 8th Vic., c. 32, for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 20, 1849:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£28,270,375	Gov. debt....	£11,015,100
		Other securities	2,981,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	13,768,303
		Silver Bullion	502,072
	£28,270,375		£28,270,375

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£.		£
Proprietors' capital........	14,553,000	Government securities (including Dead Weight annuity)..........	13,621,954
Rest........	3,481,432	Other securities	10,522,147
Public deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, & Dividend Accounts	3,671,140	Notes	9,641,910
Other deposits	11,727,517	Gold and silver coin.........	778,176
Seven-day and other bills....	1,131,128		
	£34,564,217		£34,564,217

M. Marshall, Chief Cashier.

Jan. 25, 1849.

The above return for the week ending the 13th inst, when compared with that for the preceding week, exhibits the following changes:—

In the Liabilities a decrease of Public Deposits of £297,144, an increase of other Deposits of £126,654; an increase of Rest of £23,271; and an increase of Seven-day and Other Bills of £48,256.

In the Assets the return shows a decrease of Other Securities of £102,613, a decrease of Reserve of Notes, £282,495, a decrease of Gold and Silver Coin of £32,837. In the Government Securities there is no alteration.

The Bullion in the Issue and Banking Departments together amounted to £15,048,551, which, as compared with £14,943,589, the amount of the previous week's return, shows an increase of £402,876.

The Notes and Post Bills in circulation together amounted to £19,759,563, which, as compared with £19,356,687, the amount of the previous week's return, shows an increase of £402,876.

Waterford Exports.—Elizabeth, Murphy, Liverpool, 1405 cwt flour, 180 brls. wheat. Victory, (s.), Stacey, Bristol, 380 flitches bacon, 30 firkins butter, 13 casks porter, 300 pigs, 2 cows, 4 horses. Shamrock, Veale, Newport, 560 barrels oats, 100 flitches bacon.

Summary of provision exports for the week ending Saturday, January 27:—16 barrels pork, 3288 flitches bacon, 1089 cwt butter, 187 do. lard, 207 barrels wheat, 2863 do. oats, 2155 cwt flour, 515 pigs, 38 cows.

Entered since our last: per the Wm. Penn, from Liverpool, 390 sacks Indian corn; Jeune Esther, Marseilles, 800 quarters wheat; Rowena, Constantinople, 1400 quarters Indian corn.

The proposition of imposing an additional tax upon pasture or grass land, so as to encourage tillage, now so much neglected in Ireland, occupies considerable attention in all circles.

Archbishop Whately in the House of Lords, said "that the Poor Law Bill would seal the destruction of the social fabric in Ireland." Here is an Englishman, but who, having lived in Ireland, was capable of judging; not so the men who carried the bill.

On Thursday, Dr. Enright, coroner, held an inquest at Rathkeale, on the body of James Hughes, a destitute tailor, who dropped dead in the street. The jury returned a verdict—"Died from starvation and want of food." He was brother to Hughes, committed from Abbeyfeale for the attack on the mail coach last August.—(Lim. Chronicle.)

Haydn, convicted of several murders in the county Tipperary, and whose capital sentence was commuted to transportation, died in Kilmainham on Wednesday, from the effects of a beating he received a few evenings ago from a fellow prisoner.

The Dido, 18 gun brig has had a most splendid passage home from New Zealand to Liverpool, running the distance from Port Auckland in eighty-one days, out of which she was four days at anchor in the Falkland Islands. She averaged a distance run each day of 174 miles.

A Mr. Forbes from Aberdeen, has become possessed of one of the richest quicksilver mines in the world, in California. 1,500 flasks, 75lbs. each, had been got in a very short time, at an expense of ten to twelve dollars per 100lbs.

At the Town-Hall Police-office, on Thursday, informations were ordered against Catherine Cavanagh, for stealing £80 and two gold rings from a Dinglen gentleman, while on a visit in Cork, on the 12th inst. From the statement it appeared that complainant called at an eating-house in Fishamble-lane, where he took dinner, and had punch, in which he believed a strong composing draught was mixed, as he became stupified, and was put to bed with a female accused of the robbery, and in whose possession 37 sovereigns and one of the rings was subsequently found by Constable Hardy.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

Mr. George Russell, who was so seriously injured by falling out of the railway carriage at Kilbane bridge this day week, and who had been since then under treatment in the County Infirmary, died on Thursday from the effects of his wounds. He was almost totally senseless from the period the accident occurred until death put an end to his sufferings.—(Ibid.)

The coroner's jury have returned a verdict of manslaughter against Peter Drouet, superintendent of the Tooting children's asylum, where it is charged several died of starvation and cholera; and that the Guardians of the Holborn Union acted most negligently in their engagenent with Mr. Drouet.

At the present crisis the comparative prosperity of the county Carlow is mainly attributed to the small holdings on several estates being consolidated, and mis-called farmers becoming labourers; and the labourers of this Irish county are better fed than the labourers of Wiltshire, Dorset, or Somersetshire.

The Tipperary steeple chase will come off on the 10th and 11th April next.

Waterford and Limerick Railway traffic for week ending Saturday, Jan. 20:—Passengers, £150; goods and cattle, £88. Total, £238.

Survey of California.—A proposal is before the American Congress to appoint a superior geologist, with a salary of nine thousand dollars, to examine the Gold Region of California, and that province generally. His report will be a document of the greatest interest.

From a gentleman professionally employed in the city and county of Cork for the last three months, we learn that in the rural districts there is no want so observable as the want of inhabitants. The peasantry have, in a great measure, disappeared. The lands lie waste and desolate. What with the excess of food imported, and the decrease of mouths to consume it, we leave it to be imagined what price home produce will be a during the ensuing year.—(Mail)

We understand that the Commander of the Forces has intimated to Dean Coll, P.P. of Newcastle, that Col. Cox, Adjutant General is authorised to repair to Newcastle to receive further information in reference to the complaint against Ensign Dunbar, 66th Regiment. Col. Cox left, accordingly, this day for Newcastle, to renew his inquiries.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

Government have called upon the various sheriffs in Ireland for a return of all evictions that have taken place during the past year, under writs of Habere.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE, No. 12, THOMAS-STREET, lately occcupied by Captain Nicholls.

A good FIELD, containing about 1½ acres, adjoinicg the Gallows Road, and nearly opposite Summerland.

Immediate Possession of each can be given.

Apply to J. S. RICHARDSON.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

SESSIONS

FOR the Year commencing Easter Sessions, 1849:—

EASTER SESSIONS.

City of Waterford—At NEW GUILD HALL, on Wednesday, the 28th March, 1849.

County of Waterford—At ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on Friday, the 30th March, 1849.

County of Waterford—At CARRICK-ON-SUIR, on Friday, the 6th April, 1849.

County of Waterford—At LISMORE, on Monday, the 9th April, 1849.

County of Waterford—At DUNGARVAN, on Thursday, the 12th April, 1849.

TRINITY SESSIONS.

City of Waterford—At NEW GUILD HALL, on Wednesday, the 20th June, 1849.

County of Waterford—At ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on Friday, the 22d June, 1849.

County of Waterford—At LISMORE, on Thursday, the 28th June, 1849.

County of Waterford—At DUNGARVAN, on Monday, the 2d July, 1849.

MICHAELMAS SESIONS.

City of Waterford—At NEW GUILD HALL, on Saturday, the 13th October, 1849.

County of Waterford—At ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on Tuesday, 16th October, 1849.

County of Waterford—At LISMORE, on Tuesday, the 23rd October, 1849.

County of Waterford—At DUNGARVAN, on Friday, the 26th October, 1849.

HILARY SESSIONS—1849-50.

City of Waterford—At NEW GUILD HALL, on Thursday, the 27th December, 1849.

County of Waterford—At ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on Saturday, the 29th December, 1849.

County of Waterford—At LISMORE, on Friday, the 4th January, 1850.

County of Waterford—At DUNGARVAN, on Tuesday, the 8th January, 1850.

The Grand Juries for the City of Waterford and for the several Divisions of the County will be called on the First Day of the Sessions in each Division at the hour of Ten o'Clock, and the Petty Jurors of each Division will be called immediately after the termination of the Registry of Freeholders, and the Business of the Court after the First day will commence at Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas Sessions, at Nine o'Clock, and at Hilary Sessions at half-past Nine o'Clock every Morning.

The Clerks of Petty Sessions are directed to return all informations and Recognizances lodged with them to the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, in Waterford, within the time directed by the Act 6th and 7th Wm. IV., cap. 34, namely, within 14 days after they shall receive the same, otherwise the penalties for neglect will be enforced.

Names of Officers for Serving Processes:—

District of Waterford.

Thomas Morgan, Waterford; Richard Corcoran, Waterford; John Murry, Passage; Thomas Lambert, Tramore; Richard Champion, Kill; Patrick Fitzgerald, Portlaw; William Neary, Carrickbeg; James Keeffe, south Suburbs of Clonmel.

District of Lismore.

John Viedeman, Tallow; John Daly, Cappoquin; Michael Curreen, Lismore; George Egerton, Templemichael.

District of Dungarvan.

Thomas Foley, Dungarvan; John Troy, Dungarvan; John Crowley, Stradbally; John Hackett, Toureneena; John Deacon, Ardmore; Edmond Dower, Aglish; Thomas Killehar, Tourala; Michael Raleigh, Fews.

By order of

JAMES BESSONETT, Esq., Assistant Barrister.

BAT. DELANDRE, Clerk of the Peace.

Waterford, January 20, 1849.

BIRTH.

At the Dowager Lady O'Brien's, No. 1, Upper Merrion street, Dublin, the lady of W. S. O'Brien, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

In Clonmel, Thomas Chaytor, Esq., to Fanny, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Thompson.

In Clonmel, William Despard Hemphill, Esq., M.D., to Sarah Henrietta, eldest daughter of Henry Peddar, Esq.

In Clonmel, Mr. John Walsh, of Cork, to Alice, only daughter of the late Mr. M. Ready, of Waterford.

The Rev. Robert Carden Lockwood, of Indaville, county Tipperary, nephew of the late and cousin of the present Sir John Craven Carden, Bart., of the Priory, Templemore, to Ellen, third daughter of the late Charles Cornelius O'Callaghan, Drangan Lodge, county Tipperary, Esq.

At Nuneaton, Charles Boyton, youngest son of the Rev. N. J Halpin, of Seville-place, Dublin, to Margaret Grace, third daughter of William Milligan, Esq. M.D., of Warwickshire, late of her Majesty's Inniskilling Dragoons.

Captain R. Butler Low, late 53d regiment, and Adjutant of the Limerick Royal County Regiment, to Anna, daughter of the late Montiford Westropp, Esq. of Mellon House, County Limerick.

DIED.

At his residence, Ballylanen, county Waterford, aged 67 years, Mr. John Lenihan.

At Clogheen, county Tipperary, Marcus Jackson, Esq., aged 87 years.

At Stephen's-green, Dublin, Lady Charlotte Mahon, daughter of Peter second Lord Altemont, and sister of John Denis, first Marquis of Sligo, aged 85 years.

In Lower Sackville-street, Dublin, aged 96, Mr. Edward Smith, for many years an eminent watch and clock manufacturer.

In Wexford, Captain John Gibson, aged 45.

In Dublin, Catherine, relict of the late John Eagar, Esq., 62d regiment, and sister of Doctor Quin, of Nenagh.

At Knockeareehy, county Clare, the seat of his son in law, Jonas Studdert, Esq., John Morgan, Esq late Sub-Inspector of Constabulary, and many years an efficient officer in that force.

At the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, after a lingering illness, Captain William Siborne, author of "The History of the War in France and Belgium in 1815" and the constructor of the Waterloo model.

At his residence, Deane Cottage, near Carlow, Mr. Richard Davies, in the 87th year of his age. He was one of the oldest members of the Masonic Order in this country, being initiated in 1785, and on completing his 50th year in the Order, the Carlow Masonic Lodge presented their venerable brother with a gold medal, bearing a suitable inscription, as a token of their esteem for his masonic virtues and moral worth.

At Kingstown, on Saturday last, Major-General Sir Guy Campbell, Bart., and C.B. By this event the Colonelcy of the 3d West India Regiment, and an appointment as Major-General on the Staff of the Army in Ireland, have become vacant. Sir G. Campbell served in the Peninsula, and commanded the 6th Foot at the battles of the Pyrenees, for which he received a medal. He served also the campaign of 1815, including the battle of Waterloo.

At Manchester, on Thursday, General Sir T. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., general officer commanding the northern and midland districts.

Mr. John Jones, solicitor, late of Peter-street, Dublin, formerly of Carrigcastle, has applied to the Insolvent Court for the discharge of £5,1000 bebts incurred in this countryin three years. The petitioner is in jail for the last 12 month.—(London paper.)

MR JONES' DEPARTURE ON THURSDAY NEXT.

TEETH.

Mr. Jones,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

BEGS to inform his Patients and Friends that his Professional engagements will terminate on THURSDAY next, FEBRUARY 1st. Until that period he may be consulted upon all cases incidental to the Teeth, Gums and Palate,

At Mr. CONDELL'S, Mall.

Waterford, Jan, 27, 1849.

WE the undersigned Magistrates do hereby convene a Public Meeting, to be held in the Court-House, at Clashmore, on Friday, the 2nd February next, at 12 o'Clock, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature for the Repeal of the Salmon Fisheries Act, passed at the close of the last Session of Parliament.

STUART DE DECIES, Lieutenant, County Waterford.

R. MUSGRAVE Bart.
JOHN KEILY.
T. J. FITZGERALD.
FRANCIS KENNEDY.
GEORGE ROCH.
R. MUSGRAVE Jun.

January 27, 1849.

Royal Exchange Assurance Office, London, January 17th, 1849.

THE CORPORATION of the ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE of Houses and Goods from Fire, have constituted and appointed

ROBERT TOTTENHAM, Esq.,

(New Ross,)

their AGENT and RECEIVER for New Ross, and parts adjacent, for the Assurance of Buildings, Goods, Merchandise, and Farming Stock, from Loss or Damages by Fire, and also for the Assurance of Lives.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

ALEX. GREEN, Secretary.

VALUABLE AGENCY.

To Chemists, Confectioners,

AND OTHER LIGHT BUSINESSES.

MANSELL and Co., TEA DEALERS, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON, who have already several hundred Agents for the Sale of their TEAS and COFFEES in the different Towns and Villages of the United Kingdom, are desirous of extending the same through Ireland.

Applications from respectable parties, with references, to be made to Mansell and Co., Bucklersbury, London.

TRY ERE YOU DESPAIR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF ASTHMA.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackie, a respectable Quaker, dated Creenagh, near Loughall, Ireland, dated September 11th, 1848.

To Professor Holloway.

Respected Friend—Thy excellent Pills have effectually cured me of an Asthma, which afflicted me for three years to such an extent, that I was obliged to walk my room at night for air, afraid of being suffocated if I went to bed by cough and phlegm. Besides taking the Pills, I rubbed plenty of thy Ointment into my chest night and morning.

(Signed)

BENJAMIN MACKIE.

CURE OF TYPHUS FEVER, WHEN SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

A respectable female in the neighborhood of Loughall, was attacked with Typhus Fever, and lay for five days without having tasted any description of food. She was given over by the Surgeon, and preparations were made for her demise. Mr. Benjamin Mackie, the Quaker, whose case is referred to above, heard of the circumstance, and knowing the immense benefit that he himself had derived from Holloway's Pills, recommended an immediate trial, and eight were given to her, and the same number was continued night and morning for three days, and in a very short time she was completely cured.

N.B.—From advice just received, it appears that Colonel Dear, who is with his Regiment in India, the 21st Fusileers, cured himself of a very bad attack of Fever by these celebrated Pills. There is no doubt that any Fever, however malignant, may be cured by taking, night and morning, copious doses of this fine medicine. The patient should be induced to drink plentifully of warm linseed tea or barley water.

CURE OF DROPSY IN THE CHEST.

Extract of a Letter from J. S. Mundy, Esq., dated Kennington, near Oxford, December 2d, 1848.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir—My Shepherd for some time was afflicted with water on the chest, when I heard of it, I immediately advised him to try your Pills, which he did, and was perfectly cured, and is now as well as ever he was in his life. As I myself received so astonishing a cure last year from your Pills and Ointment, it has ever been my most earnest endeavour to make known their excellent qualities.

(Signed)

J. S. MUNDY.

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

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

Your most obliged and obedient servant,

(Signed)

ALDBOROUGH.

CURE OF A DEBILITATED CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Mate, a Storekeeper, of Gundagai, New South Wales, had been for some time in a most delicate state of health, his constitution was so debilitated that his death was shortly looked upon by himself and friends as certain; but as a forlorn hope, he was induced to try Holloway's Pills, which had an immediate and surprising effect upon his system, and the result was to restore him in a few weeks to perfect health and strength, to the surprise of all who knew him. He considered his case so extraordinary that he, in gratitude, sent it for publication to the *Sydney Morning Herald*, in which paper it appeared on the 2d January, 1848. A few doses of the Pills will quickly rally the energies of both body and mind, when other medicines have failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

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

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

The Markets.

Waterford, Jan. 30

The supply of grain at market since Friday has been small, and the depressed feeling noted then in most articles has continued, and prices must be considered the same. The prices of butter and bacon pigs are tending upwards, at 1s on the former, and 1s to 2s per cwt. on the latter, over last rates.

Mill Wheat (raw) new	23s 0d to 24s 2d
Prepared Wheat, new	25s 6 to 26s 0d
Shipping ditto..........	20s 0d to 21s 9d
Barley, malting	14s 6d to 15s 0d
Do. grinding	9s 9d to 12s 0d
Bere Barley, per barrel (new)......	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Oats black (brl. 14 stone)	8s 6d to 9s 0d
Do. White, for mealing, per barrel..	9s 6d to 10s 6d
Indian Corn (Galatz) per brl....	21s 0d to 21s 6d
American white	19s 6d to 19s 6d
Ditto, yellow	19s 0d to 20s 0d
Ditto damaged..........	10s 0d to 12s 0d
Indian Meal, per cwt	9s 0d to 9s 6d
Bran, per barrel..........	3s 6d to 3s 9d
Rye Meal..........	11s 0d to 11s 6d
Oatmeal, per cwt	12s 0d to 12s 6d
Flour, (extra fine) per sack....	34s 0d to 36s 0d
Do. do new	34s 6d to 35s 0d
Seconds..........	32s 0d to 33s 0d
Thirds..........	30s 0d to 30s 6d
Fourths..........	25s 0d to 25s 0d
Barrelled Flour, of 196lb..........	23s 0d to 24s 0d
Do. Meal	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	46s 0d to 48s 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..........	72s 0d to 76s 0d
Bacon..........	54s 0d to 58s 0d
Newfoundland Fish, per cwt......	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	15s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto..........	14s 0d to 15s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel......	22s 0d to 00s 0d
Rum, per gallon	7s 6d to 9s 6d
Cork Whiskey, wholesale..........	6s 0d to 7s 6d
Straw, per ton	16s 0d to 17s 0d
Hay, per ton	33s 0d to 34s 0d
Mutton, per lb..........	4d to 5d
Beef, per lb	3d to 4d
Veal, per lb..........	4½d to 6d
Lamb, per quarter	3s 6d to 4s 0d
Salmon..........	0s 0d to 0s 0d
Dried Hams..........	6d to 9d
Pork, per lb..........	4d to 7d
Butter, (fresh) per lb	7d to 8d
Potatoes (minions) per stone..........	7d to 0d
Do. (whites) per stone	6d to 7d
Eggs, per doz	11d to 0d

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.

	firkins.	Price.
Saturday..........	107	72s 0d to 76s 0d
Monday	52	72s 0d to 76s 0d
Yesterday..........	18	72s 0d to 76s 0d

Cork Markets.—Jan. 29

Barrels.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Currency.
7	White Wheat	17 0	to 21 9	00	0—20 Stone
101	Red Wheat	15 0	to 21 6	} 20	0—20 do
—	Ditto	00 0	to 00 0		
285	Barley	7 6	to 15 0	} 11	0—16 do.
—	Ditto	00 0	to 00 0		
—	Bere (new)	0 0	to 00 0	00	0
485	Oats	5 0	to 8 0	} 8	0—14 do.
615	Do. New	8 0	to 10 6		
78	Pigs	37 0	to 41 0	—00	0 per cwt.

Cork Butter—Jan. 29

Cant.		Currency	
1st quality........	72s	1st quality........	63s
2d do	66s	2d do.	57s
3d do.	58s	3d do.	49s
4th do. 62s	51s	4th do	42s
5th do.	47s	5th do.	38s
6th do.	41s	6th do.	32s

Limerick Butter—Jan. 26.

1st quality	68s	5th quality......	34s
2d do.	58s	6th do.	00s
3d do.	50s	And 5s 0d over	
4th do.	42s		

Clonmel—Jan 27

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter..	60 0	to 75 0	Do black	0 0	to 0 0
Oatmeal	11 6	to 00 0	Flour 2ds	30 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...	30 0	to 00 0
Bran....	3 4	to 0 0	Fourths	26 0	to 00 0
Bere....	60 0	to 00 0	Wool....	0 0	to 0 0
Barley..	16 0	to 17 0	Potatoes	0 6	to 0 7
Wheat..	1 1	to 1 3	Beef....	0 3	to 0 5½
Do. red.	1 6	to 1 3	Mutton	0 4	to 0 6
Do ship.	1 0	to 1 1	Pork....	0 0	to 0 0
Oats....	0 8½	to 0 9½	Veal....	0 0	to 0 0

Wexford—Jan. 26

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter..	65 0	to 75 0	Bacon	00 0	to 00 0
Fresh do.	00 0	to 00 0	Oatmeal	00 0	to 13 6
Wheat...	24 0	to 27 0	Potatoes	00 5	to 0 8
Barley...	13 0	to 16 6	Beef....	00 2½	to 00 5
Oats....	9 6	to 10 3	Mutton..	00 3½	to 00 6
Beans...	14 0	to 15 0	Veal....	00 3½	to 0 5
Flour fine	34 0	to 36 0	Pork....	00 4	to 00 5
2nds ...	30 0	to 32 0	Do. ₩ cwt	00 0	to 00 0

Carlow—Jan. 25.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, per brl	24 0	to 26 0	Bran.	4 8	to 5 0
Best Red	20 0	to 24 0	Beef	00 4	to 0 5½
Do inferior	15 0	to 18 0	Mutton	0 6	to 0 7½
Barley, do.	11 0	to 14 0	Veal	0 6½	to 0 9
Oats, per brl	8 0	to 9 6	Lamb	0 0	to 0 0
Do. inferior	7 0	to 8 0	Bacon	00 0	to 51 0
Flour, per bag	28 0	to 00 0	Hams	00 5	to 00 6
Do. inferior	26 0	to 00 0	Butter	60 0	to 74 0
Thirds	20 0	to 24 0	Wool	00 0	to 00 0
Oatmeal	10 6	to 12 0	Potatoes	00 7	to 0 8

Dublin Corn Exchange—Jan 26

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
White wheat	21 0	to 25 0	Oatmeal...	10 0	to 11 0
Millers' red	20 0	to 24 0	Flour.....	00 0	to 00 0
Barley....	11 0	to 17 0	Second....	14 6	to 18 0
Oats, ..	00 0	to 00 0	Indian corn	30 0	to 32 0
New do....	9 0	to 10 3	(per 480 lbs)		

MARKET NOTE.

Return of Corn and Oatmeal sold and delivered at Dublin Corn Exchange for the Week ending January 26.

			From s. d.	to s. d.	Aver. s. d.
1044	Wheat, per barrel	20 st.	19 6	25 6	23 0
2763	Oats, do.	14 do.	6 0	10 6	9 5
—	Bere, do.	...	00 0	00 0	00 0
1552	Barley, do.		12 0	17 6	14 1
340	Oatmeal, do.	8 do.	11 0	11 4	14 1

THOMAS ARKINS, Clerk of the Corn Table.

Liverpool Corn Exchange—Jan. 26.

At our market this day there was a moderate retail demand for free wheat, at an advance of 1d per bushel. Wheat in bond was held at 2d per 70lb. dearer.

There was a fair sale for oats, at an advance of ½d per bushel.

In barley and malt there was no change.

Egyptian beans were offering 1s per qr. lower for delivery, next Friday.

There was not much doing in Indian corn, and no material change in prices since Tuesday.

Oatmeal was held rather more firmly.

In free barrel flour and sack flour there was no change.

Flour in bond was inquired for, and 2s 6d per brl. paid for the best Western Canal, and not much offering. On the whole there was increased firmness in the general tone of the trade.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN.

Week ending January 19.

Imperial General Weekly Average

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	45 10	Oats....	17 0	Beans....	32 4
Barley......	30 8	Rye......	26 4	Peas.....	37 9

Aggregate Average of the Six Weeks.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat......	47 9	Oats....	18 7	Beans ...	34 1
Barley....	31 4	Rye	28 10	Peas	38 8

Duty on Foreign Corn.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	10 0	Oats	3 6	Beans....	2 0
Barley......	2 0	Rye	2 0	Peas	2 0

The Goodwin Sands.—Vast quantities of wreck having been seen on the Goodwin, it is expected there has been a great loss on these terrible shoals. Some fishing nets have also been discovered, packed in a similar manner to those used by the Yarmouth fishermen, and it is feared that one of these vessels, which generally carry a great number of hands, must have been lost in proceeding to the fisheries off the Land's End.—(Dover Chronicle.)

With the exception of Castlebar, Athlone is the filthiest town in Ireland.

ONFISCATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY—THE PRIESTS' PROTECTION SOCIETY.

TO JOHN BRIGHT, ESQ., M.P.

SIR—My attention has been directed to a speech recently delivered by you, at a meeting presided over by Mr. G. Wilson, in the Free-Trade Hall, Manchester, reported with apparent accuracy in the *Daily News*, wherein a vehement denunciation is made against the working clergy of the Church of Ireland, and a suggestion thrown out, in strong language, that, in addition to sundry financial innovations proposed by the Reform Association, in the new path of retrenchment traced by the hand of Mr. Cobden—a crusade, sacred and hotly-waged as that which stirred the heart of Europe and of Asia during a feudal era, is to be instantly carried on, with the rusty armoury of the defunct Anti-Corn-Law League, against the peace and prosperity of the Church, as by law established, in Ireland.

It was the declaration of a great captain, the author of an immortal code, that, in reality, *the sub'ime closely verged on the confines of the ridiculous*; and did I not know, from my previous knowledge of the shifting scenes of the political drama, teeming with popular life and vivid interest—as played a few years since with considerable effect, before the foot lights of Convent-Garden Theatre, to credulous and delighted auditories of Lancashire and Yorkshire delegates—where the eccentric brilliance and paradox of a *soi-disant* Dissenting Clergyman, who represents Oldham in Parliament—were only rivalled in point and telling power by gleams, fugitive and evanescent, of a certain *Bright*, energetic Quakerism; did I not know that your religious opinions were of a peaceful character, that you based your doctrinal creed upon the homely structure reared by the mild spirit of Fox (not the politician, but the founder of the "Society of Friends"), I would well-nigh have imagined, with Celtic discursiveness, that, in the ardour of political zeal, you have exchanged the brown, quaint-fashioned garb of a sleek calling; and fat sensuality, for the cumbrous armour and shining spear of the Paladin of the Middle Ages, or, mayhap, the belt and claymore of the Covenanter of the Kirk.

"Hei mihi, qualis erat! quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore!——"

The objects of your Association are, it would appear, of a twofold character:—The first object, which I shall not combat, is to curtail the existing national expenditure of our fleet, armies, as well as all public departments of the Colonial and Civil Services; the second, and more important, to spoliate, with reckless hand, ecclesiastical income—to cut away, with the Harlequin sword of a Mendizabal or a South American Military Financier, the hard-won income of a zealous and working clergy—to deliver to the avid rapacity and greed of a ravenous and howling Priesthood—the effect of whose teaching is apparent in the moral sterility and spiritual darkness of Ireland—the property solemnly willed and bequeathed for the perpetual support and endowment of Church of England Ministers, by the piety and munificence of departed monarchs, whose memories are sacred in our national calendar.

And consider, I pray you, the moment when, in addition to many contemplated financial innovations, this Reform (?) is proposed!

When, in a word, the riches and once ample property of the glebe and church lands, shorn of their pristine wealth, scarce pay the rates imposed by the recent legislative enactments of a Reformed Parliament; when, amid unparalleled visitations of a justly-incensed Heaven, blight, and plague, and famine hover, like clouds fringed with fire, over our island; when the incendiary assassin proclaims his sanguinary purpose in Wexford county; and a large portion of our people, rescued from the jaws of death, are beginning to detect, beneath the popular manners of the Priests, the atrocious errors of which they are the votaries and abject slaves!

It has of late appeared to me, that the *nostrums* and political medicaments, prescribed for the sufferings of a nation, have ever signally failed in their application, not from the evil intent of the Prescriber, nor the unskilfulness of his hand, but rather from the inherent worthlessness of the drug administered.

The sufferings, how acute soever, of a nation, ordained by God, are not to be ascribed so much to the lack of administrative skill of the minister, as to the national sin and idolatry of the people: no efforts, how great soever on the part of a human servant, to stay and arrest the progress of God's wrath, will cause the blasted soil to send forth its greenness, to yield the corn and fruitage for a banned race, to bid the sun of plenteousness shine where an idolatrous Priesthood, as in the country of the Indus, walk abroad and perform hellish rites, beneath God's soft and blessed sunlight!

Thus, to many intelligent and lofty-minded Englishmen, the case of Ireland has presented itself in many phases: her radical disorder has been misunderstood; various quackeries have been, at divers times, prescribed; the chief hereditary evil has been permitted, like an unclean sore, to eat its way into the very heart of her political system.

One distinguished noble of Britain—the gifted and illustrious relative of the most upright member of the "League," whose lofty lot it was to heal the wounds of foreign nations, and, by unrivalled diplomatic genius, which, despite the sneer of a noted political Sciolist of France, extorted the reluctant applause of adverse statesmen, to make the British name a living glory among the southern nations—has, by administrative greatness and executive ability, caused my hapless country to advance with stronger tread in the path of national prosperity. To the Earl of Clarendon—above Anglesey, Wellesley, even Normanby!—the future historian of Ireland's sad history will, in after time, when the small breath of faction will be hushed, and deeds, immortal in their lustrous purity and undying truth, ALONE will live, accord the character which the renowned Marquis, the Viceroy of the Spanish monarch, won, by wisdom and social probity, in Mexico—unequalled, it is my firm, heartfelt conviction, among past or contemporary statesmen, whether of the Whig or Conservative party, to whom the government of Ireland has been committed—for the shining qualities that dignify while they adorn man's nature!

To the expansive mind and teeming vision of the great statesman, Charles Fox, an emancipation of the Roman Catholic community from the enactments of a wise and beneficent Protestant Parliament, appeared to bear upon it as a legislative measure the impress of enlarged justice and liberality; and he erroneously considered, that the pacification and prosperity of Ireland were to follow, as a natural consequence, from a measure which was sure to bring down the wrath of Heaven upon the empire.

Aided by the talents and wide influence of Daniel O'Connell, the rebellious menaces of an Irish rabble, the perpetual goading of rhetorical friars—the overt diplomacy of Prince Polignac—and above all, regal vacillation, and disloyal treachery to the Sovereign and the people at the Council Board—this measure—this fatal measure of emancipation—passed the Imperial Parliament.

What its ultimate catastrophe may be, I shall not venture to predict.

Legislative reform in the Commons then came.

The filthy tide of vulgar Radicalism, bearing upon its waters the scum and offals of the lowest depths of social life, was poured into the ancient, time-honoured cloisters of Westminster; and for the first time in British history, the brogue of the Irish demagogue—the baffled Connaught Attorney—the dishonest public servant—the needy profligate—the open place-hunter—the nomidees of Popery—mingled with the voice of the peer and merchant of England—the constituency was sold at venal price to the whipper-in of the division—that cheap priestly morality which was sold to the highest bidder on the hustings!

Then came the Whig measures of the Grey clique, which tore away, in a sentence, many a fair birthright, and beggared, at the beck of the electioneering Priest-Demagogue ("who returned"), many a venerable name and an ancient family, whose hands erst diffused with grace and plenteous fullness the fruits of an exemplary life among the poor and necessitous of a hostile creed.

"The Age of Political Economists" had come, that of national reverence and popular gratitude—nay, of Kingly benevolence, of ministerial recognition of olden services, of Parliamentary respect—had died away!

A new mirage, fleeting and delusive, gilt with a crownless halo, floated on the fœtid swamp, on the unreclaimed bog, by the Irish hill-side.

A whole people took up the cry; the shout rent the air; from the altar it was preached; from the Papal chair it was favoured.

Repeal was the cry!

Years of vain and vulgar agitation, for paltry, sectarian purposes, rolled on; the hollow vices and rabid turbulence of Popish faction disgusted all; and a few desperate men, with Saxon blood flowing in their Irish veins, worn with thinking and watching, disgusted with the hollow trickery and venality of the priestly clan—their open huxtering with the "Government candidates" on the hustings—staked their all, their lives, and talents, and influence, for Ireland; they deemed baptism by blood was necessary for Ireland's regeneration and glory!

They failed; they had not discovered the remedy; they knew not the seat of the disease.

That sovereign remedy consists not in the meagre details of Mr. S. Crawford's *tenure*—the effete delusion of Lord Fitzgerald—the agricultural plans of Mr. Naper, of Loughcrew—the extermination, by Cockney officials, of our old and glorious gentry—the erection, on the green site of the palace, of the prison-barred and gloomy poor-house, for the reception of the good and well-born to herd for life with the squalid outcast and the beggar! It is not the offensiveness of Roebuck the Priest-pensioning of Sidney Herbert—the red-tapery of Mr. Twistleton—the genuine philanthropy of Poulett Scrope, that Englishman with many virtues—nor yet is it the finance of Richard Cobden, and the *Quaker-salve* of John Bright.

No, Sir; my deep conviction is, that our only support, as a nation, consists in our devotion, heart and soul, to that venerable Establishment to which, from age to age, amid the brightness of the sword and the flame of the faggot, the Irish Protestant has adhered, with holy courage and fidelity, in olden days—to that cause which conquered at Derry, triumphed on the banks of the Boyne, whose simple stream, like some old ballad, tells the tale of past glory—which on the Spanish plains won fame for Peterborough, and in Flanders and central Europe placed a Protestant peer of Britain among the Princely Chiefs of Germany!

Adhere, if you will, to the fabrics of Manchester, the looms, the cotton-mills, the factories—the moral lazar-houses, rotting with disease, and premature death, and defilement, and all uncleanness!

But touch not with sacrilegious hand the Irish Establishment for the support of God's Church.

Though impoverished by successive inroads, the Protestant Church, girt by many a brave and loyal heart, is deathless to the attacks of foes, whether proceeding from infidel legislators, Romanist emissaries, or Quaker fanatics.

And never, thanks be to God! was the cause, whose immortal beauty I have embraced, more strong and deep-rooted in the hearts of the Irish people.

I might refer you, did my limited space permit, to the recent numerous conversions that have taken place from Romanism to Protestantism in Ireland, already announced in the public journals of the empire; but, although aware of your predilection for statistics, and *printed figures* (not, I can assure you, in anywise *coloured* by me), I forbear to do so.

Notwithstanding the pastoral infidelity of some, the erroneous systems of others—many of them, like the manufactures now used in Ireland, of Lancashire origin—we have still faithful ministers, eager in the Lord's service, men of glorious purpose, undaunted will, of burning love for Christ, of strong energy and brilliant genius!

Among the galaxy that bestud, in glittering array, our firmament as a radiant host of stars, I would mention one—the Rev. Thomas Scott—whose spiritual greatness of soul and intellectual elasticity have obtained a noble triumph over mitred hostility and prelatical infidelity, in the true guerdon and test of priceless individual worth—the love, and honour, and affectionate reverence of a thousand hearts! Descended from that sturdy, independent class from which sprang the late Archbishop of Dublin, the ever-to-be-lamented Doctor Magee, the eloquent and indefatigable Hon. Secretary of the "Priests' Protection Society for Ireland," whose magnificent "Address" I would ask you, as a lover of Christianity, to read and "inwardly digest"—a child of Ulster, bearing in his heart serene truths—uttering God's law with burning energy, yet with the sweet simplicity of celestial eloquence—the Rev. Mr. Scott, whose friendship I am proud to own, has achieved a moral victory, very dear to Christian men, when the citadel is almost abandoned by the leprous infidelity of the false-hearted!

Turn, then, I repeat, as you value the well-being of the empire, your energies to another channel; reserve for another battery—it may be the fort of Sant' Angelo—the thunder of your invective!

As a British subject, faithful to my fealty and allegiance to our beloved Sovereign, I would say—cease to labour for the rebellious Romanist Priests!

Your illustrious founder, with that sagacity which seems to be a characteristic of the founders of all religious communities, from John Knox and Ignatius Loyola to John Wesley and Ronge, would not thus, in the face of an insidious foe, scatter his strength against the front of a righteous cause. In the large constituency which you represent, a hundred gilded Papal spirits are rising, threatening to overwhelm your supine and lowly "spirit-dwellings!"

But, this I tell you, while a Protestant heart beats in this our island, we will neither tamely brook to Romish robbery nor Quaker spoliation.

Should a crisis arrive in our Church's history—should our national Sanctury be invaded, amid the jubilee of Rome—then, I say, the cry and oriflamme of my fellow-Protestants would be—

"TO YOUR TENTS, O ISRAEL!"

I have the honour to be, &c., &c., &c.,

HENRI GERALD SPILLAN, A.B.,
Author of "Reminiscences of a Visit to Spain," and now in connexion with the Priests' Protection Society for Ireland."

No. 23, Upper Sackville-street,
Dublin, Jan. 25, 1849.

John Lanigan, Esq., of Richmond, in this county has addressed a very scathing and caustic letter to the Poor Law Commissioners, tendering his resignation as a Guardian of Roscrea union. The writer shows the baneful influence of the Poor Law, as administered by the Commissioners, in this country; and, referring to their alleged incapacity, he says—"Allow me to tell you that either of two things must very soon happen; you must be dismissed, or this country must go to ruin.—But if you are allowed to retain office for another year, the poor of Ireland will not be demoralized, BUT DEAD—the tenant class demolished—the landlords ruined, and the country cleared for the reception of the cotton lords of England."—(Clonmel Chronicle.)

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.—We regret to announce, by accounts from Mazatlan, under date November 29, that her Majesty's surveying ship Herald, 22, Captain Kellett, had arrived at that port from Behring Straits, without having been able to obtain any intelligence of the expedition of Sir John Franklin.

LANDLORDS IN THE NORTH.

(From a Correspondent of the Northern Whig.)

Lord Palmerston is continuing, with increased vigour, the improvements on his property in the county Sligo, and consequently, is giving employment to his tenantry. They have made considerable progress since I last noticed their operations. Some of the large fields are made worth double what they were. The quantity of stones dug up and gathered out of one field is beyond conception. When the operations now in progress are completed, it will make a wonderful change on the appearance of the property, and in the value of it; but all the landlords in the west, and the north, also, are cast in the shade by the exertions of J. Hamilton, of St. Ernan's, near Donegal. Every journey, for the last two or three years, I have marked, with intense interest and increasing pleasure, the progress he is making. He has now fully 600 acres in his own hands, nearly all thoroughly drained, levelled, and trenched, 18 to 20 inches deep, laid out in large, beautiful fields like a lawn. Upwards of 400 acres will, this year, be under active cultivation, and that all by spade labour. He is getting it dug 9 to 12 inches deep, for 6s 8d the statute acre. The men work in gangs of six each. They take care to match themselves, as some are much more expert than others. At present he gives employment to 500 men. Sometimes he has as many as 1,000.—Nearly, if not all, his labour is done by task-work—even the reaping. Last year, he had upwards of 200 acres of oats, and an immense quantity of turnips, cabbage, and mangle. He has now fifty head of cattle, stall-feeding, and is fattening 250 pigs. The refuse from his large corn-mill assists in the latter case. He considers that the outlay of draining and subsoiling is repaid in three crops; and that it is decidedly more profitable to dig even his very large farm than to cultivate it by the use of the plough. Then, the employment he gives keeps down the rates of the electoral divisions, encourages industry, and sets a good example to the small farmers. He encourages digging-matches by offering premiums to the best and quickest gangs of six; and by this means his men have become so expert that, at even the low rate of 6s 8d the acre, they can earn from 10d to 1s 3d per day. How noble his conduct appears to be, compared to that of the narrow-minded country squires, who have declared to me, that they would not improve one inch of their lands, because, in so doing, they would benefit the neighbouring property as well as their own, by keeping the rates down!

John Hamilton is now draining a large extent of the land held by his tenants; but I cannot state on what terms. If all the landlords of Ireland would follow his example, we would have *but trifling poor rates, no able bodied labourers wanting employment*, and could spare food that would support *one-fourth of the people of England*, and leave plenty for all our own people.

THE CALIFORNIA GOLD MINES.

Letters from California state that further discoveries had been made in the gold region, which yield even a more abundant supply than the previous diggings. According to the latest accounts the gathering amounted on the average to about 100,000 dols. daily, and was constantly increasing, without apparently an exhaustion or any limit to the supply. There was a great amount of distress among the diggers from want of the common necessaries of life, and attended with very extensive sickness and mortality. Men loaded with gold appeared like haggard vagabonds, clothed in filthy garments of the meanest kind.—To show the value at which liquors are estimated, it is stated that one man who had two barrels of brandy, sold them at the mines by the small wine glass at rates which realised him 14,000 dollars in gold. Everything, and particularly articles of food and raiment, were at most unheard-of prices—for gold was so plentiful in the possession of every one, that it seemed to have lost its value.—Daily additions are being made to the numbers employed in digging. No portion of the vast flood of emigration from the United States had arrived. A party of Mormons had collected large quantities of gold in the neighbourhood of Salt Lake; while on a journey one of them lost a mule with 1,180 dols. worth of gold on his back. The animal being frightened ran off in the midst of a vast plain, and was irretrievably lost. A person lately returned from the "diggings" states that cattle were plentiful in the country, vegetables generally scarce, and very little fruit. There was a considerable quantity of flour at Sutter's Fort, and large quantities were pouring in. He also says that he has read no account that at all exaggerates either the quantities or quality of the gold. He further states that gold is found in dry ravines as well as those covered with water. Persons who collected with any kind of system amass three times the quantity of dust and ore as those who go digging anywhere do. A party of some 20 or 30 were exploring a dry ravine that led to a mountain supposed to be rich with the precious ore; when near its base, they came suddenly upon a spot which glittered with gold dust and ore, caused by the washings from the mountains. In an instant every man threw himself on the ground where lay scattered the treasure, and sprawling out his arms and legs, claimed a right to that portion of the earth. The title was regarded by each as good, and the average yield in a short time was upwards of 300 dols. Accounts received from Mazatlan inform us that vessels had arrived there from California with gold, some of which had been assayed, and found to average 21 carats. Her Majesty's surveying brig Pandora, 6, Lieut. James Wood, Commander, had taken 280,000 dols. worth in all, and was to land it at Panama, to be sent across the Isthmus to Chagres, and by the mail steamers to Southampton. It is stated in the New York papers that the Government had recently received very late advices from the gold region of such a glowing and glittering character, as even to justify the withholding of particulars from the public. The New York shipping lists exhibit a large number of vessels up for California, and numbers were sailing daily full of passengers and goods. Messrs. Howland and Apenwell, of New York, are having a vessel constructed in three sections, so as to be transported on shipboard to California.

On Thursday morning the detachment of the 60th Rifles, quartered in this city since the "Battle of Ballingarry," consisting of three subalterns, seven serjeants and 113 rank and file, under the command of Captain Robinson, marched for Bagnalstown, *en route* to join Head Quarters in Dublin.—(Kilkenny Moderator.)

The seven Battalions of Guards average about 720 each, or about 5,040; they remain always at home in peace, and exclusively perform the London duty. For this small body ten Colonels, fifty eight Lieut.-Colonels, eighty-five Captains, and sixty-four Lieutenants are assigned, which last rank as Captains in the army, while the Captains of the Guards are Lieut. Colonels in the army! The officers of the line—that is, a few survivors in the East and West Indies and Colonies—may after twenty five or thirty years, purchase the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Leave of absence, to the extent of nearly half the year, is one of the privileges of officers in the Guards.

A COAL SERPENT.—On Thursday week, Mrs. Wilson, of the 'Lord Collingwood' High Bridge, Newcastle, was much surprised at seeing a large serpent coiling and uncoiling itself at the back of the fire; although much agitated at the time, she had the presence of mind to lay hold of it with the tongs and succeeded in killing the unwelcome intruder. It was of a beautiful silver grey, measuring upwards of five feet in length—and it is supposed to have been brought in a dead state with the coals, and resuscitated with the heat of the fire—(Sunderland Herald.)

POOR LAW AMENDMENT COMMITTEE.

The Poor Law Amendment Committee met on Thursday, at their committee Rooms, in the Northumberland Buildings, Dublin, at the hour of twelve o'clock, for the despatch of business.—The following noblemen and gentlemen were present:—

The Marquis of Westmeath, Lord Clements, Lord Massareene, Sir David Roche, Bart., J. W. S. Naper, Esq., Captain Robinson, Captain Fairfield, John Hamilton, Charles Hamilton, J. R. B. Beazeley, Charles Bowen, Lieut. Col. Dunne, M.P., Major Blackall, M.P., Fitzstephen French, M.P., Francis Scully, M.P., William Fagan, M.P., James Fagan, M. P., Wilmot Chetwode, J. E. Jackson, J. Y. Burgess, R. Butler, P. Langan, Edward Barnet, Charles Bianconi, George A. Boyd, Hamilton Geale, Esqrs., and Rev. A. B. Rowan.

Mr. Naper having been called to the chair, the committee proceeded to business, and the following resolutions were passed:—

"1st. That the poor law extension act having been found prejudicial in its operation requires the most comprehensive amendment.

"2d. That in any new system of poor law to be framed for Ireland, that the ordinary state of the pauperism of the country should be separated from the extraordinary condition induced by the overwhelming calamity of famine.

"3d. That in reference to the extraordinary condition of the pauperism of parts of Ireland, the landed property is insufficent by any amount of taxation short of confiscation.

"4th. That the petition agreed on be engrossed, one for each house of parliament, and that the same do here lie in the committee room for signature.

"5th. That a sufficient number of the copies of the petition be printed for general circulation and signatures.

"6th. That the petition when signed be committed to the care of the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, and Lieutenant Colonel Dunne and Major Blackall in the House of Commons.

"7th. That this committee do adjourn until one o'clock to-morrow."

The following short report was moved by Capt. Robinson, and seconded by John Hamilton, Esq.:—

"The committee appointed by a general meeting of Poor Law Guardians in Dublin, on the 19th ultimo, in pursuance of the duties committed to them, proceeded to send to every board of guardians in Ireland, and to members of all late boards of guardians in which vice-guardians are now appointed, and to others a list of propositions for consideration upon those subjects connected with the poor law which had attracted the greatest notice, or had been looked upon with the most weight.

"The committee merely admitted by this act of theirs, that these subjects are worthy of grave consideration, but by no means bound themselves to any particular view of any of these matters.

"Above forty boards of guardians have returned answers to these propositions. Several letters have been received from other boards of guardians, stating that the propositions are under consideration and will be returned as soon as possible; also many valuable letters have been received from private persons, and much *viva voce* information communicated to the committee.

"From the information thus collected up to this date, the committee gives the following digest as consistent with the general opinions laid before them.

"That a fair and just poor law for Ireland is necessary.

"That the present system, especially the Poor Law Extension Act, operates unfairly and prejudicially in the great majority of unions.

"That a chief reason of the injurious operations of the poor law in many unions arises from the too great extent of rating divisions, which prevents the exertions of proprietors and cultivators, and especially hinders the rescuing of the poor from destitution.

"That, therefore, no modification of the poor law can save either the poor or the proprietors and occupiers of the soil while these large rating divisions continued imperative upon these parts of the country where the circumscribing the areas of taxation is found necessary.

"That there is great difficulty in the adoption of the principle of a rate in aid or of very long terms of residence for settlement, but that the virtual (though not nominal) rate in aid levied in the first instance upon the improving and industrious in favor of the negligent and idle by the present mode of rating is the worst form of rate in aid that could be devised, and the present terms of settlement are the most unsatisfactory, giving not only an open, but encouragement to fraud and to clearances.

"That the liability of improved lands to increased rates is a great hindrance to the advancement of agriculture, and to the employment of the poor.

"That in many districts the exemption from rate of holdings of and under the value of £4 yearly has had a very injurious effect, and is especially hurtful to the class of small holders by causing ejectment in many cases.

"That those districts which are in desperate pauperism require some temporary legislation, which cannot be properly part of a permanent poor law.

"After consideration of the information obtained by this committee,

"This committee resolve that a useful duty having been fulfilled by them in stiring up a spirit of inquiry by their circulars, and in bringing much information directly and indirectly before the public, they will best fulfil the remaining duties expected from them by preparing a petition to both houses of parliament: that the following petition be adopted:—To the Lords, &c. The humble petition of the committee appointed from a public meeting of poor law guardians, held in Dublin on the 19th December, 1848. That the present system of the poor law has been found not only unsuited, but ruinous to a great portion of Ireland, that your petitioners pray for a change in the formation of areas for rating in those parts of Ireland where the present areas are found objectionable, so as to circumscribe responsibility, and render it possible for the exertion of an individual proprietor, or a limited number of ratepayers, to rescue their quota of poor from destitution; and that those who do so may not be liable to be crushed by the continued negligence or apathy of others, over whom they had no controul.

"That your petitioners further request that improved lands may not be subjected to increased rates for a certain time.

"That your petitioners request that such further alterations shall be made in the poor law as shall render the taxation more equable upon the property of the country, and more useful to the poor, more encouraging to the improving proprietor and occupier, and more stimulating to the negligent and apathetic, and shall confine the extension of taxation within fixed limits, only to be altered by act of parliament.

"That your petitioners request that immediate attention may be given to the state of those parts of Ireland which, from excessive destitution, cannot be relieved by the provisions of a permanent poor law.

"Lastly, your petitioners most urgently request that time may not be lost in long examinations or inquiries, but that such legislation may be carried out as shall remove the spirit of apathy and despair which prevails, to the great stoppage of the tillage of the land and preparation for the future crop, threatening more fatal effects than our unhappy country has yet experienced.

(Signed) "JAMES N. L. NAPER,
Chairman."

TEARING UP RAILS ON THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY—DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.

We have just heard that some of the rails of the Great Southern and Western Railway, between Dundrum and Thurles, were torn up on last Tuesday night, or early on Wednesday morning. It appears, that as one of the railway police was walking on the line, a fellow with his face blackened and a blunderbuss in his hand, leaped over the fence into the line, and accosting the constable, demanded who he was; he replied, I am one of the railway police. The fellow said, well I am one of Captain Rock's police, and have received his orders to tear up the line, two other fellows then joined the first and collared the policeman, but the whistle of a train being heard at the moment, they let him go unhurt, and fled. He then ran on towards the coming train, holding up his signal lamp to warn it of the danger; fortunately, he was in sufficient time, and the train slackened its speed to a very slow rate, moving along till it met with an obstruction. The line was immediately examined, and three of the rails were found to be torn up, and thrown on one side; they were soon settled in their places in a temporary way, and the train passed over in safety. If it were not for the presence of mind of the policeman, in being able to have the train stopped, the most lamentable consequences would have ensued. No clue has yet been obtained of the perpetrators of this demoniacal act.—(Clonmel Chronicle.)

IMPORTATION OF CORN.

The collectors and comptrollers and other principal officers of the customs department, at the several ports and places throughout the kingdom, have received an intimation to the effect, that as the present scale of duties on corn, meal, and flour, which is governed by the average prices, will cease, and fixed rates become chargeable, on and after the 1st of February proximo it is directed by the commissioners that the weekly corn returns, hitherto transmitted to the inspector-general of imports and exports, be from that date made out in weekly periods, comprising the receipts, deliveries, &c., from the morning of Thursday to the afternoon of the following Wednesday inclusively, observing that in the whole weekly return for the period next following the receipt of the certificate dated 25th January, that portion only of the week is to be included which shall have elapsed before the 1st of February.

CLONMEL ASSIZES.

Clonmel, Wednesday evening.

The following is a correct statement of the number of persons charged with treason, murder, and other heavy crimes, who are for trial at the next assizes for the southern division of this county—viz.:—

High Treason	40
Murder	32
Conspiracy to Murder	1
Aiding John O'Mahony, an outlaw, to escape from justice, and having arms, &c., in their possession	2
Attacking and firing at the police, at Glenbower, burning Slate-quarry barrack, &c.	16
Harbouring a Felon	1
Seditious practices	10
Shooting at Persons	23
Total	125

Besides various others charged with minor offences.

William Quinlan (the Cad) and the other persons charged with the murder of Regan, Dwyer, and Walshe, the Bansha bailiffs, underwent their final examination before Chas. Hunt, Esq., R.M., in the jail of this town last Saturday. I am told that when the principal witnesses were brought into his (the Cad's) presence, and their depositions read over to him, his demeanour was violent in the extreme; he made a blow at one of the witnesses with his hand, and cut his face, and became so exceedingly unruly, that he had to be handcuffed during the remainder of the proceedings. It appears that Quinlan was formerly a soldier in the 10th foot, and served in India; and was at the different engagements in which his regiment took part, until he was wounded, and sent home to be discharged. Since his return to this country his conduct has been extremely bad. All the prisoners in custody for the above offence are fully committed for trial.

We learn that a man named Tierney has been committed to Nenagh jail, charged with the murder of Bourke, at Graigue, Templemore, the revolting particulars of which we published a few posts back. The prisoner is a native of Templemore, and was observed in the company of the deceased the day previous to his murder. A coat recently pawned in Templemore has been identified as that worn by the ill-fated Bourke; and the woman who pledged it says that it was given to her by Tierney.—(Clonmel Chron.)

Yesterday the company of the 75th commanded by Captain Brooks, which has been for some time quartered in Castlecomer, joined Head quarters here being relieved by a company of the 71st, from Naas.—(Kilkenny Moderator.)

THE MISTAKE OF A NIGHT.—A humourous error took place in a love affair at Philadelphia. A couple of young folks agreed to elope together, and by some mistake in the preliminary arrangements, the male lover put his ladder up to the window next to that where his sweetheart slept, which proved to be that where her mamma, a handsome widow, reposed. She turned the mistake to her advantage—got into his arms, returned his embraces, was borne by him to the carriage, and by preserving a becoming silence until daylight, kept him in error and then by the potent power of her blandishments actually charmed him into marriage with herself.

LOUIS PHILIPPE NOT LOUIS PHILIPPE.—The *Wakefield Journal* states that a Mons. St Hilaire, formerly editor of *La France*, in a lecture recently delivered at Wakefield, on "The French Revolution," entered into a lengthy disquisition with the view of showing that Louis Philippe was not Louis Philippe, and asserted that he had seen documents which clearly proved that, two days after the birth of the real Louis, in Italy, he was exchanged for the child of an Italian gaoler, named Carpini, whose son the late monarch of France was in reality, and not the son of a Duke of Orleans.

TO TAKE IMPRESSION OF PLANTS—Take half a sheet of fine wove paper, and cover the surface with sweet oil; after it has stood a minute or two, rub off the superficial oil, and hang the paper in the air; when sufficiently dry, move the paper slowly over the flame of a candle or lamp, until it is perfectly black; lay the plant or leaf thereon, place a piece of clean paper over, and rub it equally with the finger, about half a minute; take up the plant, and place it on the paper or scrap-book, where it is desired to have the impression; cover it with a piece of blotting paper, and on repeating the rubbing, the representation of the plant will appear about equal to the finest engraving. The piece of black paper will serve for a great number of impressions.

John Bagwell, Esq. of Marlfield, upon the subject of a general remedy for the present Poor-law contends, that a measure which would be useful at Clonmel, would be a mockery a few miles off, at Callan, for instance; and in fact, that each union must be legislated for separately, which can only be done by the Poor Law Commission; or some other similar body. There must, he says, be emigration in some districts, decreased area of texation in others, and improvment of small farms in all.

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.

A RESIDENT AND GOOD LANDLORD.—The Earl of Dunraven is making an abatement of 40 per cent. in the rents of the tenants on his estates in the county of Limerick, besides allowing them half cess on public works, and half the poor rates.

CAUTION TO SHIP AGENTS.—At the Limerick petty sessions last week, Michael Shaughnessy was awarded £3, under the Emigration Act, for being delayed in port beyond the time specified for the sailing of a passenger vessel in which he had secured berths at an agent's office for himself and family.

WATERFORD—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1849.