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HEALTH OF TOWNS—DOCTOR CARROLL'S SECOND LECTURE.

The first lecture delivered by Doctor Carroll on the all-engrossing subjects of the "Health of Towns," and sanatory reform in general, was briefly noticed by us in the *Mail* of Saturday.—On Friday evening the Doctor delivered a second lecture, in continuation, on the same interesting topics to a more numerous and an equally respectable audience as on the former evening.—To make amends for the brevity of our observations on the first lecture, we prepared ourselves to give on this occasion as copious a report as the limits of our space afford, and the importance of the subjects so ably descanted on deserves. A few minutes after eight o'clock, Doctor Carroll ascended the platform, and was received most enthusiastically by the assembled hundreds, who thus manifested their respect for the deservedly popular and talented lecturer. The applause having subsided, Doctor Carroll commenced by saying—

When I last had the honour of addressing you I brought under your consideration the unhealthiness of towns, and pointed out the various evils, physical as well as moral, to which it gives rise. I shall now endeavour to prove to you that these evils are in a great degree capable of being remedied; and shall also direct your attention to the means which should be employed for that purpose. First, as to their preventibility—this conclusion may be arrived at by various ways—correct reasoning and observation are altogether in its favour—but the experience of the past, the knowledge of what has already been effected towards the improvement of the public health—will perhaps afford the most conclusive evidence, and I therefore at present will confine myself to that mode of argument and illustration. We are in possession of facts to shew that at former periods of our history certain diseases, similar in nature to those we are now suffering from, were exceedingly prevalent and fatal in certain districts, and amongst certain classes of the community. That these diseases were invariably found to co-exist with certain agencies, which agencies we shall find are identical with those to which are attributable our present disorders—and further that on the removal of these agencies the disorders to which they gave rise either ceased altogether or were greatly mitigated. In proof of this I shall refer to the present exemption of these countries and of Western Europe from the plagues and pestilences of former times, and to the expulsion from our navy and our prisons of some contagious and epidemic diseases which committed dreadful havoc amongst their respective inmates. It is a recorded matter of history that some centuries since scarcely any large town or even village remained many years together free from such visitations, and to such an extent as almost to depopulate them. Their great severity will appear from the following extracts from the chronicles of these times:—In 1093 the quick could scarcely bury the dead. In 1196 a fierce pestilence broke out in the form of an acute fever, which destroyed such numbers that scarcely any were left to attend the sick. In 1258, 15,000 perished in London alone. In 1348 the *black death* which broke out at Southampton destroyed half the population, and according to another estimate not one-tenth of the people survived. In 1352 three-fourths of the population were carried off by the plague. It spared the great and fell with redoubled fury on the poorer classes. In 1484, about the 7th of August, a disease appeared among the people, lasting till the end of September, "which," in the quaint language of the ancient chronicler—"for sudden sharpness and unwonted cruelty surpassed the pestilence. It killed some in opening their windows—some in playing with children in the streets—some in one hour—many in two it destroyed—and at the longest to them that merrily dined it gave a sorrowful supper" This was the "sweating sickness," which recurred in 1506, 1517, 1528, and 1551. The following is a record of the plague in London during the 17th century, at which time, it must be remembered, a considerable abatement had taken place in their severity:—In 1593, 26,005, died of the plague, and 15,764 of other diseases—in 1603, died of the plague, 36,269, of other diseases, 5,773—in 1625, died of the plague, 35,417, of other diseases, 18,848—in 1636, died of the plague, 10,400, of other diseases, 12,959—and in 1665, 68,596 persons died of the plague, and 28,710 of other diseases. These returns are taken from M'Culloch's "Statistics of Great Britain," a work of acknowledged authenticity. In the latter part of this century a very great improvement had taken place in the habits and manners of the people, both as regards personal and general cleanliness, and the nature of their food. Sanatory measures were better enforced in the towns—the streets were better kept—ventilation better promoted, and many sources of atmospheric impurity removed. About this time also the *great fire* of London took place, destroying a great portion of the worst-built and most densely peopled parts of the town; which being afterwards rebuilt on somewhat improved principles, removed to a considerable extent some of the worst defects under which the city had formerly laboured. Now since these desirable changes were effected in the habits of the people and the state of the metropolis, the country has been entirely free from these desolating visitations. The only great epidemic which occurred in London since this period was the cholera, which first appeared in 1832; but the number of deaths occasioned by this disease were trifling compared with those which occurred in the plague. In 1832 the number of deaths from cholera in London and its vicinity was 5,000, and that for all England 65,000; but had the same rate of mortality occurred in proportion to the population, as prevailed in the plagues of the 17th century, the deaths in London alone, it is computed, would have amounted to half a million. Next, as to the Royal Navy. So lately as the middle of the last century, the ravages of fever and scurvy were so great among the common sailors of the navy as often to disable and render unfit for service the crews of whole fleets. The expedition of Admiral Hosier in 1726 was a terrible instance of this fact. He sailed with seven ships of the line to the West Indies, and so destructive were these diseases, that he buried his ships' companies twice, and afterwards died himself of a broken heart. The expedition of Anson in 1740 was scarcely less fatal. He sailed on the 18th of September with five ships and a crew of 1,250 men, and within 12 months not more than 335 of them remained alive. But if we inquire into the condition of the sailors at that time, this fearful mortality will not appear at all surprising to us. Doctor J. Johnson, in the year 1778, nearly forty years after Anson's expedition, and when in many respects the condition of the common sailor had been considerably improved, thus describes a sea life:—"As to the sailor, when you look down from the quarter-deck to the space below you see the utmost extremity of human misery—such crowding, such filth—such foul air—a ship is a prison, with the chance of being drowned—it is worse in every respect—worse air—worse food—worse company." But as knowledge increased the nature of the human body came to be better understood, proper sanatory measures were from time to time introduced and the common sailors of the navy at present are not subject to a greater mortality than the same class of persons living on land. Dr. Carroll quoted from a statistical return of Dr. Wilson, shewing a progressive and striking improvement in the health of the navy since the introduction of preventive measures—in 1779 the proportion dying was one in 8—in 1811 one in 32, and from 1830 to 1836 only one in 72. We have, continued Dr. C. another striking example of this improvement in the British employed in South America, which, during a period of 7 years lost by disease only 115 men, out of 17,254 composing the squadron.—Other examples might be cited to the same effect in the voyages of Cook, Franklin, Parry, and Ross. The other example I shall refer to in proof of the assertion, that a large proportion of the diseases prevailing among the poor is preventible, is the present state of health of the inmates of our prisons as contrasted with former years. I shall not go into any details; it is sufficient for my present purpose to state that their condition was as bad as it is possible to conceive. A malignant fever, known as the "jail fever," prevailed amongst them and committed frightful ravages. You may judge of its virulence from the account given in Baker's Chronicle of an assize held at Oxford Castle in 1577, at which all who were present died within forty hours—the Lord Chief Baron, and about 300 more! This was ascribed by Lord Bacon and Dr. Mead to a disease brought into court by the prisoners; indeed prisons were regarded in those times as the common centres from which epidemics and fevers were diffused through the country. What a contrast does this present to the state of our prisons at the present time. We now find that prisoners improve in health after their admission into jail, and from the combined effects of cleanliness, ventilation, temperance, and proper food, they enjoy even better health than the surrounding population. Now these three examples which I have brought forward of the most virulent and fatal epidemics of former times having been eradicated by the employment of sanatory measures, and at periods when the scientific application of these measures was but improperly understood, afford the strongest presumption that our present epidemics may be prevented, or at least greatly mitigated, by similar precautionary means. Doctor C. then directed the attention of the audience to the special measures which should be adopted for that important purpose. It will not be, he continued, in my power in the small compass of this lecture to devote so much consideration to this part of the subject as I could wish, I shall, therefore, dwell more particularly on those points which seem most feasible and appropriate to our local circumstances, and glance only at others of more general application. I shall first direct your attention to the *cleansing—scavenging* and *paving of streets*. It may be laid down as an axiom, and as the only safe sanatory principle—*that the whole refuse of a town should be removed out of it as soon as it is produced*. These refuse matters are inseparable attendants on human society; and the relative amount generated in any town increases with the density of the population.—When exposed to the influence of the *air, heat*, and *moisture*, they pass rapidly into d composition, and generate large quantities of *gases*, which, it has been clearly demonstrated, when respired by human beings, act in a most destructive manner as the predisposing causes of *fever* and epidemic diseases. The arrangements made for the removal of animal and vegetable impurities from towns are of two kinds—*scavenging*, for the removal of the solid portions, and drainage and sewerage for the removal of the fluid. If we examine those districts of our city inhabited by the working classes, we find that, with few exceptions, they are strewed with all kinds of *refuse*, both animal and vegetable. The lanes, alleys, and confined courts inhabited by the most destitute classes, are, of course, in a worse condition than the streets. The people are in the habit of depositing large quantities of refuse against the walls, in the corners, and even before their doors, and these, as I have said before, pass rapidly into putrefaction and contaminate the atmosphere.—All accumulations, therefore, of decomposing matters should, if possible, be prevented—means taken to ensure their immediate removal. I believe there is no power vested in the authorities of this city to render this compulsory on the inhabitants, they must therefore take it into their own hands. I would therefore suggest, and it is of particular importance just now, that carts should be sent about daily, and all these matters removed at once. This would tend to give the *poor* habits of cleanliness, while it would effectually obviate the causes of disease proceeding from such substances. The cleansing or scavenging of the streets is not adequately performed by the present system. People should be taught that wherever they see a dirty lane or street, the elements of pestilence are at work in the neighbourhood. The most perfect cleanliness is requisite, especially in the crowded localities, to protect the public health, and nothing should be permitted to interfere with this.—To effect this object the streets should be cleansed *once a day*, and that in an effective manner. Let us now inquire if the present practice by hand labour answers the purpose, or whether it is not defective, both on account of expense and machinery. By the present plan the refuse and surface mud are collected together into heaps by men with brooms and carted off to the places of deposit. Now there is a great deal of labour attendant on this, and it not unfrequently happens that the street is in a worse sanatory state after the operation than before, and the reason is, that the gutters and hollows are filled with most offensive and unwholesome matters, which, in the effort at removal by sweeping, are spread over the entire surface, so as to increase the mischief. All these objections would be obviated by the use of *sweeping machines* moved by *horse power*. Several different kinds of them have been invented, but I believe the best and most efficient of them is that of Mr. Whitworth, which has now been in use for some years in Manchester, London, Birmingham, Leeds, and other places. The apparatus consists of a series of brooms suspended from a light frame of iron hung behind a common cart, the body of which is placed near the ground—as the cart wheels revolve the brooms successively sweep the surface of the ground and carry the soil up an inclined or *carrier plate*—at the top of which it falls into the body of the cart. This machine, it is stated in the health of towns commission, will execute at considerably less cost twice the work that can be done by ordinary hand labour. Mr. Whitworth states that in Manchester a saving of £500 a year has been effected by its introduction. When I was in London last year I saw it in operation, and it appeared to do the work most efficiently. I would, therefore, beg to submit it to the consideration of the corporation even on the scale of economy. Doctor Carroll then made some observations on the importance of well paved streets as a sanatory measure, and recommended that all narrow lanes and courts should be flagged and channelled, and washed frequently with water. He next alluded to the drainage and sewerage of towns, to an imperfect and neglected state of which a large proportion of epidemic diseases may be traced, the gases emitted from them being offensive to the senses and destructive to the health. One of the principal gases, continued Doctor C., given out, is *sulphurated hydrogen*, which in a concentrated form acts as a fatal poison on the animal system. Small birds plunged into air containing only one fifteen-hundredth part of its volume of this gas perish immediately; a dog of middle size is destroyed by breathing an air containing one-eight-hundredth part of it, and horses fall victims to an atmosphere containing one-two-hundred-and-fiftieth part. Such being the nature of this refuse, it is obvious that it is essential to the health of the inhabitants of towns, that it should be conveyed away from the vicinity of their dwellings as fast as it is formed, and by means which will prevent the escape of effluvium during its transit. After some further observations on these subjects, he stated that the enormous sewer constructed some time ago in John-street, at very great expense, was not only useless but injurious, being nothing more, from its bad construction, than a prodigious cesspool. He alluded to his former lecture, in which he already demonstrated that the badly drained districts of Waterford were the principal seats of fever and other diseases. He then described the proper manner of constructing sewers, according to the laws of hydraulics, and elucidated his descriptions by some admirably executed diagrams, by which they were made comprehensive to the commonest understanding, and by which it appeared that the square bottoms or beds of the lately constructed sewers should be round—in fact, that the sewers altogether should be of a perfectly oval shape.—The construction of house drainage was if possible more faulty than the main lines.—He said every house should have a drain connected with the main sewer and it should be so constructed that no obstruction or accumulation can possibly take place, otherwise it would prove the certain source of atmospheric impurity and consequent disease. The faults of the construction of the present system of house drains were a deficiency of fall or inclination—their large size compared with the quantity of water they have to carry off, and the bad materials they are constructed of, namely bricks and mortar—the proper material being well-burnt earthenware tubular tiles, glazed in the inside, and varying in diameter from three to six inches, according to the size and requirements of the house. The whole of the Colosseum at Rome was so drained from top to bottom. According to Vitruvius, it appears that the Romans were alive to all the advantages of these glazed pipes, and had an insuperable objection to lead pipes for cisterns on account of their poisonous qualities. Not inferior in importance to drainage, in a sanatory point of view, and in fact intimately connected with it, was *a good supply of water*; because, if all the houses had drains, and all the street sewers properly constructed, they would be nearly useless unless a good supply of water was also provided, in order to keep up a constant current flowing through them, by which these conduits can be scoured and the stagnation of their contents prevented. The most sanatory uses of water were, for drink, cooking, washing, and cleansing of persons and houses. Any person visiting the poor must be aware that some of these purposes are very imperfectly fulfilled. The washing of clothes is by no means so frequently done as it ought, and there can be no doubt that the quantity of water used is far from being adequate—the poorer classes of town society not having vessels capable of holding sufficient for that purpose. There can be no doubt that bad habits on the part of the poor themselves have a great deal to do with such occurrences, and that even with all the disadvantages under which they labour, they might, if they pleased, keep themselves and their homes in a much more cleanly condition. At the same time he should say it can never be expected that the poor will get rid of such habits till ever facility be afforded, by those in whose power it may be, to amend them. Our duty, said Doctor Carroll, is plain; we should bring water into every house. It ought always to be in readiness, and in any quantity that may be required. Then, and not till then, shall we be warranted in expecting a proper estimate of the value of domestic cleanliness among the poor. I have no hesitation in saying that the supply of water for this town is miserably deficient, both in its quantity, quality, and the manner of its distribution. For the most ordinary purposes, and for other sanatory uses, such as the supplying of sewers, the cleansing of streets and lanes, there is not a drop to spare. This subject of the defective supply of water for this city has been brought under the notice of the town council frequently, particularly by Mr. Woods; but whether from *apathy* on the subject, or *unavoidable* causes, I fear there is little probability of anything being done at present in this direction. The neighbourhood of Waterford presents ample sources from which a sufficient supply of water may be obtained; and we should never rest until it is placed abundantly and unlimitedly within the reach of every inhabitant of the city. Nothing short of this will ever extend its use amongst the poor, or will induce them in any important degree to adopt more cleanly habits. After some further very judicious observations on the absolute necessity of a proper supply of water, at all seasons of the year, both in a sanatory and domestic point of view, Dr. C. alluded to the Croton water at New York, to which city water is conveyed by an aqueduct forty miles in length. It is received into two reservoirs—one containing 150 millions of gallons, and the other 21 millions. There are 150 miles of mains, four miles of which are three feet in diameter. The water is kept at high pressure in all the streets, at all times, so that it is always on, and the inhabitants have a constant supply of it night and day. He also alluded to the present abundant supply at Rome, and enlarged on the great advantages, in time, labour, economy, &c., &c., derivable from a supply of water sufficient for every sanatory purpose. He next adverted to the necessity of establishing in Waterford baths and wash-houses for the poor, and said that such experiments had been tried in London, Liverpool, and several other towns in England, and also in Belfast with complete success. The subject had been very ably and perseveringly pressed on the attention of the Town Council by Alderman Mackesy, and it was to be hoped he will succeed in his praiseworthy efforts. Dr. C. next addressed some observations to the working classes then present on the necessity and benefits of the most scrupulous cleanliness, both in their persons and dwellings, by frequent ablutions, and the immediate removal from their rooms or houses of all slops and refuse matters—by oft-repeated white-washing their walls, and attending to ventilation by opening the doors and windows the first thing in the morning, at all seasons of the year. To effect these desirable objects he even appealed to their national feelings, and urged them to endeavour to remove the reproach which attaches to this country—the reproach of dirt; for it was undeniable, said Dr. C., that no other circumstance has tended more to lower the Irish people in the eyes of the world, than the *uncleanly habits* of the lower orders of the population. In again alluding to ventilation the Doctor said that, by a law of nature, *Man*, and all *warm-blooded* animals require for the maintenance of their existence, that the whole mass of blood in their systems should be constantly exposed to fresh currents of pure air. The chest and the lungs are the mechanism by which this ventilation is effected, and they occupy a large portion of the human frame. This apparatus requires to be in perpetual action, night and day, waking and sleeping, so that should it stop but *for three minutes only* the result would be death. Among the *Navarino sponge divers* there was not one who could remain under water for two successive minutes, and the best *pearl divers* of Ceylon can seldom have a submersion exceeding *fifty seconds*. The act of respiration consists of two parts—namely, *inspiration*, by which pure air is taken into the lungs, and *expiration*, by which this air, changed in its qualities, and rendered impure, is thrown out of the lungs. Now in a state of health there are 18 respirations in a minute, consequently, 1080 in an hour, and 25,920 in 24 hours. In each act of inspiration one pint of air enters the lungs, and consequently in one minute 18 pints—in one hour considerably more than *two hogsheads*, and in 24 hours upwards of *fifty-seven hogsheads*. In the ordinary state of health the heart beats 72 times in a minute; by every beat two ounces of blood are sent to the lungs, and, consequently, in one minute 146 ounces, being rather less than 18 cubic inches, which is exactly an imperial gallon—in one hour 450 pints, or about 562 pounds, being rather more than a hogshead, and in 24 hours nearly 11,000 pints, or upwards of 24 hogsheads. The blood performs one complete circuit in the system in 160 seconds, and consequently 540 circuits in 24 hours, so that there are three complete circulations of the blood throughout the body in every eight minutes of time. There flow then to the lungs every minute 18 pints of air and 8 pints of blood, and in the space of 24 hours 57 hogsheads of air and 24 hogsheads of blood. By a beautiful series of adaptations this mass of blood is brought into contact in the lungs with this immense volume of air, by which means it is freed from its impurities, and rendered fit for the nutrition of the body. Therefore a constant supply of fresh air is absolutely necessary to health and consequently this necessity cannot be disregarded without suffering the penalty which is incurred for the violation of every law of nature. After some further observations on this subject the lecturer instanced the melancholy occurrence on board the Londonderry steamer, where, through the brutality and ignorance of the captain, seventy two persons lost their lives from being shut up for a short time in the confined hold of the vessel without any means for the ingress of fresh air, it was evident therefore from this sorrowing fact that a constant renewal of the air which we breathe is absolutely necessary, in order that pure air may supply the place of that which has been vitiated by respiration. He then descanted on the injurious effects to the air by the combustion of candles, lamps, and gas lights, and stated that two fourteen-holed Argand burners consume as much *oxygen* as eleven men, and so on in proportion, to the size and quality of the respective lights in domestic use. He next referred to the construction of doors, windows, and chimneys, or fire places, as applied to ventilation, and then alluded to those diseases which most frequently spring from its defective state, some of which diseases he admitted may and do arise from many other causes, but defective ventilation he attributed *as a cause*, and an important one. Doctor Grey and other eminent authorities say that the impure air of workshops and the unwholesome state of the dwellings of the poor are the chief causes of the scrofulous and other diseases to which they and their children are subject, and their evidence is equally decisive as to the influence of the same cause in producing consumption, and predisposing to this dreadful malady. It appears that the proportion of the consumptive cases in the three classes of the people—gentlemen, tradesmen, and labouring men, are respectively as 16, 38, 30—that consequently, tradesmen are nearly twice as liable to consumption as the gentry, owing chiefly to the hot, close, ill-ventilated shops in which they pass so many hours of the day, and that in-door labourers are more subject to consumption than those who follow their employments out of doors, though exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather. "A certain amount of consumption, probably about one in seven of all deaths above 15 years of age—which is nearly the proportion occurring in the higher orders, may be considered as inevitable—but all beyond that proportion admits of prevention. The annual waste of life from consumption may be estimated at 5,000, and the chief cause of this mortality is the defective ventilation of houses, shops, and places of work. There was not, perhaps, in Ireland, said Dr. C., a town which has been built more in defiance of all sanatory rules, or in neglect of all principles of ventilation, than Waterford. It would apppear as if its streets, lanes, and courts were specially contrived for the purpose of excluding the air of heaven from the dwellings of the people. This description applies to about two-thirds of the town, including all the central portions. If we cannot build new streets and squares we may, at least, improve our old ones, by opening up narrow lanes and courts, and removing projecting houses and blocks of houses, which not only obstruct the thoroughfares, but at the same time render them dark, gloomy, and unwholesome. Several improvements of this kind have been long talked of—such as the widening of Barronstrand-street, of Henrietta-street, Olave's-lane, Cook-lane, and Quay-lane. These are all most desirable objects of attention, and it is of great importance to the health of the city that they should be effected as speedily as possible. We should recollect that the benefits resulting from these measures would not be confined to the immediate localities concerned, but would be extended to a distance; and lanes which are now receptacles of filth, and impenetrable to the rays of the sun, would then become great channels and arteries of life and health to the most remote districts of the city. There is another project in contemplation, which has received the hearty sanction of the Sanatory Committee. This is the construction of a general market in some central and convenient situation. Our present meat market would disgrace a country town, and our fish market is situated so far out of the way, that it is scarcely available for a great portion of the inhabitants. The consequence has been, that another fish market has been established in the open streets, where fish of an inferior quality is sold to the poorer classes—much filth and refuse resulted of course from this practice, and it has been felt by the residents of the neighbourhood and the public generally as a great nuisance.—The place intended for the new market is a piece of ground lying between High-street and Peter-street, at present covered by waste yards and dilapidated houses, and I believe it is of sufficient extent for the intended purpose, and it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in carrying out this most desirable object. It would be most convenient as a market to the citizens. It would give an impetus to other improvements in the vicinity, and would be valuable in a sanatory point of view by opening up a large space in a crowded quarter, which would form a kind of magazine or reservoir of fresh air most conducive to the health of the neighbourhood. But perhaps the most extraordinary nuisance in this or any other town is Lombard's Marsh—a considerable tract of ground in the best part of the town. This ground is not only allowed to lie waste and unprofitable, but it is actually a source from whence miasmatic and poisonous vapours are diffused—injurious to the health and destructive to the lives of the inhabitants. I cannot imagine that engineering difficulties of such a nature exist as would justify us in allowing such a monster nuisance to continue. It should be immediately drained and *planted*, and converted into a public park or promenade for the public—this would render what is now a baneful nuisance a source of healthful enjoyment and recreation. He then alluded to the contemplated appointment of an Engineer for the Borough, which appointment he considered a matter of great importance in a sanatory point of view, and that the person filling the situation should not only be duly qualified as a surveyer, but that he should also be well acquainted with the principles of sanatory improvements, and capable of applying them in a practical and effectual manner to the wants of the town. After alluding to the improvements in Arundel-square, Keyzer's-lane, and some other localities, he spoke of the great number of cottages which had been lately built for the residence of the working classes, certainly without the slightest regard to sanatory principles, for want of proper drainage, but, however, they enjoy the first of sanatory requisites—fresh air. I wish, said he, it were possible to get up an association for the purpose of building healthy habitations for the poor on a proper and enlarged principle—houses which had become dilapidated, and which had been ascertained to be prejudicial to the health of the persons inhabiting them, might be purchased, and other tenements on an improved plan erected in their stead. The cost of the outlay would soon be repaid, and the ratepayers might rest assured that their taxes would be considerably diminished in consequence of the less amount of sickness, while the health, comfort, and morality of the poor would be greatly promoted. He next spoke at some length on *internal ventilation*, or the ventilation of private dwellings, and said the same processes which render air impure also *heat* it; and as *warm air* is *lighter* than *cold air*, it ascends above it, and hence we find that the position of *unwholesome* air in inhabited apartments is *towards the ceiling*. This is a very important fact to keep in mind, because it is a common error, even in quarters where more knowledge might be expected, to suppose the reverse is the case—this may be proved by a very simple experiment.—This experiment is an instructive one, for it illustrates what occurs, though in a less degree, with the *warm foul* air in ordinary apartments, and we learn from it—

1st—That the upper part of a room is more unhealthy than the lower.

2d—That seats in galleries in ill-ventilated churches and other buildings, are more unwholesome than those on the floors.

3d—It explains why persons seated at elevated desks in shops and offices are often subject to illness from the bad air they breathe.

4th—It shews why the upper stories of ill-ventilated houses are the most unhealthy.

The following illustration of this ascending scale of unhealthiness is given by Dr. Grey in his evidence—he examined the state of the men in several unventilated workshops, consisting of successive floors communicating with each other by a stair-case, so as to give a free passage upwards to all the foul air below, and states as the result, in one of these shops, the *draught* of a chimney in a sitting room preserves the atmosphere *below the level* of the *chimney-piece*, in a state of comparative purity, because while the foul air is removed by the draught, fresh air comes in below the door to supply its place; but this does not produce much effect on the air, *above the level* of the chimney, and thus in an ordinary sitting room the *lower* strata of air which are *not used* for breathing, are more pure and healthful than the *upper, which are*. (A diagram illustrated the fact.)—I have now, ladies and gentlemen, endeavoured to fulfil *the task* which I undertook at the request of the Sanatory Association, of laying before you some of the most important *facts* connected with the *health of towns*; and though I am painfully aware of the imperfect manner in which it has been executed, still I am not without hope that these facts may have made some impression on your minds, and may yet prove the means of enlisting your exertions and sympathies in the sanatory cause. No time should be lost in presenting petitions to Parliament for the enactment of a Registration Bill and a Health of Towns Bill, similar to that lately passed for England, but modified to suit the peculiar circumstances of *this country*; for it is perfectly certain that, *without legislative* interference, *no comprehensive* or *economical measure* can be brought into full operation on such points as *drainage, supply of water, ventilation*, and the *structural improvement* of towns. The *existing laws* which at all affect these questions as at present administered by the *Board of Health, Poor Law Guardians*, and *Municipal Corporations*, are not only inoperative and useless, but in many respects positively injurious, inasmuch as they supersede—without supplying the place of—*individual exertion and private benevolence*.—One of the *first objects*, therefore, should be to urge upon government the immediate enactment of such laws as would be effectual in protecting the lives and preserving the health of the community. Much as may be done by *good laws*—much as may be effected by *voluntary associations*—yet individual exertion is the main thing to be relied on after all; let each man do his part, and set a *good example* in *his own* house, as far as lies in his power. Let each discharge his duty in his own *street, ward, parish*, or *neighbourhood*; let the *wealthy*, the *intelligent*, and the *influential* first study the subject, and then exert themselves in circulating information, removing prejudices, and in encouraging *the efforts of their humbler* neighbours to assist themselves. But I would particularly solicit the co-operation of the clergy of all denominations, and I would respectfully suggest the necessity of their making themselves acquainted with the *influence* of those physical evils which act on the moral and religious habits of the people. To *the people themselves* I would say, "that your best way to emerge from the hardships of your present condition is to practice, under any circumstances, the virtues of *cleanliness, temperance, frugality*, and *diligence*; these should be your contributions to the cause, a cause which, if thus supported by all classes, *must succeed*, and, if successful, cannot fail to contribute largely to the *health, happiness*, and *comfort* of all classes of our countrymen." Dr. Carroll then briefly thanked the audience for the patience and attention with which he had been favoured, and was loudly cheered on leaving the platform.

Captain John Pitt Kennedy, agent to the Devon estates, in this county, left Newcastle on Sunday last, en route for India. Edward Curling, Esq., has been appointed agent to the estate, and from his business like manner, and local knowledge, it is expected that he will give general satisfaction.—(Limerick Chronicle of Wednesday.)

The sale of the Roscommon Crown Lands is adjourned.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—We regret to observe that the state of this county and the adjoining county of Tipperary, is daily becoming worse. The plunder of cattle and sheep is enormous; in the neighbourhood of Lowlands, near Roscrea, no less than thirty sheep have been killed, and carried away, and in no single instance have the thieves been detected; in fact, a night seldom passes that more or less are not stolen.—Monday night, three sheep belonging to the Rev. P. O'Keefe, P.P., Sier-Kyrans, which were at grass, on John Meagher's farm, near Fancraft, were killed and carried away; the skins and entrails only were left on the pasture. In the neighbourhood of Inane, several cows have been stolen. Some stringent measures for the protection of property must be speedily adopted. The description given at the recent assizes, by the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, of the state of this county, is every day since being verified by the increase of crime, and disposition evinced by the people, to disregard all law. Landlords find it utterly impossible to procure their rents, or even a small portion of the large arrears due them.—They cannot exercise their rights, without being threatened with death. We know of more than one proprietor who are obliged daily to appear well armed, in order to preserve themselves from assassination.—(King's County Chronicle.)

THE FATAL AFFRAY AT CROSSGAR—PARTY PROCESSIONS.

(From the Belfast News Letter of Friday.)

The Coroner's Inquest at Crossgar, into the circumstances of the melancholy affray of the 17th instant, terminated yesterday, without the inculpation of any person in the death of the deceased, and in a complete exculpation of the Magistracy and Police from any imputation which could be laid to their charge. It will be seen, from the copious notes* which we have elsewhere given, that the Ribbonmen were the aggressors—that they numbered 4,000, while the Orangemen did not muster more than 50 or 60—that *two thirds* of the Ribbon party were armed with guns or pistols, while not a single Orangeman was seen by any respectable witness with a fire-arm in his hand during the whole of the day; and that the sufferers by the transactions were in different parties—unconcerned spectators, or those who were bound to preserve the public peace, though a public massacre was only prevented by *accident*, which prevented the police from firing with effect. We trust we have done with party processions. A severe illustration of their guilt and folly was perhaps needed, and it has been afforded. In the heart of the most prosperous county in Ulster—the very "garden of Ireland"—in a quiet and secluded village—in the seed-time of the year, when the minds of the country-people ought to be occupied with agricultural pursuits—suddenly the tragedy of war is enacted in its most hideous features—a war of neighbours against neighbours, Irishmen against Irishmen! That these processions must be put an end to, and that with a high and a prompt hand, is no longer to be doubted. However reasonable against a rebel organisation a loyal Orange procession may be, at its proper time, there can be no justification alleged for a wanton outrage upon the religious feelings of any party, such as took place at Crossgar; but, if the Procession Act be renewed, let it be enforced against both parties *alike*. Let there not be, as in time past, one law for the Ribbonman and another for the Orangeman. We remember the year when Orangemen were pining in jail for a breach of the Procession Act on the 12th of July, while the Ribbonmen flapped their flags against the prison windows as they passed, on Patrick's day. If the spirit of the required enactment prevent such a gross instance of partiality we shall be content, as will every peace-loving and right-judging man in the province.

* [Our contemporary gives, at considerable length, a report of the proceedings at the inquest alluded to, and which fully bears out his statement. As a condensed account of the fatal transaction has already appeared in our columns, we deem it unnecessary to publish the evidence at the inquest. The following are the verdicts returned by the jury, as we find them in the *News-Letter*]:—

In the case of Patrick Burke, the policeman:

"We find that Patrick Burke was killed on the Belfast side of the Crossgar-bridge, on the 17th of March, 1849, from the effect of a musket ball, which passed through his neck and caused his immediate death; the shot which caused such death having proceeded from some person, at present unknown, who was in the procession which was passing between Downpatrick-street and that side of the hill leading towards Kilmore. And we are of opinion that the magistrates, viz., James S. Crawford, J. L. M'Cance, and W. R. Anketell, Esqrs., had taken every precaution to preserve the public peace that were practicable, and that they acted with the greatest forbearance; and that their conduct on this occasion fully merits our approbation; and that those magistrates were fully justified in giving the order to fire when they did so; and we trust that her Majesty's government will take immediate steps to put down all party processions and displays, as they are only calculated to keep alive party animosities, and lead to the shedding of innocent blood."

In the case of Ann Woods, the verdict was:

"We find that Ann Woods was killed by a gunshot wound in her breast whilst she was standing in the main street of Crossgar, on the 17th of March; and we are of opinion that said wound was inflicted by some person unknown; and we also further wish to add the same opinion of the conduct of the magistrates who were in Crossgar on that day, as we have expressed in the case of P. Burke, and also the same recommendation as to putting down party processions."

BEAUTIES OF STEEPLE CHASES.

The *Times* calls the attention of the Legislature to the barbarities committed under the name of "sport."

Within the last fortnight (it says) there have been two accidents. At Lincoln a jockey is said to have lost his life; at Liverpool three horses were killed in less than eleven minutes, the time the race lasted. The name of the jockey who met with the accident at Lincoln was Wilson. He was riding Capt. Reynard's horse, "Blue Bonnet." It appears from the report that Wilson came up to the second fence at the same moment with the jockey who was riding "Coriander."

"The rider of Coriander says, that when he and Wilson were coming up to the fence, he said, 'Now, who'll go first?' Wilson replied, 'I will,' that he pulled up at the fence, and so did Wilson; and then he, thinking there was some mistake, dashed on just as Wilson did, and that thus the accident occurred."

Wilson was thrown, and his mare rolled over him. One arm and his collar-bone were broken, and his head was severely bruised. On the following day no hopes were entertained of his recovery, and we see in the report in *Bell's Life* that it was rumoured at Lincoln that he is since dead. He was a married man with a family.

The story of the proceedings at Liverpool appears to us far more disgusting, although no human life was sacrificed. At one fence, a flight of rails placed on a bank, a horse called "Kilfane" struck the fence and fell into the next field. His thigh was broken, and *his throat was cut*. At another fence, a small bank of earth, a horse named "Equinox" fell, and rolled into the next field; his back was broken; *his throat too was cut*.—At another fence, a little further on, "Curate" stumbled and rolled into the next field, where another horse jumped upon him. His back, too, was broken, and *his throat was cut also*.

The following extract from a report describes the aspect of the course when the race was over:

"When the races were over Equinox was found lying in a pool of his own blood. At the next fence, scarcely a hundred yards beyond, lay the Curate, in exactly the same situation; and at the next, Kilfane, the knife having put an end to the sufferings of each."

These are the results of the Liverpool and Lincoln Steeple Chases, which happened within a week of each other.

Prize fighting (it adds) was bad enough, when two blockheads were induced to stand up and pommel each other to death's door for so much money. If they stepped into the ring, however, it was their own act, and by their own act, and by their own choice. This is not so in steeple-chasing; the poor horses, who are spurred and whipped on over the artificial fences, when their strength is spent, have no option in the matter.—Go they must; they stumble, roll over, their backs are broken, and their throats cut. And this is sport!

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Frid.	Sat.	Mon.
3 per Cent. Cons.	—	—	91¼
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	—	91⅞
3½ per Cent. Debentures	—	—	193
Bank Stock	—	—	—
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	—
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent.	—	—	—
Ditto 4 per Cent.	—	—	66
4 per Cent. City Debs.	—	—	—
4 per Cent. Ballast Office Deb. Gov. Sec.	—	—	—
Kingstown Railway Deb. 4 per Cent.	—	—	—

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock	194	India Stock	244
3 per Cent. Consols	91¼	India Bonds	50 pm
Ditto for opening	—	South Sea Stock	—
3 per Cent Reduced	91⅛	Do. New Annuities	—
3½ per Cent	92¼	Exchequer Bills (£1,00)	
New 3½ per Cent.	93	39s pm	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

THE PAPAL FUND AND IRISH POVERTY.

While we continue to receive from every quarter accounts of death from destitution, each in succession presenting fresh details of human suffering, the collection in aid of the Bishop of Rome is carried on with unabated vigour, and in onions from which the reports of misery are the most harrowing, the sums which should go to stop the mouths of the starving poor are, with barefaced impudence, and unparalleled dishonesty, levied to support a despot in his unhallowed attempt to crush the aspirations of a people shaking off the chains which have so long fettered their energies, and kept them grovelling in the thrall of bondsmen. Against this shameful imposition, wrung from a famishing people, we scarcely find a voice raised in reclamation. Priestcraft originated the profligate levy, and binding the masses in its iron fetters, it leads them on blind and hoodwinked, a spectacle to the nations of the earth, of scorn and reproach. With one honourable exception, the Roman Catholic journals of Ireland are either silent on the subject, or assisting by their advocacy, the reckless impost stained by the tears, and stamped with the sufferings of thousands. The exception to this course, we find in the *Cork Southern Reporter*, who thus comments on this heartless taxation on Irish poverty:—

"We regret (remarks our contemporary) much that it has been thought advisable to set on foot any such collection. Believing that there is a stern morality in the maxim 'be just before you are generous,' we do not think that one man in Ireland is warranted in sending money out of Ireland for the relief of even the worthiest and most distressed of other countries, while his own countrymen are destitute by the million and famishing by the hundred. While the first claim of charity—that which calls on us to save the lives of our fellows in our own land—remains unsatisfied, we cannot find justification for any secondary exercise of the virtue. While Irishmen lie down and die in ditches, who would gladly toil for twelve long hours of every four-and-twenty for sixpence a day, fortunate in their own estimation if they could earn that wretched pittance to keep soul and body together in a family of five or six human creatures, there can be no excuse for sending sums which would sustain thousands of them for a twelvemonth to a sovereign, who is not the less like an apostle because he has lost some of the splendours of a prince.

"We cannot, in truth, see the necessity of any collection for his Holiness at this moment. We are not aware that his position is one of personal indigence. The fact we believe to be far different. An honoured guest of one of the sovereign potentates of Europe, his circumstances cannot be such as to make money contributions needful to him—far less call for them from a people avowedly, proverbially, 'the poorest, the most wretched, on the face of the earth.' The descendant of the Fisherman, if reduced to the lowly condition of his great prototype, would not be the less God's vicegerent upon earth than he was, crowned with the tiara, and surrounded with the classic glories of the Vatican. No Christian can believe that the religion of Christ needs to be upheld by the lucre of this world."

This language is creditable to the writer, both as an Irishman and a patriot.

The Pope, were he even in necessity, has other, and various resources whence to obtain assistance, without filching from the squalor and beggary of Ireland the money here so needed. He has already found a warm supporter in the Autocrat of Russia, and has stretched out his hand in amity to the torturer of the nuns of Minsk; and presses the palm which grasped the knout that tore the flesh from their naked bodies.

"What," remarked Mr. John O'Connell in the House of Commons on Thursday night, "was the treatment experienced by the nuns of Minsk? They were dragged from their convent and most cruelly flogged, though guilty of no offence.—Ruffian soldiers, inflamed with drink, were let loose to commit the last violences upon them, and in the attempt murder resulted."

Yet, notwithstanding, the Pope has received the Autocrat's blood-branded roubles, and, coolly pocketing the coin, this professing representative of a Prince of peace and mercy, prepares to immolate at the shrine of blood the people over whom he was placed, to regain that temporal power of which his own conduct deprived him.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Thomas Gamble, Esq. coroner, held an inquest a few days ago on the bodies of two men named Purcell and Power, who, with their horse and car, fell down a precipice on their way to Kilmacthomas, and were killed—verdict, accidental death.

SACRILEGE.—A few nights ago some sacrilegious ruffians entered the chapel of Faithlegg, of which the Rev. Mr. Dixon is the pastor, and stole therefrom four large brass candlesticks.—Fortunately the silver chalice and a pair of silver candlesticks, which had been locked up in a press in the sacristy, escaped the fangs of the midnight robbers. The police are on the look out for them, and we hope they will not long escape the punishment due to the atrocious act.

On Wednesday last at her Majesty's levee the following introductions amongst others took place:—Mr. John Reynolds, M. P., by Sir Geo. Grey. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, by Sir G. Grey. Alderman Hudson, of Dublin, by Sir William Somerville. The Attorney General of Ireland, by Sir William Somerville. Her Majesty's Legation, in Switzerland, by Viscount Castlereagh. Mr. William Stuart, jun., by the Marquis of Ormonde. Mr. Hamilton (St. Ernan's), Deputy Lieutenant of the county Donegal, by the Earl of Erne.

SANATORY IMPROVEMENTS—DOCTOR CARROLL'S SECOND LECTURE.

We give to-day in our first page a lengthened report of Doctor Carroll's second lecture on the all-important subject of the "Health of Towns." It was decidedly one of the most interesting—particularly at the present crisis—instructive, and momentous discourses we ever had the pleasure of hearing; and copious as is our report, we regret exceedingly that we were necessarily obliged to abridge some portions of it, for every syllable the gifted lecturer gave utterance to excited the greatest interest and attention. We have, however, we believe, given so much of it as will not fail, we hope, to stimulate those in whom the power lies to profit by the admirable suggestions and salutary counsels delivered, and endeavour to ameliorate the condition of the poorer classes both as respects health and comfort. The numerous hints and useful instruction addressed to the working classes themselves on the occasion will not, we hope, be thrown away, and we confidently trust that they will strive to cast from among them the reproach—as Doctor Carroll justly observed—which attaches to this country—the reproach of dirt and intemperance—a reproach which has lowered the poorer classes of Ireland in every part of the world, as well as it must have in their own estimation and value of self-respect. We shall not dwell further on this part of the subject, but refer our readers at once to the learned lecturer's observations on it, particularly, if we may allow ourselves to make a selection, to his beautiful, useful, and benevolent peroration.

HEALTH OF TOWNS—PUBLIC MEETING.

It will be seen by advertisement that a public meeting, convened by the Mayor, will be held this evening at the Town Hall, when measures for the promotion of the sanatory condition of the city will come under consideration. The subject is a most important one, and we trust that all classes will be found working together for the common good.

ARREST OF A COW-STEALER.

On the evening of Tuesday 20th inst., three cows the property of Mr. Patrick Nugent, shopkeeper, of Carrickbeg, were stolen off his land near that town; they were missed about 2 hours after, and the robbery reported to acting Constable Thomas M'Real, of the Carrickbeg station, whose keen perception of the circumstances of the case, at once decided the direction of his pursuit. A car was immediately procured on which the acting Constable and Sub-Constable Whelan proceeded in the direction of Portlaw, and succeeded in capturing the thief with the cows in his possession, on his way to Waterford, where it appears he intended shipping them for England. He was on the following day committed for trial at the next quarter sessions of Waterford by John B. Graves, Esq., the resigident magistrate at Carrick-on-Suir. His name is Wm. Foley, a notoriously bad character, who has spent the greater part of the last two years in jail, and was only released therefrom a few days previous to this occurrence. He on the same day stole another cow from a man named Connelly, of Churchtown, but was fortunately met by the owner, and the cow taken from him. Mr. M'Real, for his promptitude and zeal, on this as well as on all other occasions, where his services are required, we hope will not be overlooked.

MALICIOUS BURNING.

About four o'clock yesterday morning the house of a poor blacksmith, named James Power, who resides at Butlerstown, was nearly burned to the ground by, it is supposed, some of those strolling female mendicants who are prowling about the country. The alarm was given by a woman named Crowley, who states she is from Tallow, in this county; she was seen last week in company with two women who are in jail for attempting to burn the same house on Friday night last, but were discovered before they effected their diabolical purpose. Power fortunately succeeded in saving from the flames a cow, some of his furniture, and his forge bellows. Crowley is remanded till Friday for further examination.

SALVAGE CLAIMS.

The magistrates sat yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, to hear the numerous claims for salvage for assisting in saving a portion of the cargoes of the French vessels wrecked in Tramore last winter.

PUNJAUB, OR PUNJAB—ITS NOMENCLATURE.

This country—now for some time the grand theatre of war in the East—is situated in the north-west part of Hindoostan Proper, which includes the whole province of Lahore, and a great part of Mooltan. It derives its name from two Eastern words, *punj*, signifying five, and *aub*, river, there being five rivers confluent at Lahore, one of the largest provinces of Hindoostan. The inhabitants of the north-west are chiefly Afghans, and the other parts are occupied principally by Sikhs and other depredators, whose petty chiefs are continually at variance with each other. As this celebrated country is now engaging so much of the attention of all classes, from the large number of their friends and fellow-countrymen in the Indian warfare, we thought it would be interesting to give these few particulars connected with it.

A woman named Davis, the wife of a glass-blower, fell into the river near the Graving-bank, about 8 o'clock on Monday evening, whilst in a state of intoxication. She was extricated from her perilous situation in an exhausted state, and died yesterday morning.

It would appear by the list of persons to be tried at the Nenagh Assizes that crime has considerably decreased in the North Riding of Tipperary. There is but one individual to be tried for murder; no attempt or shooting at to be tried.—"Famine," writes the *Nenagh Guardian*, "has done its part well in this mighty revolution—this wonderful cessation of crime in the once blood-stained county of Tipperary—and the Poor Laws are completing what famine commenced. Land, for the possession of which murders were the constant and certain result, is now of little value, and the Poor Laws have so much deteriorated it that to the agriculturist it is both useless and valueless. Fever, too, has been an able auxiliary of famine, for what the latter spared, or left undone, the former finished."

The number of those emigrating is astonishing. Yesterday several persons from Clogheen passed through this town, *en route* to Waterford, to take shipping for America. One of the emigrants from Carrick lately was a young lady who took £720 guineas with her. Hundreds upon hundreds are leaving this afflicted land to seek comfort and happiness in the "far West."—(Clonmel Chronicle.)

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Paris, Wednesday Morning.

The Assembly divided last night on the principle of the bill expressed in these words—"The clubs are interdicted," when there appeared—

For	378
Against	359
Majority	19

Clubs are accordingly prohibited. It is understood that the clause of the bill settling the right of meeting for determinate purposes will be carried with the assent of government.

The rumour of a renewal of the armistice between Piedmont and Austria is spoken of, but not confirmed. It is certain that General Pelet has carried a proposition of mediation to Charles Albert, but it is feared that he may arrive too late.

Russia is increasing her forces in the Danubian provinces, in which and in Transylvania there will be in a few days 120,000 men.

It is said to-day in political circles that Russia has addressed a note to the English and French governments to the effect that so long as Polish generals should be at the head of the Hungarian troops, she would consider herself to be menaced, and stand on the defensive. This statement must not be confounded with the loose rumours that obtain currency at the Bourse. It comes from a different source, and is entitled to credit. Supposing the fact to be true, what will Russia say now, that while Bem and Denbinski give umbrage by their position at the head of the Hungarians, another Pole, Chrzonowski, is invested with the chief command of the Piedmontese? It is a further pretext for interference, which cannot be viewed with satisfaction.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

Rome, March 14.

The new republic goes on its way rejoicing; and with a vigorous and united cabinet, the unanimous support of the National Assembly, and the speedy adhesion of all the provincial towns, government holds its onward course reckless of diplomacy or foreign intrigue, or pious calumny.

It is worthy of remark that, though during the month of Rossi's administration, based on utter defiance of public opinion, there occurred either a murder or a robbery every second day in Rome, and in the legations the roads were scarcely passable in broad day light, but one single crime of this nature has been committed since the establishment of a popular form of government, and the laws as emanating from themselves obtain respect from the poorest as well as the better orders of society.

RUSSIA.

The *Borsenhalle* states that a Russian fleet has been ordered to sail for the Ostsee.

The *Deutshe Zeitung* has news from Konigsberg of the 14th inst., to the effect that the placing of the whole of the Russian army on the footing of war has been ordered by an Imperial ukase of the 4th inst. An army of observation is at this moment forming close to the Prussian frontier at Kowno, while the body of the enormous Russian forces is being concentrated at Sandomir, on the frontiers of Galicia.

AUSTRIA.

Serious disturbances have broken out in Bohemia; Reichenburgh, Kuttenburgh, Randatz, and Temlluck are in open insurrection.

AMERICA.

New York, Feb. 21.

The Kate Kearney, from New York for Cork, which went on shore on Chatham Bar, Cape Cod, on the 9th instant, has gone to pieces; part of her cargo (corn) saved.

The Cambia, from Londonderry for this port, put into the Delaware Breakwater, on the 19th instant, in distress, being almost destitute of provisions and water; 55 passengers died on the passage, and 7 were buried on shore on the arrival of the vessel.

March 7.

Some wreckers, who went from Key West to the Alacranes Reef, to save the materials of the Forth steamer, report that vessel to have been stripped and burnt.

The wreck of a vessel of about 250 tons, sheathed with composition metal, and apparently a long time in the water, was passed on the 27th Jan. in lat 41, long, 52, by the Concordia, arrived at Boston.

CHOLERA REPORT.

Kilkenny, March 24.

Since our last publication the new cases reported in the city were, on Wednesday 4, on Thursday 7, yesterday 10. Total number of cases reported to the present, extern 113, intern 57. Died, extern 51, intern, 46. Cured, extern 59, intern, 11. Under treatment, extern 13, intern 10. The disease has altogether disappeared in Thomastown for the last three weeks. We are gratified to learn from Doctor Swan, that we were wrong in stating the case of cholera at Ballyragget to have terminated fatally, the patient being now convalescent.—(Moderator.)

Belfast, March 23,

Cases remaining under treament on Monday last, 139. Tuesday, new cases 16, died 3, recovered 9. Wednesday, new cases 10, died 4, recovered 5. Yesterday, new cases 12, died 6, recovered 10. Total cases 906, died 305, recovered 551, remaining 140.—(News Letter.)

Limerick, March 24.

We are glad that we can announce some further diminution of the disease. If the sanatory process of cleansing, and the salutary process of feeding the destitute properly be persevered in continuously, we may hope, with God's blessing, that in due time our city will not have to dread the presence of the pestilence. St. John's Hospital—We have received the following returns:—Total number up to this date, 353; died, 175; remaining under treatment, 113. Barrington's Hospital—To day, 563; deaths, 271; remaining under treatment, 205.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

Liverpool, Thursday.

For the last two or three days dense fogs have prevailed. Last night and this morning so dense was the atmosphere that the traffic on the river was entirely stopped. The Dublin mail-boat, which usually arrives very early in the morning, did not reach the port until half past twelve o'clock, having had to lie to off the bar. The fog is represented by persons on board the steamer to have presented the appearance of a huge mountain. Yesterday the streets were teeming with moisture, to such a degree as to attract attention.

There is a rumour in the city this morning that the proposed modification of the Navigation Bill, as announced last night in the House of Commons, is likely to cause a partial change in the ministry during the ensuing recess. We alluded to this last night. The rumour was accompanied by another, that Lord J. Russell is again unwell.—(Standard.)

SCOTCH EXPORTATION OF PAUPERS TO BELFAST.—This work proceeds; and our Scottish contemporaries make virtual confession of their criminality, by not venturing to defend, or even trying to palliate, their own actions, or the misdeeds of their "authorities." It seems pretty evident, that a system of pauper crimping is going on. People are led, as it appears, to take advantage of offered relief, and are then hurried away. If any member of a family get aid, the whole are pounced upon, and ruthlessly thrown upon the quays of Belfast, no matter to what county in Ireland they belong. Yesterday (Monday) the pauper importation from Glasgow amounted to seventeen.—(Northern Whig.)

POOR RATES—IMPORTANT DECISION.

Some few weeks since, one of the collectors of the Borrisokane division of Nenagh union, summoned some persons before the Borrisokane petty sessions for non-payment of poor rates. The magistrates declined to grant decrees, as the parties cited were not mentioned in the rate book, nor in the collector's warrant; but were merely stated to be in possession of tenements, rated formerly under another act. The collector then forwarded a complaint to the Poor Law Commissioners, who, forthwith, pronounced the decision of the magistrates to be erroneous, and procured the decision of the law officers of the crown on the subject, which has been forwarded to Thomas Sadleir, Esq., J.P., Ballinderry, by one of the chief commissioners, T. N. Redington, Esq., Under Secretary for Ireland. The following is the document:—

COPY OF OPINION OF LAW ADVISER TO THE CROWN.

The magistrates were wrong in point of law.—The legislature has given them no discretion as to whether they will decree a party who succeeds, to the possession of a party rated, as the occupant. The person subsequently in the occupation is liable under the 71st sec. of 1st and 2d Victoria, cap. 56, in default of payment by the party rated. If the case be proceeded with, the magistrates are bound to decree the parties in occupation.—(Clonmel Chronicle.)

LONDONDERRY ASSIZES—MARCH 21.

CASE OF CAPTAIN JOHNSON AND THE MATES OF THE "LONDONDERRY" STEAMER.

John Schoales, Esq., Q.C., as leading counsel for the Crown, laid the statement of the case, which is already familiar to our readers, before the jury, and several witnesses were afterwards examined.

Mr. Major, Q.C., addressed the jury on the part of the prisoners, and evidence was given in their favour.

Mr. Smyly, Q.C., spoke to evidence, after which

Judge Torrens charged the jury, who, after a short duration, returned with a verdict of Not Guilty.

KILDARE—MONDAY, MARCH 19.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE OF ONE OF THE BAND OF THE 7TH HUSSARS FOR SHOOTING AT THE BANDMASTER.

Samuel Mingay was indicted for firing at Mr. P. Clarke, bandmaster of the 7th Hussars, with intent to kill; there were counts for intending to disfigure, to maim, and to do bodily harm.

Several witnesses were examined.

The learned judged having charged the jury, a verdict of Guilty was handed in.

His Lordship in an impressive manner, sentenced the prisoner to be transported for life.

COUNTY CORK GRAND JURY.

HENRY MOORE HODDER, Esq., Foreman.

The Hon. H. W. Hedges; Sir William W. W. Becher; John B. Warren, John Isaac Head, Daniel Connor, Edward K. Carey, Thomas Somerville, Alexander O'Driscoll, Nicholas Dunscombe, Thomas Hungerford, Simon Dring, Arthur H. Lucas, Wallace Adams, James Reid, Jonathan Bruce, Richard Nason, Thomas B. Herrick, William Leslie, The O'Donovan, Emanuel Hutchins, Hewitt Poole, and Timothy O'Donovan, Esqrs.

NENAGH GRAND JURY.

JOHN BAYLY, Esq., Foreman.

Sir Thomas B. Dancer, Nicholas V. Maher, M.P.; Richard E. Phillips, John Lenigan, John J. Lloyd, James Willington, Richard Gason, Thomas George Stoney, Joshua R. Minnitt, M. M. Carden, Caleb Going, Thomas B. Stoney, John Going, Henry Trench, William Armstrong, John D. Hutchinson, Francis Spaight, John Lloyd, William Smithwick, William Hutchinson Carroll, Francis O'Brien, and John J. Willington, Esqrs.

EXECUTION OF JAMES COMMONS FOR THE MURDER OF MAJOR MAHON.

Roscommon, 21st March, 1849.

This morning, at half-past ten o'clock, James Commons, who had been found guilty at the last assizes of Roscommon, was executed in front of the county jail for the murder of Major Mahon.—Previous to his execution, Commons made the following declaration:—

"As I, James Commons, am now to appear before a just and merciful God, I am anxious to make this my last declaration, hoping, through the merits of my Saviour suffering for me, that all my sins may be forgiven. I admit before God and man the justice of my sentence, and, as I expect forgiveness and pardon from a merciful Redeemer, I forgive from my heart all my prosecutors and the whole world.

"JAMES COMMONS.

"21st March, 1849.

"Signed in presence of John L. Hackett, Under-Sheriff; Matthew C. Browne, J.P.; Thomas Casserly, Surgeon; James Nolan, Local Inspector."

Michael Scally and his wife, the former aged over 60 years, and the latter about 50, were executed at the same time for the wilful murder of Isabella Brennan, in March, 1848, by first strangling her, and then putting her in a basket, in which she was conveyed by boat into the Shannon, near Roosky, in this county, and left there.—They both made a similar acknowledgment of their guilt as did Commons, a short time before the fatal bolt was withdrawn, notwithstanding that these three persons declared most solemnly before the judges when about to receive sentence, that they were as innocent as the child unborn.—A troop of the 4th Light Dragoons, and a company of the 31st Foot, from Athlone, with the company in town, and a strong police force, were in attendance. Not more than 100 persons from the country attended, and all was over at half-past 11 o'clock.

LIST OF PERSONS

Committed for treasonable practices, to Clonmel jail and discharged on entering into recognizances to appear, if required to do so:—

James Toler	£50	Edmund Kennedy	15
Michael Doran	20	Jeremiah Kealy	50
Michael Dwyer	20	Daniel J. M'Carthy	50
John Sullivan	20	James Brittain	50
John Doran	20	Stephen Moerissey	100
Patrick Coonan	100	John Killilea	100
John Shea	20	Ralph Connors	10
James Phelan	20	Joseph O'Grady	20
Thomas Finn	20	Maurice R. Leyne	100
James Maher	20	Michael Brien	25
John Farrell	20	Edmond Kennedy	25
John Brien	20	James Day	25
Patrick Day	20	James Butler	25
Edward Maher	20	Patrick Ormond	25
John Keating	20	Charles Mahon	23
Edmond Maher	25	John B. Russell	50
Edward Smith	50	Patrick Dunn	50
James Purcil	100	T. P. O'Flanagan	100
Francis O'Ryan	100	John Hickey	50
William Wall	100	Anthony O'Ryan	200
James Dwyer	25	Pierce Power	100
Denis Hayes	10	James O'Donnell	200

THE MONSTER EXCURSION TO PARIS.—All the preparations are made for this trip. The contractor has returned from Paris, where he has met with the cordial co-operation of the authorities.—The passports will be free of charge, and upon a very simple plan. The *entre* will be accorded to all public places, spectacles, &c.

KILKENNY RECORD COURT.

Lessee of the Earl of Bessborough v. the Rev. Mr. Horan.

This was an ejectment on the title brought to recover six denominations of land under leases granted in 1785.

Messrs. Martley, Q.C., George, Q.C., Sausse, Q.C., and Nixon were of counsel for the plaintiff; Messrs. Rolleston, Q.C., Lynch, Q.C., O'Donnell, and Devereux for the defendant, who is a Roman Catholic clergyman.

It appeared from the documentary and other evidence that the family estates of Lord Ponsonby were, in 1739, upon his marriage with Lady Cavendish, put into strict settlement, and the present earl succeeded to the estates on the death of his father in 1847, the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. There was a leasing power, enabling each tenant for life to a lease for a term not exceeding three lives and 31 years. The then Earl of Besborough, in the year 1785, did not reside on his estates in Ireland, and a person of the name of Peter Walsh, under whom the defendant claimed, acted as his under agent at first, at a small salary of £100 a year. He obtained from Lord Besborough the leases in question, and documents were relied upon to show that in some years after 1801 Walsh valued his interest at £23,000 in these and other lands, and that consequently the best reserved rent had not been obtained by the tenant for life.

For the defence it was contended that the estimate made by Walsh was after he had expended large sums of his own in valuable improvements, and that his valuation was formed at a time when land had suddenly increased enormously in worth.

Witnesses were also examined, including an old gentleman of the name of Blunden, who swore that the reserved rents were more than the several denominations were worth in 1785, instead of there being a profit rent of £500 resulting from the leases.

After some hours' consideration, a verdict was returned for the defendant, with costs.

KILKENNY—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21

CUP-TOSSING—SUPERSTITION.

Two young women, named Margaret and Anne Kearney, were indicted for obtaining from Bridget Neale the sum of 6d by false pretences—namely, by pretending that by means of cup-tossing and card cutting they could discover who had stolen some clothes from the house of Mr. Izod, the coroner.

The informations disclosed the gross credulity of the prosecutrix. It appeared that she went to the magicians to find out who had stolen property from Mr. Izod's house, and paid 6d; but of course no magical feats were to be done for so little money; but Margaret Kearney undertook if 7s 6d were laid on the cards to open the black book and lay an iron key on the head of the person who took away the things. This was to be effected by cup-tossing and card-cutting.

Not guilty.

THE CORN TRADE,

For some weeks past there has been a regular downward tendency in the Corn Markets, until prices have ceased to be remunerative, not only to the home-growers but to importers. Indeed the supplies of home Grain, especially of Wheat, have been unusually small for months past, owing to the deficient yield of the last Harvest; but, the vast extent of the Foreign arrivals has, nevertheless, kept the markets much lower than in ordinary years, not to speak of the enormous rates that prevailed in 1846-7, after the general failure of the Potato Crop. We have lately observed the return of some cargoes of Breadstuffs from Cork, in consequence of the glut and consequent low prices. We find, by the last accounts from New York, that Flour, free on board there, is considerably dearer than it is in Liverpool or even in Dublin. The same remark applies to New Orleans. The fact is, that the accumulation of foreign supplies in the British Markets have brought our prices below those of the countries from which we import. However, this evil must speedily work its own cure. There must be a rise in our Markets, a decline in New York, or a cessation of imports from the United States, for the present at least.—(D. E. Post.)

PRICES CURRENT OF AMERICAN PRODUCE AT LIVERPOOL,

MARCH 23, 1849.

At a reduction of 3s to 5s per tierce on beef, there has been rather more business passing, the dealers, however, buy only for present wants, anticipating still lower prices; but the arrivals having rather fallen off since our last, there is less anxiety manifested by holders to force sales.

There is a moderate demand for pork, chiefly for ships' stores. The new Western prime mess is far from fine, the colour in most instances being dark and dingy; 55s to 57s is about the selling price for such.

We have again to report an active demand for bacon, which, having been met freely by importers, has taken off all the recent arrivals as landed. Prices have scarcely varied, although for fine Eastern a trifling advance has been realised.—Hams are scarcely so good to sell, the London market being lower than ours. We continue without shoulders.

Lard is again lower 6d per cwt., the sales in the 14 days reaching about 250 tons, holders meeting buyers freely.

A dullness amounting almost to a panic has existed in the corn market for wheat and flour since the sailing of the Canada. The decline is serious, without any present symptoms of recovery. It is true there has been more business done, but many of the purchases being for resale, the market is not relieved of the weight. Indian corn maintains about previous rates, and the clearances for Ireland almost equal the imports. To-day there was rather more tone in the market, and the transactions were to a fair extent.

A wing of the fever hospital at Cork is prepared for the admission of Cholera cases.

A married lady named Watson was committed to prison on Tuesday week, by Mr. Justice Williams, at Exeter, because she refused from conscientious scruples to take an oath. She declared herself to be a member of the Church of England.

Lord Cawdors has invented a syphon for drawing off the milk from beneath the surface of the cream, and thus completely separating the two liquids by the simplest means, and with the least possible trouble.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ormond have arrived in Weymouth-street, London, from Kilkenny Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Portarlington have arrived in London from Emo Park, Queen's County.

ALMACK'S—We are enabled to announce the recommencement of these fashionable reunions, the first ball for the present season having been definitely fixed to take place on Thursday, the 26th proximo. The whole of the former ladies patronesses have consented to act again.

COURT MOURNING.—Orders have been issued from the Chamberlain's Office, dated London, March 20, for the Court's going into mourning for the death of the King of Holland. The mourning to commence on Thursday, the 22d—to change on the 5th of April—and to cease on the 12th of April.

DEATH OF THE DOWAGER QUEEN OF SARDINIA.—The ex-royal family of France, resident at Claremont, have just received intelligence from Italy of the death of the Dowager Queen of Sardinia, only surviving sister of the amiable and pous consort of Louis Phillippe. The deceased Queen expired on the 11th inst., at Savona.

CANADA.

GREAT MEETING TO OPPOSE THE PAYMENT OF THE REBELLION LOSSES.

On Saturday night a very numerous meeting—composed of all classes of our citizens, of English, Irish, and Scotch origin, took place according to notice, in the hall of the Bonsecour-market. It was, by very far, the largest assembly we have seen in Montreal, and as it appears from actual admeasurement, that the space occupied was about eight thousand square feet, and the people were pressed as close as herrings in a barrel, it it not too much to say that there must have been at least 4,000 persons present. The proceedings were opened by a series of triple cheers and groans for several well-known individuals, on both sides of the question, which was followed by the entrance of processions formed outside, bearing white flags, with "God save the Queen," "stand to your colours, my boys," "Conquer or die in the defence of the right," and other patriotic and resolute mottoes. The following are the resolutions agreed to:—

"That this meeting had hitherto cherished an ardent expectation that the occurrences which characterised the years 1837 and 1838 were to have been buried in oblivion, and they therefore regard, with unqualified pain and regret, the course of the present Provisional Administration in reviving, by the measure before parliament, feelings of animosity and excitement which, it was hoped, had ceased with those deplorable events.

"That the Provisional Administration having submitted to parliament a scheme for compensating the losses incurred by the misguided men who rose in arms against their Sovereign during these occurrences, this meeting consider that scheme as unjust and dishonest in principle, as it is demoralising and dangerous in its consequences.

"That this meeting protest against the pecuniary compensation proposed to be conferred on the traitors and brigands who, under the standard of revolt in 1837 and 1838, were guilty of pillage, arson and murder; a measure which tends to consecrate the principle not only of publicly rewarding crime and treason, but of repressing and discouraging allegiance to our Sovereign and attachment to our country.

"That this meeting consider it a paramount duty to employ all constitutional means to oppose the adoption of a measure pregnant with dangerous consequences; and that his Excellency the Governor General be respectfully requested to dissolve the parliament, so as to enable the country to express its opinion on the question."

We hear that there was a gathering some time after at the French square, and that a figure, supposed to represent the Hon. Attorney General (East), was consumed amidst a chorus of sweet voices, that put to the blush that which is enacted in the sacrifice scene which concludes Norma.—We heard farther that Mr. Speaker and a large number of hon. members who were dining with him at Mr. Compan's were so kind as to come to the windows and "assist" at the ceremony. Sir Allan McNab had an ovation from Compan's as far as Donegan's, and there spoke to the folks outside.—(Montreal Herald.)

The following defence of the 14th Dragoons has appeared in the *Mofussilite*:—

"Having read in the *Mofussilite* of the 23d January an article in which her Majesty's 14th Dragoons are selected for editorial comment, I trust you will allow me, through the medium of the same columns, to ask a few plain and simple questions, and make a few remarks which will tend to set the public right and correct the statements made in that manner. Your readiness in correcting the errors that necessarily arise when men write on sudden impulse, and during the confusion that must exist after an engagement such as was that of the 13th of January, induces me to do so; for to these circumstances alone, and not to malignity, am I inclined to attribute the remarks made on the 14th Dragoons by your correspondent. Why has this gallant corps been singled out from all the regiments composing Pope's Brigade, when the 9th Lancers and the 1st and 6th Light Cavalry were united with the 14th Dragoons on the 13th of January, in a line of two deep—when the right and centre regiments were the first to obey the order to retire by 'threes about,' were the first to break—when the 14th, which was the last to retire, was the first to rally—and when the other regiments, on the right and the centre, went three times the distance to the rear the 14th Dragoons did? The officers of the 6th Light Cavalry and about 30 of their men formed up with the 14th, and have vouched, and will again vouch, for this fact. No regiment went about until ordered, and the 14th received the command from Brigadier Pope, whose ingenuity could devise or conceive no other movement to the rear but by the word 'threes about.' The 14th Dragoons were never ordered to charge at all on the 13th, and could not, as they only formed part of a line of cavalry. Brigadier Pope halted the line of cavalry when he caught the first glimpse of the enemy, and never gave a single word of command, although requested to do so by the officer commanding the 14th Dragoons—who were rendered powerless by his position, with all the senior officers of native cavalry—except the command to go 'threes about,' which occasioned the confusion in the absence of either skirmishers to protect the rear, or a reserve to rally upon in retiring. Why were the guns placed in the rear of the cavalry by Brigadier Pope, when in firing they would kill his own troops—they were worse than useless there; and this against remonstrance and entreaty? Why should a brave body of men, who have always distinguished themselves since the formation of their regiment by Dormer, more than a century and a half ago, and more signally under Lord Wellington than any other cavalry regiment, be selected for vituperation when, while united with three other regiments, they only obeyed the order of the brigadier commanding? It looks like trying to sacrafice a regiment to save a brigadier, when the fact is that the 14th Dragoons were rallied by their own officers, one of whom was killed and the other wounded trying to save Capt. Huish, not 800 yards from where they went about, as soon as they discovered that a panic had been created by their being, when in front of their own guns, commanded to retire by a word which would necessarily tend to ensure disorder in a jungle, and increase difficulty of such a position. The confusion was created by a sick old man who chanced to get hurt, and who was, I believe in the novel position of commanding a cavalry brigade in action, and never having been under fire before in his life. Nothing better can be expected while such a piece of decrepitude is placed in command of a cavalry brigade, or rather while such a system exists as will permit a man weighed down with years, illness, and infirmity, who cannot mount or dismount a horse unless assisted by three or four men and a chair, to command her Majesty's dragoons and lancers, for the first time in his life before the enemy in the field. A rheumatic, aged, decrepid Light Dragoon is a contradiction of terms, and would be as loudly ridiculed in Europe as if the troops of flying artillery were led at a review by the Chelsea pensioners."

In comparing the returns of the receipts of the English and Irish railways respectively, for the week ending Saturday, 10th March, 1849, and for the corresponding week last year, we are struck by the fact, that while those of all the English lines have *improved*, those of the Irish, without a single exception, exhibit a *falling off*—some of these latter to an extent which is really melancholy. This is but one added to the hundred other statistical evidences of the growing poverty of the country.—(Warder.)

HOUSE OF LORDS—PROSPECTS OF THE RATE IN AID BILL THERE.

The speeches of Lords Monteagle and Fitzwilliam, in the House of Lords on Friday, and the manner in which they were received, indicate pretty plainly how the Rate in Aid project will be dealt with there—that is, unless the threatening notice of the *Times* shall turn out to be effective. It now appears that the Marquis of Clanricarde, speaking as a Cabinet Minister, considers the proposition of a Rate in Aid as most objectionable in principle; and that neither he, nor any of his colleagues, has the most remote idea of what it might be expected to produce, or, in fact, of any particular connected with it.

THE INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES OF IRELAND.

The influence of English enterprise is becoming more active in the development of the industrial resources of Ireland. We have seen the report of Mr. Neville Warren, countersigned by Messrs. John and Charles Watt—the former an engineer of admitted ability, and the latter practical analytical chemists—in which, after a minute, investigation, those gentlemen state that over a surface, extending from Dalkey to Wexford, there are upwards of seventy miles in which the granite stone, the external surface of which is so well known, contains a very considerable proportion of Pot Ash. It is proposed, under their advice, to construct materials for the chemical operation required to extract this valuable Alkali from granite, by which means, upon an outlay of £10,000 capital, they calculate upon realising a gross revenue of £40,000, the greater proportion of which would be expended in labour in the district of Kingstown. It is estimated that there are 2,000 tons of Pot Ash, the produce of America, consumed annually in England and Scotland, the present cost of which is £40 per ton, and that, by working the granite of Dalkey, which extends inland to Sandyford, the same quantity could be extracted by means of the capital referred to, and sold at £20 per ton, yielding a revenue of £40,000, to remunerate the capitalist, and diffuse the blessings of employment amongst the people, and not only render it quite impossible for the Americans to compete with the Irish, but really push an Irish trade in Pot Ash into the American Continent.—(D. E. Post.)

EXAMINATION FOR COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The following is the official memorandum of the points upon which candidates are to be examined before they are recommended for commissions :—

1. The candidate should be able to read English correctly, and write it from dictation.
2. In arithmetic he should be acquainted with the four first rules (simple and compound), proportion, fractions, the use of logarithms, with a competent knowledge of algebra.
3. In languages he should be able to translate into English some Latin author in prose or poetry; at the same time he should parse, and show his knowledge of grammar, syntax, and prosody.

The candidate will be required to construe an extract from a French work into English, and to state, in writing, the exact meaning of the French author.

If not master of the Latin grammar, and he should not have received a good classical education, he must, in lieu thereof, thoroughly understand the French or German grammar.

He should, therefore, be able to translate an extract from an English work into French or German, and to state in writing (in French or German) the meaning of the English author.

4. In History, he should have read Hume's History of England, with Smollett's continuation; a History of Rome and Greece, and a History of Modern Europe; and be prepared to answer such questions as the examiners may propose on the above subject.
5. In Geography, he should possess a competent knowledge of Ancient Geography; of the modern divisions of the world; the name of the capital of each nation in Europe; the principal rivers, seaports, and military posts in Great Britain and Ireland; of her Majesty's dominions in every part of the world.
6. In fortification, he should have read some easy work on the subject, and have received some instruction in drawing.
7. If the candidate be a member of the Church of England he will have to produce a certificate of having been confirmed; if not a member of the Church of England, he will be required to produce a certificate from a minister or priest, stating that he had been well instructed in the principles of the religion in which he has been brought up.
8. A medical examination will take place, to ascertain that the candidate is in every point of view fit for military service.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT—LIVERPOOL, MARCH 20

(Before Mr. Justice Coleridge.)

Kershaw *v.* Cass.—Breach of Promise of Marriage.

A MAN SUING A FEMALE.

The plaintiff, a widower, is 67 years of age; and Mrs. Cass, the widow, alleged to have trifled with his feelings about 60.

Mr. Watson opened the case. The plaintiff had at one time acquired considerable property, but in consequence of railway speculations it had been diminished: the defendant owned the house in which she resided, and a few acres of land.—In Sept. of last year, Mr. Kershaw made advances to Mrs. Cass. He (Mr Watson) could not prove what had taken place on the first occasion, because the plaintiff and defendant only were present; but there were several meetings between the parties at which overtures of marriage were made to Mrs. Cass, which were well received, as would be seen by a letter from Mrs. Cass to the plaintiff. This had been written for her by her brother-in-law, a Mr. Rose, a local methodist preacher, residing in the neighbourhood.

"Waterhead Mill, Oct. 12, 1848.

"I write you to say that I shall not be at home till Monday next; and likewise that I have considered the question you mentioned in all its bearings, and have come to the conclusion (at least for the present) not to enter into the solemn and important state of marriage. I hope you will direct your attention to another quarter. I think that you could possibly find one who would suit you much better than I possibly might.—Wishing you the true enjoyment of the things of this life; but, above all, meetness to enjoy the things of an eternal state, I subscribe myself, your well-wisher,

"MARIA CASS."

On this encouragement Mr. Kershaw followed up his suit, with what success the witnesses would prove.

Mr. Sergeant Wilkins, for defendant—I ask your lordship if it is not a shame to take up the time of the court with such nonsense? We don't cast any aspersions upon the gentleman at all, but the idea that a jury would give damages in such a case is preposterous.

Mr. Justice Coleridge—What do you propose, brother?

Mr. Sergeant Wilkins—To withdraw a juryman.

Mr. Watson refused to consent.

After the examination of the plaintiff's son, a humorous speech from Sergeant Wilkins, on the part of the lady, and a short charge by the Judge, the jury, after consulting for a minute or two, returned a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages, One Farthing.

REDUCTION IN THE VALUE OF PROPERTY.

Seven years ago the owner of a small farm of twenty acres, situate in the barony of Lower Kells, and subject to 25s per acre, of which a long lease is yet unexpired, was offered £170 for his interest. The sum he refused taking. Two years after he could get £150. In two years more the sum was reduced to £100. Still hoping for better times the owner held on, when, the present year, determining to go to America, he offered the farm again for sale. Finding no bidders, he proposed giving it to a neighbour for £20. "I will give you half the sum," said his neighbour, "providing you give me the three cocks of straw and the manure into the bargain." This disappointed farmer took the offer and departed for America. On the 13th instant, a beautiful property, situated in the vicinity of this town, consisting of 100 Irish acres of prime land, well wooded and watered, and on which stands a very splendid mansion house, with every suitable office, all in perfect and thorough repair, was set up to be let for seven years, at the chambers of William Brooke, Esq., on the Inns'-quay, Dublin, when the only sum offered was £100 per annum. This sum was refused, as being considered below the value. It appears, however, that the houses and offices are valued at £80 per annum, and were assessed last year for £33 6s 8d poor rate. This sum, added with the rate levied on the land, about £83, shows how the landlord's interest has been swallowed up for the benefit of our pauper establishments. Another property, consisting of three houses, situated in this town, and held under a long lease of years, from the Marquis of Headfort, subject to £13 per annum, was set up by auction at our town hall, on last Saturday, by Mr. Carolan, auctioneer, who declared that the houses were set to solvent tenants, who paid a profit rent of £10 per annum. The idea of the poor rate collector visiting the concerns, we suppose, spell-bound the audience, for not a shilling was offered. Thus it is with Irish property struggling to maintain itself against pauper taxation, and the blessed effects of free trade.—(Meath Herald.)

CONCILIATION—SALE BY AUCTION.

(From the Freeman's Journal.)

We perceive by advertisement that Mr. Burke is to sell by auction, on Burgh-quay, to-morrow, at the Corn Exchange, the effects of the committee rooms of the Repeal Association. The sale is to take place at the instance of the committee, and embraces all that was not disposed of on the former occasion. There are, we believe, a great variety of articles still on hands considered to be most useful and valuable, and interesting as relics. There is the wrought-iron safe of the old Catholic Association, a very ingeniously-constructed balloting-box, made after a plan devised by the Liberator, under his own immediate inspection—a full set of brass instruments made specially for the Loyal National Repeal Association, and a great many other articles that will not fail to interest the public.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

THE BRITANNIA AND CARGO.

Mr. Watt (Queen's Proctor) moved on behalf of Lieut. Sewell, R.N., and others, for a monition against three magistrates of the county of Wexford, to set aside their award and to remove all proceedings before them into the court of Admiralty, grounded on certain documents and upon the statute.

Application granted.

THE CHARLOTTE AND CARGO.

This was a motion by Mr. Watt, on behalf of the Commissioners of Customs, for a monition to certain magistrates of the county of Donegal, also to set aside an award, and to have the proceedings removed into this court. The notices were admitted, and it appeared that this ship and cargo had been condemned to the crown for smuggling, under the statute 8 and 9 Victoria, cap. 87; subject, however, to the salvage.

Application granted.

GOVERNMENT AID TO THE IRISH.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the honorable gentlemen who represent Irish constituencies in the Imperial Parliament :—"That we are of opinion it would be of the utmost importance and benefit to all classes in Ireland were assistance granted by the government for the promotion of railroads in that country. That we believe that, owing to the present depressed and impoverished state of the country, there is more than ordinary difficulty in obtaining money from private sources. That we firmly believe that the government has it in its power to enforce the execution of the most useful lines of railroads in Ireland, without any loss to the Imperial Exchequer. That an interview be requested with Lord John Russell, Lord Clarendon, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the purpose of laying before them the above resolutions."

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

The *Hobart Town Courier*, of November 27, announces the loss of the colonial government brig *Governor Phillip*, on the passage from Sydney to Hobart Town, when sixteen lives were lost. The brig left Sydney on October 21, having on board eighty-five persons, including forty Crown prisoners. The accident occurred on a reef extending to the eastward of Gull Island; in a few hours after striking the brig went to pieces. Lieutenant Griffiths, of her Majesty's 96th regiment was drowned in attempting to swim to the reef. The prisoners knocked down the place in which they were confined, and gained the deck, but were induced to go below on Lieutenant Griffiths pledging his honor they should be saved. The survivors endured great suffering whilst on Gull Island, the ladies and children being almost denuded of clothing. The rescued were eye witnesses of the loss of others, to whom they could render no assistance.

CALIFORNIA.

The California emigration (says the *New York Tribune* for Europe) has passed out of the state of febrile excitement, and is now established as a regular branch of business. Since our last paper some two thousand persons have gone from the port of New York, and every other seaport has also sent out its cargoes of adventurers. The overland route is beginning to be taken as the Spring opens; it is estimated that by the first of May 10,000 emigrants will be assembled at Fort Smith, Ark., to proceed by the southern road along the Arkansas River; and probably as many more will take the route by Fort Independence, along the Platte and Nebraska rivers. The recent accounts from California are not so glowing as those previously received. The existence of the gold is confirmed, but it seems that it is not so easily procured nor in such large masses as the early romance represented. There is no doubt that the precious metal may be had by digging, but those who expect to grow rich there between the rising and setting of a single sun will be disappointed.—The last arrivals contradict the stories of great disorders in the country. General Smith, Governor of California, has issued a manifesto, *restricting the right to procure gold to American citizens.*

Forty persons in receipt of out-door relief in Nenagh are employed in sweeping the streets of that town. The Poor Law Commissioners refused some time since to allow the paupers of the union to sweep the streets of Clonmel.

Splendid Sale by Auction of Household Furniture.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I am favoured with the instructions of WILLIAM S. SAUNDERS, Esq., to Sell by Auction the entire of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at his Residence, 20, MALL, Waterford, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of APRIL proximo, and of which Sale I will give a full and detailed account in the Waterford (*Mail* and *Chronicle*) papers previous to the day of Sale.

SAMUEL FITZHENRY,
Auctioneer and Valuator, Waterford.

March 27, 1849.

N.B.—The Sale will be perfectly unreserved, as Mr. SAUNDERS will be removing from Waterford.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND PURCHASERS OF STOCK FOR THE ENGLISH MARKET.

Important Sale, by Auction, of COWS.

I am instructed by Mr. DENNIS BRYAN, of STONEHOUSE, to Sell by Auction, on MONDAY, the 2nd of APRIL next, Eight Cows, after Calving; Ten Springers; Two Dry Cows, and One Bull, together with the entire of the Dairy Utensils.

As Mr. D. BRYAN is determined to change his mode of Farming, I am authorised to state the above sale will be ENTIRELY UNRESERVED, and the Stock sold for such prices as can be realised.

The Cows are nearly all of them thorough bred, of approved colour and figure, and celebrated for their known character as "Pail Fillers." The Bull is two-and-a-half years' old, thorough bred, of immense size, and highly approved of as a Sire.

The Dairy Utensils are all complete, and in good preservation, and for the better accommodation of the public, all will be Sold

ON THE HILL AT BALLYBRICKEN

on the above day, being Fair day.

N. B.—A splendid New Tumbling Cart.

Purchasers to pay Cash and Auction Fees.—Sale to commence at Eleven o'Clock precisely.

SAMUEL FITZHENRY,
Auctioneer and Valuator.

Waterford, March 26th, 1849.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

The *Standard* contains the following announcement:—"Ministers have declared that if defeated to-night on the navigation laws' repeal they will resign. Mr. Gladstone has been endeavouring to mediate with the country party, but they decline his mediation, and, whatever course they will take, will act on their own views."

THE ARMY.

TROOPS FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.

The following detachments are under orders to embark for the head quarters of their respective regiments :—

FOR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

First battalion 6th Regiment, 1 officer and 61 men; 45th Regiment, 1 officer and 122 men; 73d Regiment, 3 officers and 42 men; Second battalion, 91st Regiment, 51 men; First battalion, Rifle Brigade, 2 officers and 62 men.

FOR THE MAURITIUS.

5th Fusiliers, 1 officer and 51 men; Second Battalion, 12th Regiment, 1 officer and 31 men.

FOR CEYLON.

15th Regiment, 1 officer and 41 men: 37th Regiment, 2 officers and 61 men.

FOR CANADA.

19th Regiment, 2 officers and 82 men; 20th Regiment, 1 officer and 122 men; Second Battalion, 23d Fusiliers, 1 officer and 51 men; Second Battalion, 71st Highlanders, 1 officer and 61 men; 79th Highlanders, 2 officers and 52 men; Second Battalion, Rifle Brigade, 2 officers and 143 men.

FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

First Battalion, 1st Royal Regiment, 3 officers and 73 men.

FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

38th Regiment, 2 officers and 82 men.

FOR MALTA.

First Battalion, 97th Regiment, 1 officer and 41 men.

Total 27 officers and 1,229 men.

Lieutenant General Sir C. Napier proceeds to India this day. He goes to Leghorn with the intention, it is said, of calling on his brother at Nice. A steamer will take him from Leghorn to Alexandria. Major Macmurdo, Major W. Napier, and Brevet Major Kennedy accompany Sir Charles to India. Sir Guy Campbell and Capt. Byng are to become members of Sir Charles's staff on his arrival in India.—(United Service Gazette of Saturday.)

At the Mayo Assizes, what never happened before, the judges left town before the grand jury had finished the fiscal business. This was owing to the unfortunate state of the county, which is all but insolvent. A large arrear is due to the unfortunate contractors who, for 12 months, have kept the main roads of the county in repair; and so much has the collection of the county cess fallen short, that if Government will insist in claiming precedence over the other creditors, these unfortunate people will be ruined. At present matters are at a dead lock. The treasurer will not, till advised, pay a single shilling—not even his own salary.

It is rumoured (and, we believe, not altogether without foundation,) that Sir James Weir Hogg is about to proceed to India, having been appointed to an important and lucrative situation in that country.—(Post.)

CUSTOMS CHANGES.—Samuel Price Edwards, Esq., collector of customs at Southampton, has been appointed collector of customs at Dublin; — Powell, Esq., comptroller of customs at Liverpool, has been appointed collector of customs at Southampton.

NEW POTATOES.—Specimens of new potatoes, pink eyes, grown at Rosstellan, were left at the *Cork Constitution* office, on Tuesday, by Mr. Haynes, of Maryland. The potatoes are tolerable in size, remarkably healthy, and the skin very firm.

ANOTHER EVIL EFFECT OF PROCESSIONS.—On Patrick's Day, there was a large assemblage of Ribbonmen, near Rathfriland, at a place called Balnaferin. One Orangeman, named M'Anulty, was shot, and died from the effects of the wound, on the following night. The funeral took place on Tuesday, his remains having been attended to the grave, at Donaghmore, by an immense procession of Orangemen. A large force of military and police were present to prevent any collision between the two parties, but all passed off quietly. The entire procession extended nearly three miles.—(Belfast News Letter.)

ATHLONE FAIR.—The March fair of this town was held on Wednesday. The attendance of buyers and sellers was not so large as usual.—Good beef and mutton sold at about 4½d per lb., and was in pretty brisk demand. Springers and store heifers sold well, at prices ranging from £6 to £9. Pigs were very scarce and such of them as were sold went about 7s a score.—(Athlone Sentinel)

Rear-Admiral Hon. Donald Hugh Mackay, Commander-in-chief at Cork, on the eve of promotion, is about to leave Cove, and Sir Charles Napier, Rear-Admiral of the White, will succeed to the command of the Irish Coast station.

HEALTH OF TOWNS.

TO THE MAYOR.

THE COMMITTEE of the WATERFORD SANITARY ASSOCIATION request that you will convene a PUBLIC MEETING of Citizens, to receive the Report of the Association for the past year, and to take into consideration certain measures to be adopted for the promotion of the general sanitary condition of the City.

Signed on behalf of the Association,

THOMAS L. MACKESY, President.
ROBERT A CARLETON, Hon. Secretary.

In accordance with the above, I request a Meeting of the Citizens of Waterford at the LARGE ROOM, TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 28th MARCH, at the Hour of EIGHT o'Clock. p.m

JAMES KENT, Mayor.

26th March, 1849.

The attendance of all classes is earnestly requested, as it is the intention of several influential gentlemen to address the meeting on the various topics connected with this most important subject.

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.,
BERESFORD-STREET DEAL-YARD.

Waterford Bridge.

THE Proprietors are requested to take Notice, that their GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING for Letting the TOLLS of the BRIDGE and FERRY, appointing a Managing Committee, &c., for the ensuing Year, and any other required business, is appointed to be held at the TOLL-HOUSE, on MONDAY Next, the 2d of APRIL, at ONE o'Clock.

CHARLES AMBROSE, Chairman.

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.

Estimates and Samples may be had on application, either 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.

Sale without Reserve,

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, as she now lies in the Custom House Docks, and as stated above, on TUESDAY, the 3d of APRIL next,

The Barque "Bolivar,"

of Waterford, Captain WHITE.

Length .... 107 Feet.
Breadth .... 28 Feet 3 Inches.
Height between Decks . 6 Feet 3 Inches.
354 51-94 Tons, O.M.

In 1846 she was Dubbed over, thoroughly Caulked, Re-treenailed where necessary, and Sheathed to the Bends; also, last year, there was upwards of £200 expended on a further overhaul, in New Planking, Covering Boards, &c. She is well modelled, sails fast, and has now discharged 490 Loads, exclusive of Deck Load, which would be large.

For Inventories, &c., apply to ARTHUR SMITH, Esq., Solicitor for Mortgagees, North Frederick-street; or to

WM. CARSON.

Sir John's Quay, 23d March, 1849.

JAFFRAY BARCROFT, Auctioneer.

Sun Fire Office,

THREADNEEDLE-STREET; CRAIG'S-COURT; CHARING-CROSS; AND 65, WELBECK-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1710.

MANAGERS.

W. R. HAMILTON, Esq., Chairman and Treasurer.
CHARLES BELL FORD, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Charles Boulton, Esq.	Charles Littledale, Esq.
Hon. P. Pleydell Bouverie.	Henry Littledale, Esq.
Harry Chester, Esq.	George Warde Norman, Esq.
Samuel Pepys Cockerell, Esq.	Brice Pearse, Esq.
Raikes Currie, Esq. M.P.	Charles Pole, Esq.
John Drummond, Esq.	Charles Richard Pole, Esq.
Russell Ellice, Esq.	Henry Rice, Esq., M.P.
William Franks, Esq.	Henry Stuart, Esq., M.P.
Capt. H. G. Hamilton, R.N.	C. George Thornton, Esq.
Joseph Hoare, Esq.	George Smith Thornton, Esq.
Felix Ladbroke, Esq.	
H. F. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.	

THE Printed Receipts for Premium and Duty on Policies, as they become due, are ready for delivery, and are in the hands of the undermentioned Agents of the Sun Fire Office.

AGENTS.

Waterford .... Mr. J. ALCOCK.
Dungarvan .... Mr. F. Sheehan.
Kilkenny .... Mr. H. Semple.
New Ross .... Mr. James Howlett, Jun.
Clonmel .... Mr. P. R. Banfield, Merchant.
Wexford .... Mr. J. Kenselah.
Tipperary .... Mr. R. Wilkinson.
Youghal .... Mr. V. Russell.
Carrick-on-Suir ...... Mr. P. Hayden and Mr. A. O'Riordan.
Enniscorthy .... Mr. J. Hinton.
Mitchelstown .... Mr. E. O'Brien.
Thurles .... Mr. M. Quinlan.
Gorey .... Mr. Josh. M. le Febure.
Cashel .... Mr. R. Keating.
Thomastown .... Mr. Wm. Clifford.

Insurances may be made for more years than one by a single payment; and in such cases there will be a discount allowed on the premium and duty for every year except the first.

N.B.—This Office insures Property in Foreign Countries, and the rates are regulated by the Nature of the Risks.

Duty paid by the Sun Fire Office in England and Scotland only:—1846, £182,798; 1847, £184,484; 1848, £181,270.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.—Wm. Penn (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, 1115 frks., 1 keg butter, 405 cwt. flour, 13 casks porter, 1 cask hams, 4 packs feathers, 139 bales, 51 boxes, 31 cows, 43 sheep; Green Isle (s.), Stacey, Bristol, 440 fls. bacon, 1 chest plate, 7 half brls. porter, 66 pigs; Lord Keane, Reeves, Bristol, 650 brls. oats; Favourite, Whitburne, Cardiff, 600 brls. oats; Britannia, White, Cardiff, 930 brls. oats, 12 cwt. starch, 725 cwt. flour; Edward, Griffiths, Llanelly, 400 cwt. flour, 130 casks porter.

Entered since our last:—Per the Jean Baptiste Marie, from Bourdeaux, 700 quarters Indian corn.

Summary of provision exports for week ending Saturday, March 24:—1788 fls. bacon, 693 cwt. butter, 123 do. lard, 2685 brls. oats, 6 do. barley, 3780 cwts. flour, 415 pigs, 59 cows, 43 sheep.

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.*

P. K. REID

BEGS to announce that in addition to his select assortment of AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, he has just landed *ex* 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 WORZEL, 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, *ex* the "*Earl of Stair and Eva*," from Glasgow, and "*Hirondelle*," 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.

P. K. R.'s STORES are as 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, LINSEED CAKE and MEAL for STALL and CALF FEEDING; ICHABOE and PERUVIAN GUANO.

☞ A FEW HAMPERS 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.

You may be Cured yet!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

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

(Signed) THOMAS BRUNTON.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) ANDREW BRACK.

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) OLIVER SMITH JENKINS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DESPERATE SKIN DISEASE.

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

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

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

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

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

The Markets.

WATERFORD, MARCH 27.

Since our last report the trade has become somewhat firmer, and an active business transacting at the full rates of Friday. The transactions in bakers' flour and other breadstuffs have been pretty fair. For bacon pigs, also butter, we have no change to make.

Mill Wheat (raw) new	23s 0d to 24s 0d
Prepared Wheat, new	25s 6 to 26s 6d
Shipping ditto	18s 0d to 21s 0d
Barley, malting	14s 6d to 15s 0d
Do. grinding	9s 9d to 12s 0d
Bere Barley, per barrel (new)	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Oats black (brl. 14 stone)	8s 9d to 9s 3d
Do. White, for mealing, per barrel	9s 6d to 10s 6d
Indian Corn (Galatz) per brl	19s 6d to 20s 0d
American white	18s 0d to 19s 0d
Ditto, yellow	19s 0d to 20s 0d
Ditto damaged	10s 0d to 12s 0d
Indian Meal, per cwt	9s 0d to 9s 6d
Bran, per barrel	3s 5d to 3s 6d
Rye Meal	11s 0d to 11s 6d
Oatmeal, per cwt	12s 0d to 12s 6d
Flour, (extra fine) per sack	34s 6d to 35s 6d
Do. do new	34s 6d to 35s 6d
Seconds	30s 0d to 32s 0d
Thirds	27s 0d to 29s 0d
Fourths	20s 0d to 23s 0d
Barrelled Flour, of 196lb	23s 0d to 24s 0d
Do. Meal	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	43s 0d to 45s 6d
Scalded ditto	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Heads, ditto, singed	30s 0d to 34s 0d
Offal, ditto fresh	29s 0d to 30s 0d
Salt ditto	25s 0d to 27s 0d
Butter, (new) per cwt	80s 0d to 85s 0d
Ditto (old)	56s 0d to 65s 0d
Bacon	54s 0d to 58s 0d
Newfoundland Fish, per cwt	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	15s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	14s 0d to 15s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	26s 0d to 21s 0d
Rum, per gallon	7s 6d to 9s 6d
Cork Whiskey, wholesale	6s 0d to 0s 0d
Straw, per ton	20s 0d to 28s 0d
Hay, per ton	33s 0d to 4 s 0d
Mutton, per lb	4d to 6d
Beef, per lb	3d to 5d
Veal, per quarter	1s 0d to 1s 3d
Lamb, per quarter	3s 6d to 4s 0d
Salmon, per lb	1s 3d to 1s 6d
Dried Hams	6d to 9d
Pork, per lb	4d to 7d
Butter, (fresh) per lb	10d to 12d
Potatoes (minions) per stone	10d to 0d
Do. (cups) per stone	7d to 0d
Eggs, per doz	4d to 5d

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.

	firkins.	Price.
Saturday	50	66s 0d to 76s 0d
Monday	6	66s 0d to 76s 0d
Yesterday	18	66s 0d to 76s 0d

CORK MARKETS.—March 26

Barrels.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. Currency.
— White Wheat	00 0 to 00 0	00 0—20 Stone
15 Red Wheat	17 0 to 19 0	} 00 0—20 do
— Ditto	00 0 to 00 0	
59 Barley	11 0 to 15 0	} 00 0—16 do.
— Ditto	00 0 to 00 0	
— Bere (new)	0 0 to 00 0	00 0
200 Oats	8 0 to 11 0	} 10 0—14 do.
— Do. New	0 0 to 00 0	
80 Pigs	29 0 to 36 0—00	0 per cwt.

LIMERICK BUTTER—March 24

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

CLONMEL—March 24.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter..	60 0 to 75 0	Do black	0 0 to 0 0
Oatmeal	11 0 to 00 0	Flour 2ds	28 0 to 29 0
Bac'n pigs	48 0 to 50 0	Househld	32 0 to 00 0
Ren. Lard	40 0 to 44 0	Thirds	23 0 to 00 0
Bran	3 8 to 0 0	Fourths	16 0 to 00 0
Bere	14 0 to 00 0	Wool	10 0 to 14 6
Barley	14 0 to 16 0	Potatoes	0 6 to 0 9
Wheat	0 0 to 1 3	Beef	0 4 to 0 6
Do. red	1 6 to 1 1½	Mutton	0 4 to 0 5½
Do ship.	11 to 1 1	Pork	0 0 to 0 0
Oats	0 6½ to 0 9	Veal	0 5 to 0 5½

CARLOW—March 22.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Wheat, per brl	22 0 to 24 6	Bran,	4 8 to 5 4
Best Red	20 0 to 23 0	Beef	00 4 to 0 5½
Do inferior	18 0 to 20 0	Mutton	0 5½ to 0 6
Barley, do.	11 0 to 14 0	Veal	0 6½ to 0 7½
Oats, per brl	9 0 to 10 0	Lamb	5 6 to 6 6
Do inferior	7 0 to 8 6	Bacon	50 0 to 56 6
Flour, per bag	28 0 to 00 0	Hams	00 4½ to 00 5½
Do. inferior	00 0 to 26 0	Butter	60 0 to 70 0
Thirds	20 0 to 24 0	Wool	00 0 to 00 0
Oatmeal	11 0 to 12 0	Potatoes	0 5 to 0 6

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—March 23

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
White wheat	23 0 to 26 0	Oatmeal	11 0 to 12 0
Millers' red	21 0 to 25 0	Flour	00 0 to 00 0
Barley	13 0 to 17 6	Second	14 0 to 18 0
Oats	00 0 to 00 0	Indian corn	28 0 to 32 0
New do	10 0 to 12 0	(per 480 lbs.)	

MARKET NOTE.

Return of Corn and Oatmeal sold and delivered at Dublin Corn Exchange for the Week ending March 23.

		From s. d.	to s. d.	Aver. s. d.
226	Wheat, per barrel 20 st.	22 0	27 0	25 1
1656	Oats, do. 14 do.	10 0	12 0	10 11
—	Bere, do. ...	00 0	00 0	00 0
573	Barley, do.	13 0	18 0	14 2
200	Oatmeal, do. 8 do.	10 0	12 0	10 7

THOMAS ARKINS, Clerk of the Corn-Table.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN.

Week ending March 17.

Imperial General Weekly Average.

	s d.		s d.		s. d.
Wheat	45 1	Oats	16 11	Beans	30 1
Barley	29 0	Rye	26 11	Peas	33 1

Aggregate Average of the Six Weeks.

	s d.		s d.		s. d.
Wheat	45 10	Oats	17 2	Beans	31 4
Barley	29 3	Rye	27 4	Peas	33 1

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

25th—Albert, Recordel, Bayonne, wheat, &c.—Georgina, Kiely, Llanelly, culm—Lambe, Jones, Gloucester, salt—Ungheria, Paicuich, Galatz, Indian corn—Eliza, Popham, Gloucester, salt—Laurence Foristal, Toole, Llanelly, culm—The Ann, Lewis, reported on the 24th inst., has gone to Waterford to discharge.

26th—Elizabeth, Jones, Swansea, culm—G. F. D., Llewllyn, Port Lewis, sugar—Ann Carr, Harrison, Bremen, wheat—Three Sisters, Gulferd, London, flint stone—Penrhyn Castle, Thomas, Liverpool, guano—Joseph, Walsh, Wexford, herrings.

SAILED.

25th—Betsy, Hutchings, Cardiff, ballast.

26th—Charlotte, Letham, Belfast, flour, Hibernia, Tullock, Cork, flags—Edward, Griffiths, Llanelly, flour—Resolution, Gibbons, Dungarvan, ballast—Lalla, Wooley, Liverpool, g. c.—Favourite, Whitburn, Cardiff, oats—Lord Keane Reeves, Bristol, do.

Wind—E. N. E. to S. S. E.

The Master in Chancery has decided on reserving the question of liability of holders of quarter-shares in the St. George Steam-packet company, where they had not received the dividend. Persons who had, as proprietors, taken free passages, are considered liable, though they had done no other act of acquiesence.

The planting of potatoes is going on most vigorously in every part of Kerry. If this experiment fail the fourth year, we may bid adieu to the further cultivation of the crop in Ireland. There is a very small breadth of wheat sown in Kerry. Oats has been extensively planted.

The Cork Harbour Board have granted £500 to compensate the representatives of the late Mr. Fitzpatrick, for their interest in the site of the intended government pier at Cove.

THE CORK RAILWAY TUNNEL.—The boring is carried on with great activity; but it is supposed it will require nearly three years to complete it. There are four shafts in the Barrack-hill, besides the cuttings on the Glanmire road and lane sides, given ten facings, at which all the men capable of being put to work labour day and night without intermission, boring and blasting the rock, which is of a flinty nature.—(Cork Constitution.)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Thursday, March 22.

The Earl of ERNE presented a petition from some unions in the county of Donegal against the rate in aid.

The Earl of WICKLOW presented several petitions against the rate in aid.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Earl of ABERDEEN rose to draw the attention of their lordships to the state of affairs in the north of Italy, which, he said, were calculated to cause the most serious apprehensions. The conduct of the Sardinian Government had long rendered that event too probable. He had refrained from bringing the subject before the house while there remained the smallest chance of peace being preserved; but he now felt it his duty to move for copies of all correspondence between the Government of this country and any other Powers, relating to this subject. He was disposed to this because he felt that the conduct of her Majesty's Government had not been calculated to encourage the cause of justice and peace. The noble lord proceeded to eulogise Austria and her statesmen, and concluded by saying that if the noble marquis should tell him the correspondence could not conveniently be produced at the present moment, he should not press his motion.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, after expressing the opinion that even Austria herself, during the past year, had not shown a course of perfect consistency either in reference to the transactions of Europe generally, or of even Germany in particular, and without justifying the conduct of the Sardinian Government, the noble marquis concluded by stating that he looked forward with confidence to the time when, by the joint exertions of the Governments of England and France uniting in the same policy, and making peace their sole object, the general peace of Europe would be restored and preserved.

Lord BROUGHAM participated in the propositions of the importance of preserving the peace of Europe, and of the great importance also of maintaining an established alliance with the house of Austria, which, besides being part of the ancient policy of the country, was secured by the faith of treaties. The noble and learned lord said, in conclusion, "One word more before I sit down concerning the recent most ill-advised proclamation of the King of Sardinia—a document unparalleled in the history of human folly and human fraud—a compound of obvious misrepresentations of well known and admitted facts, of shuffling and obscure conclusions—made up of the pompous assertion of truisms which no man doubts, and the outrageous propounding of falsehood which no man believes—a jesuitical document, admitting a little, now arguing here, now shuffling there—an ambiguous wrapping up of what may be anything or nothing—a constant attempt, under a multitude of false words and false pretences, to keep real objects and real views out of sight, and which, when translated into plain English means this—I, Charles Albert, cannot resist the Republican faction in Paris and its representatives in Turin, and, above all, in Genoa. I cannot stand against the bad feeling which unhappily prevails to a great extent throughout the Sardinian army, and therefore I am compelled, whether I will or not, to break the peace and go to war, although that war be the infraction of a solemn treaty. I will then take my chance in the desperate game of war, and try, right or wrong, to extend my dominions, as I did in the campaign of last year (cheers). However, I (Lord Brougham) will not yet despair. I trust that, with due exertion, the dreadful extremities of war may yet be avoided" (hear, hear).

The motion was withdrawn, and their lordships adjourned.

House of Commons—Thursday, March 22.

SKIBBEREEN.

Mr. GEORGE A. HAMILTON presented a petition from East Skull, Skibbereen union.—They state that no description can give an adequate idea of the state of destitution of which the union has been reduced. That of a population of 30,000—25,415 are now receiving relief, and that number likely to be increased. That the value of the union being £60,000, the current expense is now £100 per day, or £36,500 per year. That if a rate should be levied this spring, the destruction of all property in the union will be completed.—They pray that this extreme destitution may be met by some temporary measure; and, further, that improvements may be exempted from further taxation.

Lord CASTLEREAGH presented a petition from the Ulster Railway Company, complaining of the present system of rating railways.

INDIA.

Mr. HUME wished to know whether it was the intention of the right hon. baronet, the President of the Board of Control, to lay on the table of the house any papers with reference to the late extraordinary proceedings in India? It appeared, from the accounts which had been received, and after the victory had been gained, for which salutes were fired, the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Gough, entrenched himself within a few miles of the enemy.

Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE, in reply, stated that the papers which had been received from India were very voluminous, but that he would give his best attention to them, and lay such of them as he thought necessary before the house on as early a day as possible.

In reply to a question from Mr. HINDLEY,

Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE stated with reference to the distribution of the prize money among those engaged at the victory of Moultan, that a question had arisen as to whether or not the Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India was entitled to any share of it. That question had been referred by the Governor-General of India to the authorities at home, and it would be decided according to precedents in the usual way. As to the other question, with reference to the plunder said to have been committed by the British troops after the taking of Moultan, he had to state that the whole transactions in India had been exceedingly misrepresented (loud cries of hear, hear)—and he could assure the honourable gentleman also, unless some facts should be made known which did not appear, or were even hinted at in any one of the dispatches, that the rumours which had gone abroad were totally unfounded—(hear, hear.)

CANADIAN REBELLION OF 1837 AND 1838.

Mr. GLADSTONE rose to ask her Majesty's government—1. Whether any instructions have been given to the Governor-General of Canada as to the course which he is to pursue, in the event of its being proposed to him by his advisers to allow them to introduce into the House of Assembly any bill giving compensation to any persons known to have been implicated in the rebellions of 1837 or 1838, on account of the damage sustained by them in those rebellions, or in the event of the passing of any such bill through the two Houses of the Provincial Legislature. 2. Whether, according to the usage of Canada, if any such bill should have passed through both Houses of the Legislature, and should have become an act by the Governor-General's assent, without a suspending clause, the money thereby authorised to be paid would be payable forthwith, or before her Majesty's servants had had an opportunity of advising her Majesty with respect to the allowance or disallowance of such act.—3. Whether any official intelligence had yet been received in respect to that transaction from Canada?

Mr. HAWES said, in answer to the first question, he had to state that no instructions whatever were given to the noble lord at the head of the Canadian government with reference to the introduction of those bills into the House of Assembly. His noble friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies had entire confidence in that noble lord, and was not in the habit of fettering him with instructions (hear). With regard to the second question, he had to state that all the colonial laws—he believed universally, having passed through their formal stages, and having passed through the House of Assembly, come into immediate operation, unless they contained a suspending clause. That would apply, of course, to all acts, whether for the appropriation of money or not; and they would come into operation immediately unless disallowed by the Queen. In that case it would only cease to be law on the arrival of the Queen's disallowance in Canada. In reply to the third question, no dispatches had been received from Lord Elgin whatever on that subject. Lord Grey had received a private letter (hear)—which was only received yesterday.

Mr. HUME said, in connexion with the subject, whether or not the sum of £100,000 had, or had not, been voted as a compensation to those who were not actually rebels, in compliance with the report of a committee of the Canadian legislature.

Sir G. GREY said that the hon. member for Montrose seemed to consider the bill which was before the house as already passed. When it had really passed then he might give a definite answer to the question.

In reply to a question by Mr. HUME,

Sir G. GREY said, the bill in the Assembly originated in a commission which recommended that a sum of £100,000 should be appropriated by way of compensation.

Mr. GLADSTONE offered to record the resolutions submitted to the General Assembly, which he held in his hand, if the house would permit him to do so.

Sir G. GREY objected, as it would inevitably lead to a debate upon a matter respecting which their knowledge was imperfect.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Lord DUDLEY STUART rose to move an address for copies or extracts of any correspondence between this Government and the Government of Turkey, and between this Government and the Government of Russia, relating to the occupation, by Russian troops, of the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia. The noble lord proceeded to condemn the interference on the part of Russia, contending that it could not be justified by any of the treaties, nor was there any pretext for saying that Russia had guaranteed the permanence of the previously existing forms of Government in these provinces. Russia had advanced, sometimes openly and sometimes stealthily, till she had arrived at the Pruth; and how long would it be before she arrived at the Danube?—That was a question of importance for the commerce of England, in reference to the trade with Turkey. It was a cardinal point in the policy of England to defend the integrity of the Ottoman Empire; and on the mere ground of self-interest, therefore, this country had a deep stake in the integrity and independence of Turkey. What was to be feared was not the open hostility, but the insidious designs, of Russia; and he thought if the noble lord had acted with greater energy in protesting against the entrance of the Russians into the principalities, the proceedings of the General who took the step would have been disavowed, and the troops would have been recalled.

Colonel THOMPSON seconded the motion.

Lord PALMERSTON concurred in the opinion as to the importance of the independence of Turkey being secured, both in a commercial and political point of view—a feeling which was not confined to England alone, but was participated in by the other leading Powers of Europe. With regard to the occupation of the province of Moldavia and Wallachia by the Russian troops, he was satisfied, from all the correspondence which had passed between himself and the Russian Minister, that the Russian Government had no intention of making any permanent encroachment on the Turkish Empire. He, also, was satisfied that the question pending between Russia and Turkey was simply one of time, and not of ulterior intentions, and, therefore, trusting that the matter would be settled amicably and satisfactorily, he would suggest that the motion should not be pressed.

Mr. ANSTEY and Mr. URQUHART supported the motion.

Mr. D'ISRAELI defended the conduct of the Emperor of Russia, which he considered had been most magnanimous and forbearing during the last twelve months. The Emperor Nicholas claimed justly to rank amongst those sovereigns who had proved to be the benefactors of their own subjects, and to the human race in general.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL congratulated the hon. member for Buckinghamshire on his client and his cause (hear, and a laugh). With respect to the Emperor of Russia, he must say, that if ever there was an occasion when the use of strong terms was excusable in that house, it was when the conduct and character of that monster, whom the hon. member for Buckinghamshire had undertaken to vindicate, was brought under consideration. What was the treatment experienced by the nuns of Minsk? They were dragged from their convent and most cruelly flogged, though guilty of no offence, and all this with the full, cognizant, and expressed written approbation of the client of the honourable member for Buckinghamshire. Ruffian soldiers inflamed with drink were let loose to commit the last violences upon them, and in the attempt murder resulted. He called the attention of the house also to the circumstance of a number of Polish children being carried off to Siberia, who, he observed, were thrown into carts for the purpose, the places of such of the poor children as died on the road being supplied by a fresh levy. In these observations he felt that he was expressing, in reference to the most hideous despot of ancient or modern times, opinions which were no "sentimentality"—as the member for Buckinghamshire termed it—but which were concurred in by the English people, as, he was sure, they were by the Irish people.

Lord D. STUART, said that the hon. member for Buckinghamshire had indulged in a most unmeasured and unfounded eulogy of the Emperor of Russia; making it a matter of congratulation that that power had during the past year abstained from external intercourse; as if she had any right to interfere with other countries in Europe. He had not the slightest doubt that the hon. member differed from the majority of this country in his appreciation of the conduct of the Emperor of Russia (hear, hear). With respect to the motion he had brought forward, he thought that the noble lord at the head of the Foreign Department had admitted that he was substantially right, and having obtained from the noble lord a strong declaration as to the importance of maintaining and defending the integrity of Turkey, and placing a certain degree of confidence in that noble lord, he should, after the recommendations he had received not to go to a division, withdraw his motion.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn.

Adjourned.

House of Lords—Friday, March 23.

IRELAND AND THE POPE.

Lord BROUGHAM asked whether it were not true that several of those unions in which the great arrears of poor rates were due had been most conspicuous for the largeness of the sums they had subscribed for the Pope?

After a few words from the Marquises of LANSDOWNE and CLANRICARDE, the subject dropped.

IRISH RATES.

Lord MONTEAGLE moved for an estimate of the sum which it is calculated will be raised under a rate of 2½ per cent. on rateable property in Ireland.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE expressed his concurrence in the desire of his noble friend; and suggested that it was highly desirable that information should be made fuller. It would be well if an estimate was attempted also of the probable results, in case the whole scheme of the government was adopted; he also suggested a return of those unions in which a higher rate than 5s. in the pound was struck last year, as that would enable them to approximate the amount likely to be raised under the provisions of the bill.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE did not see then how it was possible to arrive at any estimate of a perfectly accurate character. The extent of the destitution was one that must directly affect any estimate of the kind. It was obvious, then, that a general opinion was all that could be formed by the government on the subject; and it would be according to that general opinion, or rather calculation of the government, that their lordships would have to form their judgment when they came to consider the measure of the rate in aid. As to any returns on the subject which it was possible to give, he had no objection to give them; but the greater portion of the information which the noble lord desired would be contained in the Poor-law Commissioners' report.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE inquired when the report would be presented.

The Marquess of CLANRICARDE replied that he expected it would be presented very shortly.

Earl FITZWILLIAM expressed his surprise at the inability of the government to furnish an accurate estimate of the probable amount of the proposed rate in aid, and he feared, under the circumstances, the scheme of the government would not be found capable of affording the requisite relief. It might not be possible to obtain a perfectly correct estimate, but they should have found means of being able to state with some sort of accuracy what the amount was that they expected to obtain from the imposition of the tax. But there was another question of more importance than even that of the produce of the tax, and that was, what were likely to be the calls upon the rate. He would suggest that in framing a law for the maintenance of the poor in Ireland, the legislature might have adopted a better course than that which they had taken. They might have thrown the whole of Ireland into one great union, and have called upon the whole mass of the property of Ireland to maintain the poor of that country. But taking the course that the legislature had—and he thought it but right that they should follow it up to its consequences—when they cast upon particular portions of the country—upon poor law unions and electoral divisions, the duty of exclusively supporting the poor within those districts, they should remember that since the year 1816, when the Irish and English Exchequers were consolidated, Ireland had ceased to be a distinct financial community, and had become a portion of the imperial community. When, then, in devising measures for the support of the poor they stepped out of the smaller communities—the electoral divisions—to seek assistance, the first community they met with was the imperial community, of which Ireland formed a part, and it was to that imperial community, and to that alone, they ought to apply, instead of merely to Ireland itself. He feared that in Ulster, Leinster, and the solvent parts of Munster, the only effect of the proposed measure would be the creation of great discontent.

The Bishop of CASHEL, as one who had had frequent opportunities of arriving at the truth, wished to hear his testimony to the increasing destitution and distress in Ireland. He could state from personal experience that many families who had been comfortably circumstanced in 1847—the first year of great suffering—were now in poverty, and that one of the practical effects of the poor law had been to increase distress; so that day by day the class which had been elevated beyond pauperism became objects of relief, and those who paid rates one month were obliged to seek assistance for themselves.—He thought he should fail in his duty if he did not bear witness to the impropriety of demanding rates from those who were already in the deepest poverty or were just struggling to keep out of it. It should be considered that the ratepayers of the two countries differed very much. In England they comprised various denominations of wealthy classes. In Ireland the large mass of ratepayers consisted of those who lived on and by the land. When the collector called on them they had to pay the whole rate, though certainly they were at liberty to deduct the landlord's proportion of it on paying the head rents. He knew of persons who had pledged their clothes to pay the rates, and thus contribute to the support of persons in the workhouses who were really better off than themselves (hear, hear). The noble marquis (of Clanricarde) had well said that an accurate estimate would be difficult to obtain, because the conditions of the unions varied. If, however, such an estimate would now afford arguments against the imposition of this tax, they might depend upon it that in three months hence they would find such a document still more conclusive (hear, hear).—He had always been the advocate of a poor law, wisely and justly administered. With sorrow, then, he had not thought it possible the character of the Irish people, void of self-exertion and independence as it had hitherto been, could have been so far deteriorated and lowered as by the operation of the poor law it had become within the last two years (hear, hear).

The Earl of WICKLOW expressed himself disappointed with the answer which had been given by the government to the motion of his noble friend. He should like to know when any Chancellor of the Exchequer had ever proposed to Parliament a new tax without giving some estimate of what he expected from it (hear, hear)? He begged to say that his main objection to the measure would be removed if a provision were inserted in a bill to the effect that, if the rate in aid which was to be levied from the whole of Ireland was insufficient, the rate should be extended to the united empire. The government, however, having stopped short of this, and having left the country and Parliament in ignorance of how far they thought the measure sufficient to meet the exigencies of the case, he could not help seriously suspecting that they had some ulterior object in view, and that this was only the small end of the wedge (hear, hear).

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said, that if his noble friend (Lord Monteagle) would introduce into his motion the words "as far as may be practicable," he would offer no opposition to it. He only wished to guard the government from being bound as to the precise accuracy of the estimate that would be furnished, because it was impossible to say with any exactness what the rate would produce. He begged to say, also, that the government had no better means of furnishing that estimate than the committees of the two houses now sitting. The very officers who would be employed to make the estimate were actually before those committees, and it was in their power, therefore, to form an opinion upon the subject as well as the government. With reference to what the noble earl had said about this being the small end of the wedge, he begged to disclaim any desire of the kind. This was merely a temporary measure for a temporary emergency, and stood entirely by itself. It was founded upon an objectionable principle undoubtedly, and the government had only been driven to adopt it by the pressure of extraordinary circumstances.

Lord MONTEAGLE, after re-asserting his objections to the measure, said he had no objection to introduce the words suggested by the noble marquis.

The motion, as amended, was then agreed to, and the house adjourned at half-past 7.

House of Commons—Friday, March 20.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon. Mr. STANLEY, the new member for Lynn, in the room of Lord G. Bentinck, deceased, took his seat.

Mr. P. SOMERS took the oaths and his seat for Sligo.

EQUITY COURTS (IRELAND.)

In answer to a question from Mr. OSBORNE,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was not his intention to introduce a bill to abolish the equity jurisdiction of the Exchequer in Ireland. The matter was, however, under the consideration of the proper authorities.

In answer to question from Sir T. D. ACLAND.

Sir F. BARING said, he intended to present to the house papers with respect to the expedition of Sir J. Franklin, and the government had come to the determination of offering £20,000 to any persons giving assistance to, or being instrumental in saving Sir J. Franklin, and those under his command.

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

Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE said that he would on an early day lay on the table of the house a bill with respect to the Grand Jury Law in Ireland.

PARTY PROCESSIONS IN IRELAND.

Lord CASTLEREAGH wished to ask the right honorable baronet at the head of the Home Department whether there was any intention on the part of the government, of introducing any measure for the suppression of party processions in Ireland.

Sir G. GREY replied that, considering the melancholy circumstances which had transpired in Ireland, the government felt bound to introduce some such measure as absolutely necessary, and it was intended, on the very earliest occasion, to introduce a bill for that object.

In answer to a question from Mr. HERRIES,

Sir GEORGE GREY said that no official communication had been addressed by Lord Elgin to the government on the subject of the introduction in the Canadian Assembly of an Indemnity Bill to those who took part in the insurrection of 1837-38.

NAVIGATION BILL.

On the motion for the house going into committee on this bill,

Mr. LABOUCHERE said that he proposed to make an important alteration of the bill.—Since he had introduced the bill he had had an interview with the Chairman of the Board of Customs, and had been informed that a great diminution of the revenue would take place if foreign vessels were permitted to take a part in the coasting trade of this country in the limited manner which he had proposed by the bill. The Chairman of Customs was of opinion that it would be prejudicial to the revenue to permit either foreign or British vessels to combine the coasting with the foreign trade, and he had, therefore, come to the determination of abandoning that part of the bill. The bill would, therefore, be very much in the same condition as it was when it was before the house last year.

Mr. GLADSTONE would avail himself of that opportunity of stating, that although he had expressed his opinion that conditional legislation on the subject would be preferable to that proposed by the bill, still he did not intend to propose an amendment in committee to that effect.

Mr. HERRIES observed that Mr. Labouchere's announcement had surprised him greatly, and it induced him to think that the house was not going into committee on this bill with a prospect of any practical issue. He noticed the awkward and suspicious fact that this abandonment of an important part of the measure followed the reception of a note from the United States government, expressly reserving its coasting trade from the principle of reciprocity, and he declared he should still offer to the measure his most strenuous opposition.

The house then resolved itself into committee, when, upon the first clause,

Mr. BOUVERIE moved the addition of a proviso to the following effect:—That the restrictions upon the ships of any foreign country as to our trade with the colonies, our coasting trade, or the trade between our colonial possessions, be not removed until British ships were declared to be exempt from the like restrictions in such foreign countries. He endeavoured at some length to show that his proposition was more likely to obtain the national advantages which this measure had in view than that of the government.

The amendment was opposed by Mr. J. WILSON, who discussed it very fully, noticing incidentally the suggestions of Mr. Gladstone, and proving that the plan of the government was not only better than Mr. Bouverie's, but was the only one that could accomplish their common object.

Mr. GLADSTONE was of opinion that Mr. Bouverie's scheme was impracticable; and

Mr. GIBSON thought, of the three plans, it was the worst, though he was prepared also to vote against the retaliation clause of the bill.

Mr. LABOUCHERE recalled the committee's attention to the question, and insisted upon the impracticability of any plan of strict reciprocity; he had endeavoured to digest such a plan, and had abandoned it in despair.

Mr. HERRIES considered that all the three plans, though a homage to the doctrine of reciprocity, were open to different classes of objections; the "most favoured nation" clause would stand in the way of Mr. Gladstone's scheme, as well as the retaliation clause of the bill.

Mr. BOUVERIE offered to withdraw his amendment, but Mr. Wawn objecting, a division took place, when it was negatived by 132 to 15.

On the 14th and 15th clauses, which gave to the colonies the power of regulating their own coasting trade,

Mr. GLADSTONE objected upon constitutional principles, to allowing the colonies to legislate for imperial purposes.

The clauses were defended by Mr. LABOUCHERE, who saw no real objections to the clauses, nor any practical anomaly.

Sir ROBERT PEEL reiterated an objection of Mr. Gladstone, with reference to a hypothetical case of war between this country and a power admitted by one of our colonies to the intercolonial coasting trade.

The objection was answered by Mr. D'ISRAELI and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.

The policy of these clauses was discussed at considerable length, and a division taking place, at the instance of Mr. Gladstone, the 14th clause was carried by 158 to 104.

A proposition of Mr. HASTIE, to omit so much of the 16th clause as imposed a restriction upon the manning of British ships, which was stoutly resisted by the government, and advocated by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, Mr. Mitchell, and other members, raised a debate at some length, which terminated in a division, when the amendment was negatived by 197 to 53.

Upon reaching the 18th clause,

Mr. D'ISRAELI moved that the chairman report progress, and took occasion to express his surprise at the extraordinary course pursued by Mr. Labouchere, in giving up the only part of the bill which distinguished it from that of last year, and at the equally remarkable relinquishment by Mr. Gladstone of his promised development of the principle of reciprocity as applied to this measure. He proceeded to denounce this and other measures injurious to great interests, which had been carried with a precipitancy that aggravated wrong by creating a sense of insult; and he accused the ministers of dealing with subjects of which they were not masters, whereby, he warned them, they would lay the foundation for a political discontent which might shake the institutions of the country.

Mr. GLADSTONE repelled the insinuation, so far as he was concerned, made by the hon. gentleman. He had already given sufficient reasons for the course which he had chosen to pursue. He had contemplated two issues, either of which might have been the result of the proposal, had he made it. Either it would have been supported by but the few who might have sustained it on its merits, or it would have been taken up by those who would make use of his proposal for a very different purpose from that for which he would have submitted it. He could not consent to be thus made the tool of those who would have used him in committee to embarrass the government, and who would have abandoned him on the third reading of the bill. He then adverted to some observations made by Mr. D'Israeli as to the evil effects of free trade, maintaining that it was to free trade, under the mercy of God, it was mainly owing that the distresses which the country had lately suffered had not been much greater.

Mr. LABOUCHERE observed that nothing more singular had occurred, during the course of the evening, than the novel and unprecedented course taken by the hon. gentleman (Mr. D'Israeli). He could only account for it on this supposition; the honourable gentleman would have made his attack before going into committee, had he been ready to do so; but he was not ready, and thought that he would be none the worse of the interval of a few hours to prepare himself, and "polish his periods" (hear, hear, and oh, oh).

The motion was then agreed to, and the house resumed.

The recovery of wages (Ireland) bill, and the protection of of justices (Ireland) bill, were respectively read a third time and passed.

Lord NUGENT gave notice that on an early day after Easter he would move that a committee be appointed to consider the question of charging the maintenance of the destitute poor upon the general revenue of the country.

The house adjourned at ten minutes to one o'clock.

DISCOVERY OF THE TOMB-STONE AND REMAINS OF BISHOP LYON.

The remains of this venerable prelate, which were supposed by Ware and others to have been interred in the cathedral, were discovered a few days since by some of the persons employed in repairing the palace. Beyond the shrubbery, in front of the palace at St. Finn Barr's, are the remains of the walls of the north-west angles of what was once the palace chapel, in which nook has just been discovered a slab of limestone, six feet in length, 2 feet 11½ inches in height, and 4 inches in thickness. The bottom under edge of the slab is levelled inwards, the other three sides are merely very roughly squared. The surface of the stone has been so slightly smoothed that cracks and inequalities remain, which occasion gaps in the inscription and obliged some words to be divided. Beneath this stone a recess built of brick work (of which the wall forms one side) contained all that was mortal of Bishop Lyon.

The inscription is in old English raised characters, and runs thus:—

I.do.believe onlie to be saved be the merites
Jhs of Jhs Chrst our Savioure
John III
So God loved.the world that.he.gave his onli be gotten
sonn to the end.that.all.that believe in him.should.
not peris but have life everlasting. This house
was builded i●anno 1588 by d William lion.
an.englis.man.born bishop of.Cork Clon.an Ross
and this tomb was erected in anno dni 15?7 in.the.
happi raigne of queen Elizabet.de fend** is of
the ancient Apostlike faithe the xl year of
her Majesty.raigne.

Another inscription on a small tablet, which had fallen from the wall of this chapel, is inserted in the wall of the upper shrubbery. It is also in raised but Roman characters, and in Latin, in these words:—

Deus Judex Est Hunc humiliat Hunc exaltat

The following is a sketch of the life of Bishop Lyon, extracted from Ware's Antiquity of Ireland (Harris Edition) vol. I.:—

William Lyon, a native of Chester, and chaplain to Arthur Lord Grey, Lord Deputy of Ireland, on the 23d July, 1580, he was presented by Queen Elizabeth to the vicarage of Bandanston, in the county Kildare, which he held with that of Naas. He was consecrated Bishop of Ross, 1582. The year following he obtained the sees of Cork and Cloyne in commendam from Queen Elizabeth, who annexed the two sees to that of Ross in the person of the prelate. This prelate new built the Bishop's palace of Cork, on the struction and ornaments of which he expended one thousand pounds. This and other particulars of his liberality and public spirit appears in a return to regal visitation held about the year 1613, when it is said, "That the Bishoprick of Cork was granted by his predecessor in fee farm, at five marks rent, that Cork and Ross when he came into possession of these sees were worth but 70 pounds per annum, that there was no mansion house at Ross when he became possessed of that bishoprick and only a spot of ground to build one on, but that he improved them all to 200 pounds per annum, that he built a house which cost him at least 300 pounds, which in little more than three years afterwards was burned down by the rebel O'Donovan. That he found no episcopal house at Cork, but that he built one which cost him at least 1000 pounds, that he never was in possession of the house belonging to the Bishoprick of Cloyne, which was withheld from him by Sir John Fitz-Edmond Fitz-Gerald in his lifetime and since his death by his heir." (in Prerog off.) In 1615, April 25, he preferred two petitions to the House of Lords against the heirs of this Sir John Fitz-Edmond Fitz-Gerald concerning the Episcopal House at Ross and other things concerning that see, "but with what redress is not known."—Archbishop Bramhale in his Life, speaking with respect to the dilapidated state of the sees in the province of Cashel at the time of the Reformation, observes, "That Cork and Ross fared better than any Bishoprick in that province, a very good man, Bishop Lyon, being placed there early in the Reformation."

A fine portrait in oil of Bishop Lyon hangs over the mantelpiece in the dining-room of the palace. It is intended, as soon as arrangements can be made for the purpose, to remove the slab to the cathedral.—(Cork Constitution.)

DARING ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.

On Wednesday evening last, about four o'clock, as Andrew M'Williams, Esq., Civil Engineer, accompanied by Mr. William Bull and Mr. John Comerford, were returning into Nenagh, and when about seven miles from this town, an armed ruffian seized the reins of the horse, and presented a pistol at Mr. M'Williams. Perceiving the object of the fellow, Mr. M'Williams fortunately stooped or "ducked" his head, and the shot passed him by without doing any injury. At the time the shot was fired the car was in considerable advance of Messrs. Bull and Comerford—they being at the bottom and Mr. M'Williams on the summit of the hill. On hearing the report they ran forward, when they and Mr. M'Williams immediately gave chase, but the villain being more nimble on his feet than his pursuers, has for the present escaped. This daring assassin, seeing that Mr. M'Williams and his party were unarmed, again came down the hill with a pistol in his hand. He stood on the side of the road, which is 10 or 12 feet above the level, and which left the party beneath completely at his mercy, as it was next to impossible to ascend the height.—They were fortunately beyond the range of his aim when he reached the spot, having driven off quickly when finding the first pursuit of him unsuccessful. Mr. M'Williams has recently taken a farm out in this neighbourhood, which is assigned as the cause of this daring outrage, and for which he paid a large sum to the out-going tenant for his apparently peaceable possession.—(Nenagh Guardian.)

Measures have been taken at New York to increase the number of missionary clergy in California, and to establish an episcopal see in the peninsula.

ARREST OF "SIR CHARLES H. BENTINCK."

On Wednesday the individual who lately assumed the above name in Dublin, and some particulars of whose doings, in that city, appeared in this journal on Saturday, was arrested a short distance from Athlone, in a cottage where he had taken refuge from the constabulary, who got clue to his whereabouts, after he had been somewhat successful in Athlone, where he had obtained a great variety of property under the name of the Hon. Henry Monck. He is at present in custody of the police at Athlone, and if the charges preferred against him there cannot be sustained, he will be transmitted to Dublin, as there is evidence against him in that city of having obtained goods under false pretences. At Athlone he represented himself as an officer in a dragoon regiment. His real name has not transpired, but it is said he is a native of England.

The *Athlone Sentinel* has the following narrative of "the honourable baronet's" adventures in the west:—

"AN ARTFUL SWINDLER 'NABBED.'—Several of our trading townsmen have within the last few days been signally duped by a *soi-disant* gentleman, whose exploits have been the subject of much conversation, and to some of not little anxiety. The individual in question is a young man of gentlemanly demeanour and address, fashionably attired, and bearing the high-sounding *soubriquet* of the 'Hon. George Preston.' Our simple and unsophisticated townsmen were honoured by a visit from this imposing personage on Saturday last, and having 'put up' at the principal hotel, Mr Rourke's, he ordered breakfast, and afterwards had some champaigne and cigars. This *sine qua non* being satisfactorily performed, Mr. Preston called the waiter, and ordered a champaigne dinner for himself and three other officers at six in the evening. In the mean time our hero proceeded to Mr. Stokes, saddler, and ordered a costly set of horse-covering, at the same time patronising him to the amount of £1 17s 6 for a silver-mounted whip, and giving an accurate description of his servant who would call for the horse-covering, and pay for all. He then engaged a car from Michael Flynn, Barrack-street, to take him to Ballinasloe, in order to cash a £100 bill he had on the bank there, and for his immediate use requested Flynn to accommodate him with £1. The latter, however, could only oblige him with 8s 8d, which the gentleman accepted with perfect *nonchalance*, and then ordered the car to be driven through the barracks. In crossing the square he called a sergeant, and told him to inform Colonel Spence that the Hon. &c. had arrived in town, and would call to see his horses to-morrow. Arrived in Ballinasloe, the gentleman drove through that town with unusual rapidity, so much so that the police remonstrated with him on the subject, which unpardonable presumption the gentleman resented by threatening to have the daring member of the constabulary who had presumed to interrupt him dismissed, remarking that he was then on a visit to the Earl of Clancarty, at Garbally, and that he would inform him of the conduct pursued towards him. The guardians of the law, seeing their 'brief authority' brought so unequivocally to task, 'sung dumb,' no doubt imagining they had encountered a scion of nobility, to intermeddle with whom would be madness. Flynn, who plays a conspicuous part in our little drama, lost sight of Mr. Preston shortly after arriving at Gill's hotel, who it appears had neither gone to pay his respects to the noble Earl of Clancarty, nor to introduce himself to the manager of the bank, but having sent for one Hafferty, a butcher, ordered from him a side of beef and two legs of mutton, and, as the bank was shut, requested the temporary loan of 30s. The unsuspecting victualler supplied both the money and the meat; but Mr. Preston, instead of awaiting to partake of the good fare provided, got a chaise and pair at Craig's hotel, and started for the town of Ros-common, where for a time we lost sight of him and his exploits. Surprised at the sudden disappearance of his patron, Flynn returned to this town with feelings of suspicion, anxiety, and disappointment; and in these feelings he was not alone, for Mr. Rourke anxiously awaited the return of the gentleman and his guests to a well furnished table, with sparkling champaigne; and Mr. Stokes, the arrival of the servant. But night came, and yet the stranger had not returned from his peregrinations. The confidence of the expectants wavered, and suspicion began to take possession of their minds. Could it be possible they had been duped? The idea was terrible enough for contemplation, but the conclusion was inevitable. They communicated their suspicions to the police, who now also began to have a 'look out' for the gent; no trace of whom could be found. However, about half-past eleven o'clock that night, Flynn, who lives contiguous to the barrack-gate, perceived his morning visitor passing on a car, stopping at the barracks, and knocking at the gate, said he was an officer, and told the serjeant when admitted to allow no one who might be looking for him in except his servant. Flynn's suspicions were more than ever aroused, and he also rapped at the gate, and gave information that a suspicious character was in the barracks. A search was immediately set on foot, and word sent to the guards at the outer gate to allow no one out. All thought the gent was in 'a fix,' without the possibility of escape; but he was not so easibly to be 'nabbed,' and had passed the guards ere word had reached them, and this appears the more extraordinary from the circumstance that no one is allowed to pass at such an hour without giving the countersign. The police now went on the search, but this clever and mysterious individual out-manœuvred them by a very 'ingenious device,' having given a baker five shillings to exchange coats with him, and by this means he passed and repassed the police in the streets, while they were anxiously straining their eyes for his whereabouts. Their vigilance was unsuccessful, the object of their search having taken himself to the house of a poor woman named Deane, in Monksland, a short distance outside this town, where he passed as the Hon. Mr. Browne, son of Lord Kilmaine. The inhabitants of the village were delighted and surprised at the presence amongst them of so distinguished an individual, and vied with each other in obsequious attention to him; but rumour, ever busy, at length divulged the secret that a lord's son was located in Monksland, and indulging in hilarity long unknown to that sequestered district, and on Sunday evening Constable Brett proceeded to the scene of his retreat, and succeeded in capturing him. The activity and vigilance of Sergeant Brett was fortunate as it was praiseworthy, as the 'young lord' had a swift-limbed steed awaiting his pleasure outside the door, when the constable entered and put a finale to his career of glory. He was conveyed to town and brought before Captain Rathbourne, R. M., when he gave his name as 'Joseph Augustus Perce, Worston, England,' but refused any account of himself. Some of the parties he imposed upon appeared to charge him, but he was ultimately remanded for further examination."

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

CORK—Wednesday, March 28, Timoleague.
CARLOW—Wednesday, March 28, Ballon.
KILKENNY—Wednesday, March 28, Kilkenny City.
LIMERICK—None.
TIPPERARY—Thursday, March 29, Carrick-on-Suir; Friday, 30, Templemore; Saturday, 31, Newbirmingham.
WATERFORD—None.
WEXFORD—None.

WATERFORD—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1849.