The Waterford Mail.

VOL. XXVI. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1849. No. 2685.

COMMISSION COURT—FEB. 15.

The Queen v. *C. G. Duffy.*

The following is a condensed report of the Attorney-General's address, on this day, on the part of the crown. The learned gentleman explained, at great length, the provisions of the enactments under which the indictment was brought, and the nature of the charge against the prisoner. Having then informed the jury that although the compassing or intention in the prisoner's own mind constituted the substance of the offence, yet that it would not be complete unless the fact of publishing were also proved; he pointed out the condition required by the Stamp-office in the case of every newspaper—the registered proprietor of which was obliged to send regularly a copy of the paper, with his signature attached, into that office—by which he submitted that he was made responsible. He then referred to the convulsions and agitations which were caused by the example of the French revolution, and dwelt upon the proceedings it had produced in this country. After alluding to the transportation of Mitchel, he then read the first article charged in the indictment, published on the 3d of June, entitled, "The business of the day," of which he would prove that the prisoner was not only the publisher but the printer. He pointed out the treasonable character of the suggestions which this article contained, and the object which it had in view in urging the formation of a "legislative council of 300," with an executive committee; the enrolment of "disciplined clubs;" the setting up of a "popular executive, which would overtop the Castle officials in a week," and the duty of arming and organizing. He next adverted to the article of the 17th of June, entitled "The Uses of Union," of which he read portions relative to the institution of a National League, which set forth the advantages of union, by which the British flag and power might be assailed in every quarter of the world, and such a form of government obtained as "the national will might decree." The letter written to Mr. Smith O'Brien was next referred to by the learned gentleman, who stated that although the document bore no date, the crown would show that it was written on the 17th of June; but whether the precise date were established or not, he submitted, was not material, as it would be sufficient if it were proved that it was written after the passing of the act. Having read the letter, he explained that from the allusions which it contained with reference to various projects, they were enabled to fix the date of the document, and he then commented on the treasonable character of the advice it contained. The next document on which the crown relied was an article in the publication of the 23d June, under the title, "Ireland's capacity to assert her independence," which was written in reply to an essay in the *Tablet* newspaper, in which the writer arrived at the contrary conclusion. The learned gentleman read the article at full length, commenting on its character; and then adverted to the next article, entitled "The Value of an Irish Harvest," which appeared in the publication of the 1st July. The next article was that published in the *Nation* of the 29th July, which was suppressed by order of government, and he was prepared to prove that the publication of the newspaper was within the act, and such as entitled him to rely upon it as an article published in the same way as the others had been; and he would likewise be able to prove that a portion of the manuscript of the article entitled "The Tocsin of Ireland" was in the handwriting of Mr. Duffy. The article thus commenced—"Ireland is, perhaps, at this hour in arms for her rights—in arms for the rights so perseveringly refused—so tyrannically trampled upon while one fragment of them remained. The rights which they sought in vain to purchase with her tears—which she springs up at last to purchase with her heart's blood, only when the sacred charter of manhood, without which our life is lower than the dog's or the slave's, is trampled under the feet of her foreign lords. It is her last resource, long evaded, long postponed." If he had not greatly deceived himself, he would also be able to show that a settled determination had existed in the mind of the prisoner to carry into effect the deposition of the Queen as sovereign of this country. If the jury were satisfied on all these points by the evidence adduced on the part of the crown, it would be their duty to find a verdict in its favour; but if on the other hand viewing these articles with a view to arrive at their true meaning, they could place any innocent construction upon them, of course he would bow to whatever decision they should think fit to make. Let them consider how these documents were published, viz., in a weekly newspaper enjoying a very wide circulation: and let them also consider the object of their publication, with a view to discovering whether or not it was to excite the people to join in the outbreak which was then in contemplation, and which in fact took place pending the publication of the articles, and then let them endeavour to form an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. Upon the part of the crown, he would now leave the whole case in their hands, and with a full confidence that they would arrive at a just conclusion upon it.

The Attorney-General concluded his address (which occupied two hours and a quarter in its delivery) at half-past five o'clock, at which hour bailiffs were sworn in to take charge of the jury, and the court adjourned to half-past five o'clock next morning.

FRIDAY.

At the siting of the Commission Court, this morning, the following witnesses were called:—

Charles Vernon, proved that Duffy, was the registered proprietor of the *Nation*, and his handwriting upon the *Nations* of June and July, 1848, lodged with him as registrar of newspapers.

William Lowe, a printer, who had been in the employment of Duffy, proved his handwriting to same; and a Mr. Butler, who let Duffy, a house in Rathmines, some years back, swore to his handwriting, from his familiarity with it five years since.

Major-General M'Donald, Mr. Redington, and Mr. Thomas H. Bourke, of the Under-Secretary's office, with several other witnesses were subsequently examined with reference to the letter found in Mr. Smith O'Brien's portmanteau.

SATURDAY.

The presiding Judges entered court at eleven o'clock.

The Attorney General handed up to the bench the manuscript documents above referred to, and two copies of the *Nation* newspaper of dates of the 3d and 17th of June, and moved that they should be received as read, and they were received accordingly. The right hon. gentleman also read an extract from a leading article in the suppressed *Nation* of the 26th July, under the head of "The Tocsin of Ireland," which with a portion of the original manuscript—after an argument in which the Attorney-General and Mr. Butt were heard at considerable length—were offered in evidence.

The Court ruled that the number of the suppressed *Nation*, and the manuscript of the article "The end of the Tocsin in Ireland," should be reserved until the close of the case for the crown, when all the documents would be read.

John Hilliard, a policeman, deposed that he purchased copies of the *Nation* at the office in D'Olier-street, on the 3d and 17th June, and produced the papers, which were handed up in evidence.

Martin Daly, Michael M'Glynn, Mortimer Redmund, John Bamfield, of the Police Force, deposed to the facts of having purchased copies of the *Nation* of the several dates from the 1st to the 22d July.

Edward Entwistle, Inspector of Police, deposed that on the 28th July he, with his associates, were ordered to go to the printing-office of the *Nation* in Sackville-lane, where he seized the copies of that paper which had been printed, one of which he produced.

At half-past three o'clock the case for the crown closed.

THE HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION ACT.

A return has been made out by Mr. Redington, and published by order of the House of Commons, setting forth the names of persons imprisoned under the "Habeas Corpus Suspension Act," from its enactment in last July up to the latest committal on the 11th of December. The prison in which each captive was detained, the date of warrant, date of committal, date of order in council authorising trial or acceptance of bail, and date of discharge or removal, are also given. There were 118 persons immured for greater or smaller lengths of time. This list does not include any of the gentlemen who were committed before its enactment, but afterwards detained under its provisions. No mention is made of Messrs. Martin, Williams, O'Dogherty, and Duffy. Of the *one hundred and eighteen* thrown into prison only thirteen were brought to trial. Of these thirteen there was *one*, Richard Davis, against whom *no bill was found*; *three*, Denis Tyne, Jas. Orchard, and Thomas Stack, who were not tried; true bills were found against them, and they are still in custody; *five*, James O'Rorke, Michael M'Kenna, John Lee, James Hayes, and Thomas Fahy, who, being sentenced to six months' imprisonment from date of committal, were discharged on the 27th ult.; and *four*, Messrs. W. S. O'Brien, T. F. Meagher, P. O'Donohoe, and T. B. M'Manus, against whom sentence of death was recorded.

Of the remaining *one hundred and five* there are still eight in custody—namely, Messrs. Patrick O'Higgins, John Rea, Thomas Matthew Halpin, Walter T. Meyler, John Hughes, J. Brennan, S. J. Meany, and M. R. Leyne. These gentlemen have been kept in custody, and subjected to all the punishment of conviction, without being allowed so much as an opportunity to prove their innocence.

The following, who had been imprisoned, have been discharged on bail:—

"James Finton Lalor, Eugene O'Reilly, Thomas Bergin, James Crotty, William Walsh, Js. Baker, Edward Behan, Andrew Behan,, John Sheehan, Henry Broxten, Richard Johnston, J. B. Russell, James Purcell, Edward Smyth, Js. O'Donnell, Edward S. Egan, Michael Doherty, Nicholas Nagle, James Russell, Denny Lane, Felix Mullin, Isaac Varian, Ralph Varian, Michael Joseph Barry, Robert Cane, Coll Rochford, Edward Butler, John Francis Blake, Laurence Geoghegan, Patrick Marron, Anthony O'Ryan, Francis O'Ryan, Charles Taaffe, Gilbert Whyte, Francis Hanvey, James Edward O'Donohoe, Js. Doyle, William M'Carron, Charles Henry West, Thomas M'Grade, Thomas Whitty, Thomas F. Strange, James Supple, Patrick Condon, James Fogarty, Bartholomew Downey, Peter Walsh, Mathew King, Robert Lambkin, James Rawley Baxter, John Hickey, Michael Hanley, John Lawless, James Bergin, John De Courcy Young, Philip Kennedy, Cornelius R. Mahony, Stewart Wright, Richard Franks Ryan, Timothy Sexton, James Lawler, Eugene Martin, Owen O'Neil, Richard Dalton, W. Fuller Harnett, Justin Supple, Francis Thomas Gabbett, John Martin Burke, Patrick Mulhare, Edward Lombard, P. M'Kenzie, James M'Grath, Gunning Taffe, Wm. Matthews, Thomas M'Namara, Michael O'Neill, Richard O'Shaughnessy, Patrick Coonan, Thos. Parker O'Flanagan, Peter M'Auliffe, Daniel Corcoran, Patrick O'Donnell, Patrick Dunn, James M. O'Ryan, Patrick Conway, John Killilea, Thomas Hennessey, Pierse Power, Garrett Cannody, Daniel M'Carthy, Thomas Kehoe, George Whelan. Joseph O'Grady, Edward Trouton, James M'Kenna, Wm. Wall, James Jennings."

The first committal under this act was that of Mr. Patrick O'Higgins, on the 27th of July, making up to the present date an imprisonment of 202 days.

The latest committal was that of Mr. James Jenninge, on the 11th of December. He was discharged on the 23d of the same month, after suffering incarceration for 13 days.

The report of the Poor Law Boundary Commissioners to her Majesty, laid before parliament on Monday, advises the establishment of *five* additional union workhouses in Ireland.

The Rhadamanthus, steam vessel, Master Commander Aylen, was paid off at Woolwich, and is to be re-commissioned immediately—number of her crew, 60 men.

A considerable breadth of land is now under oats, and the planting of potatoes (chiefly barons) has already become very general in this neighbourhood.—(Tipperary Free Press.)

Mr. Madden, of Spring Valley, Meath, formerly of Galway, has been awarded £80 damages against his landlord, Capt. Bryan, of Raheny, for illegal distress.

VICEREGAL COURT.—On Wednesday evening their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Clarendon received a select party at a ball and supper at the Castle.

Mr. Barron, stipendiary magistrate at Bruff, county Limerick, is recovering from his serious illness.

MASONIC BALL.—The Annual Grand Masonic Fancy and Dress Ball in aid of the funds of the Cork Masonic Female Orphan Asylum, took place at the Imperial Clarence Rooms, on Wednesday night last, under distinguished patronage. The ball-room was very brilliantly and tastefully lighted and arranged, being hung round with the banners of the several orders of masonry. About ten o'clock the masons in attendance formed procession, and the band of the Cameronians playing the Freemasons' march, they proceeded to the ball-room, two deep, when, the worshipful master having mounted the masonic chair, the brethren gave the salute, and dancing commenced. The orchestra was composed of the bands of the 12th Royal Lancers and 26th Cameronians, who performed during the night, quadrilles, polkas, valses, and gallopes. There were but a few fancy dresses.—(Cork Con.)

RETURN TO PROTESTANTISM.—We have learned, upon good authority, that the Rev. Mr. Cowley, a Roman Catholic priest, and who undertook, it is stated, a mission to Rome on Lord Shrewsbury's behalf when engaged in controversy with the popish clergy of Ireland, has very recently, to the great scandal of the Catholic world, formally renounced the faith of St. Peter. It is said that the reverend convert is a native of America, and that the Roman Catholic was not his original form of faith. He was a married man, and is now taking steps to be re-united to his wife, who is at present the superior of a convent, having followed his example in the renunciation of Protestantism. We state the facts simply as a correspondent, upon whose accuracy we have every reason to rely, has communicated them to ourselves.—(Warder.)

Sub-Constable Patrick Macmulken, of the city police, died in Barrington's hospital yesterday morning of dysentery. There are two or three more of the force sick of the same malady.—(Limerick Chronicle of Saturday.)

Major R. Mackintosh, barrack-master of Limerick, has received the war medal for his services.

UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF THE LATE LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.

The annexed is a copy of a letter from the late Lord George Bentinck, to Mr. Riall, of Clonmel, a gentleman who takes a deep interest in the sufferings of his unhappy country.

"Welbeck, near Worksop, Notts,
April 5, 1847.

"SIR—I am in receipt of, and thank you for, your letter of the 30th ult.

"I never doubted but that, for the sake of the poor Irish themselves, as well as for those with a little capital, some, knowledge of agriculture, and plenty of enterprise and resolution, it would be most desirable for them that they should migrate to the United States, to locate themselves and set up for themselves in business as agriculturists on the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi.

"But I have been taught to look upon the bone, sinew, and enterprise of a bold peasantry and of a hardy race of farmers, when supported by a little capital, as constituting the real power, wealth, and essential strength of great empires, and I shall reluctantly learn that God's blessing, '*increase and multiply*,' is henceforth, under Whig misrule, to be converted into a curse in Ireland.

"Ireland, with all the natural advantages of climate and soil which England or Belgium possesses, contains a somewhat smaller population in proportion to her surface than England, and, as compared with the latter, a population less dense by one-sixth. How is it, then, that I am to be told that if slow starvation, fever, and pestilence, growing out of famine, will not do the work of depopulation in its own rough and barbarous way in Ireland, other modes of depletion must be had recourse to, and the best men in Ireland, who ought to be the sources of riches and strength to her under a fostering government, should they not have the money wherewithal to pay their passage out for themselves and their families to the land of our wiser rivals, must be expatriated at the cost of the British or Irish nation?

"I see the natural sources of wealth in Ireland, in her sixteen millions of half-drained, half-cultivated acres of fertile land, and in her hundred thousand acres of loughs, such as Lough Foyle and Lough Corrib, and her slob lands, on the Fergus and Shannon rivers, and elsewhere, ample employment for £80,000,000 sterling in drainage, embankment, irrigation, and improved cultivation. In the construction of railways I see employment for £24,000,000, if not £30,000,000 more; and it is only when these are done that I come to the opening out of her rich mines, her western harbours, and her inexhaustible fisheries £16,000,000 more for all these undertakings are a low estimate—making extra-ordinary employment in a whole for £120,000,000 sterling in reproductive and profitable works in Ireland.

"Here, then, at the rate of £8,000,000 a year, is work for 15 years to come; and at the Chancellor of the Exchequer's estimate of 45,000 able-bodied labourers for every million sterling of expenditure, continuous employment for 15 years, in enriching the country, offers itself for 360,000 labourers, at good wages, representing, according to the Irish census, at 5½ to a family, 1,980,000 persons. The Irish census gives us 491,809 families, consisting of 2,714,949 persons, as possessing neither land nor capital, nor means of any kind, unable to read or write, and existing in mud cabins, with mud floors, with neither chimneys nor windows, and consisting of a single room. Let an enterprising and a vigorous government come forward to stimulate the improvement of Ireland through the means of private enterprise, supported by the credit and capital of the empire, advanced on well-examined security, to the extent to which I have already referred, and you will at once and for ever raise the social condition of Ireland to an equality with that of England. You will have no need to expatriate either her farmers or her peasantry, and in contracting a nominal state debt of one hundred and twenty millions, you will, in truth, be creating a productive property, and a usurious interest, paying capital to that amount, swelling every year to an enormous amount the customs and excise revenues of Ireland; and, what is of far more importance yet, making the most abject and wretched people on the face of the earth one of the happiest under heaven.

"But if political economy is to cure Ireland—if the public resources may not be used for her advancement in prosperity and riches, but only for keeping her people alive, or for spoiling her roads, then I acknowledge that, as a choice of no goods, out of the two greatest evils which can befal the empire at large, and Ireland in particular, no option is left us but, with a view to save life, to impoverish and weaken the empire, by expatriating the youth of Ireland, and consenting to make a present to our American rival of some two millions more of our Irish fellow-countrymen, to be added to the 710,000 Irishmen whom she has already within the last 22 years naturalised as new citizens of the Federal, Republican, and mighty union—at some not very distant day, perhaps, to be enlisted under the stripes and stars of the United States in assisting to wrest the last of our North American colonies, or, may be, our West Indian islands, from the British Crown.

"I have the nonour to be,
"Sir, your obedient humble servant,
"G. BENTINCK.

"To Arthur Riall, Esq."

The Bank of England intends this week to further reduce the discount on bills.

BELLS AND DAHLIAS.—A modern writer, who has evidently deeply studied the most charming productions of nature, says that "dahlias are like the most beautiful women without intellectuality; they strike you with astonishment by their exterior splendour, but are miserably destitute of those properties which distinguish and render agreeable less imposing flowers. Had nature given the fragrance of the rose or stock to the Dahlia, it would have been the most magnificent gem of the garden—but, wanting scent, it is like a fine woman without mind."

JENNY LIND.—HER BENEVOLENCE.—She sang from the heart! And to the heart her song went. The heart has poured out its song to the tune of some £15,000 contributed to British charities. There is sweet music there. The music that will sooth the sufferings of thousands; the music that will mingle with groans of pain, agony, and death, and mitigate even these into musical hymns, to soften the pangs of distressed humanity. Wherever and whatever she may be, she will be a triumph of genius, a model of benevolence, and an honour to her sex. We have heard of tributes to commemorate her charities, which have afforded us much satisfaction. A marble statue of her, we hear, is about to be executed, under the auspices of the bishop, for the cathedral at Norwich. A marble bust is also proposed, to perpetuate, in its hall, her munificent service for the Consumption Hospital. But where does she not deserve records of this kind? By a liberality unexampled in the attractions and generosity of song, she has raised funds to alleviate more misery than any individual, royal or millionaire, that breathes our common life; and there is no trophy that can falter her deserving, or point to future years in which an imitation of her bright example may add co-efficiently to its productive harvest.—(Leterary Gazette.)

THE MILITARY MORTALITY AT BARBADOES.

There are now stationed at St. Ann's, Barbadoes, the service companies of two regiments—the 66th and 72d, with a company of the Royal Artillery, and a few of the Engineers. The ravages of the fever between the 1st of January, 1848, and the 1st January, 1849, left the roll of this force at the commencement of the present year as follows:—66th Regiment, Major Michel, convalescent; Capt., Johnson, convalescent, (since arrived in England); Capt. Cooper, well; Capt. Astley, dead; Lieut. Holmes, dead; Lieut. Pyne, dead; Lieut. Serocold, convalescent; Paymastea Ross, dead; Adjutant Ross, dead; Quartermaster Reilly, dead; Assistant Surgeon Simpson, convalescent.

72d Regiment—Capt. Hope, dead; Capt. Ree, dead; Lieut. Thelluson, Lieut. Norman, Ensign Crombie, Ensign Thelluson, and Ensign Smith, convalescent; Quartermaster Lindsey, dead; Assistant-Surgeon Irwin, dead.—Besides these, there have died on the same spot Lieut.-Col. Phibbs, 88th Regt.; Staff Surgeon Wheeler and Assistant-Surgeon Concannon, 3d West India Regt.; and there are now convalescent, Major Thorndyke. Lieut. Walker, and Lieut Williams, of the Artillery; and Lieut.-Colonel Waters, of the Engineers. Lives were lost, which ordinary precautions might have saved them. The barracks of St. Ann's stand on a spot long condemned as destructive to the life of Europeans.

CHOLERA PREVENTION.

The fourth official circular of the Board of Health has just appeared. It contains a document, by Dr. Sutherland, one of the chief superintending inspectors to the board, giving an account of the measures taken for the suppression of the very serious outbreak of the disease that occurred at Dumfries. Dr. Sutherland sums up his experience, during a period of very arduous labours in the Scotch towns that have suffered most from the epidemic, in the following terms;—"The practical conclusion must be self-evident, namely, that the only means of dealing with cholera as a pestilence is the immediate organisation, in every locality threatened by the disease, of a staff of visitors to go from house to house, for the purpose of discovering and treating on the spot the slightest diarrhœal symptoms. It has been proved by melancholy experience, both in Dumfries and Glasgow, that neither rich nor poor will, of their own free choice, apply for medical aid until the time for its efficient exercise is either passed, or the chances of recovery reduced to a very small proportion. The premonitory diarrhœa is, in a large number of cases, attended with sensation rather agreeable than otherwise; the sufferer is lulled into a fatal security, and no alarm is consequently taken till it is too late."

On Tuesday, twenty-three persons were summoned to answer the complaint of the Officers of Health, for not removing nuisances, when noticed to do so, under the Nuisances Removal and Disease Prevention Act. Peremptory orders were issued for the abatement of the evils complained of, intimating that, after the expiration of the time granted for the abatement, should the law be disregarded, the law would be immediately and stringently put in force.—(Belfast News Letter.)

BELFAST CHOLERA REPORT.—We are happy to say that cholera has been considerably on the decrease during the two past days. The new cases on Tuesday were 22, died 4, recovered 8; on Wednesday, new cases 14, died 3, recovered 6; on yesterday, new cases 13, died 5, recovered 6. Total number of cases from the commencement 446; died 149; cured 186; remaining under treatment 111.—(News Letter of Friday.)

AN INCREASE OF THE "IRISH DIFFICULTY."—What will England's Malthusians say to this? A correspondent writes to say that Ellen Duigan, wife of Daniel Duigan, labourer, of Kingstown Avenue, County Dublin, was on yesterday safely delivered of three male children, and that the mother and children are all doing well.—(Freeman.)

STATE OF THE UNIONS.—In a Treasury Minute, dated the 6th of January, we find the following statement:—"The Poor Law Commissioners report that of the one hundred unions, into which Ireland is divided, one hundred will certainly not stand in need of any extranous assistance; that of the remaining thirty-one unions, there are ten or eleven in which, by dint of exertion, serious financial embarrasment may be avoided, and the destitution at the same time be effectually relieved without external aid; and that there are only about twenty unions which require to be considered seperately from the remainder as presenting peculiar difficulties.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF A BOY ONLY ELEVEN YEARS OF AGE.—As Master Bourke, a lad about eleven years of age, and son to Mr. Walter Bourke, of Johnstown-bridge, was minding his father's house on Sunday, all the rest of the family being at prayers, he heard an unusual noise at the rere of the house; on looking out he observed three men, two of whom had their faces blackened, in the act of endeavouring to force their way through a back window, which communicated with the shop. Nothing daunted, he ordered them to be off, they still persisted; he threatened to blow out their brains if they would not be off; all threats were unavailing; a couple of minutes more, and they would be in possession of the house. The young hero loaded a gun, and, singular to say, misfired at them three times; one of the men was partly in through the window, when, trying a fourth detonating cap, he succeeded in wounding the ruffian in the thigh. At the report of the shot, the other two ran off, but after going some distance they looked back, and perceiving their comrade in crime not able to follow them, they returned and carried him off beetween them. About twelve months ago, this young gentleman put three plunderers to flight, from a pit of potatoes belonging to his father by presenting a pistol at them.—(Leinster Express.)

Mr. Edward Howard, salesman in the concern of M'Birnie and Collis, Dublin, brought an action last week, against the Hon. Patrick Plunkett, to recover £500 damages, for slander and defamation. It appeared that last November, defendant's wife bought 3s 6d worth of muslin at that establishment, and paid plaintiff, after which she returned, and asked him if she had given him a sovereign in mistake for a shilling. He said not, and the lady departed. The defendant subsequently called to M'Birnie and Collis, to complain of imposition on his wife; and when plaintiff denied the charge, told him he was a liar, and that he had pocketed the sovereign. The jury, after half an hour's absence said there was not the remotest possibillity of their agreeing to a verdict, and they were discharged.

On Monday, pursuant to public requisition, a meeting was held at the Market House, Enniscorthy, for the purpose of considering the sanatory measures necessary for the prevention of disease, and adopting arrangements for carrying them into operation, according to the provisions of the Act of Parliament giving such powers. The proceedings originated with the Board of Guardians, who appointed a committee of eight members to exercise the powers conferred by law; and the public meeting was then called for the purpose of ensuring the co-operation of the inhabitants of the town. The meeting was thinly attended.—(Wexford Independant.)

The *Costituente Italiana* of Florence states that a priest, named Biscioni, having preached at Pisa against the Liberals, and advised the softer sex to refuse their tenderness to such husbands, part of his house was blown up that evening by a mine under the walls.

Charles Bonaparte, Prince de Canino, has succeeded at Rome in creating a strong party for Republicanism, and he will, in all probability, succeed in getting the Republic proclaimed.

Austria has separated from the movement of the independent states in favour of a national union and a Germanic regeneration.

The Prussian Government has given to the Royal foundry at Liege an order for cannon, &c., which keeps three hundred men employed night and day.

The last English mail which left Marseilles for India contained such a quantity of letters that the additional postage amounted to 120,000 francs (£4,800).

Letters from Constantinople state that the British Ambassador at Turkey, Sir Stratford Canning, has protested against the occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia by the Russians, and demanded that the Russian army should retire behind the Pruth. France, it is said, joins England and Turkey in this proceeding.

It is stated that the usual Cavalry changes will not take place this year, through a plea of economy!

The 2d battalion of the Royal Regiment 2d or Queen's, the 3d Buffs, and 4th, or King's Own, now in the United Kingdom, was last on home service at the same time 42 years ago.

During last week returns were sent to the Adjutant-General's office of the seniority list of non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, preparatory to the formation of one, if not two, additional battalions in this branch of the service in April next, to be termed the 13th and 14th battalions, twelve battalions being already formed.

Lady Franklin, with the fervour of a devoted wife, is engaged in a pilgrimage to the ports whence the whale-ships are to proceed to Davis's Straits, with a view to animate the daring commanders of these ships in search of her adventurous husband and his crew on the arctic discovery expedition, and absent from England four years next May!

The Vicar of West Teignmouth having refused to allow a grandfather to act as sponsor for his infant grandson, the Bishop of Exeter has intimated that as the laws of the Church do not warrant such a refusal, the grandfather must be admitted a sponsor.

The order of the Chapter of Bristol, concerning reading the service in the Cathedral, was rescinded on Wednesday; but the Dean, as Ordinary, has made a fresh order requiring portions of the service to be read.

The Rev. J. Shaw, recently elected to the Mastership of Christ's College, Cambridge, has resigned that office.

The new statutes of the University of Oxford have been promulgated in Latin, and will be considered in convocation the 20th of March.

The Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, built a few years ago by Mr. Moxhay, the biscuit baker, has been closed. The undertaking has turned out a hopeless failure.

The Prerogative Court has refused probate to the will of Mr. William Ford, of the Temple, who died recently worth £9,000.

Frederick Osmond, cook to the late Duke of Northumberland, was remanded on Wednesday for eight months by the Insolvent Court, as he had unfairly disposed of property, £4,000 capital.

The States of Guernsey have voted £4,500 for the construction of an arsenal, and £1000 a year for coast works.

Two officers of the 16th depot, at Guernsey, are suspected of shooting an ox belonging to Mr. Bissett, and throwing it into the sea.

Jenny Lind has consented to sing in aid of the sufferers by the late colliery explosion near Barnsley, where 75 miners were killed.

The widow of George Tucker, of Great Portland-street, is awarded £100 damages against Messrs. Chaplin and Horne, the carriers, whose crane fell upon her husband and caused his death, at one of the wharfs.

Reid, Irving, and Co., have paid 1s 6d in the pound to their creditors.

William Sweet, servant of the Hon. Mr. Harboard, 7th Hussars, at Carrick-on-Suir, has absconded with £10, given him by his master to change at the Bank of that town.

Wednesday night, the office of Mr. Denis Dowly, New street, Carrick-on-Suir, was entered, the desk broken, and £8 abstracted.

A letter from Clonmel does not reach Tramore till 48 hours after the time of posting. The distance from Clonmel to Tramore is, by the mail route, but 30 miles, and yet Clonmel letters are in London 24 hours earlier than in Tramore.—Letters and papers posted in Clonmel, for Clogheen, do not reach the latter place, a distance of 12 miles, until the third day after posting. The *Clonmel Chronicle* states that it was contemplated in some localities, where the post is carried by men, by way of economy to convey the mail by women!

A corn market, similar to those established in Cork and other places, and which have given so much satisfaction, is about being established in Clonmel.

The unions that are to participate in the Parliamentary grant of £50,000 are—Ballina, Ballinrobe, Carrick-on-Shannon, Castlebar, Castlerea, Clifden, Galway, Gort, Mohill, Roscommon, Sligo, Swineford, Tuam, and Westport, comprising 14 out of the unions into which Connaught is divided; and Bantry, Cahirciveen, Enniskymon, Kenmare, Kilrush, and Scariff, in Munster.—These localities, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, are totally incapable of paying poor rates.

EXCISE OF BREAD.—The Mayor of Clonmel weighs the bakers' bread every week, and publishes the names and weight for the information of the inhabitants of the town.

BANK OF IRELAND.—We understand that the Bank of Ireland and its Branches are now granting loans upon a transfer of Bank or Government Stock, at 3½ per cent. interest.

Two luggers of 20 tons each were a few days since launched from the yards of Messrs. Teale, Ringsend, Dublin. These fine boats have been built for the Central Relief Committee of the Society of Friends, as models for the south west coast fisheries. Having been fully equipped and supplied with all kinds of nets for the capture of fish, they started on Saturday for the stations of the committee at Castletown and Berehaven.

Three fishermen, from Glenisagh, were drowned on the western coast of Clare during the late gales.

Lieut. Blakeney Gubbins, in command of 48 party of Revenue Police, Ballymote, has been promoted to the rank of Sub-Inspector, by his commanding officer, Col. M'Lachlan. He succeeds the late James St. Laurence, Esq., 2d Inspector.

At Loughrea spring fair promising colts fetched a high price—some few went so high as £35.—The price of horned cattle was less, and not many lots in condition. Sheep were in demand at a higher figure. There was an enormous supply of pigs. Considering the want of food for these animals among the peasantry, it was wonderful their condition. The average price 42s per cwt. for stores, with a brisk demand.

The Dublin *Pilot Newspaper*, after a period of 20 years, has ceased to exist. A new paper, *The Press*, starting on principles somewhat similar to the *Pilot*, under the auspices of an M.P. for a northerly borough, with Messrs. William Lord and J. M'Namara Cantwell, and having for its editor, Mr. Martin Haverty, issued the first number on Monday.

THE IRISH POOR LAW COMMITTEE.

Our (*Dublin Evening Post*) London Correspondent has forwarded to us an outline of the statement made by Lord John Russell, on Thursday, at the meeting of the Commons' Poor Law Committee, as to the project of the Government for the amendment of the law. His Lordship adopts the general suggestions contained in the First Report of the Boundary Commissioners, relating to extensive changes in the existing Unions an& Electoral Divisions—the diminution of the larger Unions by the creation of fifty new ones, and the reduction of the area of Electoral Divisions. But, as the Poor Law Commissioners have, at present, the power of making such alterations as may be considered expedient, it will be unnecessary to obtain Parliamentary sanction on that point. However, there is one recommendation of the Boundary Commissioners which Government does not intend to act on—we mean the erection of additional Workhouses in the new Unions, as temporary buildings could be rented, and thus the expenditure of a very large sum prevented for houses which, after all, might only be temporarily required.

The manner in which the Unions and Electoral Divisions in the Northern Province are now arranged, will render it unnecessary to disturb them, unless in a single Ulster Union. Although great changes are proposed in the areas of Electoral Divisions for rating purposes, and for protection of improving Landlords who afford employment, it is not intended to disturb the existing arrangement regarding the constitution of the Boards of Guardians from the present Electoral Divisions.

A very important change, recommended by Lord John Russell, is the exemption of reclaimed lands, for a certain period, from Poor Law taxation, and this is to be accomplished by an enactment preventing any change in the valuation during a period of seven, or perhaps ten years.

As a means of encouraging occupancy upon Lands now waste and neglected, and upon which such heavy arrears of rate have accumulated, it is proposed to empower Boards of Guardians to remit arrears, in certain cases, and to exempt such lands from taxation for a brief space—thus enabling the new occupiers to get them into heart by employment and the outlay of capital.

With regard to the vitally important question of Taxation, Lord John Russell proposes that the power of rating by the Boards of Guardians should be limited—that the rate in Electoral Districts, within twelve months, should not exceed five shillings in the pound—that, when the pressure of distress should exceed that amount, there should be a rate in aid upon the whole Union, the maximum to be two shillings in the pound upon the Union; but if both sums, amounting together to seven shillings in the pound for the year, should prove insufficient, that another rate in aid should be raised upon the country at large, leviable upon property now liable to poor rate, the maximum being fixed at sixpence in the pound; and from this latter source Lord John Russell calculates that a sum of £250,000 might be available, after making allowance for non-payment in the most destitute districts.

Another feature in the project of Lord John Russell is the encouragement of Emigration amongst the poor, by a rate in aid; and, with this view, it is proposed to confer the power of making a rate, limited to half a crown in the pound, on any Electoral Division, where the Ratepayers shall obtain the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners for thus raising a fund to defray the necessary expenses of pauper emigration to the British Colonies.

Such are the general features of the measure contemplated by the Government; and, in the first instance, it is proposed to examine Mr. Twistleton, one of the Commissioners; and Mr. Power, the Assistant-Commissioner, before the Committee.

A short Bill is to be introduced by Government, empowering the Poor Law Commissioners to continue the services of Vice-Guardians in certain Unions. Such a measure is rendered necessary, inasmuch as, under the existing law, the functions of Vice-Guardians would cease on the 25th of next month.

Edward Davenport, Esq., High Constable of the Barony of Kenry, was assaulted, on Thursday on the townland of Curraghbridge, near Adare, by three brothers named Nash, and who beat off the bailiffs, and rescued a cow seized for county rates.—(Lim. Chron.)

Friday night the farm house and out offices of Mr. John Bradshaw, grocer, and spirit dealer, Tipperary, were totally consumed by fire; the name of the farm was Bohercrow, a quarter of a mile from the road on the road to Rosehoro.—The caretaker had a narrow escape, as he would have been burned to death, were it not that the flames were fortunately discovered by some neighbours who gave the alarm.

The ice-house at Farrantoreen, near Killorglin, was maliciously set on fire, and burned to the ground. This building belonged to Messrs. Keayes of Cork, who have had a salmon curing establishment at Killorglin for some years, and lay out large sums of money every season in the purchase of salmon there.

Tullamore was thrown into a state of excitement on Wednesday, in consequence of a report that George Garvey, Esq., had been shot. A man named Colgan who resides in the town and who was tried for shooting at Mr. Biddulph, was arrested, but subsequently liberated—however there is little or no doubt but a conspiracy was concocted in Durrow to shoot Mr. Garvey, several tenants having lately been evicted from these lands.

The month of January has passed without bringing the restoration of the Pope, or according to present appearance, much chance of it.—The Morning Chronicle predicted the restoration of his Holiness in the course of last month.

The statement that the Wesleyan missionaries have set the example of establishing a college and seminary at Auckland, is incorrect, as Bishop Selwyn set the example of establishing a seminary for English and Native Pupils in the colony six years ago.

The Rev. Dr. Wolff has addressed a letter, offering to proceed to the camp of Shere Singh, and attempt the liberation of Captain Lawrence and the other prisoners. Dr. Wolff says that the Hon. Frederick Wallace, R.N. is ready to accompany him; and he urges the public not to wait until it is too late, as was the case with Col. Stoddart and Capt. Connolly.

John Castle, late of the Royal Artillery, cut his throat and then threw himself into the sea, near Jerbourg barracks, Guernsey, on Thursday, where he perished.

Waterford and Limerick railway traffic for week ending Saturday, Feb. 10:—Passengers, 178; goods and cattle, £104.—Total, £282.

Great Southern and Western Railway open to Limerick Junction—traffic for week ending Feb. 10, £2,493.

The Chief Baron, Barons Lefroy and Richards are respectively nominated by their friends for the new office of Vice-Chancellor of Ireland.

Attorney-General Monahan on Thursday put aside as jurors 22 voters of his own religious persuasion.

The bridewell-keeper of Kenmare has run off to America, carrying with him a large sum of money with which he was entrusted by a gentleman connected with the management of estates in that neighbourhood.

An order is received by the 74th to assume the highland kelt and philabeg.

The Waterford Mail.

VOL. XXVI. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1849. No. 2685.

COMMISSION COURT—FEB. 15.

The Queen v. *C. G. Duffy.*

The following is a condensed report of the Attorney-General's address, on this day, on the part of the crown. The learned gentleman explained, at great length, the provisions of the enactments under which the indictment was brought, and the nature of the charge against the prisoner. Having then informed the jury that although the compassing or intention in the prisoner's own mind constituted the substance of the offence, yet that it would not be complete unless the fact of publishing were also proved; he pointed out the condition required by the Stamp-office in the case of every newspaper—the registered proprietor of which was obliged to send regularly a copy of the paper, with his signature attached, into that office—by which he submitted that he was made responsible. He then referred to the convulsions and agitations which were caused by the example of the French revolution, and dwelt upon the proceedings it had produced in this country. After alluding to the transportation of Mitchel, he then read the first article charged in the indictment, published on the 3d of June, entitled, "The business of the day," of which he would prove that the prisoner was not only the publisher but the printer. He pointed out the treasonable character of the suggestions which this article contained, and the object which it had in view in urging the formation of a "legislative council of 300," with an excutive committee; the enrolment of "disciplined clubs;" the setting up of a "popular executive, which would overtop the Castle officials in a week," and the duty of arming and organizing. He next adverted to the article of the 17th of June, entitled "The Uses of Union," of which he read portions relative to the institution of a National League, which set forth the advantages of union, by which the British flag and power might be assailed in every quarter of the world, and such a form of government obtained as "the national will might decree." The letter written to Mr. Smith O'Brien was next referred to by the learned gentleman, who stated that although the document bore no date, the crown would show that it was written on the 17th of June; but whether the precise date were established or not, he submitted, was not material, as it would be sufficient if it were proved that it was written after the passing of the act. Having read the letter, he explained that from the allusions which it contained with reference to various projects, they were enabled to fix the date of the document, and he then commented on the treasonable character of the advice it contained. The next document on which the crown relied was an article in the publication of the 23d June, under the title, "Ireland's capacity to assert her independence," which was written in reply to an essay in the *Tablet* newspaper, in which the writer arrived at the contrary conclusion. The learned gentleman read the article at full length, commenting on its character; and then adverted to the next article, entitled "The Value of an Irish Harvest," which appeared in the publication of the 1st July. The next article was that published in the *Nation* of the 29th July, which was suppressed by order of government, and he was prepared to prove that the publication of the newspaper was within the act, and such as entitled him to rely upon it as an article published in the same way as the others had been; and he would likewise be able to prove that a portion of the manuscript of the article entitled "The Tocsin of Ireland" was in the handwriting of Mr. Duffy. The article thus commenced—"Ireland is, perhaps, at this hour in arms for her rights—in arms for the rights so perseveringly refused—so tyrannically trampled upon while one fragment of them remained. The rights which they sought in vain to purchase with her tears—which she springs up at last to purchase with her heart's blood, only when the sacred charter of manhood, without which our life is lower than the dog's or the slave's, is trampled under the feet of her foreign lords. It is her last resource, long evaded, long postponed." If he had not greatly deceived himself, he would also be able to show that a settled determination had existed in the mind of the prisoner to carry into effect the deposition of the Queen as sovereign of this country. If the jury were satisfied on all these points by the evidence adduced on the part of the crown, it would be their duty to find a verdict in its favour; but if on the other hand viewing these articles with a view to arrive at their true meaning, they could place any innocent construction upon them, of course he would bow to whatever decision they should think fit to make. Let them consider how these documents were published, viz., in a weekly newspaper enjoying a very wide circulation: and let them also consider the object of their publication, with a view to discovering whether or not it was to excite the people to join in the outbreak which was then in contemplation, and which in fact took place pending the publication of the articles, and then let them endeavour to form an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. Upon the part of the crown, he would now leave the whole case in their hands, and with a full confidence that they would arrive at a just conclusion upon it.

The Attorney-General concluded his address (which occupied two hours and a quarter in its delivery) at half-past five o'clock, at which hour bailiffs were sworn in to take charge of the jury, and the court adjourned to half-past five o'clock next morning.

FRIDAY.

At the siting of the Commission Court, this morning, the following witnesses were called:—

Charles Vernon, proved that Duffy, was the registered proprietor of the *Nation*, and his handwriting upon the *Nations* of June and July, 1848, lodged with him as registrar of newspapers.

William Lowe, a printer, who had been in the employment of Duffy, proved his handwriting to same; and a Mr. Butler, who let Duffy, a house in Rathmines, some years back, swore to his handwriting, from his familiarity with it five years since.

Major-General M'Donald, Mr. Redington, and Mr. Thomas H. Bourke, of the Under-Secretary's office, with several other witnesses were subsequently examined with reference to the letter found in Mr. Smith O'Brien's portmanteau.

SATURDAY.

The presiding Judges entered court at eleven o'clock.

The Attorney General handed up to the bench the manuscript documents above referred to, and two copies of the *Nation* newspaper of dates of the 3d and 17th of June, and moved that they should be received as read, and they were received accordingly. The right hon. gentleman also read an extract from a leading article in the suppressed *Nation* of the 26th July, under the head of "The Tocsin of Ireland," which with a portion of the original manuscript—after an argument in which the Attorney-General and Mr. Butt were heard at considerable length—were offered in evidence.

The Court ruled that the number of the suppressed *Nation*, and the manuscript of the article "The end of the Tocsin in Ireland," should be reserved until the close of the case for the crown, when all the documents would be read.

John Hilliard, a policeman, deposed that he purchased copies of the *Nation* at the office in D'Olier-street, on the 3d and 17th June, and produced the papers, which were handed up in evidence.

Martin Daly, Michael M'Glynn, Mortimer Redmund, John Bamfield, of the Police Force, deposed to the facts of having purchased copies of the *Nation* of the several dates from the 1st to the 22d July.

Edward Entwistle, Inspector of Police, deposed that on the 28th July he, with his associates, were ordered to go to the printing-office of the *Nation* in Sackville-lane, where he seized the copies of that paper which had been printed, one of which he produced.

At half-past three o'clock the case for the crown closed.

THE HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION ACT.

A return has been made out by Mr. Redington, and published by order of the House of Commons, setting forth the names of persons imprisoned under the "Habeas Corpus Suspension Act," from its enactment in last July up to the latest committal on the 11th of December. The prison in which each captive was detained, the date of warrant, date of committal, date of order in council authorising trial or acceptance of bail, and date of discharge or removal, are also given. There were 118 persons immured for greater or smaller lengths of time. This list does not include any of the gentlemen who were committed before its enactment, but afterwards detained under its provisions. No mention is made of Messrs. Martin, Williams, O'Dogherty, and Duffy. Of the *one hundred and eighteen* thrown into prison only thirteen were brought to trial. Of these thirteen there was *one*, Richard Davis, against whom *no bill was found*; *three*, Denis Tyne, Jas. Orchard, and Thomas Stack, who were not tried; true bills were found against them, and they are still in custody; *five*, James O'Rorke, Michael M'Kenna, John Lee, James Hayes, and Thomas Fahy, who, being sentenced to six months' imprisonment from date of committal, were discharged on the 27th ult.; and *four*, Messrs. W. S. O'Brien, T. F. Meagher, P. O'Donohoe, and T. B. M'Manus, against whom sentence of death was recorded.

Of the remaining *one hundred and five* there are still eight in custody—namely, Messrs. Patrick O'Higgins, John Rea, Thomas Matthew Halpin, Walter T. Meyler, John Hughes, J. Brennan, S. J. Meany, and M. R. Leyne. These gentlemen have been kept in custody, and subjected to all the punishment of conviction, without being allowed so much as an opportunity to prove their innocence.

The following, who had been imprisoned, have been discharged on bail:—

"James Finton Lalor, Eugene O'Reilly, Thomas Bergin, James Crotty, William Walsh, Js. Baker, Edward Behan, Andrew Behan,, John Sheehan, Henry Broxten, Richard Johnston, J. B. Russell, James Purcell, Edward Smyth, Js. O'Donnell, Edward S. Egan, Michael Doherty, Nicholas Nagle, James Russell, Denny Lane, Felix Mullin, Isaac Varian, Ralph Varian, Michael Joseph Barry, Robert Cane, Coll Rochford, Edward Butler, John Francis Blake, Laurence Geoghegan, Patrick Marron, Anthony O'Ryan, Francis O'Ryan, Charles Taaffe, Gilbert Whyte, Francis Hanvey, James Edward O'Donohoe, Js. Doyle, William M'Carron, Charles Henry West, Thomas M'Grade, Thomas Whitty, Thomas F. Strange, James Supple, Patrick Condon, James Fogarty, Bartholomew Downey, Peter Walsh, Mathew King, Robert Lambkin, James Rawley Baxter, John Hickey, Michael Hanley, John Lawless, James Bergin, John De Courcy Young, Philip Kennedy, Cornelius R. Mahony, Stewart Wright, Richard Franks Ryan, Timothy Sexton, James Lawler, Eugene Martin, Owen O'Neil, Richard Dalton, W. Fuller Harnett, Justin Supple, Francis Thomas Gabbett, John Martin Burke, Patrick Mulhare, Edward Lombard, P. M'Kenzie, James M'Grath, Gunning Taffe, Wm. Matthews, Thomas M'Namara, Michael O'Neill, Richard O'Shaughnessy, Patrick Coonan, Thos. Parker O'Flanagan, Peter M'Auliffe, Daniel Corcoran, Patrick O'Donnell, Patrick Dunn, James M. O'Ryan, Patrick Conway, John Killilea, Thomas Hennessey, Pierse Power, Garrett Cannody, Daniel M'Carthy, Thomas Kehoe, George Whelan, Joseph O'Grady, Edward Trouton, James M'Kenna, Wm. Wall, James Jennings."

The first committal under this act was that of Mr. Patrick O'Higgins, on the 27th of July, making up to the present date an imprisonment of 202 days.

The latest committal was that of Mr. James Jenninge, on the 11th of December. He was discharged on the 23d of the same month, after suffering incarceration for 13 days.

The report of the Poor Law Boundary Commissioners to her Majesty, laid before parliament on Monday, advises the establishment of *five* additional union workhouses in Ireland.

The Rhadamanthus, steam vessel, Master Commander Aylen, was paid off at Woolwich, and is to be re-commissioned immediately—number of her crew, 60 men.

A considerable breadth of land is now under oats, and the planting of potatoes (chiefly baronets) has already become very general in this neighbourhood.—(Tipperary Free Press.)

Mr. Madden, of Spring Valley, Meath, formerly of Galway, has been awarded £80 damages against his landlord, Capt. Bryan, of Raheny, for illegal distress.

VICEREGAL COURT.—On Wednesday evening their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Clarendon received a select party at a ball and supper at the Castle.

Mr. Barron, stipendiary magistrate at Bruff, county Limerick, is recovering from his serious illness.

MASONIC BALL.—The Annual Grand Masonic Fancy and Dress Ball in aid of the funds of the Cork Masonic Female Orphan Asylum, took place at the Imperial Clarence Rooms, on Wednesday night last, under distinguished patronage. The ball-room was very brilliantly and tastefully lighted and arranged, being hung round with the banners of the several orders of masonry. About ten o'clock the masons in attendance formed procession, and the band of the Cameronians playing the Freemasons' march, they proceeded to the ball-room, two deep, when, the worshipful master having mounted the masonic chair, the brethren gave the salute, and dancing commenced. The orchestra was composed of the bands of the 12th Royal Lancers and 26th Cameronians, who performed during the night, quadrilles, polkas, valses, and gallopes. There were but a few fancy dresses.—(Cork Con.)

RETURN TO PROTESTANTISM.—We have learned, upon good authority, that the Rev. Mr. Cowley, a Roman Catholic priest, and who undertook, it is stated, a mission to Rome on Lord Shrewsbury's behalf when engaged in controversy with the popish clergy of Ireland, has very recently, to the great scandal of the Catholic world, formally renounced the faith of St. Peter. It is said that the reverend convert is a native of America, and that the Roman Catholic was not his original form of faith. He was a married man, and is now taking steps to be re-united to his wife, who is at present the superior of a convent, having followed his example in the renunciation of Protestantism. We state the facts simply as a correspondent, upon whose accuracy we have every reason to rely, has communicated them to ourselves.—(Warder.)

Sub-Constable Patrick Macmulken, of the city police, died in Barrington's hospital yesterday morning of dysentery. There are two or three more of the force sick of the same malady.—(Limerick Chronicle of Saturday.)

Major R. Mackintosh, barrack-master of Limerick, has received the war medal for his services.

UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF THE LATE LORD GEORGE BENTINCK.

The annexed is a copy of a letter from the late Lord George Bentinck, to Mr. Riall, of Clonmel, a gentleman who takes a deep interest in the sufferings of his unhappy country.

"Welbeck, near Worksop, Notts,
April 5, 1847.

"SIR—I am in receipt of, and thank you for, your letter of the 30th ult.

"I never doubted but that, for the sake of the poor Irish themselves, as well as for those with a little capital, some, knowledge of agriculture, and plenty of enterprise and resolution, it would be most desirable for them that they should migrate to the United States, to locate themselves and set up for themselves in business as agriculturists on the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi.

"But I have been taught to look upon the bone, sinew, and enterprise of a bold peasantry and of a hardy race of farmers, when supported by a little capital, as constituting the real power, wealth, and essential strength of great empires, and I shall reluctantly learn that God's blessing, '*increase and multiply*,' is henceforth, under Whig misrule, to be converted into a curse in Ireland.

"Ireland, with all the natural advantages of climate and soil which England or Belgium possesses, contains a somewhat smaller population in proportion to her surface than England, and, as compared with the latter, a population less dense by one-sixth. How is it, then, that I am to be told that if slow starvation, fever, and pestilence, growing out of famine, will not do the work of depopulation in its own rough and barbarous way in Ireland, other modes of depletion must be had recourse to, and the best men in Ireland, who ought to be the sources of riches and strength to her under a fostering government, should they not have the money wherewithal to pay their passage out for themselves and their families to the land of our wiser rivals, must be expatriated at the cost of the British or Irish nation?

"I see the natural sources of wealth in Ireland, in her sixteen millions of half-drained, half-cultivated acres of fertile land, and in her hundred thousand acres of loughs, such as Lough Foyle and Lough Corrib, and her slob lands, on the Fergus and Shannon rivers, and elsewhere, ample employment for £80,000,000 sterling in drainage, embankment, irrigation, and improved cultivation. In the construction of railways I see employment for £24,000,000, if not £30,000,000 more; and it is only when these are done that I come to the opening out of her rich mines, her western harbours, and her inexhaustible fisheries £16,000,000 more for all these undertakings are a low estimate—making extra-ordinary employment in a whole for £120,000,000 sterling in reproductive and profitable works in Ireland.

"Here, then, at the rate of £8,000,000 a year, is work for 15 years to come; and at the Chancellor of the Exchequer's estimate of 45,000 able-bodied labourers for every million sterling of expenditure, continuous employment for 15 years, in enriching the country, offers itself for 360,000 labourers, at good wages, representing, according to the Irish census, at 5½ to a family, 1,980,000 persons. The Irish census gives us 491,809 families, consisting of 2,714,949 persons, as possessing neither land nor capital, nor means of any kind, unable to read or write, and existing in mud cabins, with mud floors, with neither chimneys nor windows, and consisting of a single room. Let an enterprising and a vigorous government come forward to stimulate the improvement of Ireland through the means of private enterprise, supported by the credit and capital of the empire, advanced on well-examined security, to the extent to which I have already referred, and you will at once and for ever raise the social condition of Ireland to an equality with that of England. You will have no need to expatriate either her farmers or her peasantry, and in contracting a nominal state debt of one hundred and twenty millions, you will, in truth, be creating a productive property, and a usurious interest, paying capital to that amount, swelling every year to an enormous amount the customs and excise revenues of Ireland; and, what is of far more importance yet, making the most abject and wretched people on the face of the earth one of the happiest under heaven.

"But if political economy is to cure Ireland—if the public resources may not be used for her advancement in prosperity and riches, but only for keeping her people alive, or for spoiling her roads, then I acknowledge that, as a choice of no good, but of the two greatest evils which can befal the empire at large, and Ireland in particular, no option is left us but, with a view to save life, to impoverish and weaken the empire, by expatriating the youth of Ireland, and consenting to make a present to our American rival of some two millions more of our Irish fellow-countrymen, to be added to the 710,000 Irishmen whom she has already within the last 22 years naturalised as new citizens of the Federal, Republican, and mighty union—at some not very distant day, perhaps, to be enlisted under the stripes and stars of the United States in assisting to wrest the last of our North American colonies, or, may be, our West Indian islands, from the British Crown.

"I have the nonour to be,
"Sir, your obedient humble servant,
"G. BENTINCK.

"To Arthur Riall, Esq."

The Bank of England intends this week to further reduce the discount on bills.

BELLS AND DAHLIAS.—A modern writer, who has evidently deeply studied the most charming productions of nature, says that "dahlias are like the most beautiful women without intellectuality; they strike you with astonishment by their exterior splendour, but are miserably destitute of those properties which distinguish and render agreeable less imposing flowers. Had nature given the fragrance of the rose or stock to the Dahlia, it would have been the most magnificent gem of the garden—but, wanting scent, it is like a fine woman without mind."

JENNY LIND.—HER BENEVOLENCE.—She sang from the heart! And to the heart her song went. The heart has poured out its song to the tune of some £15,000 contributed to British charities. There is sweet music there. The music that will sooth the sufferings of thousands; the music that will mingle with groans of pain, agony, and death, and mitigate even these into musical hymns, to soften the pangs of distressed humanity. Wherever and whatever she may be, she will be a triumph of genius, a model of benevolence, and an honour to her sex. We have heard of tributes to commemorate her charities, which have afforded us much satisfaction. A marble statue of her, we hear, is about to be executed, under the auspices of the bishop, for the cathedral at Norwich. A marble bust is also proposed, to perpetuate, in its hall, her munificent service for the Consumption Hospital. But where does she not deserve records of this kind? By a liberality unexampled in the attractions and generosity of song, she has raised funds to alleviate more misery than any individual, royal or millionaire, that breathes our common life; and there is no trophy that can falter her deserving, or point to future years in which an imitation of her bright example may add co-efficiently to its productive harvest.—(Leterary Gazette.)

THE MILITARY MORTALITY AT BARBADOES.

There are now stationed at St. Ann's, Barbadoes, the service companies of two regiments—the 66th and 72d, with a company of the Royal Artillery, and a few of the Engineers. The ravages of the fever between the 1st of January, 1848, and the 1st January, 1849, left the roll of this force at the commencement of the present year as follows:—66th Regiment, Major Michel, convalescent; Capt., Johnson, convalescent, (since arrived in England); Capt. Cooper, well; Capt. Astley, dead; Lieut. Holmes, dead; Lieut. Pyne, dead; Lieut. Serocold, convalescent; Paymastea Ross, dead; Adjutant Ross, dead; Quartermaster Reilly, dead; Assistant Surgeon Simpson, convalescent.

72d Regiment—Capt. Hope, dead; Capt. Ries, dead; Lieut. Thelluson, Lieut. Norman, Ensign Crombie, Ensign Thelluson, and Ensign Smith, convalescent; Quartermaster Lindsey, dead; Assistant-Surgeon Irwin, dead.—Besides these, there have died on the same spot Lieut.-Col. Phibbs, 88th Regt.; Staff Surgeon Wheeler and Assistant-Surgeon Concannon, 3d West India Regt.; and there are now convalescent, Major Thorndyke, Lieut. Walker, and Lieut Williams, of the Artillery; and Lieut.-Colonel Waters, of the Engineers. Lives were lost, which ordinary precautions might have saved them. The barracks of St. Ann's stand on a spot long condemned as destructive to the life of Europeans.

CHOLERA PREVENTION.

The fourth official circular of the Board of Health has just appeared. It contains a document, by Dr. Sutherland, one of the chief superintending inspectors to the board, giving an account of the measures taken for the suppression of the very serious outbreak of the disease that occurred at Dumfries. Dr. Sutherland sums up his experience, during a period of very arduous labours in the Scotch towns that have suffered most from the epidemic, in the following terms;—"The practical conclusion must be self-evident, namely, that the only means of dealing with cholera as a pestilence is the immediate organisation, in every locality threatened by the disease, of a staff of visitors to go from house to house, for the purpose of discovering and treating on the spot the slightest diarrhœal symptoms. It has been proved by melancholy experience, both in Dumfries and Glasgow, that neither rich nor poor will, of their own free choice, apply for medical aid until the time for its efficient exercise is either passed, or the chances of recovery reduced to a very small proportion. The premonitory diarrhœa is, in a large number of cases, attended with sensation rather agreeable than otherwise; the sufferer is lulled into a fatal security, and no alarm is consequently taken till it is too late."

On Tuesday, twenty-three persons were summoned to answer the complaint of the Officers of Health, for not removing nuisances, when noticed to do so, under the Nuisances Removal and Disease Prevention Act. Peremptory orders were issued for the abatement of the evils complained of, intimating that, after the expiration of the time granted for the abatement, should the law be disregarded, the law would be immediately and stringently put in force.—(Belfast News Letter.)

BELFAST CHOLERA REPORT.—We are happy to say that cholera has been considerably on the decrease during the two past days. The new cases on Tuesday were 22, died 4, recovered 8; on Wednesday, new cases 14, died 3, recovered 6; on yesterday, new cases 13, died 5, recovered 6. Total number of cases from the commencement 446; died 149; cured 186; remaining under treatment 111.—(News Letter of Friday.)

AN INCREASE OF THE "IRISH DIFFICULTY."—What will England's Malthusians say to this? A correspondent writes to say that Ellen Duigan, wife of Daniel Duigan, labourer, of Kingstown Avenue, County Dublin, was on yesterday safely delivered of three male children, and that the mother and children are all doing well.—(Freeman.)

STATE OF THE UNIONS.—In a Treasury Minute, dated the 6th of January, we find the following statement:—"The Poor Law Commissioners report that of the one hundred unions, into which Ireland is divided, one hundred will certainly not stand in need of any extranous assistance; that of the remaining thirty-one unions, there are ten or eleven in which, by dint of exertion, serious financial embarrasment may be avoided, and the destitution at the same time be effectually relieved without external aid; and that there are only about twenty unions which require to be considered seperately from the remainder as presenting peculiar difficulties.

HEROIC CONDUCT OF A BOY ONLY ELEVEN YEARS OF AGE.—As Master Bourke, a lad about eleven years of age, and son to Mr. Walter Bourke, of Johnstown-bridge, was minding his father's house on Sunday, all the rest of the family being at prayers, he heard an unusual noise at the rere of the house; on looking out he observed three men, two of whom had their faces blackened, in the act of endeavouring to force their way through a back window, which communicated with the shop. Nothing daunted, he ordered them to be off, they still persisted; he threatened to blow out their brains if they would not be off; all threats were unavailing; a couple of minutes more, and they would be in possession of the house. The young hero loaded a gun, and, singular to say, misfired at them three times; one of the men was partly in through the window, when, trying a fourth detonating cap, he succeeded in wounding the ruffian in the thigh. At the report of the shot, the other two ran off, but after going some distance they looked back, and perceiving their comrade in crime not able to follow them, they returned and carried him off beetween them. About twelve months ago, this young gentleman put three plunderers to flight, from a pit of potatoes belonging to his father by presenting a pistol at them.—(Leinster Express.)

Mr. Edward Howard, salesman in the concern of M'Birnie and Collis, Dublin, brought an action last week, against the Hon. Patrick Plunkett, to recover £500 damages, for slander and defamation. It appeared that last November, defendant's wife bought 3s 6d worth of muslin at that establishment, and paid plaintiff, after which she returned, and asked him if she had given him a sovereign in mistake for a shilling. He said not, and the lady departed. The defendant subsequently called to M'Birnie and Collis, to complain of imposition on his wife; and when plaintiff denied the charge, told him he was a liar, and that he had pocketed the sovereign. The jury, after half an hour's absence said there was not the remotest possibility of their agreeing to a verdict, and they were discharged.

On Monday, pursuant to public requisition, a meeting was held at the Market House, Enniscorthy, for the purpose of considering the sanatory measures necessary for the prevention of disease, and adopting arrangements for carrying them into operation, according to the provisions of the Act of Parliament giving such powers. The proceedings originated with the Board of Guardians, who appointed a committee of eight members to exercise the powers conferred by law; and the public meeting was then called for the purpose of ensuring the co-operation of the inhabitants of the town. The meeting was thinly attended.—(Wexford Independant.)

The *Costituente Italiana* of Florence states that a priest, named Biscioni, having preached at Pisa against the Liberals, and advised the softer sex to refuse their tenderness to such husbands, part of his house was blown up that evening by a mine under the walls.

Charles Bonaparte, Prince de Canino, has succeeded at Rome in creating a strong party for Republicanism, and he will, in all probability, succeed in getting the Republic proclaimed.

Austria has separated from the movement of the independent states in favour of a national union and a Germanic regeneration.

The Prussian Government has given to the Royal foundry at Liege an order for cannon, &c., which keeps three hundred men employed night and day.

The last English mail which left Marseilles for India contained such a quantity of letters that the additional postage amounted to 120,000 francs (£4,800).

Letters from Constantinople state that the British Ambassador at Turkey, Sir Stratford Canning, has protested against the occupation of Wallachia and Moldavia by the Russians, and demanded that the Russian army should retire behind the Pruth. France, it is said, joins England and Turkey in this proceeding.

It is stated that the usual Cavalry changes will not take place this year, through a plea of economy!

The 2d battalion of the Royal Regiment 2d or Queen's, the 3d Buffs, and 4th, or King's Own, now in the United Kingdom, was last on home service at the same time 42 years ago.

During last week returns were sent to the Adjutant-General's office of the seniority list of non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, preparatory to the formation of one, if not two, additional battalions in this branch of the service in April next, to be termed the 13th and 14th battalions, twelve battalions being already formed.

Lady Franklin, with the fervour of a devoted wife, is engaged in a pilgrimage to the ports whence the whale-ships are to proceed to Davis's Straits, with a view to animate the daring commanders of these ships in search of her adventurous husband and his crew on the arctic discovery expedition, and absent from England four years next May!

The Vicar of West Teignmouth having refused to allow a grandfather to act as sponsor for his infant grandson, the Bishop of Exeter has intimated that as the laws of the Church do not warrant such a refusal, the grandfather must be admitted a sponsor.

The order of the Chapter of Bristol, concerning reading the service in the Cathedral, was rescinded on Wednesday; but the Dean, as Ordinary, has made a fresh order requiring portions of the service to be read.

The Rev. J. Shaw, recently elected to the Mastership of Christ's College, Cambridge, has resigned that office.

The new statutes of the University of Oxford have been promulgated in Latin, and will be considered in convocation the 20th of March.

The Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, built a few years ago by Mr. Moxhay, the biscuit baker, has been closed. The undertaking has turned out a hopeless failure.

The Prerogative Court has refused probate to the will of Mr. William Ford, of the Temple, who died recently worth £9,000.

Frederick Osmond, cook to the late Duke of Northumberland, was remanded on Wednesday for eight months by the Insolvent Court, as he had unfairly disposed of property, £4,000 capital.

The States of Guernsey have voted £4,500 for the construction of an arsenal, and £1000 a year for coast works.

Two officers of the 16th depot, at Guernsey, are suspected of shooting an ox belonging to Mr. Bissett, and throwing it into the sea.

Jenny Lind has consented to sing in aid of the sufferers by the late colliery explosion near Barnsley, where 75 miners were killed.

The widow of George Tucker, of Great Portland-street, is awarded £100 damages against Messrs. Chaplin and Horne, the carriers, whose crane fell upon her husband and caused his death, at one of the wharfs.

Reid, Irving, and Co., have paid 1s 6d in the pound to their creditors.

William Sweet, servant of the Hon. Mr. Harboard, 7th Hussars, at Carrick-on-Suir, has absconded with £10, given him by his master to change at the Bank of that town.

Wednesday night, the office of Mr. Denis Dowly, New street, Carrick-on-Suir, was entered, the desk broken, and £8 abstracted.

A letter from Clonmel does not reach Tramore till 48 hours after the time of posting. The distance from Clonmel to Tramore is, by the mail route, but 30 miles, and yet Clonmel letters are in London 24 hours earlier than in Tramore.—Letters and papers posted in Clonmel, for Clogheen, do not reach the latter place, a distance of 12 miles, until the third day after posting. The *Clonmel Chronicle* states that it was contemplated in some localities, where the post is carried by men, by way of economy to convey the mail by women!

A corn market, similar to those established in Cork and other places, and which have given so much satisfaction, is about being established in Clonmel.

The unions that are to participate in the Parliamentary grant of £50,000 are—Ballina, Ballinrobe, Carrick-on-Shannon, Castlebar, Castlerea, Clifden, Galway, Gort, Mohill, Roscommon, Sligo, Swineford, Tuam, and Westport, comprising 14 out of the unions into which Connaught is divided; and Bantry, Cahirciveen, Enniskymon, Kenmare, Kilrush, and Scariff, in Munster.—These localities, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, are totally incapable of paying poor rates.

EXCISE OF BREAD.—The Mayor of Clonmel weighs the bakers' bread every week, and publishes the names and weight for the information of the inhabitants of the town.

BANK OF IRELAND.—We understand that the Bank of Ireland and its Branches are now granting loans upon a transfer of Bank or Government Stock, at 3½ per cent. interest.

Two luggers of 20 tons each were a few days since launched from the yards of Messrs. Teale, Ringsend, Dublin. These fine boats have been built for the Central Relief Committee of the Society of Friends, as models for the south west coast fisheries. Having been fully equipped and supplied with all kinds of nets for the capture of fish, they started on Saturday for the stations of the committee at Castletown and Berehaven.

Three fishermen, from Gleninagh, were drowned on the western coast of Clare during the late gales.

Lieut. Blakeney Gubbins, in command of 48 party of Revenue Police, Ballymote, has been promoted to the rank of Sub-Inspector, by his commanding officer, Col. M'Lachlan. He succeeds the late James St. Laurence, Esq., 2d Inspector.

At Loughrea spring fair promising colts fetched a high price—some few went so high as £35.—The price of horned cattle was less, and not many lots in condition. Sheep were in demand at a higher figure. There was an enormous supply of pigs. Considering the want of food for these animals among the peasantry, it was wonderful their condition. The average price 42s per cwt. for stores, with a brisk demand.

The Dublin *Pilot Newspaper*, after a period of 20 years, has ceased to exist. A new paper, *The Press*, starting on principles somewhat similar to the *Pilot*, under the auspices of an M.P. for a northerly borough, with Messrs. William Lord and J. M'Namara Cantwell, and having for its editor, Mr. Martin Haverty, issued the first number on Monday.

THE IRISH POOR LAW COMMITTEE.

Our (*Dublin Evening Post*) London Correspondent has forwarded to us an outline of the statement made by Lord John Russell, on Thursday, at the meeting of the Commons' Poor Law Committee, as to the project of the Government for the amendment of the law. His Lordship adopts the general suggestions contained in the First Report of the Boundary Commissioners, relating to extensive changes in the existing Unions an& Electoral Divisions—the diminution of the larger Unions by the creation of fifty new ones, and the reduction of the area of Electoral Divisions. But, as the Poor Law Commissioners have, at present, the power of making such alterations as may be considered expedient, it will be unnecessary to obtain Parliamentary sanction on that point. However, there is one recommendation of the Boundary Commissioners which Government does not intend to act on—we mean the erection of additional Workhouses in the new Unions, as temporary buildings could be rented, and thus the expenditure of a very large sum prevented for houses which, after all, might only be temporarily required.

The manner in which the Unions and Electoral Divisions in the Northern Province are now arranged, will render it unnecessary to disturb them, unless in a single Ulster Union. Although great changes are proposed in the areas of Electoral Divisions for rating purposes, and for protection of improving Landlords who afford employment, it is not intended to disturb the existing arrangement regarding the constitution of the Boards of Guardians from the present Electoral Divisions.

A very important change, recommended by Lord John Russell, is the exemption of reclaimed lands, for a certain period, from Poor Law taxation, and this is to be accomplished by an enactment preventing any change in the valuation during a period of seven, or perhaps ten years.

As a means of encouraging occupancy upon Lands now waste and neglected, and upon which such heavy arrears of rate have accumulated, it is proposed to empower Boards of Guardians to remit arrears, in certain cases, and to exempt such lands from taxation for a brief space—thus enabling the new occupiers to get them into heart by employment and the outlay of capital.

With regard to the vitally important question of Taxation, Lord John Russell proposes that the power of rating by the Boards of Guardians should be limited—that the rate in Electoral Districts, within twelve months, should not exceed five shillings in the pound—that, when the pressure of distress should exceed that amount, there should be a rate in aid upon the whole Union, the maximum to be two shillings in the pound upon the Union; but if both sums, amounting together to seven shillings in the pound for the year, should prove insufficient, that another rate in aid should be raised upon the country at large, leviable upon property now liable to poor rate, the maximum being fixed at sixpence in the pound; and from this latter source Lord John Russell calculates that a sum of £250,000 might be available, after making allowance for non-payment in the most destitute districts.

Another feature in the project of Lord John Russell is the encouragement of Emigration amongst the poor, by a rate in aid; and, with this view, it is proposed to confer the power of making a rate, limited to half a crown in the pound, on any Electoral Division, where the Ratepayers shall obtain the sanction of the Poor Law Commissioners for thus raising a fund to defray the necessary expenses of pauper emigration to the British Colonies.

Such are the general features of the measure contemplated by the Government; and, in the first instance, it is proposed to examine Mr. Twistleton, one of the Commissioners; and Mr. Power, the Assistant-Commissioner, before the Committee.

A short Bill is to be introduced by Government, empowering the Poor Law Commissioners to continue the services of Vice-Guardians in certain Unions. Such a measure is rendered necessary, inasmuch as, under the existing law, the functions of Vice-Guardians would cease on the 25th of next month.

Edward Davenport, Esq., High Constable of the Barony of Kenry, was assaulted, on Thursday on the townland of Curraghbridge, near Adare, by three brothers named Nash, and who beat off the bailiffs, and rescued a cow seized for county rates.—(Lim. Chron.)

Friday night the farm house and out offices of Mr. John Bradshaw, grocer, and spirit dealer, Tipperary, were totally consumed by fire; the name of the farm was Bohercrow, a quarter of a mile from the road on the road to Rosehoro.—The caretaker had a narrow escape, as he would have been burned to death, were it not that the flames were fortunately discovered by some neighbours who gave the alarm.

The ice-house at Farrantoreen, near Killorglin, was maliciously set on fire, and burned to the ground. This building belonged to Messrs. Keayes of Cork, who have had a salmon curing establishment at Killorglin for some years, and lay out large sums of money every season in the purchase of salmon there.

Tullamore was thrown into a state of excitement on Wednesday, in consequence of a report that George Garvey, Esq., had been shot. A man named Colgan who resides in the town and who was tried for shooting at Mr. Biddulph, was arrested, but subsequently liberated—however there is little or no doubt but a conspiracy was concocted in Durrow to shoot Mr. Garvey, several tenants having lately been evicted from these lands.

The month of January has passed without bringing the restoration of the Pope, or according to present appearance, much chance of it.—The Morning Chronicle predicted the restoration of his Holiness in the course of last month.

The statement that the Wesleyan missionaries have set the example of establishing a college and seminary at Auckland, is incorrect, as Bishop Selwyn set the example of establishing a seminary for English and Native Pupils in the colony six years ago.

The Rev. Dr. Wolff has addressed a letter, offering to proceed to the camp of Shere Singh, and attempt the liberation of Captain Lawrence and the other prisoners. Dr. Wolff says that the Hon. Frederick Wallace, R.N. is ready to accompany him; and he urges the public not to wait until it is too late, as was the case with Col. Stoddart and Capt. Connolly.

John Castle, late of the Royal Artillery, cut his throat and then threw himself into the sea, near Jerbourg barracks, Guernsey, on Thursday, where he perished.

Waterford and Limerick railway traffic for week ending Saturday, Feb. 10:—Passengers, 178; goods and cattle, £104.—Total, £282.

Great Southern and Western Railway open to Limerick Junction—traffic for week ending Feb. 10, £2,493.

The Chief Baron, Barons Lefroy and Richards are respectively nominated by their friends for the new office of Vice-Chancellor of Ireland.

Attorney-General Monahan on Thursday put aside as jurors 22 voters of his own religious persuasion.

The bridewell-keeper of Kenmare has run off to America, carrying with him a large sum of money with which he was entrusted by a gentleman connected with the management of estates in that neighbourhood.

An order is received by the 74th to assume the highland kelt and philabeg.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Thursday, Feb. 15.

Their lordships met at five o'clock.

The Duke of RICHMOND presented a petition against the endowment of the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland.

The Bishop of OXFORD presented petitions, praying for an alteration of the law for the punishment for the fraudulent seduction of women, and gave notice that on Thursday he would move for the appointment of a select committee, to take into consideration the best means for effecting the final extinction of the slave trade.

Lord BROUGHAM moved that the criminal law consolidation bill and the bankrupt law consolidation bill be read a second time, and stated the nature of the alterations which the latter act proposed to make in the law, which, he said, had last session obtained the entire approbation both of Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Cottenham.

The bills were then read a second time and ordered to be committed.

Adjourned.

House of Commons—Thursday, Feb. 15.

The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock.

After the lapse of two or three minutes, during which nothing was done except the presentation of two private petitions by Mr. HENRY BERKELEY, the house was counted; and there being only twenty-four members present, the house adjourned.

House of Lords—Friday, Feb. 16.

The Marquis of SALISBURY moved for some returns concerning turnpike trusts, when the house adjourned.

House of Commons—Friday, Feb. 16.

MR. J. O'CONNELL gave notice that he would move for a committee of the whole house, for the purpose of proposing that poor rates be levied on the Church revenues in Ireland.

MINISTERS' MONEY.

In answer to a question from Mr. John O'CONNELL,

Sir W. SOMERVILLE said that he could not give the hon. gentleman any assurance that the Government would act on the recommendations of the committee of last year, appointed to inquire into the imposition of Ministers' money in Ireland.

Mr. H. HERBERT gave notice that he would move for a select committtee to inquire into the failure of savings banks in Ireland.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

Mr. LABOUCHERE brought up the bill for the repeal of the Navigation Laws, which is to be read a first time on Monday, the 5th of March.

Mr. RICARDO hoped the second reading would be taken on an earlier day.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that, in fixing the second reading for the 5th of March, the object of the Government was to give time for consideration.

The bill was then ordered to be read a second time on Monday, the 5th of March.

Mr. FOX MAULE brought up the army estimates, and Mr. Ward the navy estimates.

In answer to a question from Mr. HUME,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that he would state what reductions were to be made in the estimates when he made his financial statement.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE obtained leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the performance of the duties of justice of peace at quarter sessions in Ireland.

HABEAS CORPUS (IRELAND) SUSPENSION BILL

On the question for the consideration of the report on this bill.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL proposed the adding of a clause securing the right of petition in reference to the repealing of acts; and, in doing so, he again took occasion to denounce the Government and those members who supported them for introducing this measure to curtail the liberties of the Irish people. He insisted that no case had been made out for passing this bill; but, at all events, if they must suspend the constitution in Ireland, let them take care to secure to the peaceful portion of the community the right of meeting to discuss their grievances.

After some discussion, the amendment was lost by a majority of 94 to 12.

RELIEF (IRELAND) DISTRESS BILL.

On the bringing up of the report on this bill,

Mr. P. SCROPE proposed his amendment, that money to be advanced should be given only as a loan, repayment to be secured by a lien upon the land liable to the uncollected rates, with power of sale for its recovery.

After much discussion and three divisions, the report was agreed to.

The parliamentary franchise (Ireland) and the election polling places (Ireland) bills were read a second time.

The house then adjourned till Monday.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the act 7th and 8th Vic., c. 32, for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 10, 1849:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£28,330,815	Gov. debt	£11,015,100
		Other securities	2,984,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	13,828,773
		Silver Bullion	502.072
	£28,330,845		£28,330,845

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£.		£
Proprietors' capital	14,563,000	Government securities (including Dead Weight annuity)	13,882,267
Rest	3,576,625	Other securities	10,314,654
Public deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, & Dividend Accounts	3,922,307	Notes	9,553,460
Other deposits	11,328,544	Gold and silver coin	774,919
Seven-day and other bills	1,144,824		
	£34,525,300		£34,525,300

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Feb. 16, 1849.

Dr. Wilson, recently appointed bishop of Cork, has been offered the vacant see of Down; but he has declined it, because his own diocess, though the poorest income in Ireland, is more lucrative than Down is likely to prove during the life of Dr. Wilson.

A house taken at Schoollands, within two miles of Birr, by the Rev. Doctor Carlile, for the purpose of opening a Presbyterian school for the instruction of the poor, was maliciously consumed.

An inquest was held last week at Birr upon the body of Denis Kelly, a labourer, who had taken 20 drops of chloroform in a bottle ordered by Dr. Wallace, a young Scotch surgeon, and whose prescription was made up by his assistant, who was unqualified, and could not read the prescription. The jury found that the man died suddenly, and censured the doctor.

Mrs. Elizabeth Becher has commenced a suit in the Cork consistorial court for divorce from her husband, Michael Adam Becher, for cruelty and adultery.

The Cork Steam-ship Company being now out of debt, with vessels and property of the value of £170,000, and surplus funds amounting to £69,000, an increased dividend of 7 per cent. was declared.

Dr. Kidd, of Limerick, having been commissioned by the chief members of the faculty in London, to report on the state of the hospitals and universities of the continent, has published his report in a series of letters in the *Medical Times*.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Frid.	Sat.	Mon.
3 per Cent. Cons.	—	—	92⅞
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	—	92⅞
3¼ per Cent. Debentures	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	195
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	—
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent.	—	—	—
Ditto 4 per Cent.	—	—	—
4 per Cent. City Debs.	—	—	67
4 per Cent. Ballast Office Deb. Gov. Sec.	—	—	—
Kingstown Railway Deb. 4 per Cent.	—	—	—

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock	196½	India Stock	23⅜
3 per Cent. Consols	93⅛	India Bonds	48 pm
Ditto for opening	—	South Sea Stock	—
3 per Cent Reduced	93⅛	Do. New Annuities	—
3¼ per Cent	94⅛	Exchequer Bills (£1,00)	43s. pm.
New 3¼ per Cent.	95⅛		

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21.

REVIVAL OF THE CLUBS.

When we alluded to the renewal of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, in terms by no means complimentary to the originators of the measure, we did so on account of its being so prominently brought forward, and at such an early period of the session when the life and death struggle of Ireland's existence required primary consideration. It would appear, however, from the following information which we glean from the *Warder* of Saturday last, that the government appears to have had good grounds for bringing forward this measure. That, in fact, the insanity of some individuals is leading them to persevere in an agitation which will eventuate, if not promptly checked, in their utter ruin. No less than seventeen clubs the *Warder* tells us are now in full operation in Dublin. Thus writes our contemporary:—

"We are in a position to assure our readers, that the system of the clubs organised by the Irish Confederation, and which we, and, doubtless, all our readers too, believed to have been utterly broken up by the vigorous exercise of the powers vested in the Lord Lieutenant by the suspension of the habeas corpus act, is at this moment in vigorous existence. We cannot speak for the provinces, but in Dublin there is, we grieve to say, no doubt whatever of the fact. No less than seventeen of the bodies have held, within the boundaries of the city, nocturnal meetings, with the utmost precaution and secrecy during the course of the present week; and we further learn that the numercial increase of these associations is absolutely startling. We confess that these disclosures have taken us entirely by surprise, and caused us no small uneasiness. The matamorphosis from a public organisation into a secret conspiracy is by no means friendly to the interests of order."

That any efforts made by those bodies will lead to anything but their own discomfiture, we have not the least doubt, the experience of the past year fully bears us out in this respect.—Their petty organisation will prove a failure; it will not even bear the light of day, except as brought forward in a police report, together with sundry cases of larceny and sheep-stealing.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. Duffy's trial is not yet over. The Attorney-General has floundered through a puddle of his own making, bemiring himself, at each step, to the wonderment and amusement of his legal brethren, far more astute in legal law than her Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland. Truly, Lord Brougham's remark, that a reform was needed amongst the Irish Law Officers was as just as it was severe. The case for the Crown closed on Saturday, and on Monday Mr. Butt was heard for the defence. The proceedings throughout, on the part of the prosecution, were so similar to that previously given, that giving it at any length, would be only going over ground already trodden by our readers. As to the result of Mr. Duffy's trial we, of course, cannot predicate. The general opinion is, that the jury will not agree.—In such a case will the sapient Attorney-General venture on another trial?

The foreign intelligence given in our columns this post possesses much interest. From France we learn that, to use the language of *La Presse*, *Alea Jacta est*, the National Assembly will be dissolved in some five or six weeks, if not sooner, and a Legislative Assembly convoked. Up to the present everything appears to indicate a strength in the government, and a determination amongst the friends of order to maintain it in its integrity. From Rome we have received intelligence later than that given in another column namely, the confirmation of the proclamation of the Republic, and the formal deposition of the Pope. That France will attempt, by an armed intervention to restore his Holiness, there does not appear, at present, the slightest prospect. The Paris journals of Saturday, with a few copies of which we have been favoured, state that a rumour of French interference in Italian affairs was prevalent, but they also add that there appeared to be no foundation for such, that the French government entertained the most pacific disposition, and that the President, on his part is opposed to interference otherwise than by diplomacy. It will be seen that England has remonstrated against the conduct of Russia in regard to the Turkish principalties: how Lord Palmerston will carry out his negociations time will tell. He has already made confusion worse confounded, with a witness.

Mr. Robert Russell, son of Francis P. Russell, Esq., had a providential escape from imminent fatal injury this week, by the bursting of his fowling piece.—(Limerick Chronicle of Saturday.)

There are this day 376 cases in the fever hospital, and 176 in dysentry in Barrington's hospital.—(Ibid.)

The official announcement that Messrs. Hobson's and Taverner's promotion as 1st and 2d clerks, was this day received at the custom-house—Messrs. O'Gorman and Scott as 3d and 4th clerks, consequent on the death of Mr. Keith, pro-collector.—(Ibid.)

Fifteen vessels with bread stuffs arrived in this port yesterday, and nine the post before, making twenty-three such arrivals in the present week.—(Ibid.)

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

SIR—As your paper of Saturday has been the medium of circulating a malicious attack against me, under the covert signature of a Shareholder, you will, I expect, give me the same channel of repelling those unjust charges.

Your correspondent asks—Is it true that Messrs. Ambrose and Snow were desirous to have themselves appointed Resident Directors at Limerick, at a liberal salary? It is not true that I ever sought for any office on the Waterford and Limerick Railway, except that which I now hold, as one of the Directors. It is not true that Mr. A. Ambrose, assistant-engineer, has a salary of £200 per annum; his payment is at the rate of £117 per annum, which, to my knowledge, does not meet the expenses he incurs in his rough and arduous duties.

It is true that this Board have never interfered either collectively or individually in the appointment of Assistant-engineers or Apprentices; they hold the Head-engineer responsible for the duties of that scientific department, with the express injunction, that he must, in his selection, combine efficiency with economy. Our present respected Engineer has had the best means of knowing the capabilities of his Assistant; they worked together since the origin of the line in 1844, and it was not till 1847, on the resignation of a respected friend, that I desired to be a member of the Board, my anxiety for the welfare of the concern, being stimulated by my being a large shareholder.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
CHARLES AMBROSE.

Waterford, 20th Feb., 1849.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

Waterford, February 19, 1849.

SIR—It has seldom been my province to read a letter conceived in a worse spirit—or written in a worse style than that which appeared in your paper of Saturday last—purporting to be from a "Shareholder" of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company.

The recklessness of its assertions—the inconclusiveness of its reasoning—carrying its own refutation on every line of it—the attempt to impose on men's understanding, by putting forward as tangible facts—unfounded assertions, silly questions, and extravagant miscalculations, would utterly disentitle it to the reply, which its writer has the temerity to challenge, were it not for the necessity of counteracting its evident object, the creating of an unfounded prejudice on the eve of a general meeting.

Let me ask in the first place—how could *an administration purely local*, supposing such to have been the understanding at the formation of the Company, which I don't admit—and that there were funds to administer, which I regret there are not, or that the interests of the City of Waterford are to be considered anterior to those of the company, which I can't allow—how, I say, could such an administration benefit the City or obviate its tendency to decay, if such is the fact, when through the wise management of *those influential and disinterested* men who formed the first directors, the expenditure of the whole of available funds was made to take place at the City of Limerick, a distance of 72 miles from it? *These single-minded men, who could then have benefitted the City of Waterford*, but preferred benefitting the City of Limerick, commenced their career by running the company to an enormous expense in fighting for the worst end of the line—expended the whole of the available funds on it, and then were *not driven*, but ran away from their posts, leaving nothing to their successors but vicious contracts, unproductive liabilities which they have been obliged to expend any residue that came into their hands in liquidating, and expensive litigation. What warrant then has this most reckless of assertors for saying that they WOULD, if now in office, without means or appliances, benefit the city? or by what process of reasoning can he prove that the retention in it of a secretary and a couple of clerks, with an empty exchequer, *can continue, revive, or increase its commerce*? As he is, I presume, a man of business, let me ask him how could he carry on with profit to himself, or benefit to others, an extensive concern, at full work, in the city of Limerick, if he kept his office and clerks at Waterford, and never went to visit it?—for it is upon this assumption that his most extravagant calculations of the expense of moving the office to the headquarters of operation is made.

Now, let us compare it with the real cost of such a movement—and this, bear in mind, a diminishing one, according as the extension of the works towards this city progresses, the office always keeping at the nearest end of the section in construction, till it finally becomes fixed here permanently.

Instead of six directors doing nothing else but travelling to and from Tipperary, at a cost of thirty-six guineas a week, a thing impossible, let there be set down two directors once a fortnight, at four pounds, there being two others there to meet them, making an annual expense of £96, and a difference of £1,900 per annum in this gentleman's calculation; but if from this you deduct the present cost of travelling, the saving of the salary of a managing director at not less than £300 per annum, as suggested by him, the expense of the present office in Waterford, £67 per annum, rented from one of those *single-minded* gentlemen before alluded to, besides having the business well and efficiently performed, there will accrue a considerable saving to the company; and now for the ingenuous gentleman's *tangible facts*.

The first is an assertion that the directory *is of a purely family character*, which, I suppose, (if anything) means that they make their offices the means of providing for their families. Now, what is the fact?—that there is not an individual member of any of the directors' families in any office connected with the concern, save Mr. Ambrose's son, at a salary of £117 per annum, till the completion of the double track now being laid down, and which will be completed in a fortnight, and he was on the staff from the very commencement under the late directors, and long before his father's acceptance of office. The same remark applies to Mr. Mortimer, who was the solicitor from the very commencement—he is distantly connected with another director who lately came into office.

TANGIBLE FACT, NO. 2.

Is it true (an odd way of proving a fact) that *Messrs. Ambrose and Snow* WERE DESIROUS of being appointed resident Directors at a liberal salary, and then assuming it to be so—*what a strange proposition!*

Answer—It is not true; nor was it ever in contemplation.

TANGIBLE FACT, NO. 3.

I am told Mr. Mortimer has received an appointment as Solicitor, at £600 per annum—but he is connected with a Director. Answer—He has continued from the very commencement, but the salary which he had from the late Directors was taken from him by the present, as being too high; but, it unfortunately happens for this most unfortunate advocate of the former single-minded Directors—that the precise case, so falsely put forward by him as against the present directors, is to a tittle true as against them. The brother-in-law of one of *these single minded men* was appointed by them as Solicitor to the company, and is now suing them for costs to the amount of £26,000, to a tithe of which we conceive he is not entitled.

TANGIBLE FACT, NO. 4.

I cannot conceive why the directors should withhold support from the local press (here it is unpardonable) to exhibit a feeling of animosity for political or religious views—the answer is plain. The directors, to avoid what the writer calls *Irish jobbing*, noticed all the printers here, and in Limerick, for tenders for contracts, and the former were underbid.

And now let me ask this reckless assertor, where is the proof of *gross neglect and abuse of trust reposed*—where are the *facts with which he could fill your columns*—where the particulars which he reserves for another opportunity?

If he *has* a spark of principle in him, let him come forward at the meeting and substantiate them, or rest under the imputation of being a fabricator of falsehoods, and a slanderer of upright men.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A DIRECTOR WHOSE NAME WILL BE FOUND AT THE PRINTER'S.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

RESPECTED FRIEND—Lest any should think I was influenced by harsh feelings in not suffering the three women taken stealing my turnips, (as mentioned in thy last publication) to go free, I may say, that although that was the fourth or fifth time I lost turnips and mangel worzel from the same place, yet, I told them distinctly I would do so, on condition of their leaving the sacks in which they had the turnips stowed, in order to put a little check to their going to the same work straight again, which, considering what I was told by the police, that one of them, who seemed to be strong and healthy, had been recently confined for a similar offence, did not appear to me to be unreasonable, but they peremptorily refused to give up the sacks.

I am, &c.,
JOSEPH WARING.

Waterford, 2nd Month, 19th, 1849.

[We admit that it is a great hardship to Mr. Waring and others to be plundered so frequently of their property, and we deem it the bounden duty of every person so suffering to prosecute in every possible instance, and bring those midnight robbers to justice. Our reporter states that the bags demanded by Mr. Waring, with a promise not to prosecute if given up to him, were not his property; and we fear, by this offer to compromise a felony, that the prosecution will be vitiated, and the delinquents escape justice.]

DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.

Private information having been received by Messrs. Cole and Prossor, corn merchants, that it was intended on the part of some notorious burglars—with many of which our city is unfortunately infested—to rob their large store in Manor-street on Sunday night last, they placed a confidential workman with Prescott, one of the Mayor's sergeants, on the watch. They lay concealed in a small house in Mr. William Bell's garden, at the rere of the store, and about three o'clock on Monday morning they observed two men cross the garden in the direction of the store. On arriving at it, they tore off the lattice from one of the windows and entered the store. The watchmen kept close and quiet for about ten minutes, till they saw one of the robbers about to depart with a bag of Indian corn on his back, his companion remaining inside, having in the meantime lighted a candle. Just as the fellow was about to start with his load, he was pounced on by the vigilant watchmen, who, after a desperate struggle, succeeded in making a prisoner of him. The man inside, on hearing the scuffle, put out the light, and the captors not deeming it prudent to lose sight of their prisoner, did not follow him into the store, and safely conducted him to the Tower. Three bags half filled with wheat were found in the morning lying outside the store window in the garden, which, no doubt, the plunderers intended to remove at their leisure, having no idea, of course, that their plans would be so successfully frustrated. The fellow arrested, whose name is Donohue, was brought before the magistrates in the Police-office on Monday and fully committed for trial. The other robber has for the present escaped, but his name and person are well known to some of our city police, and we have no doubt will not long escape the fangs of the law.

ATTACKS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY.

For some time past our columns bore, unfortunately, ample testimony, by the reports of numerous robberies in our city and neighbourhood, of the fearful demoralization now so prevalent among the poorer classes, in most instances from want of the ordinary necessaries to support existence. This melancholy change in the social condition of the people has led to a very general assault upon private property, and even to sacrilegious acts in houses of Divine worship, which, until lately, was a crime rarely committed in Ireland. It, however, frequently happens that attacks on private property, one of which we notice to-day as having been committed at the stores of Messrs. Cole and Prossor, are perpetrated by persons not driven by distress to such violations of the law, and to such we trust the rigour of justice will be dealt with no unsparing hand. For the unfortunate creatures, with large families, who are barely existing on the miserable pittance doled out to them by the relieving officer, when driven to snatch a loaf of bread or purloin a few turnips, there may be some commiseration, but for the other class alluded to there can be no difference of opinion in awarding to them the utmost severity of the law.

MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE.

With unfeigned regret we have this day to announce to our readers the loss of two lives by drowning, which has plunged two respectable families into the most profound grief. So early as 3 o'clock on Monday morning the master of the smack *Emma*, of Bideford, whilst off Creden Head, within about a mile of the harbour of Dunmore, having made signal for a pilot, three of that class proceeded in a boat for the purpose of boarding her. On nearing the smack by some mischance she came foul of the boat which was upset, and melancholy to relate Thomas Rogers and Alexander Wilson, both pilots, were drowned, the third man having escaped by clinging to the boat. Rogers has left a family of six children, and Wilson, who was unmarried, was son of the late Mr. A. Wilson, of Dunmore, and brother-in-law of Captain Rowlands, late of the *Eblana*, which traded from this port to North America. An investigation into this melancholy affair has been instituted. The bodies, we have been informed, have not yet been found.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

We were obliged to dismiss Mr. Wright's lecture of Friday evening with a bare notice, for want of time. We now resume it. It was on the Egyptians, as we already mentioned, and although it is a subject on which much has been written and spoken of late, Mr. W. afforded a great deal of information that was quite new and highly instructive, and interesting—as for instance, his account of Hermes Trismegistus, or the Thrice Great, and his wise sayings—also, the beautiful symbolical description of the necklace of Rameses, which he illustrated by an elegantly executed diagram. He also entered into an explanation of the diagrams relative to the Egyptian head, Mythology and Hieroglyphics, which was received with repeated applause. We were also struck with his beautiful allusion to the statue of Harpocrates, the Egyptian god of Silence, and the chaste reflections which he took occasion to make on the effect of distant music. His reference to Moore's Epicurean, in describing the Egyptian mysteries, at the conclusion was apposite and admirably suited to the subject.—His lecture on Monday, embracing the Indians, and Medo-Persians, or as he termed them, the East and West Arians, was highly interesting.—He shewed that the ancient Indians, the remote ancestors of some of the tribes with whom we have lately been at war, were our masters in Science and Philosophy—the sublime sages of the early world. The Medes and Persians are very well known as far as history is concerned—but as to their Ethnography, numbers who can quote Rollen and Gibbon very fluently, are quite in the dark. Mr. W. fully and elegantly elucidated this portion of the subject, to the evident satisfaction of the audience. His description of the great Median city of Echatanea, was noticed too with much interest, and the beautiful diagram by which he illustrated it, formed an appropriate introduction to his account of the Magian religion (the purest of all Pagan antiquity), the Caves of Mythras, and the Mystery of Night.

Mr. W. will lecture this evening on the Hellenic Nations, and we anticipate that a topic which has so fully occupied the mind of every lover of ancient literature will, from his description of ancient Greece, the land of "the beautiful and the brave," be of absorbing interest.

Although the ladies and gentlemen attending those lectures are of the first rank and respectability, yet we must express our sincere regret that the attendance is not so numerous as, for the sake of native talent, we would wish to see. Had the gifted and truly talented lecturer come amongst us with a foreign or "Castaglioni" humbug *soubriquet* appendant to his name, there is no doubt that our spacious and magnificent lecture-room would be filled to repletion, but as the learned lecturer proudly hails from the neighbouring town of Clonmel, no such inconvenience is felt at those highly interesting and instructive evening lectures. Thus, unfortunately, has it ever been with poor Ireland, neglected and deserted by her own children. We may truly say with the moralist—*ea sub oculis posita negligimus: proximorum incuriosi, longinqua sectamur.*

ESSAY AND DISCUSSION SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members of this Society was held in the Music Rooms, Town Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 13th instant.

The attendance was both numerous and respectable. In the unavoidable absence of the Chairman, William B. Jacob, Esq., T.C.,

HENRY WHITNEY, Esq., was called to the Chair.

Our talented townsman, Mr. M'Clelland, jun., read an Essay on the advantages of an increased diffusion of artistic knowledge.

Mr. Thomas Clarke congratulated the Essayist on being the author of so valuable a paper. He wished very much to see the industrial resources of the country made available for affording increased employment. He was sorry to hear that an *individual* lately connected with the Society, had been industriously circulating a report of schism existing in the Society; he considered that it he (the individual) were here to-night, he would see that no such spirit existed. It is lamentable, that in so small, so select, but so useful a body, that there could be found *one*, who "would and *should* be worse than the rest."—He trusted that the party in question would soon feel conscious of the error of his way, and make up the difference. The learned gentleman after passing a critique on the word "Artistic," resumed his seat with applause.

Mr. Robert A. Carleton then addressed the meeting. He was sorry that such an unfounded report should have got into circulation, it was quite evident from the good feeling now evidenced that no schism was there. He hoped soon to see the gentleman again in his place in this room, and after entering into a very interesting detail of respecting the manufacturing of linen, cotton, flax, &c., &c., having impressed upon the meeting the necessity of cultivating our own trade, he resumed his seat amidst great applause.

Mr. John Hudson, was, indeed, very sorry to hear that such a *malignant report* had got into circulation. He never spoke but in opposition, and the learned Essayist had not afforded him an opportunity of doing so this evening. He would be sorry indeed, if his observations would annoy any person, but he contended that any member *who was not possessed of good temper*, should never *debate on any subject*.

Messrs. Williams and Ambrose in their usual eloquent and happy style briefly addressed the meeting.

Mr. L. B. Wright, of Clonmel, congratulated the city of Waterford, in having so much talent among them. He had no idea that so valuable a society was in being in Waterford, and he congratulated the several gentlemen who spoke during the discussion on their ability. He hoped to be able to form such a society in Clonmel on his return, and having thanked the members for the privilege conferred upon him he resumed his seat amidst applause.

Mr. M'Clelland having briefly replied, the essay was received.

The Chairman having stated that the next meeting would be held on the first Tuesday in March, when T. Clarke Esq., T. C., would read an essay on "Civic Weal," the meeting separated.

The Treasurer of the Association for promoting the Education of the native Irish, through the medium of their own language, desires gratefully to acknowledge a donation of £1 from Mrs. R. Pelly, per F. A. Dobbs, Esq.

At the Dungarvan Petty Sessions, Patrick Williams, baker, having charged John Flinn, aged 14 years, with breaking one pane of glass, and taking some bread. The decision of the Court in this case was, that he be fined in the sum of 20s., or one month's imprisonment—and once whipped, the Magistrates reconsidered the matter, and reduced the time to one week. Mr. Longan suggested to the bridewell-keeper, that it should not be a matter of form whipping, Sir Nugent Humble said, that he should be whipped by a "drummer."

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 13th day of February, 1849, present the Queen's most excellent Majesty in Council, the Right Hon. Thomas Wyse was, by her Majesty command, sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

POLICE AND PETTY SESSIONS INTELLIGENCE.

The Mayor, Sir Benjamin Morris Wall, C. Newport, Esq., and M. Dobbyn, Esq., were the magistrates in attendance.

NUISANCES.

Several persons were prosecuted under the bye-laws of the Corporation, for nuisances on the quay and streets, and also for rolling and driving trucks and hand-carts along the footway of the quays. The latter is constantly practised by porters and others to the great annoyance and inconvenience of the public, in numerous instances ladies having to step out into the puddle in wet weather to avoid coming in contact with these often dangerous vehicles. We trust the police will follow up their praiseworthy vigilance, and put a stop to this improper practice.

A DAVID AND GOLIATH.

Thomas Hanrahan, collector of gas-light taxes for Mr. James Walpole, summoned Eliza Power and her mother Bridget Cooney, for an alleged violent assault committed on his person on Thursday the 15th instant, at the house of the defendants' in High-street, whilst in the discharge of his collectorship. Hanrahan also applied to have Michael Power, the husband of Eliza, bound over to keep the peace towards him and all her Majesty's liege subjects, he having threatened to do him some grievous bodily harm, consequently he was in dread and terror of his life. The latter accusation seemed to take the magistrates by surprise, as, from the contrast in the gigantic size, and apparent muscular power of Hanrahan—in fact a second *Herr Kist*—and the pigmy dimensions and placid physiognomy of Power, it appeared to them and the audience a work of supererogation to bind over the latter to the peace—however, the Goliath, bearing in recollection the prowess of little David, and that Power might use a similar weapon, and lay his herculean frame recumbent with "mother earth" by a flying lapidary missile, he persevered in seeking the protection of the strong arm of the law. Accordingly,

Thomas Hanrahan was sworn, and previous to his examination he produced a warrant duly signed and sealed, authorising him to collect and enforce the payment of the public gas light tax. He stated that on the day set forth in the summons he entered the defendants' house in High-street, and demanded payment of the gas tax, offering to take two years' payment, three being due. Mrs. Power refused to pay him one farthing, alleging that she was not bound to pay any taxes, and referred him to Ben. Hill, the agent of her landlady, Mrs. Fitzgerald of Woodstown. He refused to do so and made a "distress." Mrs. Power met him in the passage, *vis-a-vis*, brandishing a large knife which she had been using in chopping up some fresh pork for making sausages, and threatened that if he attempted to take away any of her furniture she would stick him like a pig, make mince meat of his fat chops, and convert them into "sassengers" (great laughter.) She pointed the knife at his breast, commanded him to lay down his trophies of war—namely, a pair of bellows, a poker and fire tongs—and to show his back in "less than no time." She was encouraged by her mother, who touched him, not very gently, and shoved him about as if he wasn't the size of a "Clonmel turf," (continued laughter). He got *afeard*, and put down the "seizure." After all the old woman did, "this," said Hanrahan, pointing to Mrs. Power, "was the hero of the day." (shouts of laughter). He, witness, was calm and as cool as a cucumber, but the d——l himself would not stopther tongue at all (laughter)—it was worse and sharper even than the big knife (continued laughter.) The defendant, Michael Power, who happened to be absent at the commencement of the "fray" came in at the middle of the "ruction," and although he acted quietly, and vainly endeavoured to stop his wife's mouth, he threatened noisily, and said he would annihilate him if he did not immediately decamp.

Mrs. Power (Hanrahan having here come to a pause) told the magistrates that he acted most ungallantly in the manner he demanded the tax,—that she did not attempt to stick him, nor did she take up a knife, but she happened to be using one when he came into the shop—that he shoved her about, and swore, "be the knife I must be paid," (great laughter). As for her mother, the poor old creature was not able to do anything, for "a breath would blow her out of the world" (laughter.)

Hanrahan here extended his arms, raised his eyes towards the ceiling, and, in a most lugubrious tone exclaimed—"oh, Mrs. Power, honey, are you on your oath?" (roars of laughter). "Her mother, your worships, was as busy as a bee in a tar bottle (continued laughter), and I was more *afeard* of her than I was of the young one" (great laughter).

The next witness produced, in corroboration of the prosecutor, was Paddy Hearn, the well known "messenger of the law," where difficult *subjects* are to be come at. He, with *unwonted* garrulity and conciseness, stated that he saw Mrs. Power armed with a deadly weapon, to wit, a knife, and heard her threaten to sheath it among the ribs of Tom. Hanrahan (great laughter). "I desired him," said Paddy, "not to go any farther, that he went far enough, as far as I would go in the discharge of my duty, not that I would be afeard of a woman any day, no, nor of a middling man neither" (great laughter).

Benjamin Hill was called for the defence; he stated that he was the agent of Power's landlady, that he did not owe one penny rent, and was not liable for taxes, but the owner of the house said she was too poor and not able to pay any tax.

Mr. Stephens, solicitor for the defence, said—Is she to put her hand in Power's pocket. My client does not owe one farthing rent, and is a quiet, proper, and industrious man.

The Magistrates, having consulted, fined the defendant in the costs of court, and bound them over in their own recognizances of £5 each to keep the peace for three months towards the prosecutor, Thomas Hanrahan.

AN UNFORTUNATE TAILOR.

John Meehan, as unfortunate a looking biped of the genus homo, as ever was placed at the bar of public justice, was charged with breaking two panes of glass in one of the police office windows, with one of his old slippers which he had taken off for the purpose. On being called on for an explanation of such outrageous conduct, at the very shrine of justice, he said he was a miserable knight of the thimble, that he was, to his sorrow, too fond of the "liquid fire," and that being refused admittance to the workhouse, which he had only left a few days previously, he had no other alternative but to break windows or starve, as no one, in consequence of his drunken habits, would employ him. It was stated by a gentleman present that he was almost a constant resident in the workhouse, was quiet, honest, and a first-rate workman, but a confirmed drunkard. He was fined 3s 4d, the price of the glass, or in default of payment 14 days' imprisonment. The magistrates, on his applying for time to earn the amount of the fine, humanely granted him a fortnight to make it out.

Patrick Byrne, a small boy, whose family reside in John-street, was convicted of stealing a piece of iron valued at one penny, from on board the *Betsey*, lying at the Graving-bank, the property of Mr. Grubb, and sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment. The boy's mother, a wretched looking poor creature, pleaded hard for his discharge, as she had six more at home starving, and their father lying sick.

PUGNACIOUS PAUPERS—A DRUNKEN WARDER.

Patrick Walsh and Thomas Mullowney, two stout young men, inmates of the workhouse, were charged with a violent assault on one of the warders named Shea. The complainant, whose

eyes were both blackened, his face dreadfully cut, and, in fact, his whole head appeared to have received a complete "mangling," stated that about 9 o'clock on Friday night the prisoner Walsh, who was drunk at the time, was annoying some of the paupers on going to bed, and on being remonstrated with by him, he struck him, knocked him down, and, assisted by Mullowney, kicked and struck him in an awful manner, and that one of the kicks split his left ear. It appeared that the Warder also had been drunk, and on the police, who had been sent for, arriving at the workhouse about half-past 9 o'clock at night, Mr. O'Connor, one of the Vice-Guardians, who had been at the time in the house, gave the warder and the two paupers into custody. Informations were taken against the paupers and they were committed for trial.

ATTEMPT AT STABBING.

Alexander Barreau, master of a French ship, *L'Ame*, of Nantz, now lying in the river, applied on Monday, through the French Consul, Mr. Marchant Ardagh, for the punishment of one of his seamen named Guillaume Eugene, for having drawn a knife and attempting to stab him.—A warrant was issued for his apprehension, and he is to be imprisoned until the vessel shall be going to sea, which the captain said would be in about a week.

ROGUISH PAUPERS.

Sandy Sullivan, John Lamb, and Michael Williams, three of the Workhouse paupers, were committed for trial at the Assizes for stealing three pair of the house shoes, and disposing of them for the purpose of procuring whiskey.

PRICE OF BREAD.

Bread of first quality has fallen this week in Dublin to 5½d per 4lb loaf, and second quality to 6d, at some of the most respectable shops in the trade. In Waterford the price of the 4lb loaf is 6½d, and we do not see why the public of Waterford should not receive the benefit of the fall in the prices of grain, as well as our metropolitan neighbours. Butchers' meat, and other market articles are cheaper there than in our own city; and we regret to say that the Waterford markets have become almost a proverb for their dearness.

THE WATERFORD, TIPPERARY AND KILKENNY COURSING CLUB,

Met at Shanbally, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., when the following matches came off, £2 each:—

Mr. Galwey's r. d. Willy beat Mr. Sargint's r. d. Dispatch.

Mr. Galwey's r. b. Sally beat Mr. Phelan's r. d. Saucepan.

Mr. Sargint's r. d. Bevis beat Mr. Moore's b. and w. b. Juno.

Mr. Galwey's Willy beat Captain Stuart's, (1st Dragoon Guards), r. b. Fly.

Mr. Galwey's y. b. Maid of the Mill beat Capt. Stuart's r. d. Hector.

Mr. Galwey's r. d. Tim beat Mr. Sargint's Bevis.

Mr. Moore's br. b. Forfeit beat Mr. Sargint's Dispatch.

Mr. Galwey's Tim beat Capt. Stuart's Hector.

The Club will meet at Besborough on Monday, the 26th instant, and not on the 5th March, as before stated, Templeorum cross roads, at half-past ten o'clock.

COUNTY JAIL.

PRISONERS FOR TRIAL AT THE ENSUING ASSIZES.

Political offences	54
Murder	1
Robbery	42
Attempting to rob	3
Conspiracy to murder	1
Burglary and robbery	9
Assault and robbery	5
Cattle stealing	7
Assault	1
Arson	2
Threatening arson	1
Larceny	46
Vagrancy	5
Forcible entry	1
Perjury	2
Concealing child birth	1
Pike-making	1
Intimidation	1
Uttering forged orders	4
Having stolen goods in possession	3
	190

COMMISSION COURT—MONDAY, FEB. 19.

Mr Butt, Q.C., proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the prisoner. In the course of his observations, the learned gentleman having made some allusion to various attempts that had been made by England to deprive Irishmen of their liberty, and of Mr. Duffy's exertions to frustrate these attempts, one of the jury (Mr. Burke, of the Shelbourne Hotel) stood up in the jury-box, apparently much excited, and clapped his hands in approval

Judge Ball immediately called him to order, and said that it was highly unbecoming for any one to make an exhibition of their feelings in a court of justice, and particularly a person who was sworn to consider the case calmly and dispassionately.

Mr. Butt then resumed his address.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.—Wm. Penn, (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, 976 cwt. oatmeal, 1346 frks. butter, 145 brls. wheat, 254 kegs lard, 44 bales, 36 boxes cotton, 6 bales wool, 4 do. feathers' 5 do. rags, 50 cows. 67 sheep. Victory, (s.) Stacey, Bristol, 246 brls. oats, 592 fls. bacon, 50 frks. butter, 5 casks lard, 34 kegs skins, 145 pigs. Mary, Dunne, Bristol, 950 brls. oats. Harmony, Chaddock, Glasgow, 2,600 cwt. flour. Victory, Jarvis, Newport, 1,200 brls. oats. Acadia, Dempsey, Cork, 1640 cwt. flour 50 boxes starch, 30 do. blue. Galway, Barron, Neath, 40 brls. oats, 300 cwt. flour.

Summary of provision exports for week ending Saturday Feb. 17:—10 trcs. 5 brls. pork, 3928 fls. bacon, 1382 cwts. butter, 216 do. lard, 205 brls. wheat, 3682 do. oats, 8727 cwts. flour, 251 do oatmeal, 238 pigs, 66 cows, 67 sheep.

Entered since our last:—Per Laura, from St. Gilles, 478 qrs. wheat, Marietta, Trieste, 1,400 do. do.; Cloria, Ragusa, 1870 do. do.; William Penn, 203 sacks Indian corn.

Major-General M Donald has got a medal and two clasps; Lieut.-Col. Browne, of the Dublin Police, a medal and six clasps; and J. Butcher, Esq., Ordnance Storekeeper, Dublin, a medal and three clasps.

Capt. Robertson's company, Royal Artillery, with Lieut. Smith, embarked at the North-wall, Dublin, on Monday for Liverpool, en route to Woolwich.

IMPORTANT TO PAWNBROKERS.—A section in the Pawnbrokers' act requires that the trade should keep a book in which, not only the name and residence of the person pawning should be entered, but also the name and residence of the owner of such article as may be pledged, under a penalty of 40s in each case for such neglect. At the Limerick Petty Sessions on Friday, a Pawnbroker was fined 40s for having his books most irregularly kept, and the magistrates ruled, that henceforth the trade be required to produce their office books for inspection once a fortnight, if required. This enforcement of the law will be of great advantage to the public, as the only security for property stolen, and enabling the Pawnbroker, in a great measure, to detect and bring offenders to justice.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

DETERMINED INTERFERENCE OF ENGLAND AGAINST RUSSIAN AGGRESSION.

The *Journal des Debats* gives the following from a Constantinople letter, dated the 25th ult.:

"By the last English packet Sir Stratford Canning received some very energetic and explicit instructions from Lord Palmerston, which appear to have been written after an animated conversation between his lordship and M. Brunnow. England complains warmly of the conduct of Russia in the principalities; of the violation of the residence of the commandant of the Turkish troops, in order to seize a person who had placed himself under the protection of that functionary; and, above all, of the ill-treatment which an English subject has received from the Russian authorities. England is astonished at the prolonged presence of the Russians in the principalities, and offers to the Porte the aid of England in obliging them to withdraw.

"This communication has created a lively sensation here. It happened most *a propos* that Russia had just, for the second time, made formal propositions to the Porte for the conclusion of a treaty, repeating in some of its clauses that of Unkiar Skelessi, of disastrous memory. Russia would have made with the Porte an alliance offensive and defensive. In order to stifle for ever the liberal ideas which are fermenting in the Danubian principalities, the constitution of these principalities was to be modified, after its being suspended for several years. During the interval of these seven years the Hospodar was not to be replaced. Russia was to undertake the police and maintain order in concert with the Porte, and at the end of the seven years the two powers were to agree together as to the future fate of the provinces. M. Titow has just received from his Court very pressing instructions for treating with the Porte upon these basis; and already communications on the subject has passed between the Russian Minister and the Divan. This danger, however, is happily averted by the new attitude assumed by England."

THE ROMAN STATES.

On the 5th the Chambers were opened with great solemnity. All the streets passed by the *cortege* were carpeted. The crowd was immense. Every thing passed in the most complete order. About one o'clock the representatives arrived from the Capitol at the Chancellerie. The old chamber was prepared for the new Assembly.—The ministers, preceded by Armellini, entered the hall, and were received with enthusiastic cheers. Armellini made a speech, in which he showed the incompatibility of the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope. He descended from the tribune amidst cries of "Viva Italia e il popolo." The representatives amounted to 140.

PROCLAMATION OF A REPUBLIC AT ROME.

The news received from Rome within the last few days gave every reason to believe that the Roman democrats were determined to proclaim the Republic; and the following intelligence, which is given by the *Patrie* of Wednesday night, and which is probably derived from official sources, shows that those anticipations were but too well founded:—

"We have good reason for believing that news was received in Paris to-day that on the 8th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Republic was proclaimed at Rome, and that on the same day the dethronement of the Pope was pronounced.

"The despatch which brings this important intelligence, which might have been expected from the turn things have lately taken, also announces that the Grand Duke of Tuscany has not left his country, as several journals have stated, but has taken refuge at San Stephana. The same news has reached us from our correspondent at Florence."

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT PROCLAIMED IN TUSCANY.

The following appears in a second edition of the *Daily News* of Friday. It is under date Paris, Thursday:—

The following important intelligence has been received from Florence, with the date of the 9th instant:—

The flight of the Grand Duke and family from Sienna has been officially announced. The announcement was followed by immense agitation in every part of the city. The *generale* was beaten, the National Guards and troops were called out, and the chambers were hastily convoked. Meanwhile, however, the clubs issued a manifesto, convoking the populace, who assembled in great numbers, and proclaimed a provisional government, choosing Montanelli, Guerazzi, and Mazzoni, as its chiefs.

The multitude then proceeded to the chamber, and rushing into the galleries compelled the members assembled to acknowledge and confirm the Provisional Government. The clubs proclaimed the deposition of the Grand Duke, and declared Tuscany to be part of the Italian *Constituante*, to be disposed of as the Royal Assembly shall hereafter decide.

This despatch adds nothing to the uncertain information already given as to the whereabouts of the Grand Duke, but it is supposed that he took refuge on board the British ship *Bellerophen*.

Advices from Leghorn, dated the 9th instant, state that a steamer and two other vessels left there with troops for Elba, to seize the Grand Duke, if he had landed there. The general supposition is, that he has escaped to Malta. Leghorn is in a state of commotion similar to that which rages at Florence.

NAPLES.

From Naples we learn that, on the 7th, the chambers had prepared an address to the King against the Minority, and its adoption was expected by a large majority.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Austria and Prussia, the two leading States of disunited Germany, have issued circulars, in which they state, in plain language, their relative position towards each other and the Central Power at Frankfort. The Austrian note of the 4th instant, which protests, in the most formal manner, "against the Emperor and his Government being placed under a Central Power, presided over by another German Prince," is likely to accelerate a crisis.

Immediately on its being made known at Berlin, a Cabinet Council was held at Charlottenburg, at which the King presided. The *Cologne Gazette*, one of the leading and widest-circulated journals in the Prussian States, speaks of this circular of the Austrian Government in terms of bitter irony, and styles it "a challenge to the German Confederation." It is, it says, a protest against the movement towards German unity, which commenced in March. "It demands nothing less than a retrograde movement towards the old Confederation." The only good point it can find in this circular is, "that certainty that Prussia is irrevocably separated from Austria."

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Vienna, Feb. 8.

The *Rhenish Gazette* affirms that a general state of ferment prevails at Vienna, Prague, Pesth, and in nearly all the small towns of the empire. Even Olmutz is agitated in spite of the presence of the court. The peasantry are universally irritated, because services are required from them which the constitution has abolished. An explosion may occur at any moment. The ministry is fully aware of the danger, but the generals oppose all idea of conciliation. A column of 12,000 Hungarians has again attacked Arad. Gen. Schlik, whom Bem beat, is at Baden, it is said. The fugitives had arrived even at Bude, and caused great consternation. The Hungarians had destroyed the bridge over the Danube made by Gen. Simonich, and caused great inconvenience.

The Chamber of Deputies has solemnly declared that it is opposed to a Prussian empire, and the formation of a half Germany, by the exclusion of Austria; and also that it desires "an entire, great, free, united, and powerful Germany with Austria, and therein a free and powerful Bavaria."

HANOVER.

Hanover, Feb. 7.

The Crown Prince has countersigned the declaration of his Majesty, wherein he gives his royal assent to the project of constitution, including the various changes in the fundamental laws which have been passed by the Legislative Chambers.

SPAIN.

A letter from Barcelona, of the 2d inst., states, that not only is Cabrera not dead, but that he defeated General Concha's division on the 25th ult.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

PARIS, TUESDAY EVENING.—At about half-past one the President of the Republic drove up to the Bourse in an open carriage, and alighted for the purpose of going over the different parts of the building. An immense crowd assembled, and the President had great difficulty in making his way. He was received enthusiastically—the prevailing cries were—"Vive le President,"—"Vive Louis Napoleon," and here and there a cry of "Vive la Republique." The President was honoured with a Bourse salute in the shape of a rise of 75 centimes. The Prince expressed his hearty wishes for commercial prosperity.

The Governor of the Invalides, General Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, the day before yesterday gave a dinner to the President of the Republic, the Vice-President, the Ministers, a number of representatives, and many persons distinguished in the sciences and arts. A great many pieces of furniture of the period of the Empire had been brought from the Garde-Meuble to decorate the apartments.

Paris, Wednesday Morning.

M. Napoleon Bonaparte, son of the ex-King of Westphalia, has addressed the following order of the day to the 2d Legion of the Banlieu, of which he was lately elected Colonel:—

"National Guards of the Second Legion;—Your suffrages have elected me colonel of one of the finest and bravest legions of the National Guard of the department of the Seine. Yesterday your acclamations proved to me how greatly the name I bear possesses your sympathies. I am proud of being your commander. I, a poor exile, brought back to my country by the victory of the people. We should have had some painful days to pass through, had not the energy and wise foresight of the present Government saved us from those fratricidal conflicts which are so cruelly painful to every patriotic heart.—It is particularly in civil discords, that it is better to prevent than repress. From whatever side attacks upon our institutions may come, we will join together in defending the Republic and our President, who represents very nearly the unanimity of the country. The 2d Legion has only to continue to act as it has done in past days to deserve well of the country in future. I know the duties which are imposed upon me by the esteem and confidence of my comrades, and I will endeavour to fulfil them."

Paris, Wednesday Evening.

The funds have gone back a few centimes to-day, partly from realization of profits, and partly from the fear that the coalition of the Mountain and the Marrast party in the National Assembly will succeed in prolonging the session.

Electoral committees have already been formed by the Red Republicans and Socialists. They make a strong appeal to union as the only chance of forming a new Mountain, and it is probable that, as hitherto, they will be agreed against the cause of order.

M. Marrast has been re-elected President of the National Assembly for another month. No candidate was announced on the side of the Moderate party; but, nevertheless, 213 votes were given for M. Dufaure. The number of votes given to M. Marrast was 408.

Paris, Thursday.

Last evening, after post hour, the National Assembly, which had previously rejected M. Pean's amendment on M. Lanjuinais' proposition for the dissolution of the Assembly by a majority of 459 to 347, proceeded to discuss the first of the two amendments of which notice had been given by M. Senard. This amendment, though differently worded from that of M. Pean, tended to nearly the same result, viz., to enable the present Assembly to remain sitting until the definitive vote on the budget should take place, be that period close at hand or distant. After a short discussion this amendment was also rejected, the following being the result:—

For the amendment	387
Against it	424
Majority for Ministers	37

The whole of the other amendments were then withdrawn, and Lanjuinais' proposition was adopted, without any further change. The new Legislative Assembly will, consequently, meet about the middle of May.

To-morrow evening the President of the Republic gives his first ball. The number of persons invited is limited to 600, on account of the smallness of the *salons* of the Palace of the Elysee.

La Presse announces that M. Napoleon Bonaparte, the cousin of the President of the Republic, is to be appointed Ambassador to Madrid, and that M. Lucien Bonaparte, whose election was annulled by the National Assembly, is to be appointed Consul-General at Leghorn.

Paris, Thursday Evening.

Notwithstanding the report, apparently well founded, of the Republic having been proclaimed at Rome, and the dethronement of the Pope voted by the Constituent Assembly, and also the confirmation of the news of the flight of the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the appointment of a Provincial Government, our funds have, on the strength of the result of the vote yesterday for the dissolution of the National Assembly at an early period, risen considerably. The Five per Cents. closed to-day at 81f. 90c.

Much anxiety is felt as to the course that will be adopted by the French Government in the new events in Italy. It appears, however, that the principle of non-intervention has been decided upon—at least so say persons who are likely to be in the secret.

There has been a Cabinet Council to-day, and despatches have been sent off to various foreign Courts. There has also been a meeting of foreign diplomatists. It is said that the Minister of the King of Sardania has declared that a Republic in Rome cannot last, as the King of Naples has pledged himself to the Pope to send an army of 30,000 men against Rome, if it should be necessary. Very strong precautions will be taken in Piedmont. Orders have already been sent to the French frontiers to prevent some notorious refugees from crossing into Piedmont to stir up rebellion against Charles Albert.

LATEST FROM AMERICA.

By the packet ship Sheridan, which left New New York on the 28th ult., we have intelligence from the western world of four days later date than those to hand by the last inward-bound steamer.

The political news is not of much interest.—That most materially affecting the country is to the effect that M'Dix has introduced a bill into Congress, having for its object to permit the admission of Canadian agricultural produce into the States free of duty. The subject of slavery continued to absorb much of the attention of Congress.

The news from the "diggings" is as favourable as ever for the views of the speculators.—The yield was still very great, and the quality very fine.

The following we extract from our commercial items:—

BREAD STUFFS.

The market for bread-stuffs was rather quiet, and not many transactions reported. Holders were waiting further advices from England.—Southern white wheat, 88 to 90 cents per bushel.

Freights continue to be quoted very low, and but little doing:—Cotton to Liverpool, 5 1-16d to ⅜d per lb; grain to ditto, 7½d to 8d per bushel; cotton to Havre, ¾d to ⅞d per lb.

MONEY MARKET.—The money market at New York since the departure of the previous steamer had been very easy. Money was plentiful, and could be obtained at very moderate rates. The general trade of the country was in a satisfactory condition. Exchange on London, 108½ to 108¾; on Hamburgh, 35¼ to 35½; on Bremen, 78½ to 78¾.

A REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF **The Protestant Watchman;**

Price Three-Halfpence per Number, or One Shilling and Sixpence per Quarter in Advance.

PROTESTANTS, welcome the WATCHMAN into your Families.

ORR, 26, Wellington-quay, Dublin.

To be Sold without Reserve, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY, WATERFORD, Where she now lies, *On TUESDAY, the 27th Instant,* At ONE o'Clock, p.m., THE COASTER OR FISHING TRAWLER, **The "Excel of Waterford,"** 33$\frac{89}{94}$ Tons Register, Carrying 44 Tons.

THE Vessel is after undergoing a thorough repair, and may be sent to sea without expense.

For Inventory of Stores and any further information required, application to be made to Mr. PIERSE COX, 110, Quay; or to Mr. HENRY GALLWEY, 14, Little George's-street, Waterford.

L. F. O'NEILL, Auctioneer.

February 16, 1849.

FIRST SPRING SHIPS FOR QUEBEC.

The Barque LADY CAMPBELL, OF WATERFORD, BURTHEN 500 TONS, *JOHN HODGE, Commander,* TO SAIL ON THE 26TH MARCH;

AND

The Barque AMAZON, OF WATERFORD, BURTHEN 500 TONS, *THOMAS HAYES, Commander,* TO SAIL ON THE 3D OF APRIL, Wind and Weather permitting.

THESE Vessels present a most desirable opportunity for persons about Emigrating to the Canadas, and from the limited number that went there during last season, no doubt employment will be readily obtained.

Captains HODGE and HAYES are Commanders of great experience, and their kindness to those who have sailed with them is well known.

The Ships will be abundantly supplied with Provisions, Water, and Fuel.

For Passage apply to

JOHN SPARROW & CO, Beresford-street; or
BENJ. MOORE & SONS, 25, Quay.

Waterford, February 20, 1849.

THE POOR LAW.

The select committee appointed to inquire into the operation of the Irish poor law act, met again on Thursday in committee-room No. 17, of the House of Commons.

SIR JOHN YOUNG occupied the chair.

Among those present were Lord John Russell, Lord Lincoln, Sir James Graham, Sir Lucius O'Brien, Sir Wm. Somerville, Colonel Dunne, Sir Robert Ferguson, Mr. Fagan, Mr. Clements, Mr. Shafto Adair, Mr. C. Lewis, Mr. Monsell, Mr. Bright, Sir D. Norreys, Sir J. Pakington, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Sharman Crawford, Mr. O'Flaherty, Major Blackall, Mr. Stafford, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Grace.

Lord John Russell, in a speech of considerable length, proceeded to submit to the committee the general views of the government with respect to the modifications and amendments of the poor law act.

A condensed statement of the views of government, taken from the *D. E. Post,* will be found in our first page.

IRISH POOR LAW.

The following is a correct list of the Lords' Committee:—

Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Steward; Marquis of Clanricarde; Earls Besborough, Clare, Devon, Carlisle, Fitzmaurice, Mountcashel, Erne, Wicklow, Lucan, Grey, St. Germans, Stradbroke; Viscount Hawarden; Lords Beaumont, Crofton, Wharncliffe, Stanley, Ashburton and Monteagle of Brandon.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench has accepted the office of Vice-President of "The Dublin Parochial Association for the Relief of the Poor of all Religious Denominations."—(Saunders.)

We understand that the vacant Garter will be conferred upon Earl Spencer.—(Times.)

The guardians of Castlemain have got a resolution passed, setting the paupers of the parishes of Keel and Kiltalla, Tralee union, to work on the unfinished road extending along the foot of the mountain from Rockhill bridge to Boulteens chapel.

The weekly cost of a pauper in Tralee workhouse is 1s 6d, and in Killarney only 1s!

The Poor Law Commissioners have probihited the Cork guardians allowing the paupers any stipend whatever for acting as assistants in the workhouse hospital, as all such persons are bound to give their aid gratis.

The police have discovered that Rush purchased a five barrelled pistol in Shoreditch a short time before the Stannfield Hall murders. The shopman has since identified Rush.

In the Sheriff's court, London, Mr. Andrew, a retired Surgeon of the East India Company's service, was awarded £500 damages against Dr. King, secretary to the Statistical society, for having written letters to Generals Briggs and White, denouncing plaintiff as a swindler.

COPY OF RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED at a Meeting of Magistrates convened by Lord STUART DE DECIES in Cappoquin, on the 16th February, 1849:—

Moved by Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart.; seconded by Arthur Usher, Esq.:

Resolved—That inasmuch as it has been decided by the judges of the land, to be the common law right of the subjects of her Majesty, to fish without let or hindrance in the Tidal Rivers of Ireland, under the provisions of Magna Charta, and that by the 42 Edward 3d, cap. 1, it is expressly declared, "that the Great Charter shall be kept in all points, and if any statute be made to the contrary, that shall be holden as none"—and whereas it appears to this meeting that the statute of the 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92, by means of the tax to which it subjects the poorer class of net fishermen, must have the effect of depriving them, to a great extent, of those rights which they have enjoyed unmolested from the earliest times—in consideration of these premises, we deem it expedient to request that the Lieutenant of this County will be pleased to represent to the Government the opinion we entertain, that in such circumstances we are legally incapacitated from convicting parties who may be sued before us for the penalties to which they have been rendered for the first time, liable by the 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92, if found fishing in the Irish Tide-ways without a licence, and that the Lieutenant of the County be likewise requested, in submitting our views on this point to the Government, respectfully to suggest the expediency of so modyfying the Salmon Fishery Law as that it may be brought into harmony with the provisions of Magna Charta.

Proposed by John Keily, Esq.; seconded by Major Croker:

Resolved unanimously—That under the circumstances of the Magistrates having requested the Lieutenant of the County to communicate with the Government upon the subject of the Fishery Laws, we deem it expedient to adjourn the consideration of any suit which may be instituted under the provisions of the 11 and 12 Vic., cap. 92, until instructions for our guidance shall have been received from the Government.

Signed,
STUART DE DECIES, Chairman.

On motion of John Keily, Esq., seconded by Arthur Usher, Esq.;

The thanks of the meeting were voted to Lord Stuart de Decies for having called together the Magistrates on this occasion, and for his dignified conduct in the chair.

Signed,
R. MUSGRAVE, Chairman.

You may be Cured yet!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT.

Extract of a Letter from Mr Thomas Brunton, Landlord of the Waterloo Tavern, Coatham, Yorkshire, late of the Life Guards, dated September 28th, 1848

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR—For a long time I was a Martyr to Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout, and for ten weeks previous to using your medicines, I was so bad as not to be able to walk. I had tried doctoring and medicines of every kind, but all to no avail, indeed I daily got worse, and felt that I must shortly die. From seeing you remedies advertised in the paper I take in, I thought I would give them a trial I did so. I rubbed the Ointment in as directed, and kept cabbage leaves to the parts thickly spread with it, and took the Pills night and morning. In three weeks I was enabled to walk about for an hour or two in the day with a stick, and in seven weeks I could go any where without one. I am now, by the blessing of God and your medicines, quite well, and have been attending to my business for more than seven months, without any symptoms of the return of my old complaint.

Besides my case of Rheumatic Gout, I have lately had proof that your Pills and Ointment will heal any old wound or ulcer, as a married woman, living near me, had had a bad leg for four years, which no one could cure, and I gave her some of your Pills and Ointment, which soundly healed it when nothing else would do it. For your information I had the honour to serve my country for twenty-five years in the first regiment of Life Guards, and was eighteen years a Corporal. I was two years in the Peninsula War, and was at the battle of Waterloo. I was discharged with a pension on the 2d September, 1833. The Commanding Officer at the time was Colonel Lygon, who is now a General. I belonged to the troop of Captain the Honorable Henry Baring.

(Signed) THOMAS BRUNTON.

CURE OF A BAD LEG OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS' STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr Andrew Brack, Blacksmith, Eyemouth, near Berwick, dated the 10th of August, 1848.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR—With pleasure and gratitude I have to inform you that after suffering for twenty-one years with a bad leg, which yielded to no kind of treatment, although I consulted, at different times, every medical man of eminence in this part of the country, but all to no purpose. I was frequently unable to work; and the pain and agony I often endured no one can tell. My leg is now as sound as ever it was in my life by means of your Pills and Ointment, which I purchased from Mr. I Davidson, Druggist, Berwick-upon Tweed, who knows my case well, and will, I am sure, be happy to certify, with me, if necessary, as to the truth of this wonderful cure.

(Signed) ANDREW BRACK.

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Oliver Smith Jenkins, dated Falkirk, August 13th, 1848.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR—I was superintending, about six months ago, the erection of one of our Railway Bridges, and by the fall of a large stone my right foot was seriously bruised, which ultimately got so bad, that I was advised to go to Edinburgh to consult some of the eminent Surgeons, which I did, and was told that in order to save my foot, two of my toes must be taken off.—In despair, I returned home to impart the melancholy news to my wife, intending to submit to the operation, it was then a thought struck me to try your valuable Ointment and Pills, which I did, and was by their means in three weeks enabled to resume my usual occupation, and at this time my toes are perfectly cured.

(Signed) OLIVER SMITH JENKINS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DESPERATE SKIN DISEASE.

On the 21st July, 1848, the Editor of the "Mofussilite" Newspaper, published in India, inserted the following Editorial article in his paper. "We know for a fact, that Holloway's Pills and Ointment act in a most wonderful manner upon the constitution, as an eccentric Coolie, called Eliza, employed in our Establishment, was affected with myriads of Ringworms, which defied all the Meerut Doctors, and promised to devour the poor man before he was underground;—we tried "Holloway" upon him, and in a month he was perfectly restored to his former condition and cleanliness of skin. The effect was miraculous."

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism
Bad Breasts	Cancers	Scalds
Burns	Contracted and Stiff-joints	Sore Nipples
Bunions		Sore throats
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand flies	Elephantiasis	Skin-diseases
	Fistulas	Scurvy
	Gout	Sore-heads
Coco-Bay	Glandular Swellings	Tumours
Chiego-foot		Ulcers
Chilblains	Lumbago	Wounds
Chapped hands	Piles	Yaws.

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

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

The Markets.

WATERFORD, FEB. 20.

We have no alteration to make in the quotations of our last, but the business this week has been of a slow retail character, owing to the urgent wants of dealers and consumers, all of whom are anticipating lower prices.

Mill Wheat (raw) new	23s 9d to 24s 9d
Prepared Wheat, new	26s 0 to 27s 0d
Shipping ditto	21s 0d to 22s 6d
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	19s 6d to 20s 6d
American white	19s 0d 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	36s 0d to 36s 6d
Do. do new	34s 6d to 35s 6d
Seconds	32s 0d to 33s 0d
Thirds	28s 0d to 30s 0d
Fourths	24s 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	60s 0d to 69s 0d
Bacon	54s 0d to 58s 0d
Newfoundland Fish, per cwt	12s 0d to 14s 6d
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 0s 0d
Straw, per ton	16s 0d to 17s 0d
Hay, per ton	33s 0d to 34s 0d
Mutton, per lb	4d to 6d
Beef, per lb	3d to 5d
Veal, per quarter	1s 0d to 1s 3d
Lamb, per quarter	3s 6d to 4s 0d
Salmon, per lb	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Dried Hams	6d to 9d
Pork, per lb	4d to 7d
Butter, (fresh) per lb	7d to 8d
Potatoes (minions) per stone	10d to 0d
Do. (cups) per stone	7d to 0d
Eggs, per doz	6d to 0d

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.

	firkins.	Price.
Saturday	27	60s 0d to 69s 0d
Monday	5	60s 0d to 69s 0d
Yesterday	2	60s 0d to 69s 0d

CORK MARKETS.—FEB. 19

Barrels.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. Currency.
— White Wheat	00 0 to 00 0	00 0—20 Stone
21 Red Wheat	21 6 to 23 0	00 0—20 do
— Ditto	00 0 to 00 0	
82 Barley	11 6 to 15 0	13 0—16 do.
— Ditto	00 0 to 00 0	
— Bere (new)	0 0 to 00 0	00 0
154 Oats	7 9 to 8 9	8 9—14 do.
165 Do. New	8 9 to 11 9	
44 Pigs	37 9 to 39	6—38 0 per cwt.

CORK BUTTER—FEB. 19

CANT.		CURRENCY	
1st quality	70s	1st quality	61s
2d do	64s	2d do.	55s
3d do.	53s	3d do.	44s
4th do. 68s	47s	4th do	38s
5th do.	40s	5th do.	31s
6th do.	38s	6th do.	29s

LIMERICK BUTTER—FEB. 17.

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

CLONMEL—FEB 17.

	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 8 to 0 0	Fourths	16 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 2 to 1 4	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 4	Pork....	0 0 to 0 0
Oats....	0 8¼ to 0 9½	Veal....	0 0 to 0 0

WEXFORD—FEB. 16.

	s. d. s. d		s. d. s. d
Butter..	65 0 to 70 0	3rds....	00 0 to 00 0
Fresh do.	00 0 to 00 0	Oatmeal	00 0 to 12 6
Wheat...	22 0 to 25 0	Potatoes	0 10 to 1 0
Barley...	12 0 to 16 9	Beef....	00 3 to 00 4
Oats....	9 0 to 10 0	Mutton..	00 4 to 00 6
Beans...	14 0 to 14 9	Veal....	00 3 to 0 4
Flour fine	31 0 to 00 0	Pork....	00 4 to 00 6
2nds ..	27 0 to 29 0	Do. ⅌ cwt	00 0 to 00 0

CARLOW—FEB. 15.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d
Wheat, per brl	25 0 to 26 6	Bran.	4 8 to 5 4
Best Red	23 0 to 25 6	Beef	00 4 to 0 6
Do inferior	18 0 to 22 0	Mutton	0 5½ to 0 6
Barley, do.	11 0 to 14 0	Veal	0 6 to 0 7
Oats, per brl	9 0 to 10 6	Lamb	0 0 to 0 0
Do. inferior	7 0 to 8 6	Bacon	54 0 to 56 0
Flour, per bag	29 0 to 00 0	Hams	00 5½ to 00 6
Do. inferior	26 0 to 00 0	Butter	60 0 to 75 0
Thirds	00 0 to 21 0	Wool	00 0 to 00 0
Oatmeal	11 0 to 12 0	Potatoes	60 0 to 0 8

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FEB 16

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d
White wheat	23 0 to 27 0	Oatmeal...	11 0 to 12 0
Millers' red	21 0 to 25 6	Flour.....	00 0 to 00 0
Barley....	14 0 to 18 0	Second....	14 6 to 18 0
Oats,....	00 0 to 00 0	Indian corn	30 0 to 33 0
New do....	10 0 to 11 0	(per 480 lbs)	

MARKET NOTE.

Return of Corn and Oatmeal sold and delivered at Dublin Corn Exchange for the Week ending February 16.

			From s. d.	to s. d.	Aver. s. d.
489 Wheat, per barrel	20 st.		23 0	27 6	25 5
2303 Oats,	do.	14 do.	9 9	12 0	10 4
— Bere,	do.	....	00 0	00 0	00 0
1005 Barley,	do.		14 0	19 0	15 1
1010 Oatmeal,	do.	8 do.	11 0	12 0	11 6

THOMAS ARKINS, Clerk of the Corn Table.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN.

Week ending Febuary 10.

Imperial General Weekly Average.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	45 11	Oats	17 ?	Beans	30 11
Barley	29 3	Rye	27 2	Peas	33 0

Aggregate Average of the Six Weeks.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	45 5	Oats	17 2	Beans	31 2
Barley	29 5	Rye	27 10	Peas	34 3

MARRIED,

In Nenagh, Mr. William Coughlan, of Coughlan's Mills, to Miss Hoctor, daughter of Mr. D. Hoctor, Summer-hill

Mr. John Gould, third son of Mr. Robert Gould, and grandson of the late Capt. Pennefather, of Marlow, to Margaret, third daughter of Mr. T. Moloney, Clonoulty.

DIED,

In Nenagh, Mr. E Talbot, an old and much respected inhabitant of that town.

Of fever, in Nenagh, Mr. Austin Toohy.

Mr. Arthur Blennerhassett is elected master of the Blennerville auxiliary workhouse, Tralee union, and Mr. John Leary, of the Castleisland house.

Capt. J. H. Drought, of Lettybrook, and Captains Cox and Woods, of Birr, have received war medals with clasps, naming the battles in which they were engaged.

John Peard, Esq., one of the guardians of the Fermoy union, has been appointed a vice guardian of the Bantry union. This gentleman is the fourth member of the Fermoy board who has been appointed to a similar office within the last few months.

Captain John A. Drought, vice-guardian of the Athlone union, and lately appointed inspector, is to take charge of Erra district, Ballina union, county Mayo; he has been ordered to Belmullet.

The London and North Western Railway has declared a dividend of 3½d per cent. for the last half year to the shareholders.

PLANTING—THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS IMPROVING OUR MOUNTAIN WASTES.

At a time like the present, when people are at their wits ends devising schemes for the profitable employment of labour, and when every day we hear of projects that are in themselves impracticable, and that would necessarily involve disappointment and loss, it cannot be a matter of indifference to discover at least one mode by which a large number of our idle population may be provided with work suitable to them and remunerative to their employers. We are prepared to show that our vast mountain wastes might at once be made a field for the profitable investment of capital and the employment of labour, by a judicious system of planting. There are many considerations favourable to the adoption of such a proposition. We may mention one: *Every shilling expended would find its way to the labourer.* We say nothing for the present of the vast improvement in our rural scenery that would result from extensive plantations. Any one who has taken a stroll along the banks of the Suir would have little difficulty in deciding whether woodlands or bare, bleak hills conduce more to rural beauty. Neither is it our object to urge any of the considerations arising from the amelioration of climate, which woods are calculated to effect, especially in elevated or exposed situations. We purpose just now speaking of this project with reference to its practicability and profit.

As to its practicability, there can be no question, whether undertaken by private parties or on the public account. We have a vast extent of mountain land that ever has been, and ever will be waste, except for the production of timber; it is irreclaimable by any other process than planting, or, to speak more correctly, the expense of reclamation for the purpose of tillage, would amount to considerably more than its value when reclaimed; its produce as arable land would be far below a fair return for the outlay involved, and therefore, if there be a desire to turn it to account, there is but one course open—that is, to plant it. There is hardly an appreciable proportion that is not fit to produce timber of one kind or another. Trees will grow almost anywhere that it is possible to plant them, of whatever description the soil may be, (whether wet, spongy, peat, or dry shingle,) and in any aspect. No expensive preparations are requisite, but a small outlay is involved, and the plantation once finished, no further work remains, save the necessary protection from trespass, and occasional thinning.—Strange to say, when a few years ago, large quantities of *larch-sleepers* were required for the Irish railways, then commencing to be constructed, the contractors were compelled to procure by far the greater part from Scotland, though there were in Ireland many hundred thousand acres of mountain lying waste that would have saved the country a large sum of money (putting it into the pockets of the proprietors instead of sending it to Scotland,) were they planted thirty or forty years ago.

It remains for us to say something about the expense, and, we may as well add, the profit of planting. In order to give a good idea of both at one view, we take a statute (English) acre as the basis of an account:—

DR.			CR.		
2,500 Firs (larch, Scotch, &c.) at 12s, including carriage	£1	10	Value of Timber cut. 1st 5 yrs. 300	nothing.	
Paid for labour in planting them	1	0	2d do. 300 at 2d	£2	10
Estimated expense of felling until all the timber is cut down	8	0	3d do. 300 at 6d	7	10
Thirty years rent at 2s 6d	3	15	4th do. 400 at 9d	15	0
Average cost of fencing; salary to caretaker —lotting, and arranging for sale; for which we can only offer an approximate guess, as they entirely depend on circumstances ..	12	0	5th do. 300 at 1s	15	0
Commission to sales-master, say 2½ per cent	3	5	6th do. 900 at 2s	90	0
To balance, profit	100	10			
	£130	0		£130	0

In this statement we have made no attempt to magnify the profit derivable from planting; on the contrary, we believe the foregoing account presents a fair view of the *pros.* and *cons.* We admit, at once, that there are numberless instances in Ireland where plantations have yielded no such returns, but that is altogether owing to gross mismanagement and neglect, injudicious thinning, want of thinning, (for perhaps fifteen or twenty years), unheeded trespass, &c. We must not forget the value of plantations to adjacent lands, which it would be impossible to farm profitably without having some shelter from the violence of the wind and weather. In truth, there are parcels of land, containing hundreds of acres, scattered here and there throughout the mountains contiguous to Clonmel, which could be rendered arable with inconsiderable expenditure, and would prove eligible farms if protected even by deep *belts* of trees.

The first thing to be done, then, in the reclamation of our mountain wastes is to plant, whether we regard the profit derived from the timber, or the advantage of the shelter afforded to the land designed for tillage; and, at the present moment, when employment is so much required, we know not what excuse there can be for allowing those immense tracts at our very door to be waste and unprofitable, while they might be made the means of giving work to many hundreds of our idle and able-bodied labourers, who, for want of it, are a crushing charge on the rate-payers of the union.—(Clonmel Chronicle.)

The Limerick steeple-chase meeting is announced to come off at Lemonfield on the 19th March next.

Thomas Bell, Esq., Castlemartyr, has resigned the commission of the peace for the county of Cork.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE FROM DEATH BY STARVATION.—As the Rev. John Egan, P.P., was on his return from Moneygall to Dunkerrin, on Thursday, he observed a young man lying in the ditch at Greenhills, who, he found on examining him, was unable to rise or move, being quite exhausted from want of food. The Rev. Mr. Egan immediately returned to the police barrack in Moneygall, and obtained from Constable Powel the assistance of two policemen, by whom the unfortunate young man was assisted into the village. He was unable to speak, but proper nourishment having been provided at the expense of the Rev. Mr. Egan, after the lapse of a few hours he regained some strength, and informed the persons present that his name was Michael Burke, that he was a native of the county Clare, and was then returning home from Dublin, where he had been searching for employment, but could get none; that he had attempted to enlist, but would not be taken.—(Tipperary Vindicator.)

ANOTHER DEATH FROM STARVATION.—John Banon, who had frequently applied to Mr. Waller, the relieving officer of Kilcomenty for outdoor relief but was refused, died of starvation on Tuesday. An inquest was held on view of the body, and a verdict in accordance with the fact returned!—(Ibid.)

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A CLERGYMAN.

About nine o'clock on the evening of the 13th instant, as the Rev. Mr. Traynor, rector of Moycliffe, near Holycross, was sitting in his parlour, a shot was fired through the window at him, but, we are happy to say, without having taken effect, or done the least injury. The ball passed quite close to the head of Mr. Traynor, struck the opposite wall over the piano-forte, on which Miss Traynor was playing at the time, and then fell under the couch. Mr. Traynor's gun, which was placed against the wall, and which was loaded and capped, fell from the concussion caused by the shot and exploded, sending the charge into the ceiling without doing any harm to any of the family. The assassin who fired the shot having heard the report made by the discharge of Mr. Traynor's gun, and believing it was fired through the window at him and his evil companions, and that they might be pursued, the villains decamped; and thus, in all probability, has the life of Mr. Traynor been preserved from assassination. The police of Holycross and Farney Bridge are actively engaged in endeavouring to discover the perpetrators of this outrage upon an exemplary, humane, and charitable clergyman. The cause assigned for its commission is, for the Rev. Mr. Traynor having disemployed some of his labourers whom he did not want.—(Nenagh Guar.)

FATAL AFFRAY.—An inquest was held at Whitehouse, on Tuesday last, upon the body of George Cunningham, who came by his death under the following painful circumstances:—On the previous evening, there had been a wedding party in the house of a newly-married couple, Cunningham Greg Robinson and Margaret Lewis. A number of young people, of both sexes, assembled outside the house—as is, we regret to say, but too customary—and so incensed the bridegroom and his two brothers by their violent noise, kickings at the door, and throwing of stones, that they were several times compelled to sally out and disperse the crowd, but without success. At length, however, two shots having been fired outside, and some of the windows broken, Robinson took a bayonet out of a chest, rushed out of a back door, and, after being absent a few minutes, returned, accompanied by his brothers, with blood both on his person and on the weapon, exclaiming that he had "given something to somebody that would keep him from his work for some days." Shortly after, the dead body of Cunningham was found, with a deep wound penetrating through the hip and groin, and into the abdomen, which had caused his immediate death. After hearing the evidence from which these details were elicited, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against C. G. Robinson, and against Alexander Robinson for aiding and assisting. Both prisoners were immediately committed to Carrickfergus jail, to take their trial at the assizes.—(Belfast News Letter.)

PARTY RIOT AND MURDER NEAR RATHFRILAND.—A most lamentable and fatal affray occurred early on the morning of the 7th instant, at Tullyorier, near Katesbridge, the particulars of which were detailed at an inquest, held on Tuesday last, on the body of David M'Dowell, a young man who lost his life in consequence of the injuries he received. Owing to the great excitement which prevailed in the district, an immense number of persons were assembled at the inquiry, many of them armed. It appeared that, on the night before the occurrence, an Orange Lodge held its meeting in the townland of Shanahan, while, on the same night, a large party of Ribbonmen also held a meeting, called, in their vernacular, a "Ribbon dance." After breaking up, on the morning of the 7th, both parties met at a "cross-roads," the Orangemen being far inferior in numbers, not amounting, it is said, to one for every ten of their opponents. An affray commenced, originating in an attack of the Ribbonmen upon the Orangemen, but the parties were fortunately separated by the Rev. Mr. Magill, who had been on a visit at the place, and who protected the Orangemen in his father's house, while he exhorted the others to go home. Immediately after this, three brothers—named William, David, and Maxwell M'Dowell—who lived near the scene of the riot, hearing that the Orangemen were being murdered, went out to their assistance, and were instantly surrounded by the Ribbon party, and severely beaten. David M'Dowell was repeatedly struck with stones, by which his head was dreadfully fractured, and the other parts of his person injured. He was then thrown over a ditch, and his brutal assailants, supposing him to be dead, heaped a number of large stones over his body. He managed, however, after the Ribbonmen had retired, to crawl home, with the aid of his sister, and, after lingering till Saturday evening, he expired. Two men were identified, against whom a verdict of murder was returned. During the inquest, the funeral of the deceased passed by, the procession consisting wholly of the Protestant party. It reached the length of a mile and a half, consisting of thirty Orange lodges, and numbering from 5,000 to 6,000 persons. It is stated in a contemporary, not very favourable to Orangemen, that many sallied into Tullyorier, and wrecked fourteen or fifteen houses, and that other great mischief is anticipated. We have received no intimation of the wrecking of the houses, but as to the likelihood of the mischief there can be no doubt. We have seen a letter from the neighbourhood, the writer of which says that the country is in an awful state of excitement. The murdered man was a most quiet and inoffensive person. The parties in the neighborhood are nearly equally divided, and, it is needless to say, that party spirit runs high, and the worst consequences may be apprehended, if further collisions take place, which it is to be hoped the police and military will use their best exertions in preventing.—(Ibid.)

The dividends due and not demanded from the Bank of England amounted to the sum of £1,047,207 on the 5th of January last.

A MONSTER BLOCK OF GOLD.—The United States government has received information of a single block of gold worth £12,000 having been obtained in its new Pacific territory, the weight being 250 pounds, whereas 20 or 30 pounds is the heaviest ever discovered in any other part of the world.

The Marquis of Chandos was tried on Wednesday in the Queen's Bench, London, for forgery, in reference to some of the family property, at the prosecution of Messrs. Hitchcock and Waters, who not having appeared with evidence to sustain the charge, the noble lord was acquitted.

Lord Albert Conyngham was sued on Wednesday in the Queen's Bench, London, as chairman of the Ennis and Galway Grand Junction Railway, for £370 expenses of taking the traffic on the proposed line by a person of the name of Brown, whose principal witness was Mr. Fynn, a member of the Irish bar, the projector of the line and secretary to the company. Mr. Sergeant Shee, counsel for the defence, denounced the witness as unworthy of credit, and the jury found a verdict for Lord Conyngham.

Mr. Wakley, M.P., the Middlesex Coroner, after three days' trial, has obtained a verdict of £350 damages against Messrs. Healy and Cooke, of the *Medical Times*, for animadversions upon his conduct as coroner.

Sir Ralph Lopes, Bart., is elected M.P. for Southern Devon, in the room of Lord Courtenay.

Mr. W. Brown and Mr. Henry, wealthy Irishmen, represent South Lancashire in Parliament.

Mr. Tidd Pratt had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer last week, at his residence in Downing-street, on the subject of Savings' Banks in Ireland.

The French government have decided on sending an engineer to examine the gold mines in California. Orders have been given at Brest to prepare a ship of war to convey this officer to his destination.

CLONMEL ASSISES.

Next Assizes promises to be one of the heaviest and most protracted that even Clonmel has ever seen. Just fancy 50 or 60 state prisoners; twenty are to be tried for high treason; twenty for aiding in rebellion—(that looks like a distinction, without a difference); seventeen for carrying on a little rebellion on their own account, the overt acts of which are, burning the Slate Quarry police barrack, and attacking Glenbower—(far eclipsing Ballingarry.) Mr. M. R. Leyne, who was arrested with T. F. Meagher and O'Donoghue, will probably be tried here; he was removed with Mr. Smith O'Brien, &c., before the Special Commission to our jail, where he has since been kept, He was the orator of Conciliation Hall for a considerable time, and for some months was in the habit of making the speech of the day at the weekly meeting. At the time of the League agitation, he joined it, and hence his connexion with the Young Ireland party. We believe he is the son of a Stipendiary Magistrate, and a relative of the Messrs. O'Connell. A Miss Power, aunt to Mr. O'Mahony, is to be tried for high treason, and for "aiding her nephew to escape from justice, he being at the time a proclaimed traitor." Mr. Killilea, proprietor of the *Waterford Chronicle*, who was arrested in company with Miss Power, is to be arraigned on a similar charge.

If there was anything like a hero in the whole movement, one of the Glenbower assailants, named Kelly has the best claim to the appellation. In his desperate encounter with the police, he received four bayonet wounds, one of them in the head, besides a blow across the ear from the butt end of a carbine. Notwithstanding his sufferings and loss of blood, he never remained in bed a day since, and was sufficiently strong to be removed from Carrick bridewell to Clonmel in about a week after the affair at Glenbower.

Four men are in prison for the murder of the three bailiffs at Bansha, and are to be brought to trial at the approaching assizes.

We have not learned whether any other than the ordinary Crown prosecutors will attend. The Attorney-General doubtless, has enough to mind in Dublin.—(Clonmel Chronicle.)

DEATH OF JOHN S. D'ARCY, ESQ., POOR LAW INSPECTOR.—It is our painful duty to record the demise of this excellent officer, John S. D'Arcy, Esq., Poor-law Inspector of the Nenagh Union. The lamentable event took place on Friday, the 16th instant at his residence in this town, after a severe illness, occasioned by fever, caught in the discharge of his zealous and hazardous duties.—(Guardian.)

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY.—The Petty Sessions Court-house, at Ballynonty, was entered a few nights since, and the following volumes of statutes of parliament taken away:—3d and 4th, 5th and 6th, 7th and 8th of Geo. 4th, in sheets with blue covers; 9th and 10th of Geo. 4th, hound also in calf, and marked "Ballynonty Petty Sessions"—this latter book was found in the possession of two boys in Thurles. What makes the robbery so extraordinary is, that this Courthouse at Ballynonty is immediately next the police barrack, and the Magistrates' private room, out of which the books were taken, is directly over the Constable's room in the barracks.—(Clonmel Chronicle.)

PROTECTION OF THE UNPAID MAGISTRACY.—The London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* states that, upon the representation of Irish law officers of the Crown, three bills have been confided to Sir W. Somerville, for the purpose of protecting unpaid magistrates, presiding at petty sessions, from the persecution to which thry are occasionally subjected by litigious persons for discharging their duty—persons not really aggrieved or oppressed by arrest or imprisonment. The first two bills will provide means for facilitating the performance of the duties of magistrates but of quarter sessions, with respect to summary convictions and orders, and to persons charged with indictable offences; and the third contemplates entire protection of those gentlemen from vexatious actions for steps taken by them in the execution of their duty.

THE PAID GUARDIANS.—I have the best reason for believing that, in the course of a few days, the Irish minister will bring in a bill continuing the powers of the paid guardians for several months beyond the 25th of March. On that day the elected guardians, unless re-elected, become disqualified, under the operation of the poor-law act, from exercising their functions; and, of course, the paid guardians, who stand appointed, *vice* the elected guardians, must be similarly affected. Hence the necessity for an act of Parliament for continuing their powers, and enabling them, although no longer vice-guardians, to administer the affairs of the unions over which they have been placed.—(London Correspondent of Freeman.)

STARVATION AGAIN.—A man named Thos. Quinn, residing at Lisheen in the parish of Eglish, within a short distance of Birr, on Friday last went into that town, and feeling himself weak, went into a house, from whence he was removed home on a car, where he died in a few hours. Subsequently an inquest was held on view of the body, before B. Toy Midgley, Esq. Judy Quinn, the wife of the deceased stated that her husband held about three and a half acres of land, which was then lying waste for a length of time, her husband, with herself and eight children, have suffered a good deal from want; they had two cows, which gave about two quarts of milk in the day, but this was sold to make up three shillings weekly, to pay a debt due to a loan fund; they had also two asses, and their principal means of support had been the sale of bog-mould in the town; Friday, her husband got up in his usual health, went to the bog for a load of mould; on his return he went into the town, but without eating his breakfast; they had nothing to eat that morning; after she heard he was ill, got a car and went to the house of Kelly, where she found him; he appeared to be dying; he was unable to speak, and died in a few hours after; their principle food was turnips, with a little meal. Dr. Kelly deposed that he had examined the body of the deceased, and found no external marks of violence—from the history of the case, coupled with the appearance of the body, he was of opinion that the deceased had died from the effects of internal disease, hastened by want of proper or sufficient nourishment and care. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the Medical testimony.—(Tipperary Vindicator.)

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Tuesday morning last, as Mrs. Flaherty, wife to the High Constable of the Barony of Iffa, and Offa West, was coming in a car to Clogheen, to lodge four hundred pounds of the county cess with Edwin Taylor, Esq., J. P., she was stopped by three men, who demanded her money. Having in vain tried her pockets, they dragged her from the car, in which they found a parcel containing £58, with which they quickly decamped, not making any further search of her person. The remaining £342 was concealed in a pocket which escaped their notice.—(Tipperary Free Press.)

INCENDIARISM.—On the night of Wednesday the house of a man named William Ryan, near Moneygall, was set on fire by some incendiary, who took advantage of the absence of Ryan and his mother at a wake in Moneygall, when the only inmates of the house were two girls. The flames were observed by a man named John Carroll, about ten o'clock, who alarmed the two girls, who were in bed, and then proceeded to Moneygall to inform the police. Constable Powel and his party were promptly on the spot, and by their exertions succeeded in rescuing the furniture from the burning house; the constable found the coal which had been placed in the roof. There is no doubt but it was maliciously done. Ryan is constantly employed by the Rev. Mr. Minchin, and has the character of being an honest and upright man.—(Tipperary Vindicator.)

A CHAPTER OF MODERN ROMANCE.

The *haute vole* of society has been much troubled during the past week by the melo-dramatic adventure of an English lord, who has long been a resident of Paris, and who finally transported his household goods hither a few weeks ago, unable upon trial to bear either the climate or the propriety of England. Cupid, however, was no stranger to his lordship's resolution of settling altogether in Paris—in short, the malicious god was so busy about his lordship's concerns, that he suggested to the enamoured gentleman that the best way of proving the intensity of his devotion would be to make a will, whereby the greater part of his property would be secured to the object of his adoration—a splendid German *frau*, well known to all the "gallants about town," both of London and Paris. Now, observe the power of mighty love—no sooner was the will made and its contents communicated to the lady, than the cold phlegmatic German nature became changed into the jealous ardour of the South. His lordship no longer durst breath or stir without exciting the most frantic transports of passion. This extraordinary transformation—this constant emotion must have wrought upon the weak health of his lordship—he was observed to decline from day to day, and finally was seized with the most violent symptoms. The lady had always manifested the most decided opposition to a medical consultation; but one of his lordship's friends, pitying his mournful condition, undertook to procure a doctor, whom he brought to his friend's bed-side in defiance of the lady's most peremptory commands. No sooner had the physician examined the state of the patient, than, to the great consternation of the assistants, he pronounced the case to be, decidedly, one of *poison!* An investigation was set on foot—the police were about to be apprised, when the lady rushed into the room, and with dishevelled hair (it is very long and fair) and streaming eyes (they are very large and innocent and blue), flung herself at the foot of the bed, proclaiming herself the guilty one, and that she had been prompted to the murderous resolve by love alone—by the dread of beholding his affections one day transferred to another object more worthy than herself. The physician hemmed and stroked his beard, but continued writing the letter which he had just begun for the Minister of Police, and which a servant was waiting to convey. The fair one perceived that there was no hope there—and turning again to the sick man—seized his hand and covered it with kisses, while she uttered the most extravagant protestations of love—the most passionate assurances of her intention never to survive his loss, &c. Of course, it cannot be expected that this appeal would meet with resistance on the part of Lord ———. The affair was hushed up—the fair German conveyed away—with a very handsome settlement to a snug little hotel at Neuilly; while the poor nervous lord, by dint of skilful treatment and incessant care, was so far recovered as to be enabled to grace with his presence the artist's *fete*, at the Jardin d'Hiver, on Saturday, where he attracted great attention, looking pale and interesting, and leaning for support on the arm of ———, the fair German, whose head and bosom were blazing with the diamonds which have so long been exhibiting in Fossin's shop to the admiration of connoisseurs! His lordship, no doubt, deemed this public reparation due to the ingenuous candour she had displayed in making the avowal of her guilty purpose. As La Fontaine would have said in conclusion, "This story has several morals."—(Paris Correspondent of the Atlas.)

A FORTUNATE (?) MUSICIAN.

Auguste Monsel, the alto player, has given his farewell concert, and taken his departure for Brazil. His appearance in Paris excited great curiosity, from the circumstances which had caused his sudden departure from Madrid. It appears that the young musician, who is quite as good to see as to hear, was called upon to perform at court one evening, when the city, having been quiet during the entire day, no revolution was expected during the night—no change of ministry exacted before morning. Much attention was displayed from the royal *fauteuil* during the young alto player's performance, and, at its conclusion, the Queen was observed to write in pencil a few words upon a card, which was handed to the chamberlain. On his return home that night, what was the young musician's astonishment to find a page, wearing the Royal livery, awaiting him. The page was bearer of a red morocco case, containing the star of the order of Charles III., set in brilliants, together with the parchment signed by the Royal hand, proclaiming his right and title to wear the insignia as long as his life should last. The astonishment and delight of the young musician may be conceived as he drew the brilliant object forth, and his heart must have beat violently on discovering beneath a little billet, addressed to himself. He opened it hastily; it contained an order from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to fetch his passport immediately, announcing that he would find a post carriage and four fleet horses ready to convey him, without a moment's delay, far beyond the walls of Madrid! Discretion is the better part of valour; the hint was taken without a murmur, and the next ship which sails bears him off to Brazil, thus placing the wide ocean between him and the wild dream of an hour's duration in which he may have indulged at the Court of Madrid.—*Ibid.*

MALICIOUS BURNING—LOSS OF LIFE.—On Saturday afternoon, a woman named Perkins, discovered in a room occupied by her brother-in-law, in New-street, a bed on fire, and on giving alarm a young man named Marshall, a carpenter, and John Sargint, who also lived in the same house, burst in a window where the fire was.—Observing a young girl about to precipitate herself from a window, Marshall cried out to her not to do so, and called on some of the bye-standers to lift him up to the second story which they did, but she in the meantime got out.—Shortly after his worship the Mayor, with a party of police arrived, and used every exertion to arrest the progress of the flames, which they eventually succeeded in accomplishing. We regret, however, to be obliged to state, that a child of Sargint's was so dreadfully burned that it died on Monday. His wife had some of her limbs broken, she having leaped from the garret window. Another child named Blake is also burned in such a manner as to leave no hopes of its recovery. How the fire originated has not yet been discovered, but no doubt is entertained of its having been done maliciously as there was no fire in the room for some hours previously, and the bed was the other side of the room from the hearth.—(Tip. Free Press.)

COURTEOUSNESS.—There is a set of people whom I cannot bear—the punks of fashionable propriety—whose every word is precise, and whose every movement is unexceptionable; but who, though versed in all the categories of polite behaviour, have not a particle of soul or of cordiality about them. We allow that their manners may be abundantly correct. There may be elegance in every gesture, and gracefulness in every position; not a smile out of place, and not a step that would not bear the measurement of the severest scrutiny. This is all very fine; but what I want is the heart and the gaiety of social intercourse.—the frankness that spreads ease and animation around it—the eye that speaks affability to all, that chases timidity from every bosom, and tells every man in the company to be confident and happy. This is what I conceive to be the virtue of the text, and not the sickening formality of those who walk by rule, and would reduce the whole of human life to a wire-bound system of misery and constraint.—(Dr. Chalmers' Sermons in Posthumous Works.)

SAVAGE ATTACK ON A HIGH CONSTABLE.—On Thursday last, the High Constable of the barony of Upperthird, county Waterford, (Mr. Hunt) whilst engaged with his assistants in levying Grand Jury Cess in the neighbourhood of this town, was attacked by a number of persons headed by a man of the name of Murray.—Murray, it appears, has not paid his proportion of the County Cess for the last two years, and on Mr. Hunt attempting to distrain his premises, was resisted by Murray with a case-knife whilst, those who assisted him, struck Mr. Hunt and assistants with stones. Mr. Hunt succeeded, however, in disarming him of the knife, but not before he had received a severe wound in the hand, which has almost rendered it useless for the present; but was obliged to relinquish the distress, owing to the violence used on the occasion. A few days previously, Mr. Hunt was also attacked between this town and Carrick-on-Suir, and received a severe wound in the face from another defaulter of the name of Hogan. Informations have been lodged before the Resident Magistrate, Mr. Ryan, in both cases.—(Clonmel Chronicle.)

SCARCITY OF EMPLOYMENT.—Another convincing proof, if any such were needed, of the great dearth of employment in this locality, which heretofore offered the most remunerative wages of any district in Tipperary, can be furnished by the fact, that hundreds of labourers can be had to undertake the heaviest manual labour, for 3s 0d each, during an entire week. They are to be seen daily lounging about our streets, and offer to work for anyihing!!—(Ibid.)

We learn from a Roscrea Correspondent that the highly efficient Inspector of the Roscrea Union, Richard Uniacke Bayly, Esq., has prefered serious charges against an officer of that establishment. Among others, that the officer had on his books, as eligible to rations, and nominally receiving them, no less than twenty-seven persons, many of whom left the House so long ago as 1847!—(Ibid.)

The Brethren of the Clonmel Masonic Lodge are about to erect a building, which will, when completed, reflect credit upon the dignity of the members, and compete with any similar institution in the kingdom.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—TRALEE, MONDAY. Mrs. Rutledge, wife of Mr. Rutledge, steward of the County Club, attempted to destroy herself last night. She inflicted a most dreadful wound on her neck and throat with a razor. Medical aid was immediately had, and the unfortunate woman still lingers. No hope of her restoration is entertained. I have heard of no probable cause for this desperate act.—(Cork Examiner.)

Sir John Craven Carden, Baronet, and Samuel M. Going, Esq., have been sworn in as High and Sub-Sheriffs of the County of Tipperary for this year.

ON DIT.—The members of the long robe are likely to have a profitable case on hands at the next assizes at Naas. The plaintiff is a respectable medical practitioner of that town, and the defendants no less than the Jesuits of Clongowes College. The action is for breach of contract, and the damages will be laid at several thousand pounds. It would be premature and ill-advised to enter into the merits of the case; suffice to say it will be a curious and interesting trial, and some extraordinary disclosures are expected to be made. The leading counsel of the Home Bar is engaged for the plaintiff, Mr. Whiteside is to defend the college.—(Leinster Express.)

Naas Races, which formerly were carried on with great spirit and advantage, are about being revived. A splendid course, within half a mile of the town of Naas, has been provided by Mr. Harrington on his Blue Ball Farm; and the people of Naas have come forward (with one or two exceptions) most liberally, to sustain the committee in their efforts to serve the town, and promote rational amusement. It is expected the Races will come off on the 14th, 15th and 16th, May, but in a few days the programme, with a list of the Stewards, will be published in the *Express*, with all particulars. "The Warblers," always an interesting race, will be run for the first day. It is expected the County Members will give a plate to be run for the second day.—Arrangements will be made with the Railway Company to run a special train to Sallins, so that prime sport and a good attendance may be anticipated.—(Ibid.)

MORALITY AND INTELLIGENCE AT MAYO.—Mr. O'Shaughnessy, barrister, in an address to a Jury, empanelled to try a recent case at the Castlebar Quarter Sessions, made the following observation on the state of morality and Christian enlightenment in that region:—"There is not a nation in the world, Pagan, Heathen, or Infidel, which has so little regard to truth as the great bulk of the persons who frequent this court. I confess that I frequently rejoice when the business of the criminal side of the court commences, and I have the assistance of a jury to aid me in finding my way through such a mass of perjury. I cannot, however, let this opportunity pass without expressing my regret at the scenes which are daily, nay, hourly passing in this court. 'Tis melancholy to witness the deliberate perjury which occurs in so many cases which come before me. I am obliged to denounce this sinful, this disgraceful conduct, painful to any man who has the advancement of the country at heart; and, if the lower orders, who, unfortunately, have not the blessings of education, are guilty of perjury, what are we to expect when we witness this serious offence committed by such persons as the parties you are now about to try.

The country is in capital order for spring sowing, and very many grass fields in this county are being turned up by plough and spade for sowing oats, which will produce a large and excellent crop. We have only to regret that it is the want of capital induces several farmers to adopt this expedient, as they would prefer stocking their fields, but lack the means.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

Twenty-five cargoes of Canadian timber and deals were brought to the hammer at the Custom house, Dublin, on Friday.

IMPORTANT CASE.—B. W. Morrison, mate of the ship Carib, summoned A. M'Bride, the master of said vessel, for £20 wages, before the Cork Police office, on Friday. The proceedings were instituted under the Seaman's Wages Act, the sum in dispute being £12, which the Captain alleged was a forfeited portion of the wages under the seventh section of the Act, which directs, that if any seaman should, without sufficient cause, neglect or refuse to perform such duty as should be reasonably required of him by the master, he should be subject to forfeit out of his wages for every twenty four hours that should occur during such neglect the amount of six days' pay. After the trial, during which it appeared that in consequence of the mate being called a "soldier" by the Captain, he refused to go to his duty for 14 days during the voyage of the ship home and also threatened to strike the master, the magistrates decreed the forfeiture of the wages sought for, looking on it as a very serious offence to disobey the orders of a captain of a ship.

It has been deemed necessary to exercise a more than usually strict surveillance over the parties still detained in Kilmainham jail, under the provisions of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.—Indulgences have been suspended, and they now are denied access to books, newspapers, &c. while visits from friends are not sanctioned without express permission, by letter, from Chief or Under Secretary.

At Rome, on the 5th, the chambers were opened with great solemnity, and amidst the joy and enthusiasm of the people. Armellini, the Minister of the Interior, read a discourse, in which he showed the incompatibility of the temporal and spiritual power of the Pope, which was much applauded. Garibaldi called on the assembly to proclaim a republic.

SPRING ASSIZES—1849.

HOME CIRCUIT.

County of Meath, at Trim, Monday, February 26, at one o'clock.

County of Westmeath, at Mullingar, Thursday, March 1st, at ten o'clock.

King's County, at Tullamoore, Monday, March 5th, at ten o'clock.

Queen's County, at Maryborough, Friday, March 9th, at ten o'clock.

County of Carlow, at Carlow, Thursday, March 15th, at ten o'clock.

County of Kildare, at Naas, Tuesday, March 20th, at twelve o'clock.

Judges—The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice, and the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Registrars—James Perceval Graves and John J. Stanford, Esqrs.

MUNSTER CIRCUIT.

County of Clare, at Ennis, Tuesday, February 27th, at one o'clock.

County of Limerick, at Limerick, Wednesday, March 7th, at three o'clock.

City of Limerick, at Limerick, same day and hour.

County of Kerry, at Tralee, Tuesday, March 20th, at three o'clock.

County of Cork, at Cork, Monday, March 26th, at three o'clock.

City of Cork, at Cork, same day and hour.

Judges—The Right Hon. Baron Richards and the Right Hon. Justice Ball.

Registrars—Robert Pierse and Nicholas Ball, Esqrs.

NORTH-EAST CIRCUIT.

County of the Town of Drogheda, at Drogheda, Tuesday, Feb. 27; at 10 o'clock.

Louth, at Dundalk, Thursday, March 1, at 10 o'clock.

Monaghan, at Monaghan, Monday, March 5, at 12 o'clock.

Armagh, at Armagh, Thursday, March 8, at 10 o'clock.

Down, at Downpatrick, Monday, March 13, at 10 o'clock.

Antrim, at Carrickfergus, Monday, March 19, at 10 o'clock.

The Town of Carrickfergus, same day and hour.

Justices—The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron and the Hon. Mr Justice Crampton.

Registrars—Patrick Scott and Richard A. Walker, Esqrs.

NORTH-WEST CIRCUIT.

County of Longford, at Longford, Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 4 o'clock.

Cavan, at Cavan, Friday, March 2, at 3 o'clock.

Fermanagh, at Enniskillen, Wednesday, March 7, at 3 o'clock.

Tyrone, at Omagh, Saturday, March 10, at three o'clock.

Donegal, at Lifford, Thursday, March 15, at 12 o'clock.

City of the County of Londonderry, at Londonderry, Monday, March 19, at 12 o'clock.

Judges—The Hon. Baron Pennefather and the Hon. Mr. Justice Torrens.

Registrars—Samuel Delap and Richard Babington, Esqrs.

LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

County of Wicklow, at Wicklow, Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 10 o'clock

Wexford, at Wexford, Friday, March 2, at ten o'clock.

City and County of Waterford, at Waterford, Tuesday, March 6, at 10 o'clock.

County of Tipperary (South Riding), at Clonmel, Saturday, March 10, at 10 o'clock.

City and County of Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, Tuesday, March 20, at 10 o'clock.

County of Tipperary (North Riding), at Nenagh, Saturday, March 24, at 10 o'clock.

Justices—The Right Hon. Mr. Justice Perrin and the Hon. Mr Justice Jackson.

Registrars—William Perrin and Bindon Scott, Esqrs.

CONNAUGHT CIRCUIT.

County of Roscommon, at Roscommon, Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock.

County of Leitrim, at Carrick-on-Shannon, Saturday, March 3, at 12 o'clock.

County of Sligo, at Sligo, Wednesday, March 7, at 12 o'clock.

County of Mayo, at Castlebar, Saturday, March 10, at 5 o'clock

County of Galway, at Galway, Friday, March 16, at 11 o'clock.

County of the Town of Galway, at Galway, same day and hour.

Judges—The Right Hon. Baron Lefroy and the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Moore.

Registrars—Thomas Courtnay and Richard M. Duckett, Esqrs.

EVANS'S TRUST.—The public seems to be under a misapprehension with respect to the verdict obtained in the Court of Queen's Bench against the Bank of Ireland, by the Trustees of Evans's charity. The Bank is, we understand, precluded from taking any proceeding in the House of Lords in consequence of not having entered a defence to the suit in the Queen's Bench. The £9,602 18s 6d (with interest we should presume) is thus secured to the charities of Kilkenny.—(Kilkenny Moderator.)

THE ARDS ORANGEMEN.—INCENDIARY OUTRAGES.—At a meeting of the masters and office-bearers of the Orange Lodges, comprising the district of Ards, held in Newtownards, on Tuesday, 13th instant, it was resolved:—"That we, having beheld with abhorrence the many incendiary outrages committed in this, our heretofore peaceable and loyal neighbourhood, and surrounding districts, are firmly of opinion that it is the design of those enemies of peace and order to tarnish the fair fame of the North, and calculated to bring us to a level with the savage atrocities of the South and West of Ireland:—that, we pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, as masters and members of the loyal Orange Institution, to do all in our power to detect and bring to justice the perpetrator or perpetrators of such wanton and diabolical outrages."

BEGGARS AND VAGRANTS.—The town of Maryborough is infested with an incursion of sturdy beggars male and female. To speak to one of them about a poor-house, would but elicit blasphemy and abuse.—(Leinster Express.)

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—As Mr. Hugh Bailey, of Garrymaddock, was examining some of the machinery of Oatmeal Mill, he was tripped by a rope and brought within the range of the wheel, by which he was crushed in a fearful manner.—(Ibid.)

On Wednesday last during the time that the military were "marching out" some persons went into the room of Captain Hay, 92d Highlanders, and stole therefrom £15 which was laid in a drawer. On the return of the troops to barracks the money was missed at once, and immediate search was instituted, but no clue whatever has as yet been obtained of the thief.—(Clonmel Chronicle.)

In Tralee market oats have advanced 1d per stone.

No one has as yet heard anything about the Hon. Cecil Lawless in the House of Commons.—(Ibid.)

There are 700 prisoners in Galway jail, and 700 in Ennis jail. The yards and cells are very crowded, so that epidemic sickness is almost inevitable.

Stephen Barry, Esq., vice-guardian of Loughrea union, fell a victim to fever on Thursday last—the master of Loughrea workhouse is bad in fever.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

CORK—Saturday, Feb. 24, Cloyne.
CARLOW—Thursday, Feb. 12, Bagnalstown.
KILKENNY—Saturday, Feb. 24, Bennet's-bridge
LIMERICK—None.
TIPPERARY—Thursday, Feb. 22, Carrick-on Suir.
WATERFORD—Thursday, Feb. 22, Kilgobinet.
WEXFORD—Wednesday, 21, Enniscorthy; Saturday, 24, Moneyhore.

WATERFORD—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1849.