



The second reading of the poor law (Ireland) bill was read for Monday next; and the indictable offences (Ireland) bill, and the summary convictions (Ireland) were committed pro forma, to allow amendments to be made in them, with the understanding that they are to be re-committed on Wednesday, the 28th instant.

The protection of justice (Ireland) bill was also committed.

On the question that the larceny acts amendment bill be read a second time.

Major BLACKALL said there was no reason for diminishing the punishment in cases of larceny merely on the ground that the commission of such offences had become more frequent than formerly. In conformity with the wishes of some hon. members who represented Irish constituencies, he felt some desire that the present stage of the bill should be postponed.

Sir G. GREY said that the bill did not relate exclusively to Ireland, but unfortunately transportable offences had greatly increased in that part of the united kingdom, and even in Great Britain they had rapidly increased. It had really become necessary to make some distinction between the lighter and the graver class of offences.

Mr. MILLS would not, at all events, vote against the principle of a measure which had received so much consideration elsewhere.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL said that such was the state of Ireland that the punishment of imprisonment could not be inflicted with any advantage.

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

On the motion of Captain ARCHBOLD, certain returns relative to the salaries, emoluments, and fees, of clerks of the peace and clerks of the crown in Ireland, were ordered.

The house adjourned at 10 o'clock.

House of Lords—Tuesday, March 20.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at 5 o'clock.

Several petitions against the rate in aid were presented by Lord Brougham, Lord Montague, and Earl of Erne.

Their lordships then adjourned.

House of Commons—Tuesday, March 20.

RATE IN AID.

Mr. G. A. HAMILTON presented petitions against the government measure from the guardians of Macroom union and of the Bandon union, in the county of Cork.

Sir W. VERNER presented a petition from Portdown against the rate in aid.

Mr. CORRY presented several petitions from Tyrone against the rate in aid.

Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD presented a petition from the county of Westmeath, praying the house to pass a measure granting tenant-right.

Mr. P. SCROPE gave notice that he would on this day present a bill for the better employment of the Irish poor.

FISCAL RELATIONS (IRELAND).

Mr. J. O'CONNELL postponed his motion for a fortnight.

The house was shortly after counted out.

House of Commons—Wednesday, March 21.

SMALL DEBTS (IRELAND) BILL.

Mr. FAGAN moved the second reading of this bill, the object of which, he said, to assimilate as far as possible the law of Ireland with that of England, so far as the recovery of small debts was concerned.

Mr. NAPIER felt bound to oppose the second reading of the bill, although he admitted the good intentions of the honorable gentleman in introducing it.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE hoped the hon. member for Cork would not press his bill on the present occasion. He gave the hon. gentleman every credit for introducing the bill, but as he himself had experienced great difficulty in attempting to assimilate the Irish to the English law, he was of opinion that the subject required great consideration before the house came to a decision on the subject. The bill had been submitted to the law officers of the Crown in Ireland, and they were of opinion that it would be injudicious that it should pass.

A discussion ensued, in which Mr. Hume, Mr. J. O'Connell, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Scully, and Mr. S. Crawford took part.

Mr. FAGAN replied, and said he would consent to withdraw the bill, if the government would take up the subject.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE said he would undertake to give the subject his best consideration; and if he saw that he could introduce a bill he would do so, but he would not positively pledge himself to do so.

Mr. Hume ordered to withdraw, and the house divided, when there appeared—

For the second reading . . . . . 29

Against it . . . . . 31

Majority . . . . . 2

The bill was consequently lost.

RECOVERY OF WAGES (IRELAND) BILL.

The house went into committee on this bill.—Mr. BURNAL in the chair.

The clauses were agreed to; the chairman reported progress, and the house resumed, and the report was ordered to be received next day.

Adjourned.

The City of Limerick Assizes has proved maiden.

At Tyrone assizes, Messrs. Carson and Johnson, of Derry brewery, obtained a verdict for £359 against Mr. Francis O'Neill, of Strahane, retail trader, upon bills drawn by him.

In the House of Commons Mr. Fox Maule, Secretary at War, stated that his Grace the Commander-in-Chief had determined to institute a test of education for officers previous to their receiving commissions in the army. It was also intended to make the following promotion from the rank of Ensign to that of Lieutenant, that examination to be entirely of a professional character, with a view to ascertain if the officer was completely acquainted with the duties which would devolve on him.

ST. PATRICK'S BALL.—The annual full dress ball in celebration of St. Patrick took place on Monday night in Dublin Castle, when on this occasion were thrown open the magnificent suite of apartments, comprising St. Patrick's Hall, the long drawing room or picture gallery, presence chamber, dining room, and round room. Shortly before ten o'clock his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Clarendon accompanied by the viceregal staff, entered St. Patrick's Hall, and proceeded to the throne, the band playing the national anthem. His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge and the Countess of Clarendon led off the ball in a country dance to the air of "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning." Then followed with uninterrupted succession, quadrilles, waltzes, galops, polkas, &c. Our countrywomen, to a considerable extent, patronized the production of the Irish loom which beautiful attire added an additional lustre on the brilliancy of the ball. Upwards of 1400 of the nobility and gentry were present, the great majority of whom attended the recent levees and drawing rooms.

The young woman Hayes, the birth of whose extraordinary bicephalous child, in the poor-house we announced a few weeks ago, died there on Saturday last.—(Tipperary Free Press.)

A poor woman, living at Scarden, having left home for the purpose of buying meal in Sligo, locked her house, leaving her two children inside, and while she was away the boys having caught fire, the smoke suffocated the children, who were both found dead.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Tues., Wed., Thurs. Includes 3 per Cent. Consols, 4 per Cent. Consols, Bank Stock, Royal Canal Stock, Grand Canal Stock, Ditto Ditto, 4 per Cent. City Debts, 4 per Cent. Deb. Gov. Sec., Kinross Railway Deb., 4 per Cent.

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Table with 4 columns: Stock Name, Tues., Wed., Thurs. Includes Bank Stock, India Stock, South Sea Stock, Do New Annuities, Exchequer Bills, 3 per Cent.

THE MAIL.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, MARCH 24.

(From the London Journals of Wednesday Evening.)

OVERLAND CALCUTTA MAIL.

INDIA AND CHINA.

We (Times) have received by our ordinary express, in anticipation of the overland mail intelligence, from the army of the Punjab, up to the 3d from Lahore and Mooltan to the 4th, from Calcutta to the 7th, and from Bombay to the 13th of February.

Since the departure of the mail conveying to England the news of the fall of Mooltan, and giving some account of the disastrous affair of the 13th of January at Chillianwalla, on the left bank of the Jhelum, little of moment had taken place as regards the army of the Punjab.

Our letters come down to the 3d of February, at which period Lord Gough was busily occupied in fortifying his camp. Shere Singh's army was about four miles distance from the Commander-in-Chief's camp. It was generally supposed in Lord Gough's camp that nothing would be done in the way of offensive operations till the arrival of reinforcements from Mooltan and Lahore.

The conduct of the 14th Dragoons had been very freely commented upon. The papers of the north-west team with letters on this painful subject; both sides are advocated, but as great a mystery hangs over the whole affair now as at the time of its occurrence; nothing short of a most searching inquiry into this business will satisfy the public mind, to say nothing of the wish on the part of the gallant officers concerned to have all doubts cleared up as to the cause of this alleged disgraceful movement.

Lieutenant Bowie, who had been taken in Peshawar, arrived in Lord Gough's camp on his parole on the 27th of January, being the bearer of some proposals from Shere Singh, but nothing had transpired as to their nature. It was understood, however, that Lord Gough would hear of nothing but "unconditional surrender."

The British force at the disposal of Lord Gough, and his intentions. Rumour said that Shere Singh has been joined by large bodies of Afghans, but this requires confirmation; another version was, that the Afghans are still on the right bank of the Indus.

It is reported that the detachment of Afghans said to be in Shere Singh's camp is commanded by three Europeans, formerly privates of her Majesty's 44th Regiment, who remained in Cabul, and became Mahometans.

Major Lawrence has been allowed to join Mrs. Lawrence, and they are said to be treated with great kindness by Chatter Singh. The surrender of Mooltan and his Garrison has placed a considerable force at the disposal of Lord Gough, and no time was lost after the Dewan's surrender in making preparations for the onward march. It was said that General Whish's force would have to take a fort called Chuneout, on its way up, where Narain Singh was holding out. It was, however, expected to reach Lord Gough's camp on the 17th ult.

Additional details had been received from Mooltan. The bodies of Agnew and Anderson were found near the place where they had fallen, and where they were buried at the time by the Afghan merchants, according to the rites of their country.

A portion of the Bombay column moved on the 2d of February, in progress to join Lord Gough's camp. The column consists of her Majesty's 60th Rifles, Bombay European Regiment (Fuziliers), the 3d and 19th Regiments of Native Infantry, Major Blood's troop of Horse Artillery, and 500 of the Scinde Horse. Mooltan accompanies this force as far as Rannuggur, whence he will be sent to Lahore. Lieut. Henry, of the 19th Regiment, and formerly aide-de-camp of Lord Falkland, has charge of the Dewan.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—QUEEN'S TROOPS.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to promote Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. Douglas, of the 60th Rifles, to be Colonel, by brevet, in the East Indies only, from the 29th of July, 1848.

The following orders are confirmed:—By his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir W. P. G. Campbell, G.C.B., appointing Lieutenant-Lieutenant R. A. Croker, to the Right Hon. the Governor of Bombay, vice Harrison, resigned, with effect from the 1st of October, 1848.

Head-quarters, Camp Chillianwalla, the 17th of January. The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

14th Light Dragoons—Cornet W. Spilling, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Cureton, killed in action. 14th of January, 1849.

10th Foot—Lieutenant E. A. Hollisworth, to be Captain, vice Fenwick, promoted. 12th of September, 1848.

Lieutenant H. R. Norman, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Hollisworth, deceased. 3d of Oct., 1848.

Ensign P. B. Lucas, to be Lieutenant, vice Hollisworth, promoted. 12th of September, 1848.

Ensign C. R. B. Calcott, to be Lieutenant, vice Norman. 3d of October, 1848.

24th Foot—To be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase; Major H. Paynter, vice Brookes, killed in action. 14th of January, 1849.

Major M. Smith, from 29th Foot, vice Penny-cuik, killed in action. 14th of January, 1849.

To be Major, without purchase—Brevet Major J. Harris, vice Paynter, promoted. 14th of January, 1849.

Captain A. G. Blachford, vice H. W. Harris, killed in action. Jan. 14, 1849.

To be Captains, without purchase—Lieutenant F. Spring, vice Lee, killed in action. Jan. 14, 1849.

Lieutenant J. H. Lutman, vice Travers, killed in action. Jan. 14, 1849.

Lieutenant G. E. L. Williams, vice C. R. Harris, killed in action. Jan. 14, 1849.

Lieutenant F. C. Skurry, vice J. Harris, promoted. Jan. 14, 1849.

Lieutenant S. Grant, vice Blachford, promoted.—Jan. 14, 1849.

Lieutenant A. J. Macpherson, vice Shore, killed in action. Jan. 14, 1849.

Lieutenant R. A. Croker, vice Browne, promoted in 29th Foot. Jan. 14, 1849.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase—Ensign W. D. H. Baillie, vice G. Phillips, killed in action.—Jan. 14, 1849.

Ensign J. Hinde, vice Payne, killed in action. Jan. 14, 1849.

Ensign E. P. A. Mountmorency, vice Woodgate, killed in action. Jan. 14, 1849.

ENSIGN R. HALAHAN, from 18th Foot, vice Spring, promoted. Jan. 14, 1849.

Ensign A. R. Mowbray, from the 29th Foot, vice Lutman, promoted. Jan. 14, 1849.

Ensign J. Stewart, from the 98th Foot, vice Williams, promoted. Jan. 14, 1849.

Ensign J. C. Goodfellow, from the 22d Foot, vice Skurry, promoted. Jan. 14, 1849.

Ensign F. Stanford, from the 53d Foot, vice Grant, promoted. Jan. 14, 1849.

Ensign R. H. Travers, from the 10th Foot, vice Macpherson, promoted. Jan. 14, 1849.

29th Foot—Captain W. G. Brown, from the 24th Foot, to be Major, vice Smith, promoted in the 24th Foot. Jan. 14, 1849.

By order of the Right Hon. the Commander-in-Chief, EDWARD LUGARD, Major.

CHINA.

(From the Overland China Mail, Jan. 29.)

We understand the Chinese Viceroy Su has accepted an invitation to visit the American Commissioner Davis, on board the Plymouth, about the 15th of February. The meeting with Mr. Bonham has since, we believe, been fixed for the 17th.

The United States ship Preble is about to proceed to Japan, to bring away the crew of the American whaler Lagoda, recently wrecked on the coast.

It is said the Chinese bankers are withdrawing their capital from Canton, anticipating disturbances in April; and, upon Chinese authority, we are informed that the Imperial Commissioner, Su, has held a consultation with the elders and gentry on the question of opening the city to the English. He is reported to have told them that he is not in a position to resist by force of arms, nor is he disposed to incur the pecuniary and political responsibility of coming to an open rupture with the barbarians; so that, if they are to be kept out, the gentry themselves must provide the means. This, it is added, they very generally undertook to do.

FRANCE.

Paris, Monday Evening.

The excitement about the renewal of the war in Italy is by no means so great as might have been expected; and although the funds have again fallen, there is nothing like a panic; for, as yet, the belief that the French government will be able to keep out of the war is very strong.

Paris, Tuesday.

The debate upon the law for the suppression of the clubs was continued yesterday, and was finally adjourned till to-day. The two great speeches of the day were those of M. Jules Favre in favour of the continuance of the clubs, and of the Minister of the Interior for their suppression. The ministerial project demands the absolute and unconditional suppression of the clubs. The committee, to which the project was referred, opposes the absolute suppression, but recommends restrictions which will render it more difficult to establish and maintain such reunions.

The journals declared yesterday, at the Hospital de la Charite, that several cases had occurred in the army, and that 50 deaths had taken place in private houses.

The Italian journals publish the proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief of the Piedmontese army. He speaks of victory as certain, and tells his troops that they have only to show themselves in the order of the day of Marshal Radetzky. The old Marshal also regards victory as certain, but his style is far less pompous than that of his adversary. He closes his order of the day in the following words:—"Let our cry be 'Forward! Soldiers, to Turin: it is there that we shall find the peace for which we fight. Long live the Emperor! long live our country!'"

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

The Madrid journals, which arrived this morning, speak of an expedition from Spain, for the restoration of the Pope, as certain.

ROME.

It is stated in a proceeding from Rome, of the 9th, that on the preceding day a French war steamer arrived at Ancona, and that several vessels, whose flag could not be distinguished, were in sight of that port when the account left.

EARTHQUAKE IN NEW ZEALAND.

Advices of November 17 from Wellington, New Zealand, bring the important news that the order of the day of Marshal Radetzky. The old Marshal also regards victory as certain, but his style is far less pompous than that of his adversary. He closes his order of the day in the following words:—"Let our cry be 'Forward! Soldiers, to Turin: it is there that we shall find the peace for which we fight. Long live the Emperor! long live our country!'"

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SHIP NEWS.

An account has been received in New Ross by the last American mail that the barque Chango, Captain Snow, which sailed from New Ross with emigrants, has safely arrived at Baltimore, United States, all the passengers well. Through the kind exertions of the firm of Messrs. Keogh, formerly of New Ross, but now settled at Baltimore, the emigrants (particularly the females) have nearly all obtained employment.

NEW CHURCH AT TRAMORE.

The Rev. Edward Dalton acknowledges, with many thanks, the receipt of the following contributions towards the new church at Tramore:—

Table with 2 columns: Donor Name, Amount. Includes The Right Hon. Viscount Doneraile, £50 0 0; The Rev. King, Esq., J.P., 3 0 0; E. Elliott, Esq., sen., 1 0 0; Benjamin Budd, Esq., 2 0 0; Mrs. Ivie, 1 0 0; Robert Cherry, Esq., 1 0 0; Rev. Alexander Atcock, 1 0 0.

The treasurer of the Protestant Orphan School thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following sums in aid of the funds of that institution:—

Table with 2 columns: Donor Name, Amount. Includes From the City Grand Jury, per J. J. Hughes, Esq., £2 18 0; From Record Jury, per Henry Sharp, Esq., 1 1 0; From do. do., per Owen Carroll, Esq., 1 1 0.

In the parish of Barnard's and Kilbride, Co. Wicklow, there were £28 7s 6d collected for the Papal fund.

At Clonmel, £85 was collected for the Pope on Sunday.

Two vessels, to convey 1,500 convicts from the different jails in Ireland to Botany Bay, are daily expected in Dublin.

There are thirteen workhouses in Ballinacorney union.

The Vice Guardians of Westport have excluded the Sisters of Mercy from the workhouse, after hearing evidence upon the charge of tampering with the religion of the Protestant paupers.

Forty poor persons in receipt of out-door relief will be employed in sweeping the streets of Nenagh.

Charles H. M. James, excise officer, was found guilty at Downpatrick assizes of fraudulently obtaining revenue duties at Banbridge.

At Cork Sessions on Saturday last, before Mr. Berwick, Assistant Barrister, for the city there were 51 registered on the Conservative side, and the Liberal party did not register a single name. Only one notice was served for the county.

WATERFORD SANATORY ASSOCIATION.

On Wednesday evening a meeting of this society was held at the Council Chamber, Town Hall, at which we observed the following gentlemen:—Thomas L. Mackesy, Esq., M. D.; R. A. Carleton, Esq., (Honorary Secretary), Rev. Abram Sargent, Rev. James Lawson, Rev. Dr. Wynn, Rev. Mr. Bogby (Baptist Minister), Rev. Mr. M'Canne (Presbyterian Minister), Dr. Caret, Dr. Payne, Dr. Shee, Messrs. Williams, Ambrose, Harvey, Slaney, &c.

Dr. MACKESY was called to the chair.

Mr. Carleton acted as Secretary.

A long discussion took place amongst the gentlemen present as to the best means to be adopted for cleansing the abodes of persons living in certain neglected localities of the city—and also, as to the disbursement of the Twenty Pounds received from the Auxiliary Relief Association. It was strongly recommended by the majority of those present to purchase lime and wash brushes, to the amount of £5, the remainder to be laid out in the purchase of straw for bedding, to be given to such as would be found most in need of it.—A committee consisting of Rev. Mr. M'Canne, Mr. Williams and Mr. Hulson, handed in a report to that effect, to which Mr. Harvey objected, as he considered the sum too trifling to commence with. He recommended a general description of the city, in order that a sum commensurate with what was absolutely necessary to be done, in cleansing, ventilating, &c., should be available for those purposes. A good deal of conversation ensued relative to obtaining the co-operation of the Vice-Guardians and Corporation in assisting the General Committee in carrying into effect every precautionary means for the prevention of contagious diseases among the inhabitants. The following resolutions were ultimately agreed to:—

Moved by Mr. J. Hudson, seconded by Dr. Payne:—"Resolved—That our Secretary be requested to represent to the Central Board of Health the pressing necessity for adopting measures for the purpose of cleansing the habitations of the poor, preparatory to the anticipated visitation of cholera; and that for such purpose they be requested to empower the Vice-Guardians of the Waterford union to take measures for that purpose."

Moved by the Rev. W. M'Canne, seconded by Mr. Joseph Ambrose:—"Resolved—That in consequence of the anticipated approach of cholera, the Town Council of Waterford be requested to take immediate measures for removing all nuisances, and for cleansing the dwellings and premises of the poorer inhabitants of the city."

Moved by Rev. Dr. Wynn, seconded by Rev. Mr. M'Canne:—"Resolved—That, as there is too much reason to fear that this town will shortly be visited with cholera, it is the opinion of this committee that the Vice-Guardians be requested to renew their applications to the Poor Law Commissioners for authority to take the necessary steps for removing causes of infection, and promoting the health of the inhabitants."

In the course of the discussion, the Rev. Dr. Wynn having asked if the Commissioners had the power to act as the committee required, the Rev. Mr. M'Canne replied, "The Commissioners are empowered to do what they please."

Mr. Wynn said if they entered into voluntary subscriptions, the Vice-Guardians might refuse to interfere in the matter.

Some further conversation having been disposed of, the committee, it being half-past ten o'clock, adjourned.

DOCTOR CARROLL'S LECTURE.

On Tuesday evening Doctor Carroll delivered his first lecture on the important subject of the "Health of Towns," particularly of Waterford, at the large-room, Town-hall, to one of the most numerous audiences we have seen in that room, comprising a large number of highly respectable ladies and gentlemen, and a very considerable portion of the working classes generally. He commenced by making some observations on the sanatory movement at present in such active operation throughout the country generally, and animadverted in deserved terms on the neglect and apathy which hitherto existed on sanatory subjects, which he was then happy to say had at length disappeared and more effective measures taken their place. The general causes of the gradual lowering of the standard of health of the community were principally attributable to imperfect ventilation, want of exercise, and cleanliness, bad sewerage, stagnant and fetid pools, intemperance, and other similar evils. He next contrasted, by a comparative duration of life in the counties and in towns, and descanted on the increase of epidemic diseases in this country during the last few years. Doctor C. then entered on the subject of the "monster disease"—Cholera, and reasoned from analogy on the probability of its speedy advent to our city, and pointed out the filthy localities most likely to be first attacked by it—other parts he showed were not so susceptible of being affected with that or any other epidemic, owing to their not being overcrowded, possessing a purer air, and cleanliness being more strictly observed. At the same time he clearly demonstrated that the influence of miasma or other noxious agencies were not confined, more particularly in densely populated towns, to any particular class of society, be they rich or poor. In investigating the causes to which the great mortality of towns is owing, he again alluded to the sanatory condition of Waterford, and gave a statistical detail of fever in the several localities, some of which, from the number of fever cases traced to them, somewhat surprised a portion of the audience, as they had been hitherto considered not only healthy, but as fit places of abode for families, by the gentry. Doctor C. having generally alluded to the prevalence of consumption and its causes, clearly demonstrated the loss to the community, even in a pecuniary point of view, by the sickness and mortality of the population. He then gave a most interesting description of the probable duration of life, as demonstrated by a diagram, in a society, classified under three heads. It appeared that among the upper classes mortality was less in early life than the other two, and life extended from 70 to 80 years—in the second, or middle class, mortality was greater than the second in early life, and reached to 92 years; while in the third, or hard working class, mortality was still greater in early life, but reached to so high a point as 103 years. The learned Doctor having minutely described the effects of a low sanatory condition on the physical and moral qualities of the people, gave an impressive and lucid summary of the evils endured by society from the neglect of sanatory measures, particularly at crises so alarming and fearful as the present, and then burst forth into a splendid strain of eloquence on the merits of those who confer advantages over their fellow-men by acts of benevolence and charity, and said—(we quote from memory, not having taken notes)—The civic crown of ancient Rome was bestowed on a man who had saved the life of one citizen; how much more do those deserve who, in saving the lives of thousands of their fellow-citizens, contribute to their advancement in the glorious paths of religion, morality, and civilization. The learned Doctor then, with emphasis and energy, concluded his admirable and instructive discourse with the following beautiful and appropriate lines:—

"Lives of great men all remind us,  
We may make our lives sublime;  
And departing, leave behind us  
Footprints in the sands of time."  
"Let us then be up and doing,  
With a heart for any fate;  
Still achieving—still pursuing,  
Learn to labour—and to wait."

On concluding, Dr. Carroll was greeted with the most enthusiastic and general applause, after which the people dispersed, delighted and instructed with the excellent lecture they had just heard.

WATCHING AND LIGHTING.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

Sir—I am sure it only requires that the attention of our worthy Chief Magistrate should be directed to the existence of a nuisance of some months' standing, at the corner of the Mall, next Catherine-street, to have it abated.

Owing to the removal of one of the public lamps, during the building of the new Presbyterian Church, a great and thick darkness has fallen upon that locality, the consequence of which is, such a congregation of bad characters, of both sexes, immediately after nightfall, occupying the footway, as if this were the headquarters of vagrancy. Surely something might be done between the Kirk and the gas contractor to make this place at least as safe and unobstructed a passage as formerly—a light could be very well placed on the corner of Mr. Blake's house, or if not, the police might keep the place clear of loiterers at night.

If you will be so kind as to give this a place in your journal, it will aid in effecting a public benefit, and oblige  
"A SUBSCRIBER."

March 23, 1849.  
[We trust that this well-founded complaint of a most annoying nuisance will be attended to by the parties above-named.—E.W.M.]

THE HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS.

It is with much pleasure we perceive by the report of the proceedings at the Board of Harbour Commissioners, on Wednesday, that Mr. John Farrell was elected to fill the office of secretary to that body in the room of the late Mr. Ross.—That Mr. Farrell we scarcely know of any gentleman whose intelligence, activity, and general business habits render him so fully calculated to discharge the many and onerous duties devolving on him by the situation, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the board and the public. The selection of Mr. Farrell reflects credit on the discrimination of the Commissioners. We would by no means be understood as depreciating in any way the merits of the several other candidates who bear a high character in general estimation.

THE DUBLIN CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the corporation was

voting papers were, as before, put into a hat, and on being drawn therefrom the numbers appeared as follows—

Mr. Farrell 10
Mr. Scott 9
Mr. Strangman 9
Mr. Strangman 9
Mr. Strangman 9

The Chairman, addressing Mr. Farrell, said—I have great pleasure, Mr. Farrell, in informing you that you are elected Secretary of the Board of Harbour Commissioners.

Mr. Farrell thanked the board, and immediately retired. A brief conversation then took place as to the amount of security to be entered into by Mr. Farrell, for the faithful and efficient discharge of the duties of the office.

On the motion of Mr. Hearne, seconded by Mr. Aylward, the salary of Mr. Cummins, Assistant Clerk, was increased from 12s to £1 per week.

The Chairman read a letter from the Commissioners at Somerset House, London, requesting that all moneys received and expended, and all other matters connected with the board, be entered daily by the accountant, and that the cash and other books be ready for inspection weekly.

A memorial from Mrs. Ross, widow of the late Mr. Ross, was read by the chairman, earnestly requesting the board would take into consideration the case of herself and her five children, who had been thrown by the premature death of her husband into comparative poverty, having no other means of support.

Mr. Aylward said there was a fund in bank amounting to about £160, derived from certain fees, which the board could dispose of as they thought proper.

Mr. Williams said they ought to deal in this case as liberally as they could.

Mr. Aylward, Mr. Strangman, Mr. Williams, and some other members ultimately considered it better to postpone the consideration of the memorial till next meeting.

On the motion of Mr. Aylward, seconded by Mr. Williams, this resolution was adopted: That the Chairman be authorized to refer the memorial to Messrs. Elliott and Newport, solicitors, for law costs and expenses incurred on the deputation to New Ross on the subject of the Harbour Bill for that port.

Mr. Williams—It was incurred on the deputation relative to the New Ross Port and Harbour Bill—our own law agent was in Dublin at the time. Mr. Barden—What is the amount?

Mr. Aylward—£3 14s 6d. Mr. Hanton (Acting Secretary) having read the resolution of the board, at a former meeting, to give every opposition to the Port and Harbour Bill of New Ross, the claim of Messrs. Newport and Elliott was referred to the committee.

A letter was read from Mr. Richard Hayes, stating that the Chairman had been informed by Messrs. Elliott and Newport, solicitors, for law costs and expenses incurred on the deputation to New Ross on the subject of the Harbour Bill for that port.

Mr. Baines—I wish to ask the Messrs. Williams, who are deprived of the right of passage which they have there?

Chairman—It is better now to leave it in the hands of the Ballast Committee.

A memorial was read from William Magrath, one of the night river watch, stating that in consequence of the sufferings he had undergone in the discharge of his duty, he had applied to the Board for relief, and requested the board would supply him with sufficient funds to enable him to emigrate to America. The memorial was referred to the Quay Committee.

Mr. Strangman said there were very important recommendations for the regulation of the pilotage to be considered, and he wished to know if they would then be disposed of.

It being deemed too late in the day to enter on the question then, it was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Aylward said they were throwing a great deal of business on the shoulders of the Finance Committee, and he wished to see a person to fill Sir Benjamin Morris's place on it.

In consequence of Mr. Hanton's time being devoted to the business of the board, he was obliged to absent himself from his duties at the Savings' Bank, by which he suffered pecuniary loss.

Several members bore testimony to the efficient services rendered by Mr. Hanton, and to the willingness he evinced, at a moment's notice, to undertake the duties. It was then arranged that Mr. Hanton should receive compensation for his time and trouble, and that he be continued to act till the end of the month, at which time the new secretary would be made acquainted with the duties of the office.

The Board then adjourned till Monday next.

DEPARTURE OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant left Kingstown Harbour on Wednesday morning for Holyhead, at half-past eight, in her Majesty's Packet Bannister, Captain Smith, and the steam frigate, the H.M. Steam Frigate Dragon, Captain Hall, fired the usual salute, manned the yards, &c.

A Frigate Company was held in the afternoon, when the Lord Chancellor and Sir E. Blakeney were sworn in Lords Justices.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING OF HOLLAND. His Majesty William the Third, the new King of Holland, left Fenton's Hotel at six o'clock this morning, for his own dominions. His Majesty, and suite proceeded by two Dutch war steamers.—(Globe.)

LORD LISMORE.—Lord Lismore has forgiven his tenantry in many instances 40 per cent. The tenantry on his lordship's property are remarkable for their peaceful and industrious habits.

The Government of Australia has nominated the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, R. C. Bishop, the Hon. Capt. Bagot, M. L. C., and S. Davenport, Esq., for the protection and guardianship of the numerous female orphans expected to arrive at Port Phillip from Ireland.

REAR-ADMIRAL THOMAS SCARLE, C. B., died at his residence near Portsmouth, on Saturday, aged upwards of 80. He was a midshipman of the Royal George in Bridport's action in 1795.

MURDERS BY A LUNATIC.—A woman named Martha Jones was indicted at Stafford for the wilful murder of her own child and her niece. The poor woman had been subject to paroxysms of insanity, and during one of them she seized a knife and cut the throats of the children. During the trial she paid no attention to the proceedings, but looked about the court with an insane and idiotic stare. She was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

LITERATURE. THE ETHNOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

EDITED BY LUKE BURKE. The parts before us of this truly valuable publication are such as to elicit our warmest approval. The abstruse subjects with which many of the papers in the "Ethnological" are occupied are given with such an admirable felicity, that topics which otherwise would be beyond the comprehension of many even of those who have made no mean progress in researches of a literary character, are made palpable to the understanding.

As we have before remarked, this Journal requires the discipline of thought to be brought to its perusal; the reading butterfly and superficial student will take a long time indeed to understand its merits.

THE MAN MADE OF MONEY. BY DOUGLAS JERROLD.

This singular conception of Douglas Jerrold is brought to a close; the curtain has fallen, and the dramatic personae dispersed. Notwithstanding the incongruity, which we before observed, in some of the incidents of the tale, there is that power and vigour connected with the moral which must ensure it attention. Douglas Jerrold is a keen satirist; a close observer of human nature; a scrupulous and a just censor; but his powerful springs of action which the superficial looker-on can never comprehend, and he consequently gives to his portraiture of men and things a corresponding depth and boldness of outline and colouring.

CON CREGAN. London.—Orr.

The second and third parts of this highly amusing publication are full of humour and marked by incident of no ordinary kind. The steps which our hero has as yet taken up Fortune's ladder, mark him as no common personage, but one who, in the future pages of the work, will enact the part assigned to him in a style befitting the energy of his debut.

PENDENNIS. BY W. THACKERAY.

London.—BRADBURY AND EVANS. The present number, though not equal to its predecessors in incident, is still highly amusing. The loves of Mr. Smirke, the Gossip of the good people of Charteris, the Perplexities of Master Pen, and his Final Departure for College, are all well told. The future prospect of the heir of Fair Oaks will form an amusing portion doubtless of the forthcoming numbers.

DENTAL SURGERY. We have received the copy of a communication to the Surgeon General before the Royal Medico Botanical Society of London on the subject of a less painful and more scientific method of extracting teeth than that at present adopted.

"Few of the minor operations in surgery" remarks Surgeon Gilbert, "are so exceedingly painful as the extraction of teeth, and the faulty construction of our instruments has hitherto precluded all possibility of alleviating the pain which has as yet been regarded as necessarily attendant on the operation."

After demonstrating that no instrument for extracting teeth can be really of value which has the adjoining teeth for a point of support, he proposes the use of a special instrument, an operative chair with external fulcrum for the painless extraction of teeth, invented by him, and manufactured by Weiss, the celebrated instrument maker. The apparatus is most simple; has obtained the approbation of the most eminent practitioners, and well deserves the attention of all interested in dental surgery, as obviating the difficulties and objections connected with the instruments now in use.

We have received "Home Colonies for Ireland," a "Relief Spinning in the West of Ireland," &c., which we shall attend to in our next.

The Stromboli, 6 steam sloop, Commander Lord A. W. Beauclerk, is not to be paid off at present.

On Saturday evening last a shot was fired into the hall of Arken Rectory, Downpatrick, intended for the Rector, the Rev. Alexander Bullock, who was injured on the forehead at the time. Fortunately, no injury resulted from this diabolical attempt, as the hall struck the wall opposite the side-light of the hall-door, where it entered.

The Legislature of New York has passed a law inflicting five years' imprisonment on prize fighters, their seconds, surgeons, and counsellors.

The galleries of the Central Criminal Court, London, have been let by the Sheriffs for £250 a year. The lessee is to charge whatever rate of admission he pleases.

The Commissioners recently issued an order that the Roman Catholic papers are to be exempted from labour on certain holidays in the year, and including St. Patrick's Day. The Armagh board of guardians directed that papers of the Protestant communion are to be exempt from working on the days in question.

CALAMITOUS FIRE AT ST. JOHN. NEW BRUNSWICK.—It is our painful duty to record the occurrence of the most extensive and disastrous conflagration, with which our City has been visited for several years past. Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in a building on the north side of King Street, owned by J. & G. Lawrence, next but one below the Commercial Hotel, occupied by them. B. O'Brien, and Mr. John Anselmy's Store, adjoining the Country Market, where its progress was fortunately arrested; Mr. Anselmy's Store being saved; while on the north side of King Street, every building from the Commercial Hotel corner down to Mr. Vernon's brick building at the corner of George Street, was almost entirely destroyed.

So complete was the burning, that not a vestige remains on the site of the conflagration, but the lower portions of some of the chimneys. During the fire, a brisk northeasterly breeze was blowing, which drove the flames and burning materials across the street, and placed the south side of King Street in imminent danger. The high wind carried the burning embers to a great distance, some of which unfortunately set fire to the Cupola and roof of Trinity Church, which was for some time in danger of entire destruction. A number of young men mounted to the top of the Tower, under the burning Cupola, and cut away the pillars, to allow the blazing mass to fall over, and we regret to say that in performing this hazardous and important service, several of the hardy operators were severely injured. The loss of property occasioned by this calamity is very great; but we learn that there were insurances to the amount of about £5000 on various portions of it. Some of the sufferers, however, were wholly uninsured.—(Chronicle of March 2.)

GOVERNMENT AID TO IRISH RAILWAYS.

A numerously attended meeting of members of parliament, for the most part connected with Ireland, took place on Monday in one of the committee rooms of the House of Commons, to hear a communication from Lord John Russell on the subject of loans of public money to Irish railways, and to consider the best means of urging on the Government the advisability of assisting in the completion of those national works in Ireland.

St. Lucius O'Brien, Bart., occupied the chair, and opened the business of the meeting by stating that he had received (in his capacity of chairman of a deputation which had lately waited upon the Government) another letter from Lord John Russell on the subject of the intentions of the Government, with reference to loans to Irish railway companies. The letter of the noble lord was in substance that the cabinet were of opinion that loans of public money would be more beneficially employed on the improvement of land, or in the encouragement of arterial drainage, than in assisting in the completion of railways.

Her Majesty's Government did not undervalue the necessity for the meeting of the meeting by stating that he had received (in his capacity of chairman of a deputation which had lately waited upon the Government) another letter from Lord John Russell on the subject of the intentions of the Government, with reference to loans to Irish railway companies.

The noble lord was of opinion that loans of public money would be more beneficially employed on the improvement of land, or in the encouragement of arterial drainage, than in assisting in the completion of railways.

Mr. Reynolds suggested that the most advisable course for the meeting to adopt was to appoint a deputation to wait on the Earl of Clarendon, for it was clear that the matter was now to a great extent in his hands.

This suggestion met with the unanimous approval of the meeting, and the proceedings were adjourned accordingly.

CHOLERA REPORT. Kilkenny, March 21.

In our city the new cases reported since our last publication were on Saturday 6, on Sunday 6, on Monday 9, yesterday 10. The total number of cases reported are 113 external, and 62 internal; of these there died 43 external, and 44 internal. Cured 48 external, and 9 internal. Still under treatment 19 external, 7 internal. Total number of cases at the workhouse 91, of whom 51 had died. We regret to learn that the epidemic has appeared in Longwood. There was one death there on Sunday night, and 4 cases are under medical treatment. There has been four or five cases at Bawnmore, near Johnstown. At Ballyragget there has been one case, that of a policeman's wife, which terminated fatally. The reports from Thomastown and Callan continue favourable.—(Moderator.)

The mortality is still very serious, and some of the middle classes have fallen victims. Total number of cases in Barrington's Hospital up to this date, 444; new cases, 42; number of cases admitted since Saturday last, 132; deaths since the same time, 67. Total number of cases up to this date, 62; remaining 158. New cases in St. John's Hospital, 42; deaths, 26; total cases, 263; total deaths, 129; discharged cured, 32; remaining, 102.

The Galway distillers are exporting whiskey to the London market.

The Tyrone and Donegal jails are full of illicit distillers.

The Rev. William Keary, vicar of Leamington, Yorkshire, formerly Captain in the 5th Dragoon Guards, has received a Peninsula medal, having as Ensign carried the colours of the 26th Cameronians at the battle of Corunna; he also served the campaign of 1811 in the Peninsula as Lieutenant of the 1st Battalion.

Dr. Hinds, Dean of Carlisle, had an interview with Lord John Russell on Monday, the subject being the vacant Bishopric of Down, which is said to be placed in his disposal.

The cavalry regiments will not be removed from their present quarters this year, unless in a case of great emergency.

The reduction of 7,000 men from the infantry regiments will only be carried out to the extent of 2,000 and as more than that number has already been discharged, the ranks will be again recruited immediately.

Three sections of the Corn Law union, (Newmarket, Banratty, and Kilkenny), are rated so low as 5d in the pound to the poor relief. The recent revision of the union property has reduced the valuation about £15,000.

BOUNTIES TO SOLDIERS.—To complete the regiments in India, as well as those about to proceed there, as quick as possible, the Government has sanctioned payment of a bounty of one guinea to each man who shall volunteer from other regiments, to enable him to defray the expense of altering his clothing and making appointments.

BIANCONI'S CARS.—Yesterday, in consequence of the opening of the Great Southern and Western Railway to Malloy, Mr. Bianconi stopped the running of all his cars through this part of the country with the exception of his car to Clonmel. This change dispenses with 220 horses.—Mr. Magan, who has an extensive establishment, intends running a number of cars through the east and west of this county, and Mr. Bianconi is making arrangements to run cars between a number of towns in the north of Ireland.—(Cork Constitution.)

AMERICAN FEASTING.—A Kentuckyian, on hearing praised the Rutland punchbowl, which, on the christening of the young Marquis, was built so large that a small boat was actually set sailing upon it, in which a boy sat, who ladled out the liquor, exclaimed, "I guess I've seen a bowl that 'ud beat that to eternal smash; for, at my brother's christening, the bowl was so deep, that when we young 'uns said it warn't sweet enough, father sent a man down in a diving-helm to stir up the sugar at the bottom."—(Kentucky Puzzezzey.)

AN INDUSTRIOUS EDITOR.—Wright, of the Chronicle, in a dissertation on the tariff, thus bears testimony to his love of work in general:—"We are the friend of industry. We work in our way—we write editorials—split wood—go to market—lend babies—wash pots, kettles, and clothes—bake apples, meat, bread, and dough—face orators and editors generally.—(American Paper.)"

Archdeacon Phillipotts, son of the Bishop of Exeter, has addressed a letter to The Church and State Gazette, denying that the Bishop, at the late investigation of the Sisters of Mercy, at Plymouth, expressed approbation of the writings of the Rev. Dr. Pusey.

On Saturday a private of the 47th made a murderous attempt on one of his officers, Lieut. Rookes, who had confined him for drunkenness and the line of march. Between Charlville and Buttevant, he loaded his musket, and was taking the musket on one side, but the trigger had been touched, and although the ruffian's attempt at murder was frustrated, the officer received the ball in his right arm.

A further notice of the naval medals for services in the wars commenced in 1793 and terminated in 1815, and for Algiers, Navarino, and Syria, was distributed on Monday last from the Admiralty office. The books of the Naval Medal committee will be finally closed on the 20th of April, and all applications must be sent in before that day.

Captain Hall of her Majesty's steamer Dragon at Kingstown, having been lately awarded £260 salvage money from the Admiralty Court for assisting a Spanish vessel in distress, has given £200 for the endowment of a Sailors' Home at the port of Waterford. The general subscription for this humane purpose, already amounts to £600.

French Mill Stones for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, A PAIR OF NEW FRENCH BURR MILL STONES of best quality, at WILLIAMS'S Foundry, John's-bridge, Waterford, March 21, 1848.

DRAINAGE. DOULTAN'S STONE WARE PIPES.

MANUFACTURED AT THE LIVERPOOL POTTERY, ST. HELEN'S, May be obtained of the Agents at Waterford, JOHN SPARROW & CO., BERRSFORD-STREET DEAL-YARD.

Lepor Hospital.

THE Trustees give Notice that they will receive Tenders from Persons desirous to Contract for the supply of the following Articles, for Six Months, from the 5th of April next:—

BREAD, best White, in 4lb. Loaves, or 2lb. Bricks. BEER, per barrel, in 24 Gallon Casks, or Mould and Dipped CANDLES, per lb. SWEET MILK, per Gallon. White and Yellow SOAP, per Cwt.

Sealed Proposals to be left with the Steward, at the Hospital, on or before the 30th instant. Waterford, 16th March, 1848.

TO BE LET.

THE SHOP, DWELLING-HOUSE, AND EXTENSIVE STORES, No. 62, MERCHANTS' QUAY. Within a few yards of Commis' Commercial Hotel.

THIS HOUSE and Concerns were built by the late THOMAS KEHOE, Esq., in which most extensive business was carried on for several years. The situation is eligible for the purposes of any Mercantile Business. The extent from the Quay to George's-street, the rear of these premises is 280 Feet. The STORES connected with this concern are in good repair, and will be Let with or without the Dwelling-house and Shop.

Application to be made to Mrs. MARY ANNE KEHOE, Tramore; or, to Mr. JAMES LAHY, Bakehouse-lane, Waterford, Who will Show the Premises.

To be Sold.

AN EIGHTH SHARE, producing £41 17s 4d, out of a FREEHOLD PROPERTY, situated near Pembroke-street, in the Barony of Middlethird, and Four Miles from Waterford. The entire Property contains 240 Acres, and is held under a Lease of LIVES RENEWABLE FOR EVER, from Lord Donnell, at a Yearly Rent of £22 3s 1d. The Rent-charges are £20 2s. The Lands are divided into Five Tenants, at an average rent of £1 11s 7d per Acre.

One of the Farms, containing 53 Plantation Acres, would not be let to a Solvent Tenant. If it suited the Purchaser of the above Share to take this Farm, he would be nearly rent free.

For further particulars apply to ROBERT W. CHERRY, Esq., Solicitor, William-street, Waterford; or to EDWARD GALWEY, Esq., 64, George's-street, Limerick.

To be Let.

OR THE INTEREST SOLD, THE HOUSE AND CONCERNS, No. 49, PATRICK-STREET.

COMPRISING A VERY commodious SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, in the best business part of the Town, having a good Yard and Two Bake-Houses, with Three Ovens.

Apply for particulars to RICHARD GAMBLE, Patrick-street, Waterford.

THE BIRMINGHAM Plate Glass Company.

MANUFACTURERS OF SILVERED, POLISHED, PICTURE, ROUGH, AND FLUTED PLATE GLASS.

OWING to the very great reduction which has been recently made in the PRICE (combined with its superior COLOR, QUALITY, and DURABILITY), PLATE GLASS is everywhere superseding "PATENT" (imitation) PLATE, and every other description of inferior Glass, not only for Shop Fronts, but also for all First-Class Houses.

Apply personally or by letter, from GEORGE BLAKE, HENDRICK-STREET, DUBLIN, Sole Agent for Ireland.

Orders executed in any part of the Kingdom, and delivered at any Railway Station, Carriage free.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' DIETETIC COCOA.

The Great desideratum at length accomplished! HOW many there are, who, though convinced of the DIETETIC virtues of Cocoa, have discontinued the use of it, because, either they could not obtain a consistent preparation, or, in its natural state it did not agree with the stomach, and at the same time, to add that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in your Liver and Stomach, which all the most eminent of the Faculty at home, and all over the Continent, had not been able to effect; nay, not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another Box and a Pot of the Intestines, in case any of my family should ever require it.

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

CURE OF A DEBILITATED CONSTITUTION Mr. Mate, a Storekeeper, of Gungahai, New South Wales, had been for some time in a most delicate state of health, his constitution was so debilitated that his death was shortly expected by himself and friends as certain; but as a forlorn hope, he was induced to try Holloway's Pills, which had an immediate and surprising effect upon his system, and the result was to restore him in a few weeks to perfect health and strength, to the surprise of all who knew him. He considered his case as extraordinary that he, in gratitude, sent his name for publication to the Sydney Morning Herald, in which paper it appeared on the 21st January, 1848. A few doses of the Pills will quickly rid the system of both body and mind, when other medicines have failed.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints: Ague, Bilious Com-plaints, Blisters on the Skin, Bowel Com-plaints, Dropsy, Dysentery, Eruptions, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Stomachic Symptoms, Gout, Head-ache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Nausea, Rheumatism, Retention of Urine, Scrophulous Eruptions, Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Stomachic Symptoms, Tics-Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c.

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

Seed Oats and Barley. FIELD BEANS AND PEASE.

AT THE GENERAL GARDEN AND FARM SEED WAREHOUSE, AND GUNPOWDER STORES, 25 & 26, QUEEN-STREET, & 44, MARY-STREET, WATERFORD.

F. K. REID.

BEGS to announce that in addition to his select assortment of AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, he has just landed the "Grand Mere" from Bordeaux, and "Martha Pope," Jones, from London, his Spring importation of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, including some rare and very beautiful varieties, catalogues of which are now ready for delivery.

TO-AGRICULTURISTS he offers the most suitable selection of FARM SEEDS ever imported here, and at the most moderate rates—consisting of all the NATURAL GRASSES, CLOVERS, VETCHES, TURNIPS, CARROTS, the JERSEY PARSNIPS, MANGOLD WURZEL, FIELD BEANS and PEAS.

SEEDSMEN and FARMERS, by an early application, can have a choice selection of ENGLISH DUTCH, and SCOTCH SEED OATS and BARLEY, &c. the "Earl of Stair and Eva," from Glasgow, and "Herondele," Rotterdam—viz., the SCOTCH POTATO, SANDY FARM, EARLY ANGUS, HOPETOUN, LARGE WATERLOO, TARTARIAN, POLAND WHITE, and BROWN HOLLAND SEED OATS.

FRENCH and NORFOLK SEED BARLEY, &c. STORERS are usual supplied with RICE, INDIAN CORN and INDIAN MEAL, FLOUR, BRAN, OATMEAL; OLD OATS and BEANS for HORSE FEEDING; CORN and FLOUR SACKS; GARDEN MATS and POTS in great variety; GARDEN and FARM IMPLEMENTS of the newest design; RAPE CAKE, LINDSEY CAKE and MEAL for STALL and CALF FEEDING; ICHABOE and PERUVIAN GUANO.

A FEW HAMPELS of fine "FRENCH" SEEDLING POTATOES, perfectly sound, for sale.

Just arrived and ready for delivery, a large cargo of the best varieties of FIELD PEASE.

And a further consignment of ORNAMENTAL VASES, PEDESTALS, and FIGURES for PLEASURE GROUNDS, GUNPOWDER, SHOT, JOYCE'S CAPS, and NEW PATENT SUBMARINE SAFETY FUSE.

Commission, Shipping, and Forwarding Agency conducted as usual. Gardeners and Land Stewards recommended.

TRY ERE YOU DESPAIR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF ASTHMA. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackie, a respectable Quaker, dated Gungahai, near Longhull, dated September 11th, 1848.

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

(Signed) BENJAMIN MACKIE. CURE OF TYPHUS FEVER, WHEN SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH. A respectable female in the neighbourhood of Longhull, was attacked with Typhus Fever, and lay for five days without having taken any description of food. She was given over by the Surgeon, and preparation were made for her demise. Mr. Benjamin Mackie, the Quaker, whose case is referred to above, heard of the circumstance, and knowing the immense benefit that he himself had derived from Holloway's Pills, recommended an immediate trial, and eight were given to her, and the same number was continued night and morning for three days, and in a very short time she was completely cured.

N.B.—From advice just received, it appears that Colonel Dear, who is with his Regiment in India, the 21st Fusiliers, cured himself of a very bad attack of Typhus Fever, by the use of Holloway's Pills, which he had been advised to take by a Quaker, who had been cured by the same Pills. He is now well, and is now as well as ever he was in his life. As I myself received so astonishing a cure last year from your Pills and Ointment, it has ever been my most earnest endeavour to make known their excellent qualities.

(Signed) J. S. MUNDY. THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT. Extract of a Letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Leptina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845.

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

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The Markets.

WATERFORD, MARCH 23. The bare state of the corn market, noted in our last report, has continued. We have no exception to make in our quotations of grain. With the exception of Indian corn, the aspect of the trade in general is far from encouraging. There is more animation for new butter, though it is 20s per cwt dearer than old. Bacon pigs are without change, nor do we alter our quotations of any article.

Mill Wheat (raw) new 23s 0d to 24s 0d Prepared Wheat, new 25s 6d to 26s 0d Shipping ditto, 18s 0d to 21s 0d Barley, malted, 14s 6d to 15s 0d Do, graining

THE DEPARTED.

I saw him suffer—let it pass— His pain I dare not tell; I saw the few sands falling fast, I heard his faint farewell.

J. H.

DINNER TO SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

On Saturday the Chairman and Court of Directors of the Hon. East India Company gave a grand complimentary dinner to General Sir C. J. Napier, on the eve of his departure to assume the functions of Commander-in-Chief of the Armies in India.

Sir J. Lushington, the Chairman of the Hon. East India Company, presided.

On his right sat Sir C. J. Napier, G.C.B.; the Duke of Wellington, K.G.; the Marquis of Breadalban, K.T.; the Marquis of Clanricarde, K.P.; Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B.; Lord Campbell, the Right Hon. J. C. Hobhouse, Mr. Wigram, the Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart.; the Right Hon. Sir F. Baring, Bart.; the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Right Hon. Sir G. Arthur, Bart.; Sir T. M. Mahon, Bart.; Sir H. Verney, Bart.; Sir J. W. Hogg, Bart.; Sir G. Pollock, G.C.B.; the Solicitor-General, Sir G. W. Anderson, G.C.B.; the Duke of Norfolk, K.G.; the Deputy Chairman, the Marquis of Sligo; the Earl of Clare, K.P.; Viscount Jocelyn, the Right Hon. Fox Maule, the Right Hon. Sir J. Graham, Bart.; Mr. Mills, the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, the Right Hon. R. L. Shell, the Right Hon. W. G. Hayter, Sir C. Sullivan, Bart.; Sir R. Campbell, Bart.; Sir A. Rothschild, Bart.; Sir J. Caldwell, G.C.B.; and Sir C. Trevelyan, K.C.B.

The ladies of the directors occupied the gallery. The cloth having been removed, the Chairman gave in succession the healths of "Her Most Gracious Majesty, and God bless her!" "The Queen Dowager, whose many virtues and charitable disposition endeared her to every British heart;" "His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family," which were severally drunk with all the honours.

The Chairman then rose and said—My lords and gentlemen, we are assembled this evening expressly to receive and do honour to the gallant officer on my right upon the occasion of his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India (loud cheers). Called upon by the Queen to take the command of her Majesty's troops, the Court of Directors have conferred upon Sir Charles Napier the command of the forces of the East India Company. We must all feel the greatest confidence in the qualifications of that gallant officer for military command (cheers).

The victory of Meane reiterated with most impressive force a lesson often before inculcated in India warfare. It taught that an able and devoted commander may infuse his own spirit into the native soldier, and that success is the result of discipline in the soldier, of skill and science in the general—(loud cheers).

In placing the sword in the hands of Sir Charles Napier we feel that his former distinguished services are the best possible security and pledge of what we may expect from him (cheers). The gloom which recent events from India have cast over the public mind, we trust, will be transient. We hope it will have passed away before the gallant officer can assume his command; but when he arrives in India there should unhappily be a necessity for continued military operations, we are quite sure their conduct could not be confided to able hands, and that the sword will never be replaced in the scabbard but with honour and glory (cheers). I desire that the health of the gallant officer may remain firm, and that he may return to his country with increased fame and additional claims on the gratitude of the British public (loud cheers). I call upon you to do all honour to the toast I have now to propose—

"The health of the gallant Sir Charles Napier, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India." (Drunk with three times three and one cheer more.)

Sir C. Napier, in acknowledging the compliment, said—My lords and gentlemen, I rise to thank you for the honour you have done me in drinking my health this night, and also to thank the chairman for the compliments which he has been so kind as to pay me. I go to India at the command of her Majesty, by the recommendation of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and I believe I go also with the approbation of my countrymen (much cheering). My lords and gentlemen, I might well have been excused had I declined under the presence that I have not ability to sustain such a command in the trying circumstances of the present hour. Two considerations prevented my declining this grand and honorable command. The first was, that I have the kind advice and assistance of the greatest soldier in the world (cheers). The next was, that I go forth with the most full and perfect confidence in the support and cordial co-operation which I shall receive from her Majesty's ministers and the Hon. Court of Directors (loud cheers). But at present, my lords and gentlemen, you will, I think, all agree with me that the old proverb applies—

"Least said is soonest mended," and that I should conclude by praying to God that I may not disappoint the confidence of her Majesty, the recommendation of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the expectations of the Court of Directors, and the confidence of the people of England—(loud cheers).

The Chairman—The national bulwark of Great Britain is her navy. The glory of the country is identified with the brilliant achievements of that arm of her power which we call "The wooden walls of Old England." I have great pleasure in seeing here the First Lord of the Admiralty. I beg to propose to you—

"The health of Sir F. Baring and the Navy." (Loud cheers).

Sir F. Baring returned thanks.

The Chairman—Most sincerely do I rejoice, as I am sure you all do, that we have on this occa-

sion the honour of the presence of his Grace the Commander-in-Chief (loud cheers). Long may he be spared to serve her Majesty in that capacity. The East India Company must ever remember with pride and satisfaction that in their territories sprang the first germ of that laurel which so abundantly encircles the crown of the illustrious Duke, whose career of glory and renown has been the admiration of the world, and entitled him to the eternal gratitude of his countrymen (cheers). I am sure you will give the most cordial reception to the toast of—

"His Grace the Duke of Wellington and the Army." (Loud cheers.)

Drunk with all the honours. The Duke of Wellington—Mr. Chairman, my lords, and gentlemen, in my own behalf and on behalf of the army, I beg leave to return you thanks for the honour you have done me in drinking my health, and for the notice you have taken of the military service (hear, hear.) I trust that the army will long continue to deserve the approbation of such societies as I now see before me (loud cheers). Mr. Chairman, I have frequently enjoyed your hospitality on occasions of festivals which you have given upon the appointment of governors-general, governors, and commanders-in-chief of the armies at your different presidencies; but I have never attended with more satisfaction than upon the present occasion (hear, hear, and cheers). The officer whom you have selected to command your armies in the East Indies has been distinguished already in that country by his public services (loud cheers). He has conducted most important and difficult operations under most trying circumstances with the utmost ability. He has fought general actions extraordinarily well contested by the enemy with uniform success (loud cheers). He has shown that he deserved the confidence of the government he served, and of the troops he commanded (cheers). It is not, therefore, surprising that those whose duty it is to advise the Sovereign, and those intrusted by law with the administration of the British government in India, should have selected my hon. and gallant friend to be commander-in-chief in present circumstances. As the period of the noble lord who now commands in India will soon expire, and he will be desirous of returning to his country, it is desirable that an officer of such distinguished services and ability as my hon. and gallant friend should be on the spot to take command of the army (cheers). It is well known that I do not consider the existing state of things as one of most extraordinary emergency (cheers). I have seen that the object of the war has been attained (cheers). A great fortress, which it was perfectly necessary to possess, in order to maintain our noble last fallen ally, has fallen after a long siege, by the unqualified surrender of the enemy. True, great loss has been sustained; but I must say, if we are to fight great battles, if great risks are to be run, we must expect to incur losses in the attainment of great ends (cheers). If such actions could be fought, and such victories gained, without loss, it might be considered that little honour was acquired in achieving them. While, therefore, I do consider it most important that such a man as my hon. and gallant friend should be at the head of the armies in India, I cannot look at the circumstances of the moment in that country to be such as should be regarded with gloom or discouragement (cheers). I am glad my hon. and gallant friend has taken the command there (hear). I have done everything in my power to accomplish that object, both with my hon. and gallant friend and elsewhere (cheers) and I have no doubt that he will also say, my hon. and gallant friend will so conduct himself as to do honour to himself and to satisfy this country by the most splendid successes of which it has ever received the account (loud and continued cheering).

The health of her Majesty's Ministers was then given, and Sir George Grey returned thanks. Some other toasts were given and responded to. The last toast of the evening was—"The Health of the late Governor-General of India, Viscount Hardinge," whose administration has been so brilliant (cheers)—and who had shared in all the perils of the late campaign on the banks of the Sutlej.

The toast was drunk with much cheering. Viscount Hardinge—I feel very grateful for the cordial manner in which you have drunk my health. I never can forget the deep debt of gratitude which I owe to the East India Company for the manner in which my services were received and my return to my country was so graciously facilitated (cheers). I can never forget the great debt of gratitude and obligation which I owe to that glorious Indian army, the native portion of which has always emulated the service and bravery of the British portion, and on all occasions nobly upheld its former reputation (cheers). I will add more especially on those occasions which came under my own observation, when the army was commanded by my noble, brave, and intrepid friend Lord Gough (cheers). I have received this evening the greatest satisfaction from the manly, judicious speech of my noble friend the Duke of Wellington. I am of opinion with his Grace that there is no room for gloom under an army command in India at present (cheers). I will say, from every observation of that gallant army, that it is equal to cope with any difficulty which it may be surrounded (cheers). I left on the frontier in the beginning of last year 54,000 men, 124 field guns, 100 siege guns. It has since been reinforced by the Bombay army. One force within the Punjab exceeds 60,000 men and 250 pieces of cannon. When was there before such an army collected in India? Never, I believe (cheers)—and I have the greatest confidence in the result. There may be a momentary depression on account of the difficulties of the ground, but that army will be triumphant (cheers). The appointment of my gallant friend, (Sir C. Napier), is the best that could be made (cheers). He knows very well this is no merely congratulatory speech of mine for the occasion. He knows that when we were struggling under more serious difficulties on the Sutlej than at present exist in the Punjab, I felt it my duty to send for him from Scinde expressly to be second in command of the army (cheers). The Duke of Wellington is also aware that when I was asked who, in my opinion, should succeed Lord Gough when his term of command should expire, I named my gallant friend, Sir Charles Napier (cheers). My lords and gentlemen, I have the greatest confidence in the capacity and power of securing the confidence of his soldiers that, whenever he leads, and they go into action, they always feel that with him the day of battle is sure to be the day of victory (loud cheers).

The passenger ships in this port are filling fast with emigrants for Canada and the United States. (Limerick Chronicle.)

Such is the tide of emigration from Galway that the people have to return home for want of berths. The frequenters of the Parisian salons have been greatly amused by the circulation of a piquant piece of scandalous gossip, of which the chief of the reactionary party is the hero. This Place St. George, was, it seems on Thursday disturbed from its propriety by sounds of discord proceeding from the hotel of M. Thiers. The sounds at length became so alarming that the sentinel on duty entered the house to ascertain the cause, when he found M. and Madame Thiers engaged in fierce combat, and experienced considerable difficulty in separating them.

The *Medical Times* states that the lighter colored naptha, produces the same effects, when inhaled, as chloroform though it is not so pleasant to inhale. Chloroform costs about eighteenpence an ounce, while the coal tar naptha can be had for a penny.

THE RATE IN AID.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF IRISH MEMBERS. A meeting of Irish members was held on Monday in committee-rooms A of the House of Commons, to consider the best course which should be adopted with regard to the government propositions of the rate in aid.

Sir Lucius O'Brien occupied the chair. The following were among those present:—Colonel Bane, Colonel Verelst, Mr. Tennison, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. G. A. Hamilton, Mr. Monnell, Captain Taylor, Sir John Walsh, Mr. T. O'Brien, Mr. Scully, Sir E. Hayes, Mr. Grogan Morgan, Sir H. W. Barron, Mr. F. French.

Mr. G. A. Hamilton addressed the meeting at some length, in opposition to the government scheme, and expressed his determination to oppose the second reading. He was opposed to the rate on principle, and he would not consent to the measure with modification or without. He considered that the best course for the Irish members to adopt would be to move a direct negative on the motion for the second reading.

Mr. Reynolds said that such a course appeared to him to be the most consistent one for those hon. members to adopt, who had voted against the bill in its first stages. As regarded himself, however, he differed with them to a certain extent, and would be compelled to adopt another course. He very much regretted that Major Blackall had proposed his resolution on the introduction of the measure, because it was objectionable to many as sanctioning an income tax on professional and mercantile incomes. He was quite sure that the hon. and gallant gentleman had been actuated by the purest and most patriotic motives, but he had good reason to believe that he had permitted him (Mr. Reynolds) to test the sense of the house on his motion, he would have carried, if not the whole, at least the greater part of it. That motion was that all government salaries amounting to £150 and upwards, incomes derivable from public funds, should be subject to a tax, and that the three-and-a-half per cent. now paid in England upon the eight per cent. interest on Irish mortgages should be paid into the Irish poor law funds for the support of Irish pauperism. He begged to give notice that if the government bill should be read a second time, of which he had little doubt, he would move a similar resolution in committee.

Colonel Dunne said that although he would vote against the second reading; still, if the government should succeed in passing the bill through the second stage, he would then support the amendment of Mr. Reynolds.

Mr. Monnell declared that he would vote against the second reading, but that he would give the proposition of Mr. Reynolds a favourable consideration.

Mr. French expressed an intention of certainly voting against the second reading, as he was opposed to the rate in aid on principle.

Sir John Walsh, in moving the amendment of which Mr. Reynolds had given notice was a very wise one, and should have his support. He would vote against the second reading of the government bill.

After some discussion, the general feeling of the meeting being against the rate in aid, it was resolved to move a negative to the second reading.

DEATH OF THE KING OF HOLLAND.

We regret to announce the death of his Majesty, William III, King of the Netherlands. According to the accounts we have received, he died at the Hague, on Saturday last, of inflammation of the lungs. He had only completed his 57th year in October last.

The late King was educated in England, and had been in every relation intimately connected with this country. Having been driven from Holland, with his father, on the foundation of the Batavian Republic, he was placed under the charge of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and received his education from that distinguished prelate. At the age of 19, he was appointed, as Prince of Orange, a lieutenant-colonel of the British army, and served as extra aide-de-camp with the Duke of Wellington, in the Peninsula, from 1811 to 1814. He was present at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajoz, and at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Byraness, and Nivelle. He commanded the Dutch troops in the campaign of 1815, and the 1st Corps d'Armee at the battle of Waterloo, in which he was severely wounded, after having taken an active part in the preceding engagements.

His conduct, in reference to the Belgian revolution in 1830, and the protracted negotiations to which it gave rise, are too well known to require notice here. He succeeded to the throne in 1840, upon his father's abdication.

The late King married, in 1816, the sister of the present Emperor of Russia. His eldest son, William, who is married to a daughter of the King of Wurtemberg, is at present in London.

CAUTION TO EMIGRANTS.—We have heard several instances of frauds practised on our unhappy, ignorant countrymen in America. Some of them went to clerks in the towns to write letters home for them, and gave money to be remitted to their friends. The rogues who imposed on the ignorance of the unsuspecting poor made up their bills, notes, of course not worth a farthing, were the remittances received by some of our peasants in this vicinity. Their feelings, when the bank manager explained the fraud, may be imagined. (Kerry Examiner.)

THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF THE VIRGIN MARY.—The pope has published an encyclical, dated February 2d, addressed to all patriarchs, primates, archbishops and bishops, informing them that he has appointed the dogma of the divine origin of the purpose of examining the propriety of adopting as an article of faith the doctrine, so long controverted in the Romish church, of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, by declaring that "she was conceived entirely free from all stain of original sin." The encyclical orders prayer for the commission in all the dioceses, and invites the opinions of the prelates on the subject. It also authorises the adoption in all the dioceses of a certain service in honour of the Virgin, embodying this doctrine. The following passage is remarkable for its blasphemous substitution of the Virgin in the place of Christ:—"You know perfectly well, venerable brother, that the foundation of our confidence is in the most holy Virgin, inasmuch as God has caused the fulness of all that is good to be in Her; so that, if there be in us any hope, any grace, any salvation, we may know that it is from Her that we receive the same; for such is the will of Him who has ordered that we should have all things through Mary."

The Waterford and Limerick Railway Company were awarded £100 compensation, at Clonmel Assizes, for the malicious burning of their engine house at Tipperary.

MADAME CATALANI A REFUGEE.—A letter from the city of Lyons states as follows:—"The revolutionary state of things in Italy is driving all the artists from that country. Not only those having professional engagements, but others who have for years past sought repose in retirement in their native localities. Within the last few days Madame Valabigne, so celebrated by the name of Catalani, has fled in this city. fugitive, exiled from the delightful villa which she inhabited for many years past in the environs of Florence, and where she exercised the noblest hospitality and benevolence. Madame Valabigne has come here for the purpose of joining her son, who is a distinguished officer in the French army. The band of the 9th regiment of Dragons giving the ex-vocalist a serenade was the first circumstance which betrayed her incognito."

MR. GAVAN DUFFY.

The public feeling which has been strong and universal against further proceedings in the case of Mr. Duffy, has at last found a suitable vent.—A committee of his fellow-citizens, including members of all parties, has adopted a memorial to government, praying that all further prosecution of him may be abandoned for ever.

We copy the memorial below, and we believe it will receive signatures of a class and to an extent that will prove to the government that Mr. Duffy holds a place among the highest in the estimation of the best men in Dublin:—

To His Excellency Earl of Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY.—We the undersigned inhabitants of Dublin and its vicinity, address your Excellency, as the representative in Ireland of her most gracious Majesty the Queen, and respectfully request your Excellency's consideration to the case of Charles Gavan Duffy, Esq. lately tried for a political offence in this city.

Your memorialists are aware, some of them of personal knowledge and others by the sworn testimony of men of the highest character and station in the country, that Mr. Duffy has, for a period of eight years (almost since his boyhood), been unceasingly engaged in the furtherance of objects, in his judgment, calculated to elevate and improve the moral and social condition of her Majesty's subjects.

It has been sworn by most competent authority, that he has "probably given a greater impulse to Ireland than any other man in this country."

"That he has always maintained the rights of property and social order."

"That he is a man of unimpeachable private character, remarkable for his honour, his benevolence, and his integrity."

"That he has already been closely imprisoned for upwards of a year, and has been seriously injured in health, and has suffered the entire loss of a considerable property."

Your Excellency's memorialists respectfully submit to your Excellency's consideration, that even if Mr. Duffy be guilty of the offence imputed to him, yet he has already been punished long and severely; that he has been four times indicted and once tried; that the publications charged against him were written during a period of great political excitement throughout Europe, which has now ceased; that some of those publications appeared during his close imprisonment; and that they in all extent but over a period of a few weeks, while his defence has exhibited the uninterrupted and acknowledgedly useful labours of eight years in promoting temperance, literature, &c., &c., and that it is opposed to the wise and humane administration of the law which long imprisonment should be substituted for a second prosecution for the same political offence.

May it, therefore, please your Excellency to take these facts into your Excellency's consideration, and graciously to order the liberation of C. Gavan Duffy, and the cessation of all further proceedings against him.

And your memorialists will ever pray.—(Freeman.)

ACTION FOR BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE AGAINST A CHURCH CLERGYMAN.

At the Cambridge Assizes an action was tried at the suit of Miss Martha Amelia Southey, the daughter of a highly respectable surgeon, practising in Cambridge, against the Rev. Henry Webb Garratt, of St. Catherine Hall, Cambridge University, for breach of promise of marriage.—Damages were laid at £10,000. The case excited considerable interest, on account of the defendant being a distinguished man of his year in the University. The court was densely crowded, and on the bench were several of the Masters and Fellows of the Colleges.

The plaintiff was a young lady who had been most carefully brought up by a kind father.—Five or six years ago she had a serious illness, which had resulted in a slight degree of lameness. The defendant was about twenty-five years of age, and also respectably connected. In May, 1847, he made a declaration of his affection for the young lady, in a letter to herself, and one to her father. This led to a reply from her father, reminding the defendant that his daughter was a "tender plant—that the heavy affliction under which she laboured (lameness) prevented her encountering the trials and performing the duties appertaining to her sex," and that, therefore, the defendant should consider the matter well before he trifled with her affections. To this defendant made a satisfactory reply, and was received as such by the father of the young lady. They saw each other frequently, and the regard of the young lady for the defendant was increased by constant intercourse. He had occasion to leave Cambridge, but wrote several letters, in which he styled himself the "devotedly attached" lover of the plaintiff. At length he became lukewarm, styling himself "Your affectionately," and "Your truly affectionate friend."

He then wrote a letter, which he evidently intended should be the foundation for breaking off the match, and shortly afterwards he ceased to correspond with the family. He had lately got married, and when spoken to about his treatment of Miss Southey, he replied that he had "settled all his" tin upon his wife, so that Southey never get a copper out of him."

After some witnesses had been examined, a verdict against the defendant was taken by consent. Damages £300.

Sir Michael Fitzsimon is appointed a magistrate of the county Galway.

DEATH OF THE BLACK PRINCE.—Louis Charles, the son d'ant Brack Prince of Hayti, who figured so prominently towards the close of last year at some of our police-courts, died on Sunday last in the workhouse of St. George's-in-the-Field, and was buried there on Wednesday. The Black Prince, as he called himself, had been several times committed as a rogue and vagabond, and had been for some time in the workhouse.—(Morning Chronicle.)

AN ACCOMPISHED SWINDLER.—On Thursday last a person who called himself "Sir Charles Henry Bentinck," brother of the late Lord George Bentinck, entered the shop of a respectable boot-maker in this city, and drew on a pair of "patents" with gutta percha soles, and ordered two additional pairs to be sent to his quarters, at the Royal Barracks, giving his name as the "Hon. T. O. Stanley." The boots were sent with a bill on the whole, but it is needless to say that the "Hon. T. O. Stanley" was "nowhere." On the same day he engaged a carman, named Fitzharris, who resides at 5, Flood street, and desired him to drive to a certain hotel, which he did. Here the "chielier" adopted the name of "Sir Charles Henry Bentinck." He had lunch and a bottle of champagne, after which he called for the waiter and asked for change of a forty pound note. The waiter had not change, when Sir Charles called his carman, and asked him for a sovereign. The carman supplied the coin, the hotel bill was paid, and Sir Charles ordered his man to drive to Nass, where he said he was engaged to dine with the officers at barracks. Poor Fitzharris drove to Nass, where his employer ordered the best dinner for him, at the same time saying that as the officers did not dine until eight o'clock, he would have some lunch himself. He had lunch and some costly wine, and when about to depart for the barracks he borrowed the carman's watch and some money, telling him to come at twelve o'clock to the barracks. The carman did so, but the "bird" had departed, or rather he had not been there at all, and it was ascertained on inquiry that he had left the town on another car some hours before. Several other ingenious devices" are said to have been practised on the public by this clever individual.—(D. E. Post.)

DISSOLUTION OF THE KILKENNY SANATORY COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Kilkenny Corporation the following motion was unanimously carried:—

"That we dissolve the Sanatory Committee originally formed, at the suggestion of the Vice-Guardians, out of this council; and that we do so in consequence of the Vice-Guardians of the Kilkenny union refusing to defray the necessary and reasonable expenditure hitherto incurred by that Committee in discharging the duties imposed upon it under the Nuisances Removal Act; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Vice-Guardians, while we wish to place upon record our earnest desire that we had been sustained in the discharge of this most essential and important duty."

On the motion of T. C. Walsh, seconded by T. C. Hewetson, it was then resolved unanimously that the expenses of the Committee, already incurred, should be paid from the funds of the corporation, and the Town Clerk be instructed to take the proper legal proceedings against the Vice-Guardians for recovery of the amount.

Some doubt was suggested as to the legality of the claim, and the propriety of taking counsel's opinion was suggested; but ultimately no order was made on the subject.

LENT LECTURES—THREATENING NOTICE—TRALEE.

It is usual at this season of the year in many places to have a series of lectures on the doctrines in controversy between the churches of Ireland and Rome. This practice is carried on extensively by both churches, and the lectures are generally well attended by numbers who are anxious to hear the objections against the doctrines of their own church as well as those in favour of them. The Protestant clergy, in taking consideration of their duty to bring the differences between the two churches before their own congregation and such Romanists as were willing to attend, have thought proper to invite some of their brethren to occupy their pulpits each Thursday evening, in order to carry out this object. The attendance at their lectures has been most encouraging. Several hundreds of Roman Catholics have heard the errors of their church exposed in a spirit of love and Christian forbearance. There were some attempts at disturbance in the church at the early part of the course, but the great majority were only annoyed at the misconduct of a few who created the disturbance, and have expressed their disapprobation of such conduct.—Some zealous friends of the Romish system seem determined to find a stop to controversial sermons for the future in Tralee church, by sending a threatening notice to the clergyman who had preached. We give a copy of the production, and only wish we could say it was a new method of controversy adopted by Roman Catholic controversialists:—

"Tralee, March 13, 1849.

"If you attempt to come to Tralee ever again to preach the Devil's doctrine I'll blow the roof of the scull of you. So you might as well be making your

(Here follows the figure of a coffin.)

So let this be to you a warning that some fine summer morning I'll come from your house and I'll leave you in your grave.

Your Enemy, "A TRALEE BOY."

We have received another letter authenticating the above statement, and adding the fact that the gentleman upon whom this murderous notice had been served is the Rev. Edward Norman, rector of Brosna, county Kerry, an active and most useful resident clergyman.—(Warder.)

RIOT IN LONDONDERRY—THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.

The repealers of our city, and have, for the past few years, threatened to parade our city with bands and banners, on the anniversary of the renowned Irish saint, who, if history speaks truth, had as little attachment to the dogmas of Popery as the Scottish Reformer himself. However, on Saturday last, the Roman Catholics of this city, about 3,000 men, women, and children, took it into their wise heads to parade our streets, having previously provided themselves with three handsome green and white banners, with different devices on them, and as many old drums, drummers, and fifers as they could muster for the occasion.

Their intention of walking was not known, unless in the Repeal camp, and to their own party; and, as you may be sure, the first rattle of the drum fell like thunder on the ears of our loyal Apprentices Boys, whose heroic ancestors so nobly and so ably defended our city, and saved our country from the yoke of the Pope's tyranny. A few of them gathered, and as the procession was moving down Bishop Street, and the last flag turning down Society Street, it was seized by the Apprentices Boys and torn to ribbons. The repealers, being armed with daggers, bayonets, and such weapons as could be easily concealed, a furious affray took place, and was most likely to lead to fatal consequences, had not our excellent mayor, J. E. Miller, Esq., acted with the greatest promptitude and decision on the occasion. The police, under Sub-Inspector Cole, were under arms, and a company of the infantry stationed in our barracks were also under arms in the Corporation Hall, and were immediately summoned by the mayor to Bishop Street, where the mob were. The military, acting under Major Raines, formed a line across the street.

The mayor read the Riot Act, and the police were ordered to disperse the mob, which they did in a very few minutes, at the point of the bayonet.—The military were stationed at the different gates of the city and at the corners of the leading streets, to prevent the mob from gathering again, and passing or repassing; in fact, for a few hours you would have thought our city was in a state of siege. Most fortunately the contending parties were separated and dispersed without loss of life, each party having got a few cuts and scratches on their heads. Had it not been for the activity of our chief magistrate and local authorities, there might have been a dreadful loss of life. In a very short time bands, banners, and mob disappeared, whether no one could tell; they have not since been heard of. We understand a few of the rioters are taken into custody. (Owing to the pressure upon our columns, we have been obliged to curtail the letter of our correspondent.)—(Banner of Ulster Correspondent.)

SENDING BACK THE MONEY.—The Rev. Mr. Craig, vicar of Leamington, has refused a donation for the repair of the church and the support of an infant school, as the money was the proceeds of a ball given by the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

The Messrs. Malcomson have presented our Mechanics' Institute with a donation of £100, being part of the amount of damages awarded to them, against the proprietors of the *Warder* and *Statesman* newspapers, for a libel against them, published in those journals in the year 1844.—(Clonmel Chronicle.)

BALLYRAGGET FAIR.—This fair which was held on Wednesday last was badly stocked, and but few buyers attended; indeed the description of the cattle offered for sale was very inferior. Fat cows sold at from £8 10s to £10 each. New milk cows at from £9 to £10 10s. Strippers ranged at from £5 to £6 10s. Springers brought £9 to £10. Two year olds at from £4 10s to £5 10s. Yearlings at from £2 10s to £3. Fat sheep at from 35s to 42s. Hoggets at from 22s to 26s. Fat pigs 45s per cwt. Stores at from 48s to 55s. Bonhams at from 18s to 24s per couple.—(Kilkenny Moderator.)

RECOVERY OF WAGES IN IRELAND.

A bill to amend an act of the 54th year of George III., for the recovery of small sums due for wages in Ireland, has been prepared by Sir William Somerville and Sir G. Grey. The effect of the proposed measure will be to extend the same recovered under the act in question to like sums of the present currency, and to make wages for task work recoverable before justices, in like manner as other wages for labour. The hire of horses and carts is to be recoverable in like manner. A privilege of appeal from the decision of the magistrate to the Court of Quarter Sessions is reserved, provided a notice be served within one week after the day of the magistrate's judgment.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN THE CITY COURT.

During the hearing of the appeals in the city court-house on yesterday, some prisoners were placed in the dock to be arraigned when necessary; suddenly one of them, a "Tipperary boy," named Arthur Graham, in custody for stealing a watch from the shop of Mr. Murray, High street, took a large stone from under his coat and flung it at Judge Jackson. His lordship had a narrow escape of the missile, which struck the bench beneath him, passing close to the Registrar's head who sat immediately under his lordship. The delinquent was at once removed by the governor and placed in irons; and orders were issued to search the prisoners before being brought up in either court, lest a similar attempt might be made.—(Kilkenny Moderator.)

HELVIC HEAD FISHERY.

The "California" fishing smack, arrived at our quay on Thursday with a cargo of fish for the English market, the first exported from the Helvic Head Station through this channel. The "California" is a perfect model fishing boat. She has been recently built by the company at their station and of materials entirely Irish. Her burthen is about twenty tons; she is strongly built, schooner rigged, and possesses every necessary required in the trade for which she is intended.—The samples of her cargo shown to us were exceedingly good, and not in the least inferior to the Shelburne Lång imported into our market. To show the benefits that would result were the fisheries around our coast properly worked, it will be only necessary to mention a few facts connected with the Helvic Head Station. Some fourteen or fifteen months since a Scotch company, at the solicitation of Lord Stuart and his agent Sir S. Shaw established this station, which is on his lordship's property. Though it must still be considered but as in its infancy, there are now employed on it over three hundred persons, all residents of the neighbouring coast. The nets and fishing gear are manufactured at the station, and a beautiful pier had just been completed there. The company is just now beginning to reap the merited reward of its exertions, whilst the poor coasters of the neighborhood enjoy comforts hitherto unknown to them. Were many similar fisheries established on the vast resources of our fisheries properly developed what would be the result? It is the intention of the master and crew of the "California" to fish, on their return along the coast, from the "Old Head" to Waterford and explore the beds on that line with the view of extending their present operations.

The exertions of Lord Stuart and his excellent agent, Sir S. Shaw, in improving the condition of the peasantry on his lordship's estate, deserve the highest meed of praise; and it is to be hoped that the noble lord will, ere long, see the good results of such exertions in the improvement of his estate, on which the Helvic station is situated.—(Cork Examiner.)

Limerick Lace dresses are all the fashionable rage at Syney, New South Wales, in September last.

MURDER OF AN OLD MAN.—Two lads, the one seventeen, and the other only sixteen years of age, named George Miller and Henry Sheepwash, were sentenced to death at Maidstone for the wilful murder of an old man named William Law.—They broke into the old man's cottage by night, for the purpose of robbing him. The old man awoke during the time they were in his bed-room, and they beat him on the head with an iron bar and fractured his skull. They acknowledged the guilt.

A SIGNIFICANT SIGN OF THE TIMES.—A few days ago a farmer who possessed the name of being wealthy, and in independent circumstances, and who resides not a hundred miles from Nenagh, pledged, at a certain pawn-office in this town, several fitches of old and well-saved bacon, which, for a long time adorned his kitchen and gave to it an air of comfort and plenty. The pawnbroker, knowing that it was not a saleable article, at least it was an eatable commodity, if not redeemed within the specified time, "took in the article," and handed to the "hard up" farmer, a sum amounting to about one-fifth of the value.—(Nenagh Guardian.)

The killing of sheep, the stealing of cattle, and the plundering of every description of property, have become so prevalent, that the servants of the gentry and the farmers are harassed and fatigued from being up at night.—(Lluid.)

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—It is not, perhaps, generally known, that the Queen intending restore to the rank held by their ancestors several of the representatives of the once titled Scottish families, attained for their political principles during the earlier part of the last century. Amongst the titles thus forfeited, and about to be restored, is the earldom of Angus, belonging to the celebrated family of Douglas;