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# The Waterford Mail

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1849.

No. 2690.

## WATERFORD SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The committee of this body met on Monday evening in the Town Hall, The President, Dr. T. L. MACKESY, in the Chair.

Among those present we noticed the Rev. Archdeacon Bell, Rev. Messrs J. Lawson, W. McCance; Drs. Carroll, Burkett, J. P. Mackesy, Cavet, Hunt; Messrs. H. N. Nevins, Robert McClelland, jun., J. Ambrose, J. Hudson, H. White, Edward Williams, R. A. Carleton, Thomas Barnes, &c.

The Hon. Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting, and letters from Dr. Malcolm, Hon. Secretary Belfast Sanitary Association; the Very Rev. T. Mathew, Cork; Sir F. Le Hunt, Wexford; Thomas Leagher, Esq., M.P.; Sir H. W. Barton, Bart., M.P.; Alderman Richard Dawson, Cork; J. Wood, Esq., Secretary to the Society for improving the condition of the labouring classes, and various other parties.

The Secretary announced that Mr. Meagher had presented to the House of Commons the two petitions of the Association (copies of which appeared in our last).

The subject of Lectures was then brought forward, and communications were read from Drs. Martin of Portlaw; J. P. Mackesy, and Cavet, stating that they could not comply with the request of the Association, from various causes.

Dr. Carroll said he was perfectly willing to contribute to the utmost of his ability in disseminating correct views on the Sanitary question, and he would therefore have great pleasure in delivering a course of lectures in accordance with the request of the committee. He must say that he did not agree with Dr. J. P. Mackesy in the views he had advanced, for he was convinced that, as yet, public opinion was not properly instructed on sanitary matters, and it was therefore incumbent upon us to do what we could to inform the community as to the evils under which they laboured, and the remedies which might be applied to them.

Dr. J. P. Mackesy was willing to have the experiment tried of arousing the public, and although he would not come forward himself, he was happy to know that he was well qualified to perform, he hoped that the working classes would be induced to attend.

Mr. H. N. Nevins then moved "That we deem it advisable that the lectures which Dr. Carroll has so kindly consented to deliver on the sanitary questions, shall be given in connection with the Mechanics' Institute."

Dr. J. P. Mackesy seconded the resolution. Rev. J. Lawson said he thought that some necessary arrangements would have to be made, it would be well to request that the mover and seconder should communicate with the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute, therefore he would move that the mover and seconder be requested to confer with the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute, with a view to the free admission of the public to Dr. Carroll's lectures."

Mr. R. A. Carleton called the attention of the committee to the necessity of anticipating the approach of winter by the adoption of preventive measures. He proceeded to some length to advocate the policy of stimulating the poor to keep their dwellings in a clean and otherwise well kept condition; and after some forcible statements, concluded by suggesting that a small premium be offered to the inhabitants of the poorer tenements, for the purpose of inducing them to keep their dwellings in a clean and orderly condition.

After some discussion, in which the President, the Rev. Messrs J. Lawson and McCance; Dr. Burkett, Messrs. H. N. Nevins, R. W. McClelland, Williams, Hudson, Ambrose, Dr. Cavet, and R. A. Carleton took part, It was moved by Mr. Robert McClelland, and seconded by Mr. McCance—"That it is the opinion of this committee that it would greatly improve the sanitary state of the back streets and lanes of the city to offer premiums to those householders or room-keepers who will keep their dwellings the cleanest in the district to which they belong."

Mr. McClelland was of opinion that as we would require funds to carry out the objects specified in the foregoing resolution which he had moved, it would be well to appoint a collector to gather funds. He would propose—"That Mr. John Blake be appointed to collect funds, at a small commission, under the direction of the Finance Committee, for the purposes of the association."

Mr. Hudson seconded the resolution, and considered that the premiums should be as numerous as possible, for if they were large in amount, and few in number, they might have a very injurious effect; but he felt convinced that the committee would exercise a wise discretion, and he, therefore, felt confident in the result of at least some good resulting from the present movement.

After some further business, the committee adjourned. We are informed that the Marquis of Waterford, who is ever anxious to afford assistance to the labouring poor, has at present employed on his estates 1,000 men daily.—(Clonmel Chron.) Waterford and Limerick railway traffic for week ended Saturday, 24th Feb., £229.

GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.—Intelligence has been received at the Bank of England that her Majesty's surveying brig Pandora, Lieutenant Commander Wood, was coming home from the coast of California, and had on board the amount of nine tons—or to the value of £900,000 sterling. This will give the lucky commander about £11,000 for the freightage, the admiral's share will be £2,875, and Greenwich Hospital will benefit to a like amount.—(Morning Herald.)

The Sydney Herald of the 30th of September, supplies interesting particulars of the consumption of spirits in New South Wales, by which a large reduction of the duty not only added considerably to the revenue, but had the effect of improving the moral condition of the people, by doing away with smuggling and illicit distillation. In consequence of the overcrowded state of the jails, upwards of 2,000 prisoners convicted of minor offences have been discharged by order of the Lord Lieutenant, by whom directions have been issued to rent houses in connexion with such jails as continue overcrowded, and from which disease might result.

Mr. Barker, the newspaper agent, has got another verdict for £2,983 against the directors of the Southern Counties Railway, for advertising Ninety prisoners under sentence of confinement for larcenies, are discharged from Galway jail by order of the Lord Lieutenant.

Six hundred acres of Crown lands in the county Roscommon are to be sold this month by the Woods and Forests Board.

EMIGRANTS.—The Supreme Court of the United States, in session at Washington, has come to a decision of great importance to the State of New York, and to all the states upon the seaboard. That decision is that the passenger tax is unconstitutional, and cannot be levied either on the emigrants or the owners of vessels, and, therefore, cannot be levied at all. The ground of the decision is that no State can pass a law to obstruct the commerce legislated by the laws of the Union. This will, of course, reduce the passage money for emigrants and give an impetus to emigration.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Monday, March 5.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the second reading of the Vice-Guardians of Unions (Ireland) bill.

Lord STANLEY would not offer any opposition to the bill, but to vest the power of appointing vice-guardians of unions in the Poor Law Commissioners was objectionable, and he hoped that the necessity for it would not be of long duration.

The Earl of WICKLOW considered the whole responsibility should rest either on the guardians or the vice-guardians, but he objected to a divided responsibility.

Lord MONTEAGLE acknowledged that the necessities of the case required the adoption of anomalous measures.

The Bishop of ASHEL supported the bill, and bore witness to the admirable way in which the vice-guardians in his district had performed their duty in a manner which contrasted most favourably with the conduct of the ordinary guardians; and he felt thankful to those who had sent such honest, painstaking men to supercede the guardians, and both the ratepayers and the poor felt exceedingly grateful to them. He should wish to see paid guardians in every union in Ireland.

The Earl of LUCAN complained of the manner in which the vice-guardians have exercised their powers.

The bill was then read a second time.

RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved the second reading of the Relief of Distress (Ireland) bill.

Lord BROUGHAM hoped this would be the last grant of the kind.

After a few words from the Marquis of LANSDOWNE.

The bill was read a second time, and their lordships adjourned.

House of Commons—Monday, March 5.

Mr. REYNOLDS presented a petition from the Corporation of Dublin, complaining that the Crown had deprived them of the right of electing their Sheriffs; also a petition from the King's County, complaining of the mill-stone put round their necks by the landlords.

Mr. HUME gave notice of his intention to move an amendment on the motion of the hon. member for Buckinghamshire (Mr. Disraeli), with respect to agricultural distress, that the duties on malt and hops should be repealed.

Mr. REYNOLDS gave notice that he would, on the 5th inst. move for leave to bring in a bill to alter the process of attachment in the courts of the city of Dublin.

LATE DISASTROUS OCCURRENCE IN INDIA. Mr. HUME said, seeing the noble lord at the head of the Government in his place—I wish to ask him a question, but I feel considerable difficulty in shaping it in such a way as to obtain sufficient information. But, Sir, after the statements which we have seen in the Gazette of Saturday last, and in the Gazette prior to that, relative to the affairs of India, the state of that country can no longer be a matter of indifference to every man who looks to the future (loud cries of "hear, hear.") I should be sorry to prejudice any man, and particularly one who is not present to answer any statements that might be made, but certain facts, which are disclosed in the dispatches which were received four weeks ago, without any relation whatever to the late melancholy transactions that have taken place, authorise me in inquiring whether her Majesty's Ministers have taken any measures to ensure to the army India such command as shall obtain the confidence of the men, and also all those advantages of art and science which we, as a civilized nation, possess for the purpose of warfare?—It appears from recent dispatches that those advantages had not been used, and I do hope, therefore, that her Majesty's Government will state what measures they have taken to ensure better success for the future (hear.)

Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose, amidst profound silence, and said—"Mr. Speaker, there can be no doubt that the state of our military operations in India is not only a matter of indifference to every one in this house (cheers). I can, however, only state at present, that her Majesty's government, after considering the intelligence which has been received, have offered to her Majesty that advice which they think best calculated to meet the present exigencies of that part of our dominions. But, we are advised by the noble lord, that the advice which we have humbly thought it necessary to give. However, as soon as that reply is received, I shall make no delay in communicating it to the house—(cries of "hear, hear.")

POOR LAW (IRELAND) BILL. The house then went into committee on this bill.

Mr. OSBORNE would protest against the system of giving eleemosynary aid to the unions of the west or of any other part of Ireland. By shrinking from the difficulties which surrounded them, and by continuing to dole to the people of Ireland, they would bring on new and augmented difficulties. The Government had been aware of the approaching crisis, and the wants of those Irish unions, but they had delayed bringing parliament together on the subject, contenting themselves with that refuge for the destitute, the consolidated fund, and asking for a vote of £50,000. He blamed the noble lord for that delay. The noble lord's treatment of Ireland might be compared to that of Dr. Sangrado. Ireland complained of atrophy, and the noble lord, like the doctor, recommended depletion. The people, like the patient, wasted, and the noble lord recommended more hot water. Some Irish capitalists at that house, bursting with philanthropy, said, "Give us the rate in aid." Tax the landlords; they desire no pity." Those gentlemen, the younger members for Cork included, did not reflect upon what those landlords had gone through or how they had suffered; they were suffering for the faults of others; they were not receiving one quarter of their rents, and yet one hon. baronet, a member of that house, had paid as much as £5,000 last year in the shape of poor rates, and other gentlemen were paying even larger sums. The poor law, so far from adding to, tended to diminish the resources of the country. He (Mr. Osborne) formed himself in a small way, in several electoral divisions; and last year he was obliged to pay £1,000 of poor rate; and the consequence was he was compelled to discharge his obligations without the risk of rebellion (hear.) I believe that those who use that argument do not believe that justice to the people of Ireland. When this country has lent important aid to Ireland, I cannot believe that any Irishman, least of all any member of this house, would seriously counsel that the repayment of money should be resisted. But how are we to get the money back? We advanced £1,200,000 out of the consolidated fund to the Irish unions; all the full conviction that it would be returned, and the whole of the repayments amount to only £36,000. There is a manifest inclination in many of the unions to repudiate the repayment (hear.) True, there are some honourable exceptions, the union of Newtownards, for instance, has paid all its arrears; but the sum repaid by all the unions amount to only £36,000, and I see with alarm that the present unions in the north make use of this ar-

gument—"What have you collected in the north?—if you have collected nothing, we will make a vigorous effort to repay the sum advanced for you. You would not do so, instead of spreading it over 18 or 20 years, so that it may be applied in the way in which it is proposed to appropriate the sixpenny rate, I am not sure that the house would not accept the arrangement and forego the rate (much laughter.) I say that if the Irish members will guarantee the repayment of the £1,200,000 in three months, I will vote against the proposition of the Government (cheers and laughter.) But if not I will vote for it, in the absence of any other practical suggestion for relieving the urgent necessities of the poor of Ireland. I, however, wish to advert to a matter of even greater importance than the present difficulty, arising out of the wretched condition of Ireland (hear, hear.) I am anxious that the house should direct its attention to what may be the condition of Ireland for the future (cheers.) Suppose the house should consent to impose a rate upon the whole of Ireland, in order to obtain the means of relieving it from its present difficulty, we should not thereby be relieved from the consideration of the future, considering the future prospects of that country. In opening the question of the future of Ireland the hon. baronet took the union of Ballina as the locality from which to draw his illustration; and quoted the most salient passages from the Government reports and papers, setting forth the condition of the district, and the wretched state that existed that those evils were not transitory, but such as to press in all their power from year to year, increasing rather than decreasing. After dwelling upon their evidences principally in relation to the failure of the potato crop, and the non-cultivation of the land, and the state of Ballina union was but a type of the rest, and suggested means for grave consideration. There are 27,000 persons to be provided for until the next harvest. It is not without hesitation I venture to offer any suggestion for diminishing the danger which I see in perspective; but I will communicate to the house what my mind suggests to me, and I trust that I shall see a hope of safety in the introduction of new proprietors who shall take possession of land in Ireland freed from its present incumbrances, and enter upon its cultivation with new feelings, and inspired by new hopes (hear, hear.) I wish for no violation of the rights of property. Nothing is more sacred than the rights of property, if we choose to disregard the rights of property, which is the first duty of a British legislature to uphold. But at the same time, much property in Ireland is, in point of fact, now of little value to the proprietors, on account of the incumbrances upon it, and I cannot help thinking that it is possible for the Government, with the sanction of the hon. member for the county of Wick, to devise some means by which new capital may be introduced into the cultivation of the land in Ireland (hear, hear)—and the existing proprietors rescued from the disappointment and despair in which they are involved. Suppose you raise a million in Ireland by the rate in aid—that is, by the rate in aid, and you use that million to mean to rescue Ireland from her difficulties?—Do you mean to let things go on in the present course? Do you mean to rely on the potato? Will you again run the risk of doing so? Is it not your duty to consider every means by which a better state of things may be introduced into Ireland? I have no objection to proceed to the bill, but I trust its meaning by referring to the plantation of Ulster after the rebellion of "Tyronne," and read a passage from Carte, showing that there were 500,000 acres in Ulster, and that he showed, had fallen out of cultivation in consequence of the wars, just as the lands in the county of Wick, have, in consequence of the famine, these lands were, as the result of the plantation, divided between 104 English and Scotch, and 554 natives, showing that there was no religious bitterness in the division. He then showed that these lands as the result of this procedure were cultivated, and that the people were employed, and added that he had recommended a similar procedure, now the principle must be applied in some way. Despair is overwhelming the proprietors (hear.) The sixpenny rate is merely to administer relief to some unions. Object to a pecuniary burden, which would discourage either the occupant or the purchaser. You see what was done in Ireland in the reign of James the First, and the result was the refuge of robbers and assassins—the division of property, the allotment into districts of 2,000 to 1,500, and 1,000 acres. Unless you can give some guarantee as to the poor rate, you will have no purchaser. I earnestly advise you, then, to consider whether you cannot, by the intervention of some such commission, as I have mentioned, facilitate the arrangements for the transfer of property. I have read the rules of the Court of Chancery—I dare say they may be very proper, but every one would say—"If you can give me only a nominal guarantee of 10 per cent. for my outlay I will go anywhere else" (hear, hear.) I cannot give you any guarantee, but I can give you a commission composed of men of the highest character? Surely you could find men who would gratuitously devote their time to rescue Ireland from this state—who would be the medium between the proprietor and the purchaser? The condition of twenty of these unions is so wretched, that you find yourselves either unable to transfer the land to the guardians, or they are throwing up their appointments, and you are trusting to vice-guardians to administer the poor law in these districts. Would it not be possible by the intervention of some such commission as I have spoken of, to assist in solving the legal difficulties, to consider what arrangements could be made to transfer the property, to suggest the mode in which it could be effected, giving hereafter a title that should not be likely to question, seeking the aid of parliament for that purpose, confirming the title in some shape or other (hear, hear)—limiting the amount of charge on account of the poor rates to which those lands should be subject, giving a guarantee as far as you can, against a violation of property, and also against legal disturbance on account of flaws in the title?—(hear, hear.)—I, for one, should see with great satisfaction the Government interposing, with the intention of redistributing that great estate which is on sale in Connemara—I mean the estate of Mr. Martin—(hear, hear.) What do I see now? I am obliged to support 2,500 able-bodied men, and that will continue for some time. Suppose I could make any amicable arrangement for facilitating the transfer of the property. Here, then, is fertile land going out of cultivation because the charge upon it is so heavy that no person, as tenant or occupant, will cultivate it. What is the prospect, as far as you can, against a violation of property, and that falling them, there is but an unsatisfactory remedy which the noble lord offered, of an incursion of paupers in Scotland or England. But depend upon it that you will have the able-bodied men coming to interfere with the able-bodied labourers of the country, and that the able-bodied men will be left on the land, demanding relief from the poor rates—(hear, hear, and cheers.) I think it improbable that any person will purchase that property without the intervention of a third party—with the uncertainty of the poor rate who would have anything to do with it? What is the use of commencing the family? I have not the slightest doubt that present proprietors, whoever they are, would be willing to do what they could for its improvement, but to have those 2,000 men transferred to

some other proprietor, who would do nothing for the future improvement of the property, would be a great evil. But suppose I had an intelligent commission by whose intervention that property might pass into the hands of proprietors who would employ those men in the improvement of the estate—and I believe that in the district of Connemara, there are valleys as fertile as any other part of Ireland—if, I say, I could appoint an intelligent and able commissioner who, for a time, would take possession of that property—who would open means of communication—who would, if you please, divide it, give security for ten or fourteen years, to some that the amount of poor rates should not be exceeded, and calling into action the labour of those men, then I am laying the foundation of future prosperity, introducing men into the country, and avoiding that which, I think, was a fatal defect in the act of James I., namely, the establishment of a religious distinction (hear, hear.) I would give to all persons equal advantages, and would not make any attempt to remove them from the soil on account of their religious views. In that way I would infuse new blood into Ireland, new enterprise, and a new division of property; and I would give a stimulus to industry by guaranteeing the tenant proprietor against being sunk and overwhelmed by the amount of the poor rates (hear.) I see no other mode than some measure of that kind that could be adopted to mitigate the present evil. I greatly doubt whether, under the bill of last session, any amount of property has been sold. I greatly doubt whether you must not have some intermediate authority between the present proprietors and the new purchasers. It was a curious thing, that when James I. determined upon the settlement of Ulster, he asked the opinion of the highest authority. He went to Lord Bacon, who although he knew nothing about Ireland, wrote a treatise on the plantations in that country, which, on account of his prophetic sagacity, is well worth the consideration of the present enlightened race of men, with their present means of knowledge. James I. was dealing with only 500,000 acres. If you delay you will have more—(hear, hear.) The population is diminishing—the fisheries are not worked—hope is paralysed—the people are relying on a wretched subsistence of an eleemosynary nature. Take care that the grant of this charitable aid does not paralyse all exertion—(hear, hear.) It may be unavoidable, but there is a great evil that when you make the people rely on that aid you are diminishing their sense of independence. Lord Bacon was consulted by James I. as to the best mode of meeting the difficulty, and he thereupon wrote a treatise, in which, as might be expected, there are many most extravagant and foolish compliances to the vanity of James I. and some ridiculous proposals; but, upon the whole, he makes some most valuable suggestions. He says—and he might have been writing for the present time—"Of all things a commission is most necessary, both to direct and control controversies and the like." That is, he would not trust to the vice-guardians that struggle against great difficulties, doing all they can, but still not enough. "The commissioner shall for certain times reside in some habitable town in Ireland—(loud laughter)—near to the country where the plantation shall be made. He foresees that the Secretary of State would not give a commission for the purpose. 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THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received a consignment of Grey Maple Peas...

THE SHOP, DWELLING-HOUSE, AND EXTENSIVE STORES, No. 62, MERCHANTS' QUAY.

THIS HOUSE and Concerns were built by the late THOMAS KEHOE, Esq., in which most extensive business was carried on for several years...

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

In the Matter of EBBERZEE GEARIE LODGE, order made in an Insolvent, bearing Date the 25th day of November, 1848...

PETER BURROUGHS, Chief Clerk. R. W. CHERRY, Attorney.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

Table with 3 columns: Stock Name, Price, and Change. Includes items like 3 per Cent. Consols, 4 per Cent. Consols, etc.

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The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, MARCH 10.

THE OUTBREAK AT PORTLAW.

The pressure of our remaining assizes intelligence prevents our giving the entire of this case this post to the extent to which the report furnished to us runs...

NEW CHURCH AT TRAMORE.

Our readers are all well acquainted with Tramore and the urgent necessity for a new church in that important watering place.

THANKS.

The treasurer of the Society for promoting the education of the Native Irish, through the medium of their own language, begs gratefully to acknowledge a donation of £1 from a Lady, per Francis A. Dobbs, Esq.

A summary of the sermons delivered by the Archdeacon of Waterford in the Cathedral, and Saint Olay's, on Wednesday and Thursday, will appear in our next.

The case of William Edwards against the corporation of Waterford, has been left to arbitration—Messrs. Edward Roberts and James A. Merritt, arbitrators, and Professor Lawson as umpire.

133 prisoners are liberated from Cork jail by order of the Lord Lieutenant. Government intend to send the convicts under rule of transportation to the hulks, for which purpose vessels will be sent to Cork, Limerick, Dublin, Sligo, Galway, and Belfast, so as to diminish the number in jails.

WATERFORD SPRING ASSIZES. CITY COURT—TUESDAY.

(Continued from our last.)

Michael Brien was again arraigned on another charge, for burglariously entering the dwelling-house of Edward Dwyer, of Manor-street, and stealing therefrom a pair of trousers, six haversack bread, and some herrings, and in a second count receiving those articles knowing them to be stolen.

The prosecutor stated that, on the night of the 21st of January, he was alarmed by hearing a dog bark in the next house to his, and on getting up about half past five o'clock in the morning he discovered that his house had been entered by the window and the articles stolen. He also stated that the window must have been entered by a small boy—that the prisoner could not possibly have got through it, and that he never heard the sound of his being charged with dishonesty, having worked in the same employment with him.

Constable Hartly arrested the prisoner with a trousers on him, which was identified by Dwyer as the one stolen from him.

The Judge asked the prisoner if he had any witnesses. Prisoner—Yes, my lord, Johnny Gorman, but he's in jail (laughter)—he got a month for an assault (laughter).

His lordship then directed the person to be sent for to the jail. Johnny Gorman, a thorough-going specimen of a kiln boy, was then produced on the table on the part of the prisoner. He said he saw Michael Brien swap a trousers with young Lannan on the lime-kiln.

The Judge—That lime-kiln is a hopeful place (laughter). The witness could not tell whether the colour was black, blue, green, or yellow.

To a Juror—It is a smaller trousers the prisoner gave Lannan in the swap—could not tell what colour that was—prisoner got no boot on the exchange.

After this witness had given his satisfactory evidence, he was conducted to "the place from whence he came."

The Judge having charged the jury, they, without leaving the box, found a verdict of guilty of receiving the trousers knowing it to be stolen.

The prisoner, on the verdict having been pronounced, requested his lordship to order the constable to return him his 8s, which he took from him, a pair of gloves, and a pocket comb.

The constable was directed to return the money and to retain the other articles, as it was likely they might yet be claimed by other parties.

John Hickey and Thomas Donohue, the latter a remarkably good-looking and well-dressed young man, were indicted for robbing the store of Messrs. Cole and Prosser.

The particulars of this case have recently appeared in this paper. They pleaded guilty, and were driven to act so from poverty, consequent on want of employment.

John Scanlan, an able-bodied man, was indicted for stealing twelve suspenders on the 11th of January, the property of James Brennan, of John-street.

His lordship asked the prisoner why did he steal them. He replied that he had been forty-eight hours' previously fasting, and he took them for the purpose of disposing of them to get some bread. The Judge sentenced him to two months' imprisonment from the date of his committal.

His sentence therefore expires to-morrow. John Pyne, a very stout-looking labourer, pleaded guilty to breaking the window of Mary Dowling, of Barronstand-street, and stealing a watch, her property.

The Judge—Why did you steal the watch? Prisoner—I stole it thinking to get a little money on it, as the times are bad (laughter).

Judge—Have you got a wife (laughter)? Prisoner—Oh, misha, thank God I haven't, my lord (laughter). There is no excuse for you—you are to be imprisoned for three months from the first day of the assizes.

Thomas Farrell, another of the labouring class, pleaded guilty to stealing a turkey, the property of Laurence Young.

Judge—Why did you steal the turkey? Prisoner—Where do you live? Judge—Where do you live? Prisoner—I have no place of residence.

Judge—Do you go to the lime-kilns (laughter)? Prisoner—I do sometimes, my lord, to warm myself.

Thomas Mooney was indicted for breaking the shop window, and stealing therefrom three penny buns, the property of Robert Walsh, of Michael-street. He pleaded guilty, and said he did so as he had nothing to eat.

The Judge said he could not visit this case with severity, as he acted in order to allay his hunger. To be imprisoned fourteen days from the first day of the assizes.

Maurice Power pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing ropes, the property of George White and others.

To be imprisoned for three months from the date of committal.

Edward Malone pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing various articles of wearing apparel, the goods of James Kelly.

The Judge having asked him if any person could give him a character, he said Mr. Elliott, the attorney, knew him.

The Judge—You cannot do it by your own act. You must give your reasons and suggestions to the Queen's Bench, and no doubt they will be attended to.

Mr. Deeny (one of the jury)—My lord, an order came some time since to the Board of Superintendence on the Queen's Bench, through the Inspector General, to adopt a better dietary than had been given.

The Judge—The Inspector General may have found the dietary to be too bad, but the Queen's Bench will, when supported by facts, attend to your application for a change. There was another subject, too, which I wish to advert to. I find there are many persons in jail, who have been for some time under rule of transportation; they should at once be removed and sent to their place of destination.

Foreman—I applied before to have those persons removed, and the application was not attended to.

His lordship said it was in direct violation of the law of the land to detain them. The prison act required their immediate removal; and the reports of the Inspectors General, which he had stated that the jails were most fearfully crowded. The Act of Parliament says they ought to be removed immediately after conviction, in three times as much as maintaining them in the workhouse.

The jury having retired, his lordship ordered his carriage, and the Court was adjourned till 10 o'clock next morning.

COUNTY COURT—WEDNESDAY.

Immediately after 10 o'clock Judge Perrin took his seat on the bench. The male prisoner Brennan was placed at the bar, charged with having stolen a forage cap, on the 29th December, at Portlaw, the property of her Majesty.

James Harvey, Sergeant 85th, deposed that on the night of the 29th December last he was patrolling the town of Portlaw, in search of two men, who were absent at "tattoo"; saw prisoner and the men in company; Quinn dropped his cap; she picked it up; they all drank.

The judge charged the jury, who, without retiring from the box, returned a verdict of "not guilty."

John Dalton and Michael Sheehan, were arraigned for having, on the 7th February last, at Toolneech, stolen a gown, the property of Patrick Droghda.

Verdict—John Dalton "Guilty," Michael Sheehan "Not Guilty."

Michael Joy, for having on the 31st of January last, stolen a flannel drawers and a flannel petticoat, the property of Samuel King, Esq., Knockbeg.

Verdict—Guilty. Thomas Walsh and Mary Walsh, husband and wife, for stealing two turkeys, the property of John Spence, of Knockadery.

Verdict—Thomas Walsh "Guilty," Mary Walsh "Not Guilty."

Patrick Coghane was charged with having, on the 20th of December last, stolen sticks and doors, the property of Patrick Connors.

There were two counts in the indictment, he was found guilty on the 2nd count, as being the "receiver," the articles being found secreted in his house.

His lordship then discharged the jury for the time, complimenting them very highly for their proper discharge of the duties devolving upon them.

The following jury were then called: Matthew Wade Biggs, foreman; Messrs. Robinson Thomas, James Parker, Robert Sparrow, John Walsh Eurlong, Thomas Feehan, William Budd, Alexander Kennedy, James Talbot, Edward Russell, Anthony Hearne, and Patrick Coady.

Thomas Fitzgerald, charged with having on the 7th January last, stolen two bags and a-half of potatoes, the property of John M-Grath, of Tower, who deposed to the potatoes having been stolen out of his barn.

Verdict—Guilty. Alice Collins, charged with having stolen five stone of manilla wool, the property of the Vice Guardians of the Waterford Union.

Michael Mackey proved the case. Verdict—Guilty. Mary Sullivan, charged with a similar offence, pleaded guilty.

THE LATE OUTBREAK AT PORTLAW. All the parties concerned in the outbreak were arraigned at the bar, and severally pleaded not guilty.

Counsellor Armstrong applied to his lordship for a copy of the indictment, it being long and very imperfectly read.

His lordship refused; he could not grant any such application.

Mr. Armstrong—My lord, it has been the custom of this circuit to grant a copy.

Mr. Armstrong—I must clear the innocent, my lord; I state them, but Ellen knew nothing of them—when I was arrested I desired her to go for the money—that is all she had to do with it.

Ellen was then put on trial, and was found guilty of receiving the property knowing it to be stolen. She was sentenced to three months' imprisonment from the date of committal, and Margaret to the same term, to commence at the expiration of the former sentence.

Margaret Power was indicted for stealing three hens, on the 1st of February, the goods of Mary Commins.

The prisoner, on being asked to plead, said she was guilty of buying, but not guilty of stealing. The case having been proved by Mary Commins and Constable Vaughan, his lordship asked the prisoner if she had heard what was sworn by the constable.

Verdict—Guilty. Gabriel Broderick, charged with having stolen clothes, the property of the Guardians of the Dungarvan Union.

Verdict—Not Guilty. His lordship very emphatically stated that it was disgraceful to see a man put forward in such a state of nakedness.

The Turkey in attendance explained to his lordship that it was usual to bring forward prisoners in the clothing in which they were given in custody, lest it might be supposed that disguise was intended. His lordship had the commiseration to direct that he should be discharged on Thursday.

The Turkey—Very well, my lord, I'll take care that he has some warmer clothing on leaving the jail.

Pat Free, for uttering base coin at the fair of Liemore in summer last.

Verdict—Guilty. Richard Mullooney and Patrick Piggott were charged with having stolen four shirts, the property of Patrick Clancy, of Sherkin, on the 9th of February last.

Verdict—Not Guilty. William Broderick, for uttering base coin at the fair of Liemore, on the 1st March last.

Verdict—Guilty. His lordship then discharged the jury, and adjourned the court until half past nine o'clock on Thursday morning.

CITY COURT—WEDNESDAY.

At ten o'clock Mr. Justice Jackson, accompanied by his Worship the Mayor, entered the court, and after several prisoners had been arraigned, the following petty jury was sworn:

John Walsh, Robert Brown, Matthew Coffey, Michael Ahearn, Gregory Fortune, Wm. Browne, Nicholas Ryan, Thomas Bisby, William Beun, Robert Cutler, Daniel Coman, and Patrick Farrell.

Johnna Fitzgerald and Daniel Brien were indicted for stealing two geese and one gander, the property of Michael M-Namara. The male prisoner pleaded guilty, and the woman said she was not guilty of stealing, but was guilty of selling them, and that she knew they were stolen—she was paid for selling them.

To the Judge—Be gor she knew they were stolen. Judge—Isn't it a shame for you—why (to the male prisoner) did you steal them?

Prisoner—I couldn't help stealing them (laughter); and by— Don't swear. The girl is also in the habit of wearing—it is a highly improper habit. You are to be imprisoned for two months from the date of committal.

Margaret Fleming and Ellen Fleming (step sisters) were indicted for stealing three blankets and several articles of wearing apparel, on the 25th of December, the property of Edward Doolan.

Margaret Fleming pleaded guilty of stealing, and Ellen not guilty.

Judge (to Margaret)—Why did you steal this property? Prisoner—I was out of situation, my lord, and was in distress.

Judge—Jailer, was this girl in custody before? Jailer—Yes, she was tried for a larceny and acquitted—and for another larceny she was convicted.

Prisoner—I throw myself under your mercy, my lord; as all my trials are over now with the help of God, as I'll never do the like again.

Judge—I'll give you another trial—but take notice that you do not transgress again—if you do, it is more than probable you, my lord—God bless you, (Prisoner)—Thank you, my lord, I am glad to hear that you are to be imprisoned six months.

The prisoners were then given in charge for stealing on the same day wearing apparel from Thomas Compton. Ellen said she was guilty of going for the money to the woman to whom Margaret sold them, but she did not steal them, nor knew they were stolen.

Margaret said—I must clear the innocent, my lord; I state them, but Ellen knew nothing of them—when I was arrested I desired her to go for the money—that is all she had to do with it.

Ellen was then put on trial, and was found guilty of receiving the property knowing it to be stolen. She was sentenced to three months' imprisonment from the date of committal, and Margaret to the same term, to commence at the expiration of the former sentence.

Margaret Power was indicted for stealing three hens, on the 1st of February, the goods of Mary Commins.

The prisoner, on being asked to plead, said she was guilty of buying, but not guilty of stealing. The case having been proved by Mary Commins and Constable Vaughan, his lordship asked the prisoner if she had heard what was sworn by the constable.

Prisoner—No, my lord, I'm a little deaf (laughter). Judge—Take down that hood from your head, it doesn't improve your hearing. His lordship then told her what had been sworn, but she still pretended not to hear, his lordship said, "there's nothing to do but to hear that you will not hear" (laughter). Jailer, has this woman been in your custody before?

Jailer—Yes, my lord, once; she was convicted of larceny, and imprisoned for three months.

Judge—Margaret Power, you have nothing to do but to hear the punishment you have undergone for the former sentence.

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THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Paris, Friday. The Monitor enumerates further acts of violence committed by the Socialists on the 24th ult. at Chozeau, Furant, Villefranche, and 200 other towns in the departments.

Fifty persons have been arrested on a charge of rebellion at Lons-le-Saunier, and committed to the prison of Perleigneux. Several others had effected their escape, amongst whom were the son and son-in-law of the mayor of the town, who were believed to be the leaders of the insurrection.

Letters from Nantes of the 27th state that much alarm had been created in the consequence of a notice having been published by order of the Minister of Public Works, announcing that the works on the railroad between Angers and Nantes should be discontinued.

Paris, Sunday. It is said this evening that the President of the Republic has come to the conclusion that France should take a decided initiative in the restoration of the Pope to his spiritual and temporal authority. In a council, held this evening, it has been decided that France shall intervene directly, with the concurrence of the other Catholic Powers, on the first appeal of the Sovereign Pontiff. Orders have been given to concentrate troops about Toulon and Marseilles, to be ready for this event.

In the National Assembly to-day the debate on the project of law to the Council of State was again resumed. The essential feature of the law was carried, on a division, by 524 to 210.

The funds rose yesterday—the Fives to 83.40, and the Threes to 51.30.

ITALY.

ROME.

In the sitting of the Assembly of the 18th ult., the last restoration of the Pope was read and received with an unanimous cry of "Live the Republic!"

The Constitutional of Friday morning announces that the news is positively confirmed that the Pope has claimed the collective intervention of Austria, Spain, Naples, and Rome, to re-establish the former order of things at Rome. Count Martini, the Sardinian Envoy at Geneva, had received official notice of this demand. The exclusion of Piedmont created much surprise, and in many cases a painful feeling at Turin. The Sardinian Cabinet, however, had addressed to all the members of the corps diplomatique present at Turin a protest against such an intervention.

The Apostolic Nuncio at Paris has presented officially to the Minister of Foreign Affairs the address of his Holiness to the Catholic Powers. The Nuncio was afterwards received by the President of the Republic, to whom he delivered a letter from the Sovereign Pontiff.

TUSCANY.

A Paris correspondent, writing on Thursday, says that telegraphic dispatch was received there on that evening, announcing that the Grand Duke of Tuscany had left San Stefano for Geta.

The Corriere Mercantile announces that an especial courier had just brought intelligence that General de Langier had taken refuge on the Piedmontese territory, accompanied by only thirty men.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 25.

The Kremsier Diet voted, on the 21st, the 11th section of the bill of fundamental rights. That section guarantees freedom of religious belief and worship, public as well as private.

On the 22d the Diet was chiefly occupied with the discussion of the question whether there should be a state church. The debate was adjourned.

GERMANY—RUSSIA.

The Cologne Gazette of the 1st inst., says that on the 25th of February, a courier arrived at the Russian legation in Berlin, and deposited in the hands of M. de Meyendorff a circular note from the Russian government to all the great European powers. This note announces, in diplomatic language, that Russia is resolved to observe strictly the treaties of 1815, so far as not modified by general assent, and that the government of the Czar will consider as a casus belli any departure from these treaties without its consent.

The Berliner Constitutionelle Zeitung has letters from Ostrowo of the 25th ult., stating that the whole of the country around the city of Kalish is literally swarming with Russian soldiers. Three Russian regiments, with a full commissariat, batteries, bombs, &c., are at present quartered at Kalish, and the arrival of two more regiments is daily expected.

THE DANISH QUESTION.

Berlin, March 1.

The all-important event of the day is the announcement on the part of Denmark, that she will not renew the armistice, which terminates on the 27th of this month.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received files of papers from the Cape of Good Hope to the 21st of December inclusive. The only fact of importance they bring is the announcement of the withdrawal, by the Governor, of the Militia Bill—a bill on the population of the colony, that it threatened the peace and tranquillity of the whole community. Dissatisfaction had increased to such an extent that if the bill had not been withdrawn the most serious consequences might have been anticipated.

AMERICA.

The Wisconsin packet has arrived, bringing dates of the 14th of February from New York.—There is no news of interest.

The news of the loss of the West India mail steamer Perth is confirmed. The American accounts say she was wrecked in Los Alcanos, about 120 miles from Campeachy, on the 14th of January, after lying three days at the Island of Pucy in want of provision. There were on board 126 persons, 33 of whom were passengers. No lives were lost.

The bread stuff market at New York was steady and full prices were paid. Mess pork sold at 12 dollars 60 cents, and prime at 11 dollars. Mess beef, 13 dollars 50 cents; prime, 8 dollars to 8 dollars 25 cents. Freight was falling.

WRECK OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

On the 28th ultimo an emigrant ship, named the Florida, from Antwerp, was totally lost on the Long Sand on the Essex coast, during a violent gale. The number of emigrants that had taken a passage by her at Antwerp, and had come on board before her weighing anchor, is stated to have been from 170 to 200. They comprised very respectable German agricultural labourers with their wives and families, and many various boards of mechanics; amongst the number on board were from fifty to sixty women, and between twenty and thirty children. Only four persons were saved. Several other vessels are reported to have been lost on the Long Sand during the continuance of the gale.

Mr. Duffy has been removed from Newgate to the more salubrious air afforded by Richmond prison.

Mr. Fell, the senior wrangler at the University of Cambridge this year, is a native of California. From the 1st of March, the postage on all letters must be pre-paid with postage stamps, and the late fee to be paid in stamps, and not in cash.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER OF MOOLTAJ—SANGHUNARY BATTLE BETWEEN SHERE SINGH AND LORD GOUGH.

SUMMARY. (From the Bombay Times of Feb. 3, 1849.) An express arrived last night from the Governor-General, intimating that on the 23d of January two practicable breaches having been established, and our troops being formed for assault, Moolraj with his garrison made an unconditional surrender. No particulars are given.

A bloody and hopeless battle has been fought on the 23d of January, one of the most unprofitable victories has been won, considering the price at which it has been purchased and the fruits it has produced, recorded in the annals of India. After the unsuccessful affair of the 3d of December, Lord Gough appears to have determined to leave the enemy alone until Mooltan had fallen, or perhaps until the bulk of the besieging force had joined him. On the 10th January, Colonel Lawrence arrived in camp, direct from the headquarters of the Governor-General. On the 11th the army prepared to advance. On the 12th they marched out, with all their baggage and stores, in the direction of the Jehlum. On the forenoon of the 13th they came within sight of the Sikh camp, and drove in one of their outposts.

The purpose was to proceed to Russiana, a strong post on the enemy's camp, and which formed the key of his position, so that having carried this, we should secure the magazi or magazines, through which, in case of accident, it was obviously his purpose to retreat, and command their retreat by his fireworks. It was too late when we reached our encamping ground to attempt this before sunset—and we determined, accordingly, to rest till next morning. About one o'clock, as we were preparing to encamp, the Sikh guns opened upon us, and some of the shot fell close to the Commander in Chief, when orders were instantly issued for a general attack, without the slightest concert, inquiry, or arrangement having been made. After a cannonade of from one to two hours, the troops were ordered to charge into the jungle. Campbell's division found themselves out numbered and out-flanked: the various brigades pushed on with the utmost gallantry through brushwood and broken ground, and in a few minutes a murderous fire of ball, grape, and musketry, till they reached the enemy. Batteries were taken, and guns spiked, in all directions, but in no single instance were the troops able to maintain the positions they had won! volleys of musketry were fired in on them from front and flank, and occasionally from the rear; the enemy were close by, hid in the jungle or covered by the entrenchments, and could not be expelled. The gallant Pennycuik's brigade was pushed too far forward, and was moreover unsupported by artillery. It had just stormed a battery on the summit of an eminence in the ascent of which the men became exhausted and out of breath. The guns were being spiked, when a terrific fire of musketry was opened by the Sikhs, who were concealed close to the troops and were compelled to retire. Brigadier Pennycuik fell foremost in the fight: H. M.'s 24th foot had 13 officers and 218 men killed upon the spot, and 10 officers and 244 men were more or less severely wounded; the 30th N. I. had 12 officers and 237 men killed and wounded. On the right, a squadron of the 3d Cavalry, and a company of light cavalry, were ordered to charge: the dragoons cut their way through the enemy and back again—the cavalry gave way! On the left, the cavalry brigade, under Colonel Pope, who was mortally wounded, unsupplemented the orders given them: the 14th dragoons retired precipitately through the horse artillery, upsetting the wagons and riding over the men. Six guns were consequently captured by the Sikhs: two of them were recovered—four were carried off by the enemy. Seventy-three of the artillerymen, with Major E. Christie, were cut down at their guns. Evening escorted the combatants, and each party withdrew from the battle field in a hither and thither manner.

From thirty to forty Sikh guns had at one time or other been in our hands; we were only able to carry twelve off the field—the rest were removed in the course of the night by the enemy, by whom the spikes were withdrawn. We lost four guns; two regiments lost both their colours three lost one each. Twenty-six European officers and 731 British soldiers, and the entire of our light cavalry, were killed or otherwise severely wounded; 66 officers and 1446 men were wounded; the casualty list in all amounting to 2270. The Sikhs immediately retired on Russiana, the strong post on which their right had rested, and here entrenched themselves; we occupied the ground originally intended for our camp, and proceeded to the attack on the 24th. The British were too much crippled to attempt more until reinforcements were received. The action had been begun without any concert or arrangement; the troops were thrown hither and thither into the jungle before we knew anything about the strength or position of the enemy, and when if we had been successful we had not daylight enough remaining to complete our victory. General Wheeler's troops, about 5000 strong, were immediately ordered up from the Baree and Jullundur Divisions—and the crippled regiments were ordered back to Lahore and Rannuggur, from which fresh troops were ordered up in their place. The Mooltan force were directed to move up the right bank of the Jhelum, and the 5th light cavalry were ordered to occupy the town. These amongst them will form a reinforcement of about 17,000—the army under the immediate command of Lord Gough at present mustering about 20,000. Attack meanwhile has fallen to their countrymen, who, on being admitted, committed the greatest outrages on the inhabitants. Lieutenant Herbert is a prisoner in the hands of Chutter Singh. Captain Abbott still maintains himself in the Hazareh country.—The Afghans are in force between Jumrood and the Indus—they have not yet declared themselves on either side, but Dost Mahomed is said to be in close communication with Chutter Singh. The fidelity of the Jamoon troops under Colonel Steinbach is said to be much too doubtful to make it desirable for us to have them near us. Brigadier Wheeler has been employed during the month in putting down some disturbances in the Baree Duab. It having been found that the capture of the city of Mooltan on the 24th of January in no way improved our prospects of obtaining possession of the citadel, arrangements were made to approach it by regular parallels, and a furious bombardment and cannonade was opened against it on the 4th, and continued to be maintained till the 18th. The walls seemed incapable of being breached by ordinance, and mining was resorted to. On the 18th three mines were exploded, and the counter-scarp blown into the ditch. A shaft was then sunk under the trench, and a gallery was driven towards the wall. One battery from the town side of the fort was placed on a level considerably higher than the citadel itself; another was moved close up to the wall, and here eighteen and twenty-four pounders were employed incessantly in battering, while 8-inch howitzers, discharged live shells into the wall, which buried themselves in the mud and brick-work of which it was constructed, and exploded like mines, tearing vast masses away. Amongst the most singular of all our blunders was that of omitting to invest Mooltan till the 15th, Moolraj until this date having free access to the country outside. Two breaches had been effected by the 21st, and on the 22d had been appointed by Gen. Sir Robert Peel, to be the fort was to be stormed. Moolraj had repeatedly offered to surrender on condition of his life being spared; the answer invariably returned was, that nothing but unconditional surrender would satisfy us. He was given till the day above named to accede to our terms or stand by the consequences of refusal. On the morning of that day the troops

LIFE POLICIES OF ASSURANCE.

A Bill to make Life Policies of Assurance assignable at Law, and to make other Provisions in respect thereof. (Prepared and brought in by Mr. Wm. Fagan and Mr. Mullings.)

The preamble recites—Whereas policies of assurance on lives are now assignable at law in Scotland, and it is expedient that they should be made assignable at law in all parts of Great Britain, and in Ireland: And whereas it is also expedient that in other respects, as regards such policies of assurance and the assignment thereof, one and the same law be in force in the United Kingdom: And whereas the making such policies of assurance assignable at law will tend to secure the just rights of the assignees, to render more satisfactory transactions between the debtor and creditor, and to protect from injustice, expense, inconvenience, and delay the parties to assignments thereof: And whereas other amendments are required in the laws relating to such policies of assurance: Be it therefore enacted, &c.

Provisions of act to extend to assurances made prior to the passing thereof. Assignments of policies of assurances entitled to receive the moneys assured. Notice of assignment of assurance. Memorandum on back of assurance, properly attested, to be deemed an assignment. Commissioners of Stamps may impress proper stamp for assignment on life policies, &c. Age of person assured to be deemed that stated in the policy of assurance. Construction of terms.

THE CHOLERA.

KILKENNY.—The epidemic seems to be extending in our city. The following is the statement laid before the Sanitary Committee yesterday. Total number of cases reported to the 5th instant, Extern, 32. Total 37. New cases, Extern 3, Intern 3. Total 6. Died Extern 20, Intern 26. Cured, Extern 7, Intern 4. Under treatment, Extern 13, Intern 10. The reports of Sunday, Monday, and yesterday furnished the particulars of the resolution of each new case. The localities and numbers were, Magdalen street 5, Black Mill 4, Like 3, Michael's Lane 3, Walkin-street 1, Tiburay-lane 1, Poyn's-lane 1, Water Barrack 2, Evan's-lane 1, Upper John's-street 1, Butt's-green 1, New-building-lane 1, Lee's-lane 1, Beggar-lane 1, Chapel lane 1, Carr's-lane 1, and Green's-bridge 1.

It is to be regretted that the disease seems declining; there was no new case on Monday, nor up to the middle of yesterday. At Thomastown cases are of daily occurrence, but the epidemic has not spread to any alarming extent. It is alleged that there have been two cases in Freshford, and one at Johnstown. At Castlemore one case is stated to have occurred, and it is to be regretted it has not recovered.—(Moderator of Wednesday.)

PROGRESS OF CHOLERA IN BELFAST AND BALLYMCCARTNEY.—We observe with regret that since our last publication cholera has increased to an alarming extent. As may be seen by the official returns, the numbers reported on yesterday were those of any other day since the commencement. On Thursday there were remaining under treatment 152. Friday—new cases, 14; died 5; discharged cured, 16. Saturday—new cases, 11; died 4; discharged cured, 14. Sabbath—new cases, 19; died 7; discharged cured, 17. Monday—new cases, 38; died 5; discharged cured, 22. Total since last report, 82; died 21; discharged cured, 59. Total cases in Belfast Union, 752; died 235; discharged cured, 363; remaining under treatment, 153. In Ballymccartney, the total number of cases reported to this date is 44. Since our last—new cases, 5; died 11; discharged cured, 29; remaining under treatment, 9.—(Banner of Ulster.)

LIMERICK.—Mr. James Brown, manager of the Hannah Grayson, of Worlington, died in hospital yesterday evening of cholera, after 24 hours illness. Michael Collopy, gardener of the late lady Godfrey Bevan, Esq., died of cholera, at Singland on Sunday. Up to this morning 63 other cases were reported to the city hospital, the deaths being 22. Several other cases occurred in the city since our last, but were not fatal.

SIX.—Having called this morning at Barrington's hospital to procure, for publication from the Registrar a return of the mortality of Cholera, patients received into that institution since Saturday last, I was informed that directions had been given by an official of the Sanitary Committee that no information on the subject should be given to the Press! The community of Limerick are therefore left in ignorance of the progress and nature of the disease.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, F. F. C. Reporter.

We have since been furnished with the following official report by a friend:—New cases yesterday, 16; deaths 12. Total number of cases 60; died 29; remaining in hospital 31.—(Limerick Chronicle of Wednesday.)

The severe extent of cases of cholera beside those in hospital, and the friends of the patients not believing the malady contagious, decline removing them from home.—(Ibid.)

The two Sub-Constables, Groves and Durnee, who had been charged with drinking, with others, in a shebeen at Garrykenny, have been dismissed the Constabulary by an order of the Inspector-General.—(Nenagh Guardian.)

At the Westford Assizes John and Michael Callaghan, John Gallivan, and Michael Mackey, members of a gang which had committed depredations on the country people, were found guilty of burglary and robbery and sentenced to seven years' transportation. The parties solicited his lordship to extend the term to ten years, which indulgence was granted. Nicholas Hayes, sentenced to seven years' transportation for sheep stealing, also requested an extension to ten years, at his own request.

At the Westford Assizes, in the case of Henry Browning v. Crookshank and Symes, instituted to recover the lands of Coolnaborna and the rents and profits arising therefrom, the judge considered the jury should return a verdict for defendants, on the ground that plaintiff had no title. On the remonstrance of plaintiff's counsel that such instructions from the court would be injurious to the cause of their client, Judge Peirin said he did not think it material as the verdict would be subject to the decision of the higher courts, but that if counsel thought better the jury might return a verdict for plaintiff, subject to the decision of the courts. The case was found for plaintiff. In the case of C. A. G. Pierce, Secretary to the Clonahan Loan Fund Board, against Comerford and Redmond, sureties of John Corry, one of the late clerks of the Loan Fund, to recover the amount of their bond, £150, for his good conduct, a verdict for that sum, with costs, was returned. It appeared that there were three books kept in the office, the ledger, the day book, and the book of weekly entries. Corry kept the ledger. He also kept the book of weekly entries. In the latter book the entries were correct. In the ledger they were incorrect. Though he kept the one book right, he kept the other wrong.—An audit took place in 1844, and a considerable deficiency was discovered. In 1846 a second audit took place, and the deficiency was still greater. It amounted, on the latter occasion, to £178. In consequence of the deficiencies and mismanagement discovered, Corry was dismissed, and the institution placed under the control of the Loan Fund Board.

THE WRIT OF ERROR.

It has been intimated to the state prisoners that the arguments on the writ of error, in the case of Smith O'Brien and others against the Queen, cannot be entered into, at the very earliest, before the 20th of May, but more probably not until a month later, namely, the 20th of June.—(Times Correspondent.)

REDUCTION IN THE ARMY.

We have good authority for announcing that in consequence of the disastrous intelligence from India, orders were on Sunday issued by his Grace the Commander-in-Chief, and circulars were despatched by the evening mails, to all commanding officers of regiments and depots, countermanding any further discharge of soldiers from the army.—(Morning Herald.)

VICTUALLING HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS.

The extensive contract for the ensuing seven months from the 1st April, for supplying her Majesty's troops with bread and fresh meat in quarters and cantonments, in Cork barracks, the whole of the county Cork, and those portions of Waterford and Kerry, in the Cork district, though not officially announced, is, however, decided. It is most favourable for the soldier, though the prices are against the agriculturist. The present contract, Messrs. Henry Salk, Navy, and James Sullivan, of this city, will have the supply of bread and fresh meat—the former at 5 1/2d per 4lb. loaf, and the latter at 3d per lb. This will enable the soldier to have one pound of good wheaten bread and three quarters pound of beef daily, so low as 3 1/2d.—(Cork Constitution.)

SPRIT CONTRACT.—The government contract for 50,000 gallons of rum for the navy was taken on Thursday by Messrs. Lemon, Hart and Son, of 59, Fenchurch-street.—(Standard.)

Mr. Cobden has lost caste already by the non-fulfillment of his free trade promises. There is a balance in favour of Carrick-on-Suir union of £3,974 7s 3d. Number in house, 1,444; in fever hospital, 112; on out-door relief list, 832.

Mr. Rosse denies that the Queen is about to purchase the estate at Rosetree, which was the estate of FLAX.—One hundred pounds out of the sum (£1,000) to be received by the Royal Society for the promotion and improvement of the growth of flax in Ireland, is to be expended in introducing flax culture into the county of Tipperary.

The rated property of the 130 unions in Ireland amounts to £15,285,959, a sixpenny rate, which would produce the sum of £332,149 15s, not a bad equivalent for Lord John Russell's liberal grant of £50,000.

The Irish Examiner newspaper has ceased to exist. EMIGRATION.—A number of respectable persons in Sigo have joined, for the purpose of emigrating to Australia or New Zealand. They are about chartering a vessel for themselves and families, and intend bringing out a full supply of everything requisite to form a settlement.

The Downpatrick Recorder says, that emigration to a considerable extent is proceeding in some of the adjacent districts of the county Down. The emigrants are men of capital. A correspondent of the Times observes that the New York Herald, which talks upon the gold of California "soberly, religiously, and quietly," does not seem to contemplate the liquidation of the foreign debts of any of the States among the "wonderful and astounding effects" to be produced.

An American paper asserts that during the late cold weather, immense quantities of frozen fish have been driven ashore on the coast of New England. The loss of year silver coin purchased by the mint, during the year 1848, amounted to £5,504; the purchase money having been £12,783, and the mint value £170,282.

Directors were yesterday (Tuesday) received by the Commanding Officer of the 72d Highlanders stationed in Nenagh, not to discharge the men selected for dismissal under the recent regulation of the Horse Guards. Similar orders have been sent to other regiments.—(Tip. Vindicator.)

Lieut. Swinburne, 83d regiment, nephew of the late Sir Henry Swinburne, has become paymaster of that regiment.—(Ibid.)

Henry Joseph Killybegh, for sending a threatening letter to Mrs. Ward, is sentenced by the Recorder of London to 15 years transportation. The heres to a landed estate of £4,000 per annum, in one of the border counties, has become attached to the family gardener, a man double her age, and is to be married to him in the course of a few days.—(London paper.)

Mr. Henry Corless, medical student, and son of the late Mr. P. Corless, of the Queen's Bench, Wigan, died last week in London, from the effects of a puncture or scratch, whilst dissecting a dead body.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON LOUGH DERG.—Narrating the untiring exertions which are daily being made by their friends and relations, none of the bodies of the nine unfortunate men who met a watery grave on Lough Derg on the 28th ultimo, have as yet been found.—(Nenagh Guardian.)

An important invention in the manufacture of lace, it is said, is about to be introduced to the public, by which colours can be thrown into the fabric.

A French paper states that an autograph Memoir by Fenelon, hitherto unknown, has been discovered amid a heap of old papers deposited in the museum of Douai, by the librarian of that institution, who has caused it to be printed.

From the 1st of June, 1848, to the 1st of February, 1849, the most inspectors of Liverpool seized 23,499lb. of beef, mutton, veal, and pork, which were unfit for human food.

IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR STOPPING STREAM ENGINES.—A Bradford correspondent says—"On Wednesday last, through the kindness of Messrs. Smith and Cooch, manufacturers of Southgate, we had an opportunity of witnessing on their premises the working of a simple piece of machinery, by means of which a steam engine of 30-horse power was stopped almost instantaneously. We were taken to one end of a spinning room when the machinery of the whole mill was in full operation, when the steam engine at full speed, when a valve was opened which admitted the atmospheric air, which instantly choked the condenser of the engine, shut off the throttle and water valves, and opened the fly wheel valve.—The instant this was done the fly wheel only made one revolution and a quarter. In the ordinary manner of stopping the engine the fly wheel makes five revolutions before it can be brought to a stand. So plain is this simple piece of mechanism, that although the whole machinery throughout the mill is stopped so suddenly, not a single thread is broken, but all remains ready for resuming work when the engine is again set in motion. This wonderful and useful discovery is the invention of James Hills, of Horton, the engineer at the mill in which it is now in operation," and reflects the highest credit on his ingenuity as a hard working mechanic.

INQUEST.—An inquest was holden yesterday by Thomas Izod, Esq., coroner, on the body of a female who stood she was from Waterford, but did not give her name. She was found on the side of the road at Brownstown, in a state of great exhaustion, and died shortly after. It was stated that she was refused aid by the relieving officer. That functionary was summoned to appear on the inquest, but failed in doing so, sending word, however, that he was obliged to be in Kilkenny on business connected with the union.—(Kilkenny Moderator of Wednesday.)

LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND THE DISTRESSED UNIONS.

The Evening Mail, in endeavouring to account for a certain tenderness evinced by Lord John Russell towards parties having interests in land in the distressed unions, says—"We happen to know that the landowners, some of them in the House of Commons, and some of them in the House of Lords, hold heavy mortgages on estates in the ruined districts." Is our contemporary aware that Lord John's brother, the Duke of Bedford, has a mortgage for no less an amount than ninety thousand pounds upon an estate in Mayo, extending through the Ballinrobe and other submerged unions. His lordship, in dealing with the landed interests of Connaught, acts on the motto—"Est movus in rebus." His lordship's reasoning possibly runs thus:—"The landlords are ruined past redemption, but there is no need to ruin the mortgages along with them.—We will adopt a severe and stringent maximum of rating. This will be a cordis sanitas for the mortgages. Thus far, and no farther, shall we extend the infection of ruin.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE.—March 6. To the arrivals cannot on Friday we have to add a few, but none of any magnitude either coastwise or from Ireland; from the American States, however, we have to report 9,576 qrs. of Indian corn, and 18,008 qrs. flour; with a limited quantity of European wheat, and several more parcels of beans from Egypt.

Whilst the trade in most parts of Ireland last week moved rather downward, the provincial markets of this country were generally more firm, and in several wheat acquired rather higher rates—the unabated arrivals of foreign produce into London, however, and the declining state of prices there, have decidedly reacted upon the trade here, and we have accordingly received very little of all kinds of grain a dull lingering aspect this morning.

Our local millers being mostly on the reserve, and the transactions in wheat confined principally to a few buyers from the interior, sales on the whole were limited in amount, and all descriptions of British wheat fetched from 1s 2d to 2d per 70lb. net than on Tuesday last.

Home-made and Irish flour being little noticed to-day, hardly sustained previous rates, and American, upon a very moderate inquiry, receded 3d to 6d per barrel.

Barley, though not plentiful, declined 1s per quarter. Malt, beans, and peas remained nearly the same state as described in the report of Friday.

Oats being in slow request, the best qualities alone maintained late prices, all inferior descriptions declining 1/4 to 1d per 45lb. Oatmeal was taking sparingly, and barely supported our last quotations.

Although of Indian corn several further sales were effected to-day for Irish account, the demand was much less active than before, and losing the advance of Friday, reverted to the currency of this day week.

Corn meal dull on the terms last noted. ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.—FORTY-FIVE SHEEP STABBED.—On Saturday night last, 45 sheep, the property of the late Robert Cooke, Esq., of Killyman Castle, were maliciously stabbed by some villains, who left the carcasses on the fields, and fled therefrom nearly all in the same part near the head. Twenty-five of them were killed on the spot, and many more of them have died since. There is no accounting for the cause of this diabolical outrage, and we are sorry that as yet the perpetrators have not been discovered.—(Ibid.)

Inquiries have shown that the deceptions by Anan Mathews, the daughter of the late master of Carmarthen, were very extensive; 355 letters were found in her possession, 52 covers of newspapers; £95 in bank notes, 28 new purses, jewellery, and other articles.

SISTERS OF MERCY.—A large meeting of the Devonport board of commissioners was held last week, when the report of the committee recommending the withdrawal of the children that were in the Orphans Home from that institution was confirmed.

DISTRIBUTION IN CLOGHEN UNION.—There are upwards of 7,000 paupers receiving out-door relief in the Cloghen union. There are nearly 3,000 receiving in-door relief, accommodation being afforded for the number by the workhouse and five auxiliary houses.

Lord and Lady Blyntyre were not excommunicated by the Bishop of Glasgow for attending a schismatical place of worship as reported. The York Railway Co. have condemned Mr. Hudson, M.P., who netted £1,000 by rail shares as director. The Times suggests that he should be prosecuted.

Dr. Simpson is to be Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. The Marquis estate, one of the finest properties in St. Lucia, was last month sold by auction, for £36,000. The same estate fetched 17 years' back, £20,000, a price which was considered far below its value.

We rejoice to learn that the fever plague has taken its departure from the garrison. God be thanked for this great mercy.—(Barbadoes Globe, 20th January.)

A report of the loss of the St. Vincent, at Tangiers, is untrue. Solomon Jewel, a Southampton Jew, drowned himself the day after his marriage at Jersey. At Roscommon assizes Michael and Jane Scally, husband and wife, are sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Isabella Brennan, with whom the prisoners lodged.

The Society of Friends have taken 400 acres of the lands of Knock Abney, county of Galway, for the purpose of establishing a model farm, under the supervision of a committee of the society.

Patrick Callaghan, steward of the Cork screw steamer, is committed by the Lord Mayor of London, under a penalty of £100, or three months' imprisonment, for smuggling a jar of Irish whiskey.

The House of Lords have remitted back to the Lord Chancellor of Ireland his decree in the case of the Misses M'Carthy, Cork, Nona, and their brothers, to be altered and revised. H. Russell, clerk of the Westminster fire-office, is committed from Bow-street for embezzlement of £800, belonging to the company.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK. CORK.—Monday, March 12, Carrigtwohill; Friday, 16th, Glanworth; Saturday, 17th, Carrigrohane, Duhallow, Kantuck, Mogeely, Mougrove. CARLOW.—Monday, March 12, Hacketstown, Kildonnan; Saturday, 17th, Bagninstown. KILKENNY.—Monday, March 12, Janinstown; Wednesday, 14th, Ballynagat; Friday, 16th, Rathkerran; Saturday, 17th, Thomastown, Uringford. LIMERICK.—Thursday, March 15, Drunculloher; Saturday, 17th, Ardpatrick. TIPPERARY.—Saturday, March 17, Borrisokane, New Inn. WATERFORD.—Monday, March 12, Ballyduff; Saturday, 17th, Cloghquin. WEXFORD.—Monday, March 12, Cairn; Tuesday, 13th, Clonroche; Saturday, 17th, Monamullen, New Ross, Ramsgrange, Wexford Town.

SUNDAY LESSONS. MARCH 11.—THIRD SUNDAY IN LENT. Morning Prayer.—First Lesson.—Gen. 12 to 29. Second ditto.—John 6. Evening Prayer.—First Lesson.—Gen. 42. Second ditto.—1 Tim. 2, 3.

Waterford.—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1849.