The Waterford Mail.

VOL. XXVI. SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1849. No. 2716.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Monday, June 4.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

In answer to a question from Lord REDESDALE,

The Marquis of LASDOWNE agreed to postpone the third reading of the bill for the repeal of the navigation laws till to-morrow se'nnight (Tuesday the 12th), on the understanding that it should not be again postponed.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE laid on the table a continuation of the papers relating to the Punjaub.

LEASEHOLD TENURE OF LANDS (IRELAND) BILL.

Lord CAMPBELL moved that the report of the committee of Leasehold tenure of lands (Ireland) bill be considered.

Lord BEAUMONT said there were some amendments which he wished to propose in this bill, and proposed that it should be postponed for a short time, as he had appointed next day to meet with gentlemen from Ireland who were interested in the bill, and dissatisfied with some of the clauses.

Lord CAMPBLL said the bill had already stood over for ten days, nevertheless, he had no objection to postpone it until next day, if that would meet the views of his noble friend.

After some discussion, the consideration of the report was postponed till Tuesday.

REBELLION LOSSES (CANADA.)

Lord BROUGAAM gave notice that next day he should put a question to the noble earl the Secretary for Colonial Affairs, as to the persons to whom compensation was proposed to be paid for losses sustained during the rebellion in Canada. The noble and learned lord added that he should postpone his motion, which stood for Thursday next, calling the attention of the house to the late events in Canada, and to the compensation bill, till Friday week.

The Landlord and Tenant Bill was read a second time, shortly after which,

The house adjourned.

House of Commons—Monday, June 4.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND) BILL.)

On the motion for the third reading of this bill, Sir LUCIUS O'BRIEN moved that it be read a third time that day six months.

Mr. STUART seconded the motion.

Colonel DUNNE also supported the amendment, urging that sufficient facilities for the transfer of land existed under the present law. A measure of a similar character to the present had been introduced into France, but under it it had been found impossible to find purchasers, and it had been found that the change of proprietary in no wise benefitted the agriculture of the country.

Mr. GROGAN considered this as one of the most Algerine measures ever submitted to Parliament.

Mr. NAPIER was of opinion that facilities should be afforded for the sale of encumbered properties, if they could be framed consistently with the maintenance of the rights of property: but he did not think that such was the character of the present bill. Property in Ireland required to be dealt with by two sets of machinery—a judicial and an administrative machinery. He objected to throwing duties upon a commission which it was first incumbent on the government to prove could not be discharged by the Irish Court of Chancery. Before the consolidated fund was saddled with this large additional expense it was the bounden duty of the government to explain why the Irish Court of Chancery was to be superseded (hear, hear.) Admitting that the existing machinery of the Irish Court of Chancery required modification, he denied the justice or the expediency of sweeping it away altogether. The bill proposed the continuance of three commissioners for five years at an aggregate annual salary of £7,000, and he thought it only due to the country to explain why this additional expenditure could not be saved. The bill had been loosely framed, that whilst it provided that the commissioners should not sit in Parliament, it assigned no court for them to sit in. What would this commission be but another Court of Chancery under another name, but without the responsibilities of that court; and why could not the same functions be vested in the Chancellor of Ireland and the Master of the Rolls? (hear.) Were the commissioners to appoint masters—and where were they to hold their court? One of the masters, only the other day, told him that he had £300,000 worth of property, decreed for sale, but had only disposed of £3,000 worth of it. What was wanted in Ireland at present was purchasers; there was plenty of property now in the market, even in the south of Ireland, and if they were to force sales in the worse districts the property must be sold at a ruinous sacrifice. In Ireland there was now nearly two millions of rental under Chancery receivers, who could manage the property just as they pleased, and whose management was thoroughly disgraceful to any civilised nation. If that property were beneficially managed, as it should be, there would be no necessity for forcing sales. Now property could not be sold at eleven years' purchase that formerly was sold at thirty years' purchase. He believed that this bill would aggravate all the existing evils, and damage the legitimate rights of property in Ireland. It endowed the commissioners with extraordinary powers, superseding the ordinary tribunals of the country, and whatever the commissioners might do would not be liable to action; and he objected to the bill further, because it would hand over the property of the whole of Ireland to the arbitrary control of the commissioners, although it was admitted that only particular provinces of that country were in an embarrassed condition. He could understand why it might be advisable leaving the Court of Chancery a judicial power to call in the aid of a commission to facilitate the transfer of encumbered estates; but the manner in which this bill proceeded was tantamount to declaring that the Court of Chancery, was incompetent to deal with such rules and regulations as the commissioners might frame. If it were England or Scotland, instead of being only Ireland that was concerned, the government would not venture to introduce such a bill; and if the measure should be passed, and the property of the whole of Ireland thrown under such a commission, it would be some consolation to him to reflect that he had at least done his duty in protesting against such a dangerous proceeding.

After some observations from Mr. SADLIER, Mr. HENLEY, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the house divided, when there appeared

For the amendment.....	12
Against it	117
Majority.....	105

The bill was then read a third time.

The house then went into committee of supply, and several sums were voted.

On the motion that £2,447, he voted for the salaries and incidental expenses of the General Board of Health in Dublin.

Mr. F. FRENCH complained that previously to the recent visitation of cholera in Ireland, no steps had been taken to guard against it in accordance with the advice of the Poor Law Commissioners and the Central Board of Health. The result was, that great mortality ensued wherever the cholera had made its appearance. In the city of Limerick 5,000 persons had died in a few months, and no preparation had been made to meet the evil. He did not, however, attach any blame to the Poor Law Commissioners. He knew that the noble lord at the head of the government had turned his attention to the due application of the charities of Ireland, and he hoped steps would be soon taken to insure a better control over these funds, but if they had, he believed that a sum amounting £100,000 per annum might be saved. He had been one of a deputation which had waited upon the government some time since, to urge the necessity of some adequate control over these funds, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer appeared to be of opinion that the control could not be exercised without increased expense to the country.

Mr. MONSELL said the honorable gentleman opposite was misinformed, if he thought that preparation had not been made in Limerick for the approach of cholera. The guardians of the poor were not in fault, neither had the bill of last session worked badly in that city.

Mr. FAGAN said that proper preparation had also been made to meet the disease in the city of Cork, and that the bill of last session had worked well there.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE said that no parliamentary enactments were of value if the local bodies would not carry into effect the provisions of the act of parliament, and the regulations of the Board of Health. The subject of the medical charities of Ireland continued to occupy the serious attention of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and of the government.

Mr. GROGAN inquired when the government intended to introduce a sanatory bill for Ireland.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE said the poverty of Ireland was so great at present that it was extremely difficulty to introduce such a measure. He hoped, however, that even in the course of the present session he should be enabled to introduce a general measure on the subject. With respect to the city of Dublin a bill was now before the house, which would shortly be taken into consideration.

The vote was then agreed to; as were also the following:—£18.000 for navigation in connexion with drainage in Ireland; and £838 for works and repairs to the British ambassador's house at Paris.

The resolutions were then ordered to be reported to the house.

SHEEP STEALERS (IRELAND) BILL.

This bill was read a second time, and, on the motion of Mr. KEOGH, ordered to be committed on Wednesday (next day.)

AUSTRALIA.

Mr. HAWES, in an explanatory address, moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better government of the Australian colonies; leave was given to bring in the bill, which was brought up accordingly, and read a first time.

GRAND JURY AND COUNTY CESS (IRELAND) BILL.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE obtained leave to bring in the following bills which were subsequently brought in and read a first time:—A bill to abolish the jail of Newgate, in the county of the city of Dublin, and provide compensation for the officers thereof, and to enable the grand jury of the county of the said city to increase the salaries of the chaplains of certain other jails thereof, and to re-assess on the county of the said city certain arrears of the grand jury cess; and a bill to make temporary provision relative to the collection of the county cess in Ireland, and to the remuneration of the collectors thereof.

On the motion of Mr. SCULLY copies were ordered of any memorial from a meeting of the ratepayers of Nenagh union, held on the 6th ult., to the Poor Law Commissioners, and any correspondence in relation thereto.

The house adjourned at twenty minutes to twelve.

House of Lords—Tuesday, June 5.

In reply to a question from Lord BROUGHAM, Earl GREY said that the whole of the official information from Canada was contained in the papers on their lordships' table. Whatever else he might know had been derived merely from the perusal of the reports of the debates in the Canadian Legislature, which were as accessible to the noble and learned lord as to himself.

Lord CAMPBELL moved the bringing up of the report on the Leasehold Tenure of Land (Ireland) Bill.

The Earl of LUCAN moved as an amendment that the bill be re-committed to a select committee. The effect of the bill would be to throw the whole of the property of Ireland into the hands of the Court of Chancery—a course of proceeding which he most decidedly had an objection to.

Lord CAMPBELL opposed the amendment.

Lord MONTEAGLE thought that it would facilitate the progress of the measure in this house, as well as elsewhere, if they refered it back to a select committee.

Load CAMPBELL gave entire credit to the noble lord opposite for good faith in the amendment which he proposed, but he was bound to resist it, because he was of opinion that it would be attended with no good effect. The landlord interest was amply provided for in the measure, for, in the case of the tenant attempting to cut down the timber, or to do any other damage of the kind, he could, within the space of twelve hours, obtain an injunction from the Court of Chancery.

After some discussion the amendment was then withdrawn, and the report received.

Lord CAMPBELL proposed to take the third reading on Friday next.

Their lordships then adjourned.

House of Commons—Tuesday, June 5.

IRISH POOR LAW COMMITTEE.

Mr. F. FRENCH inquired of the hon. member for Cavan whether it was the intention of the committee to exclude evidence tending to show that the condition of the country under the poor law had become worse than it wopld have been otherwise even under any amount of famine or distress. Also, whether the committee had not arrived at the concluson that the law injuriously interfered with the medical charities of the country, and whether the committee would direct their attention to that subject.

Sir J. YOUNG said he must express his surprise that an hon. member so far experienced in the proceedings of parliament should put such a question—(hear, hear)—involving as it did hypothetical suppositions as the course the committee might take in a particular case, and even seeming to imply a censure (which he hoped, however, was not intended to be insinuated) upon its proceedings. All he could say as to the principal matter of inquiry was that the committee had not excluded any evidence that bore on the subject of their inquiry (hear.) As to the effect of the poor law on the medical charities of the country it was matter of opinion, on which any member was at liberty to arrive at his own conclusion (hear, hear.)

POOR LAW (IRELAND) AMENDMENT BILL.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that he proposed to take the committee on this bill on Friday. The noble lord intimated that he should propose to take the subject of the Canada Rebellion losses Bill on Thursday week (on a vote in committee of supply.)

Mr. GLADSTONE hoped, however, he might assume that no steps would be taken in the meantime to prejudice the question.

Lord J. RUSSELL said all he could promise was that the government would not in the meantime declare their confirmation of the bill. He could not promise that the government would not decide on the course they intended to pursue.

Mr. HUME moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the national representation, by extending the elective franchise to all householders, and by enacting that votes shall be taken by ballot, that the duration of parliaments shall not exceed three years—and that the proportion of representatives to the population be rendered more equal. He promised that the Reform Act, although it had produced great benefit, had fallen far short of what he had expected from the measure, and it was because of its shortcoming that he proposed to carry it further, by enactments which, so far from being fraught with danger, as alleged, would tend to realise an object of the utmost moment, in which all classes, from the crown to the peasant, were interested, namely, good government, by improving its main instrument, the representation of the people in Parliament.

Mr. H. BERKELEY, in seconding the motion, upbraided some of the occupants of the Treasury bench for their change of opinion on the subject of secret voting.

Sir G. GREY said this identical motion had been brought before the house last session by Mr. Hume, and after two nights' discussion had been rejected by a large majority; and, after a year's experience he was ready to put the question upon the contrast, which Mr. Hume had invited, between the internal condition of this country and that of the continent of Europe. Mr. Hume had said that the universal suffrage and other changes on the continent had led to happy results; but he (Sir G. Grey) declined to accept those results in conjunction with such an armed force as existed in Paris, and with other incidents found to be the invariable accompaniments of great political changes.

After a few words from Colonel THOMPSON,

Mr. CAMPBELL showed how many questions of importance connected with the colonies and with Ireland, as well as with the social condition of England, ought to be adjusted—topics considered, emergencies met, and wants provided for—before it was wise or prudent to enter upon organic changes of the constitution. The principle of the Reform Act, he contended, was distinct in itself, and had no community with that of Mr. Hume's proposition; and events last year had proved that the present representative system enjoyed the sympathy of the middle classes, the proper source of power, whereas Mr. Hume proposed to swamp their influence, and to transfer it to a numerical majority whose condition, social or political, would not be improved by an unlimited democracy.

Mr. NEWDEGATE exposed the system pursued by the association for organising the purchase and division of freehold, and for attacking constituencies, showing its injurious and illegal action, and he warned the house against a measure emanating from a party connected with this association.

Mr. BRIGHT gave an explanation of the system of enfranchisement referred to by Mr. Newdegate, and observed that it was fortunate for the country, after the avowals of Lord J. Russell and Sir G. Grey, that there was a mode by which industrious and intelligent members of the working classes could place themselves within the pale of the constitution.

Lord J. RUSSELL paid a tribute to the moderation which had marked the speech of Mr. Hume, the obscurity of whose scheme—for he still had not defined the term "householder"—had been cleared up by Mr. Bright, who, whatever might be the intentions and wishes of Mr. Hume, informed the house that the franchise must be extended to every adult male, and that only the six points of the charter would content him. In considering the motion, Lord John thought it necessary briefly to explain the intention of those who framed the Reform Bill, which was to amend the defects in the representation in the spirit of the ancient constitution. With regard to the franchise, if the electors were not independent and intelligent, the object in view—namely, the good government of the country—would not be secured, and much of the corruption of the unreformed parliaments arose from the want of these qualities in the electors. He was of opinion that the country, as a whole, was far better represented by a mixed and varied representation than if large counties returned only agricultural members, and large cities members who represented manufacturing interests; and that, if the whole country were to be divided into districts, so far from the representation being more complete, it would be less so. Mr. Bright had admitted that the working classes had now the means of buying a franchise; but he (Lord John) repeated that he saw nothing in the Reform Act, or in any opinion he had expressed, that should debar him from adopting any plan by which the base of the suffrage might be widened in favour of the working classes. The people of this country, he observed, had no animosity against the aristocracy, which, on the contrary, had a strong hold upon their opinions and affections. The aristocracy of to-day was the democracy of 50 years ago, and he lamented that, upon such a subject as this, Mr. Bright and his porty exhibited a narrowness of mind. Lord John then showed that, in addition to measures of great public utility passed by the reformed parliament, a large amount of taxation had been taken off, which pressed mainly upon the working classes. With regard to the gist of the motion to admit every male of full age to a vote, he frankly avowed that he objected to the proposition, because, although he gave credit to the great bulk of the working classes for virtue and integrity, and believed that the suffrage might from time to time be enlarged, he thought at present they would be liable to be misled by artful and designing demagogues, and a house so formed would not conduce to the welfare or good government of the country. Comparing this country with other countries under different forms of government, he observed that a constitutional monarchy was the form best suited to the genius of the people, and one which had produced a great amount of happiness and a great developement of talent. His belief was that if the house adopted the scheme of Mr. Hume, as expounded by Mr. Bright, it would risk all those blessings; he, therefore, prayed the house, in the name of that constitution, not to adopt the scheme, but to give it a decided negative, as repugnant to the interests, and he believed to the opinions and wishes, of the people.

Mr. OSBORNE attacked the speech of Lord J. Russell, which he pronounced a melancholy exhibition.

Mr. WOOD, in supporting the motion, complained that no one had grappled with the arguments of Mr. Hume; the artifice of his opponents had been to assume that the motion was identical with Mr. O'Connor's, whereas the very principle upon which he supported the former would induce him to give his decided opposition to the latter. This was a favourable moment for such changes, and as Lord John Russell had admitted that some extension of the suffrage was necessary, it was wise to make it now, and to admit all who were unjustly excluded from the pale of the constitution. Mr. Wood defended the scheme of Mr. Hume, which he contended was not liable to the charge of vagueness.

Mr. HUME said that the reasons on which he had founded his motion had not been converted, and therefore he would, without another observation, leave those who had heard the discussion to decide upon the question.

The house then divided—

For the motion	82
Against it	268
Majority . . .	186

The Silver Coinage Bill was read a second time.

The report on supply was received, and the house adjourned at half-past twelve o'clock.

THE CHURCH.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin intends holding his visitation for this year conjointly with confirmations throughout the diocesses of Dublin and Glendalough, and Kildare, commencing with the visitation of the city and suburban parishes of Dublin, on Tuesday, 17th July, in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The visitations and confirmations for the diocess of Kildare will commence at Naas, on Monday, 5th August.

The Rev. Alexander Hanlon was licensed to the perpetual curacy of Altedezart—Patron the Rev. Thomas Twigg, of Thornhill, Dungannon.

ORDINATIONS.

The following, amongst others, was ordained by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, in the church of Cuddesden parish, Oxford, on Sunday, June 3:

Deacon.—Conyngham Ellis, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin.

On Sunday last the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders:—

By the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth Palace—Deacon—J. G. Darling, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.

By the Bishop of Chichester—Priest—G. M. Spowers, Trinity College, Dublin.

By the Bishop of Exeter—Deacon—J. Tagert, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.

The Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross held an ordination on Trinity Sunday at the Cathedral of Cork, when the following gentlemen of Trinity College Dublin, were admitted to holy orders:—

Priests—Rev. Louis Perrin, chaplain to the Lord Bishop; Rev. Edward Uniacke Leslie, for the parish of Carrigrohane; Rev. William Henry Hopkins, for the parish of Kilmahon; and Rev. Ronald MacDonnell, for the parish of Ahabullogue.

Deacons—Thomas Robinson, LL.B., Fermoy College; Robert Maguire, for the parish of St. Nicholas; Edward Bell, for the parish of Ardnagechy; and Charles Purcell Cotter for the parish of Donoughmore.

By letters dimissory from the Archbishop of Dublin—Priest, Rev. Theobald Butler.

By letters dimissory from the Bishop of Down—Deacons, Joseph Peter Waldo, and George Augustus Frederick Patton.

An ordination was held by the Lord Bishop of Killaloe, &c., in the Cathedral of St. Flannan, Killaloe, on Trinity Sunday, June 3:—

Priests—Rev. George Richard Handcock, A. B., T.C.D., curacy of Shinrone, dioress of Killaloe; Rev. John Devereux Fleury, A.B., T.C.D., perpetual curacy of Devenish, diocess of Clogher; Rev. Benjamin Franklin Bewley, A.B., T.C.D., curacy of Nenagh, diocess of Killaloe; Rev. Lewis Montagu Maunsell, A.B., T.C.D., perpetual curacy of Particles, Diocess of Limerick.

Deacons—Charles Peter Macan Bardin, A.B., T.C.D., curacy of Broadford, diocess of Killaloe; Robert Holmes Orr, A.B., T.C.D., Irish Missionary School, Ballinasloe, diocess of Killaloe; James Rogers, A.M., T.C.D., curacy of Templenoe, diocess of Aghadoe; George Tottenham, B. A., Trin. Col. Cambridge, curacy of Donaghmonie, diocess of Clogher.

The Lord Bishop of Ossory and Ferns held an ordination in the Cathedral Church of St. Canice on Sunday last, being Trinity Sunday, when the following gentlemen were admitted to Priest's Orders:—

Rev. Wm. Cooper Duke, A.B., for the diocese of Leighlin; Rev. Wm. Moyte, A.B., for the diocess of Ferns; Rev. Frances, Metcalf Watson, A.B., for ditto; and Rev. Wm. Wood, A.B., to the order of Deacon, for the diocess of Ferns.—(Kilkenny Moderator.)

The Lord Bishop has fixed his visitations as follows:—

For Ross, at the Cathedral of Ross, on Tuesday, the 26th of June.

For Cork, at the Cathedral of Cork, on Thursday, the 28th of June.

For Cloyne, at the Cathedral of Cloyne, on Sunday, the 3d of July.

His Lordship will also visit the Capters at their respective Cathedrals on the days above-mentioned.—(Cork Constitution.)

The Rectory of Kilshannock, Cloyne, vacant by the death of the Rev. Wm. Hall, of Charleville, is in the gift of the Bishop of the diocess, and reduced to near £600 a-year.

The vicarage of Dungarvan, diocess of Lismore, vacant by the death of the Rev. Stephen Dickson, is in the gift of the Duke of Devonshire, and worth £400.

The Prebendary of Cairn-Castle union, diocess of Connor, held by the late Rev. R. Dickson, of Dungarvan, in the gift of the Bishop of Down, is worth £560 a-year.

We understand that the Rev. Edward Harligan, LL.D., Rector of Castletown, is mentioned as one most likely to succeed to the Deanery of this city. As a scholar and exemplary clergyman, he is well known; during a period of 30 years he has successively filled the office of Chaplain, Rector, Commissary, and Vicar General in the diocess of Killaloe and Clonfert. His appointment would be hailed with great satisfaction, as he is deservedly and universally respected.—(Limerick Chronicle,)

The income of the Deanery of this diocess, vacant by the promotion of the Very Rev. Dr. Higgin to the Episcopal Bench, does not exceed £800 a-year, with some small livings in its patronage.—(Ibid.)

The Diarrhœa, which was so fatal among the fishermen in Liscannor, and which has now disappeared, was caused by their having used their baits, a kind of fish offal, for food, as they had no other provision for many days previous to the setting in of the disease.

SMALL MAJORITIES.—Some of the most eventful changes in our constitution have been carried by feeble majorities. The great points of the national religion, under Elizabeth, were carried by six votes. The great question on the danger of Popery, in Queen Anne's reign was decided by a majority of 256 to 208. The Hanover succession was carried by a single vote! The Remonstrance, in Charles the First's time, by eleven. The Union with Scotland and Ireland, by very small majorities. The Reform in Parliament 1831, by one!—(Duncan's Essays.)

FORBIDDING THE BANNS.—On Sunday last, as the Rev. W. Medley, rector of St. Nicholas, Colchester, was publishing the banns of marriage between two parties, and as he was concluding with the words "If any of you know any just cause or impediment," &c., a young woman rose from her seat among the congregation and exclaimed, "I forbid the banns, sir," to the no little surprise of all present. The rev. gentleman told her to wait upon him in the vestry at the conclusion of the service, and he would listen to her statement, if she had any to make, to show cause why the two aspirants on Hymen's shrine should be debarred from being made "twain, and of one flesh." The young fair one then stated that she forbade the banns on the ground that she considered herself entitled to the hand and heart of the young swain, in preference to her to whom he was about to be united.—(Ipswich Express.)

THE STATE PRISONERS—JUNE 5.

(From the Evening Freeman.)

PRESENTATION OF THE MEMORIAL—THE LORD LIEUTENANT'S REPLY.

Lord Clarendon having signified that he would receive the deputation, appointed to present the memorial on behalf of the state prisoners, on this day, the following gentlemen, composing the deputation, assembled in the committee room, at Radley's Hotel, shortly after two o'clock:—

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, M.P.
The Mayor of Cork.
The Mayor of Limerick.
The Mayor of Waterford.
The ex-Mayor of Cork.
Very Rev. Dr. Spratt.
James Haughton, Esq.
John L. Fitzgerald, Esq.
Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Bart.
Isaac Butt, Esq., Q.C.
R. M. O'Ferrall, Esq.
Francis Comyn, Esq.
W. Vesey Leslie Foster, Esq.
Edmund Walsh, Esq., T.C., Waterford.

DEPUTATION FROM LIVERPOOL.

J. Patterson, Esq., and
C. Jerome, jun., Esq.

At three o'clock the members of the deputation proceeded in carriages to the Viceregal Lodge, Phœnix Park, where the Lord Lieutenant had appointed to receive them. On arriving at the Lodge the deputation were shewn into the ante-room, and after a short delay there they were ushered into the reception-room by an aide-de-camp.

In a few moments his Excellency entered the apartment, and after having politely bowed to the deputation, begged to express his regret if inconvenience had arisen from any misunderstanding as to the appointment of a time for the presentation of the memorial. When the reply was given on the subject to the committee, before his departure for England, he was under the impression that further time was required to allow the memorial to be signed, and that the next step, relative to the appointment of a day for its presentation, after his return from England, was to come from the committee, and not from him. He again, however, expressed his regret if any inconvenience had arisen to the committee or the deputation from misapprehension on the matter.

His Excellency having concluded, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin came forward to read the memorial. Previous to doing so his lordship stated that it was signed by nearly one hundred and fifty thousand persons of all classes, creeds, and parties, who earnestly desired that the prerogative of the crown might be exercised in favour of the state prisoners. His lordship then read the memorial, and placed it in the hands of his Excellency, who transferred it to his private secretary, Mr. Corry Connellan. His Excellency then drew the following reply from his pocket and read it:—

THE REPLY.

"MY LORD MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN—From the moment when the sentence of the law was pronounced upon the prisoners on whose behalf you have addressed me, I have felt bound to give the most anxious consideration to the unhappy condition in which they were placed, so far as I could pay regard to that condition consistently with the obligations imposed on me in the exercise of those powers and prerogatives of the crown with which I am entrusted.

"I have felt deeply concerned for the unfortunate situation of men whose lives are forfeited to the offended laws of their country; but an imperative duty compels me to look to the nature and character of the crime of which they have been convicted—to the circumstances preceding and attending it, and above all, to the consequences which might have resulted from its temporary success. I cannot disregard matters unfortunately too notorious—the disturbance of the public peace—the dislocation of society for many weeks throughout an extensive district—the armed opposition to the constituted authorities of the realm—the serious loss of life among the poor misguided followers of the prisoners—the utter havoc which seemed for a brief time impending over many parts of the country from their wild and desperate proceedings—their avowed rebellion and treason against her Majesty and her rights to the crown and sovereignty of Ireland.

"I fully appreciate the motives of humanity which have prompted this appeal, but, in reply to it, I have at present only to assure you that the government, in the performance of its duty, can have no other desire than that justice should be administered without any severity beyond that which the interests of society demand."

His Excellency having read his reply, handed the document to the Lord Mayor, bowed to the deputation, and withdrew. The deputation then retired from the apartment, and returned to the committee-room.

STATE PRISONERS—COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.

Yesterday Mr. Marquiss, the governor of Richmond Bridewell, received a notification from the Lord Lieutenant that the sentence of death which had been passed on the state prisoners, Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Thomas Francis Meagher, Terence Bellew M'Manus, and Patrick O'Donohue, had been commuted to transportation for life. Up to a late hour yesterday evening the governor had not received any notice for the removal of the state prisoners from the jail, although rumours were afloat through town that they had either been removed or were about to be removed to a steamer which was said would be in readiness at Kingstown to receive them.—(Freeman's Journal of Wednesday.)

No orders had been received up to last night in reference to the removal of the state prisoners, although it was confidently asserted through town yesterday that they were removed at an early hour yeeterday morning. A considerable number of persons were collected on the Circular-road, near the prison, during last evening, trying to ascertain something in reference to the prisoners.

The committee who have acted with so much zeal and effect in getting up the memorial on behalf of the state prisoners, considering that its prayer was not complied with, have resolved to continue their exertions until the lavy the memorial at the foot of the throne.—(Freeman of Thursday.

(From the D. Evening Packet of Thursday.)

We have reason to belive that the above statement is correct, and that the Committee who have voluntarily undertaken the management of the Memorial, are resolved respectfully to lay it at the feet of the Queen.

Up to one o'clock this day no intimation was given to the Governor of the jail or the prisoners relative to their removal.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

At a meeting of this body the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

President—Andrew Ellis, Esq.
Vice-President—Thomas E. Beatty, Esq.
Secretary of the College—A. Read, Esq.
Council—Sir Philip Crampton, Bart.; Messrs. Carmichael, Read, Cusack, Jacob, Porter, Tagert, Williams, Armstrong, Trant, Rynd, Adams, Barker, Wm. Colles, Power, Lippsett, Macdonnell, Stapleton, and Philip Bevan.

THE WEATHER—THE CROPS.—The weather still continues beautiful and the crops are rapidly progressing. Specimens of wheat and barley, both in ear, have been sent to our office, and they present a healthy sound appearance. In this neighbourhood already we have seen some meadows under the sickle of the reaper. We have not, thank God, received any intimation of the appearance of the potato disease, and we hope to be able to continue announcements so gratifying as those we make to-day.—(Tipperary Free Press.)

SPORTING.

MEETING AT GURTEEN.

On Monday last a meeting of the sporting gentlemen of the counties of Tipperary and Waterford was held in the demesne of Gurteen, the property of that genuine lover of the turf, John Power, Esq. The day was magnificently fine, and this added to the extreme beauty of the surrounding scenery, had a most exhilirating effect on the spirits of all present. Perhaps in Ireland there is not a more picturesque spot than Gurteen—the majestic Slievenamon looking down, in all its grandeur, upon the fertile plains beneath—the "gentle Suire," murmuring by the very side of the course, and the pine-clad hills in the rere, all lent a charm to the scene. Amongst those present we observed John Power, Samuel Riall, J. Galwey, H. W. Briscoe, R. O. Kellett, Captain Little, Mr. St. John, Captain Colclogh, J. O'Donnell, Stephen Moore, L. H. Jephson, C. Sadleir, R. O'Donnell, Henry Moore, C. Gregory, O'C. Ryan, H. Sargint, John Power, Mount Richard, O'Neill, Phelan, the Officers of Clonmel, Carrick, Caher, &c., &c., &c. The amiable and beloved Mrs. Power, with several ladies, were on the course, and took a lively interest in the proceedings of the day.

The sport was commenced by a

COURSING MATCH.

For £10 aside, best of heats, between
Mr. Galway's Young Sham.
Mr. Phelan's Harkaway.

The first heat was won by Young Sham in slapping style, after a run of a few minutes; the second the judges decided was equal, each dog having one turn and take; the third was also won by Sham. The hares were not numerous nor strong, and consequently did not give any lengthened course. Messrs. O'C. Ryan and Sargint were the judges.

FIRST RACE—SIX HURDLES.

This was a match between
Mr. Power's Crutch ..... Captain Little.
Mr. St. John's Widdicombe..Owner.

The word "away" being given, off they dashed and kept well together until they came to the third hurdle, at which Widdicombe baulked, Crutch then took the lead, which he maintained all through winning in a canter.

SECOND RACE—FOUR HURDLES.

This was a match between
Mr. Richardson's Staggering Bob..Hely
Mr. O'Neill's Caroline.....Walsh

Two of the hurdles on the former race having been laid aside, the above jock and their steeds came to the post, and started on pretty equal terms. Staggering Bob took the lead at the second hurdle, the mare lying well to, both taking their jumps splendidly, and each being well piloted. At the last hurdle Caroline baulked, and Bob ran in the winner by a long distance.

THIRD RACE.

The horses that started in the first race were again brought on the ground; the riders having been changed, and two stone given to Widdicombe.

Mr. Power's Crutch .....Owner.
Mr. St. John's Widdicombe....Capt. Little

The pace while the horses kept together was tremendous, Crutch led out, leaping the hurdles like a deer; at the third hurdle, Widdicombe baulked, and Crutch ran in easily.

FARMER'S RACE—BEST OF HEATS.

For this race the following horses started:—
Mr. Harney's Castleboy.
Mr. Walshe's Cob.
Mr. Briscoe's Tidy.
Mr. Delaney's Maid of the Valley.

This was the best contested race of the day, both heats were won by Castleboy, the other steeds proving themselves "good uns and no mistake." The winner was sold after the race.

This concluded the sports, and the crowds shortly after dispersed. A large party was invited to partake of the hospitality of the universally respected proprietor of Gurteen, who so generously afforded this amusement to the people. In those trying times anything that could turn the minds of the peasantry from the contemplation of their sufferings, cannot be sufficiently lauded.—(Tipperary Free Press.)

Lord Ducie presided at a public meeting in Bristol, last week, to form a Mesmeric Institute, and avowed himself a convert to the mesmeric influence, and its power in the cure of disease.

Trinity Sunday, four respectable converts partook of the holy communion in St. Thomas's Church, Marlborough-st. Dublin under the spiritual direction of the Rev. Thomas Scott, and subsequently abjured the Church of Rome.

The plate and furniture of an Irish county member, seized under execution for debts of a long standing, and transferred to Dublin for the more speedy sale, on Wednesday were "submitted to public competition," and exchanged owners at prices leaving ample scope for complaint of creditors.

Mr. Watts has sold Chatterer to Mr. Pedly for £500 sovereigns.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—Died, at Wick, on the 26th ult., after a very brief illness, Alexander Chisholm, pensioner, more than 100 years old. According to his own account his age exceeded 110, and, by certain papers in his possession, it is said to have been about 116, but, from the register of his baptism, as found in the parish register of Strathglass, and forwarded by the Rev. Mr. Fraser, last year, it appears that he was baptised on the 8th of May, 1749. Judging, therefore, that he was then the usual age at which children are baptised, we are led to infer that Chisholm was in his 101st year, although it is quite possible he may have been considerably older. Deceased served in the 6th and 42d regiments, was 37 years a soldier, and regularly drew a pension for more than half a century. Up to a few days before his last illness, which only continued for about a week, Chisholm was in the almost daily habit of visiting a neighbour, to get at whose house he invariably leaped "the Wait" a streamlet in Paltneytown about 2½ feet wide, and took care never to return till he had his inner man replenished with a bottle of ale, mixed with even something stronger, although, according to medical testimony, not the very best drink for young or old. Within 20 days of his death Chisholm danced *Gillie Callum* over his own stick, singing the pipe tune at the same time! Up to the time when he settled in Wick, Chisholm wore the kilt, and even after he had abandoned its use he clung to the tartan, generally taking care to have part of his outer man decorated with the national fabric on pension days. He lived on simple food, generally consisting of oat-cake and tea.—(Edinburgh Witness.)

A "BRUTE OF A HUSBAND."—The following curious appeal to Mr. T. G., appears in the columns of Saturday's *Times* usually devoted to those singular advertisements!—"To G.—Come back to me, your afflicted wife, and under any circumstances you will be received; think of our dear children, and the position in which you have left us, and, for God's sake, do not forsake us. If you are in difficulties, the nature of which I am acquainted with, communicate with me the moment you see this, and all the aid I can procure, and the consolation I can offer, shall be yours. If folly or dissipation is keeping you away, reflect and return, and all will be well. If you will do so immediately your position elsewhere is still the same, and everything connected with your sudden and unaccountable departure on Monday morning will be made right.—E. M. G."

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Tues	Wed.	Thurs
3 per Cent. Cons.	—	—	90¾
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	—	90¾
3½ per Cent. Debentures	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	195
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	—
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent.	—	—	—
Ditto 4 per Cent.	—	—	—
4 per Cent. City Debs	—	—	66¾
4 per Cent. Ballast Office Deb. Gov. Sec.	—	—	—
Kingstown Railway Deb. 4 per Cent.	—	—	—

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock	195	India Stock	250
3 per Cent. Consols	91¾	India Bonds	70 pm
Ditto for opening..	—	South Sea Stock	100¾
3 per Cent Reduced	90¾	Do. New Annuities	—
3½ per Cent	90¾	Exchequer Bills (£1,00)	
New 3½ per Cent..	91¼	48s pm.	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, JUNE 9.

THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES BILL.

It will be seen that the bill for the sale of Encumbered Estates in Ireland passed through the Commons on Monday night by a majority of 105 to 12, notwithstanding the efforts made by Mr. Napier to defeat the bill by exhibiting its gross anomalies, and the evils that would result from its operation; and in which attempt the member for Dublin University was ably seconded by Sir Lucius O'Brien, Mr. Stuart, an eminent Chancery practitioner, Colonel Dunne, and Mr. Grogen.—It was all of no avail—Government succeeded so far in passing what Mr. Grogan justly called an Algerine measure, giving a control over property in Ireland which no English proprietor would submit to for one moment.

By this bill, property, in which men may have invested their capital and labour, and in the possession of which they imagined themselves secured by the law of the land, may, at the instance of the least incumbrancer, be disposed of, not by the well known and recognised tribunals, but by three Commissioners exercising an absolute, and almost irresponsible power. We stated some months back that it seemed the object of the present government was to bring all Irish landed property into a state of confiscation; and the bill which has thus been pressed forward by the Solicitor-General will go far to effect this purpose. Already the value of property for sale in Chancery exceeds £1,000,000: Mr. Napier stated that one Master in Chancery had £300,000 worth of property to dispose of and could only get a purchaser for the one-tenth. When to the million's worth of property already in the market, will be added that which will be forced on it by the provisions of the bill, and sales forced, no matter how low the bidding, who will deny but that utter confiscation must follow. But where are the purchasers to come from? Ireland has no capital to expend for such purposes, and the consequence will inevitably follow that English purchasers will come into the market, and draw from the land the last penny that can be drawn from it in the way of profit.

"This" (remarks the *Morning Post*) "seems to be about as absolute a measure as even the most liberal of liberal governments ever determined upon; and we know that, of all politicians, liberals are the most prone to take liberties with free institutions." As for the apathy displayed by Irish members on this occasion, we can account for it only on the supposition that they do not suppose the measure will practically come to anything. So many acts of "liberal" improvement have been passed for Ireland, and have been found practically inefficacious, and even impossible, that Irish members, doubtless, do not regard an act of parliament as anything more than a kind of distant demonstration. They should recollect, however, that there will be specific commissioners in this case, who probably will cut out some work for themselves. It is possible, we must admit, that, like the heads of Peel's Irish colleges, who are paid for their severe labours in directing institutions which never yet have existed, these commissioners will receive their pay for selling encumbered estates which have not been sold, though fully entitled to that honor in respect to the fact of being encumbered."

THE STATE PRISONERS.

On Tuesday last the deputation to the Lord Lieutenant, on behalf of the State Prisoners, waited on his Excellency, whose reply to the memorial presented to him will be found elsewhere. That reply, so far as her Majesty's Viceroy is concerned, is unfavourable to the unfortunate gentlemen at present in Richmond bridewell, and whose sentences have been commuted to transportation for life. We learn that, in the meanwhile, the committee who had gotten up the memorial have resolved to follow up their exertions by carrying the petition to the foot of the throne.

On Thursday next, Lord John Russell brings forward, when going into committee of supply, the subject of compensation to the Canadian rebels who suffered, or partially suffered for their murders, and outrages in '37-8, but who now are to be reimbursed at the cost of the loyal inhabitants of the province who, themselves were the real sufferers. We have adverted to this subject before. We now briefly return to it in order to show a few of the items in this charge; and which exhibits the present government in such a strange and discreditable light. Dr. Neilson, it will be recollected was one of the prosecuted traitors; blood and robbery attended his every progress; having escaped into the States he headed a lawless banditti with which he infested the Canadian borders, carrying destruction in his train, until he was compelled to desist by the United States Government. Yet, in committee of supply on Thursday Lord John Russell is prepared to submit this scoundrel's claim for £12,379 12s 7d. This would seem incredible but here are the figures as we find them to our hand in a contemporary:—

No. 1109. Wolfred Nelson, Montreal, property destroyed, £23,109 19s 5d. But as Dr. Nelson deducts the amount of his liabilities (for which his creditors have claimed, or may claim,) his demand is limited to the balance only, say £12,379 12s 7d!!!

1089. Pierce Bouchere, St. Ours, £69 10s, quartering insurgents, under the command of "General Mathiet," and £131 6s 3d for imprisonment five months and nine days!!!

1107. Jos. Guinaud, Chateauguay. *Conviction recorded!* The wife claims £8 10s for the purchase of the confiscated estate bought by her!!!

P. N. Pacaud, Three Rivers, claims £400 for false imprisonment, and £25 for expenses there, and £500 for absence from the province to avoid arrest!!!

27. J. Dovior, M.D., St. Ours, claims £300 as due from Dr. Nelson's estate; £175 for three months' imprisonment, &c.!!!

32. Theophile Robert, Montreal—"*conviction recorded!*"—claims £215 for loss of time while in exile!!!

564. Etienne Langlois, Blairfindie—"*conviction recorded!*"—claims £345 for loss of time while in exile, and £34 passage from Sydney to Canada!!!

850. Theodore Bechard, Blairfindie—"*conviction recorded!*"—claims £670 6s 8d, value of his estate confiscated and purchased by his wife!!!

And so on of many others to record whose names would occupy too much of our space: the foregoing is, however, not a bad specimen. We shall conclude in the language of the *D. E. Mail* by asking:

Can the Government, which has sanctioned this measure, punish the bloodless follies of Smith O'Brien with transportation, or retain Mitchel in exile?

MRS. BALFOUR'S LECTURES.

On Wednesday evening this very popular and talented lady delivered her second lecture, to an equally numerous and respectable audience as on the preceding Monday. The principal topic on Wednesday evening was the intellectual condition of woman in England during the middle ages, many of whom distinguished themselves as the patronesses of literature and genius. Mrs. Balfour cited the names of several whose influence in their social relationships developed some of the brightest gems which have ever adorned the page of history. Throughout the beautiful, interesting, and greatly-admired discourse, the almost breathless attention of the audience never for a single moment abated. This celebrated and eloquent lady has earned fame no less by her writings than by her almost inspired language as a public lecturer.

STREET BEGGING.

Yesterday a meeting of magistrates was held at the Council Chamber, Town Hall, to see what measures should be adopted to prevent the great influx of strolling beggars to this city. James Kent, Esq., Mayor, presided on the occasion.—The other magistrates present were—Joseph Tabuteau, Esq., Charles Newport, Esq., William Morris, Esq., and T. L. Mackesy, Esq. Two gentlemen, members of the Sanatory Committee, Richard Wall Morris, Esq., and John Dunford, Esq., also attended. A long discussion took place on the subject of, if possible, doing away with mendicancy altogether by removing all strange mendicants from the city under the 59th Geo. 3, c. 41, s. 9., and compelling the local beggars to go into the workhouse. As some doubts were entertained, in consequence of the vague wording of the act of parliament, it was arranged that the mayor write to the government to ascertain how far the magistrates would be justified in acting under it. It is intended to give £30 out of the money recently subscribed by the citizens for the prevention of contagion and street begging, to the Vice Guardians, to be appropriated for the voluntary removal of strangers now domiciled in the workhouse. By this means a very considerable sum will be saved the rate-payers of Waterford.

The magistrates also requested the Mayor to transmit to government a copy of the warrant issued by Messrs Howley and Longan, of Dungarvan, in sending a Galway mendicant, as stated in a former number, by the police to be discharged in Waterford—and to request that government would inform the city magistrates whether those gentlemen acted legally or otherwise in so doing.

FROM OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENT.

The *Scourge*, reported in your last as being in Kingstown, is not there. The *Trident*, S.V., must have been mistaken for her. The officers and men of the *Trident* are not allowed to go beyond signal distance from the vessel, and have been since the deputation waited on the Lord Lieutenant in hourly expectation of orders from the Castle to convey the State Prisoners to Cove, from which port the "*Mount Stuart Elphinstone*," it is rumoured, is to take them.

NEW CHURCH AT TRAMORE.

The Rev. Edward Dalton thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions towards the new church at Tramore:—

Rev. Henry Mackenzie		£1	0 0
Charles Tilt, Esq.		1	0 0
John Dalton, Esq.		10	0 0
Miss Dalton		2	0 0
Miss H. N. Dalton		2	0 0
Herbert Dalton, Esq.		3	3 0
B. N. Dalton, Esq.		2	2 0
William Adams, Esq.		1	1 0
Rev. W. E. Light		10	0
Miss A. M. Broadley		5	0
Mrs. Begbie		1	0 0

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Thirty-three cases of false weights and measures were brought before his worship the Mayor on yesterday, the particulars of which we shall give in our next.

The relief lists and workhouses in Kerry contain fully thirty per cent. of the population of the county.

The Bandon Savings' Bank has been finally closed, paying every demand.

The Buckingham estate in Westmeath is again consigned to the hammer in Dublin.

We are much gratified in being able to say that the ravages of Cholera have sensibly slackened since our last among all classes of society.—(Kerry Post.)

At a meeting of the Armagh gas company on Monday the price of gas was reduced ten per cent.

The Fermoy Guardians have decided for general out-door relief in that union.

For years there have not been witnessed finer crops than these now growing throughout a district of ten miles round Galway.

The hospital sergeant appointed recently to Galway jail has lost his wife from fever, and two children by cholera.

The lives of Vice-Guardians of Irish unions are not insurable.

The 48th, at Dublin, will go to England on the arrival of the 17th from Canterbury, and the 85th in this city, will also go over during the summer.

A splendid game of cricket came off last week, in the demesne of the Earl of Roden, Dundalk, between the officers and men of the 6th Dragoon Guards—the band against the whole regiment. The game was excellent. The band only lost by 9 runs.

The brig *Simeon Hardy*, of Cork, arrived at Barbadoes on the 3d of May, in 22 days only from Dublin.

EMIGRATION.

The following is an authentic account of the several vessels which left the port of Waterford since the 1st of January, 1849, with emigrants, together with their places of destination, and the number of passengers on board each vessel:—

Helen and Frances, January 19, New Orleans, 244.
Downes, March 8, New York, 104.
Lady Campbell, March 28, Quebec, 125.
Oronoko, April 2, New York, 176.
Lancet, April 7, Newfoundland, 82.
Amazon, April 9, Quebec, 118.
Harmony, April 9, Boston, 68.
Velocity, April 10, New York, 66.
Sophia, April 13, St. John, N.B., 86.
Eliza, April 15, New York, 79.
John Francis, April 16, Quebec, 170.
Despatch, April 18, Quebec, 139.
Laurence Forristal, April 24, New York, 82.
Countess of Durham, April 24, Quebec, 190.
Ann Carr, May 1, New York, 84.
Juliett, April 28, New York, 68.
Coroman lel, May 2, Quebec, 358.
Lavinia, April 30, Quebec, 109
Georgina, May 5, Quebec, 86.
Cove, May 14, Quebec, 171.
Victoria, May 15, New York, 89.
Thistle, May 4, Quebec, 118.
Ianthe, May 17, Quebec, 258.
Curraghmore, May 13, Quebec, 159.

Upwards of two thousand individuals have, in addition to the above, left this port for America, *via* Liverpool. The total number of souls which left Waterford being about 5,028!

THE THEATRE.

We expected that the appearance of Mr. Borroughs, after rather a long absence from this city, would, the play-going people of Waterford well knowing his abilities, fill our little theatre every evening. However, as yet, the house has not been as full as it was wont when this very clever and talented actor delighted and amused every lover of the drama in this once theatrical patronising city. His performance is distinguished by numerous excellencies, and we fearlessly say, having seen some of the first stars of the age, Edmund Kean, Macready, Charles Kean, Sheridan Knowles, &c., &c., that, with the single exception of the first named, he is not, in many characters, second to any one of them. We hope the people of Waterford will do justice to their own taste and the acknowledged talent of Mr. Borroughs, by affording that encouraging patronage which he so transcendantly merits. The officers of the gallant 85th—practical patrons of dramatic genius—are, we are happy to learn, about to give him a bumper house on the night of his benefit. Mr. Reid, a truly popular favourite, takes his benefit on Friday evening. We hope he will receive that encouragement which his private character and public performance so richly merit. A new actress, Mrs. Wheatfill, has succeeded Miss Love, and promises to give great satisfaction. Her style of acting is chaste and pleasing, and we think the manager has not lost by the change, although we must confess Miss Love was certainly clever, and gave general satisfaction.

(FROM OUR CLONMEL CORRESPONDENT.)

June 8th, 1849.

It is my pleasing duty to announce to you that cholera is nearly departed from us. The cases which occur now are "few and far between."

Destitution is fearfully on the increase, and the taxes keep apace with it. So great is the contempt and disgust of the people hereabouts for Whig legislation, that I would not be surprised if before 12 months every safe capitalist and farmer (if such a rara avis is to be found) will have emigrated.

Outrages and robberies, the sure attendants of national ruin, are of no rare occurrence here. Indeed, it is only by the most strenuous and determined vigilance of the police, that property can, at all, be protected. On Sunday night three cows, the property of a farmer named Patrick Coffy, were stolen from off his lands, and slaughtered, it would appear, on the mountains of Russelstown, the entire carcases being carried away, and the hides only left. The circumstances were reported at the Old Bridge station to Constable Connolly, who at once proceeded with his little party to trace the scent of the robbers, whom he discovered after a fatiguing and harrassing search through the mountain. The constable found about 2 cwt. of good beef in the cabin of John Greene, of Russelstown, who has been fully committed to Waterford by Wm. Ryan, Esq., R.M. I cannot forbear saying that Constable Connolly's exertions and success in protecting property and bringing the perpetrators of outrages to justice, deserve much thanks from the public and notice from the authorities.

Our esteemed Mayor, P. Quin, Esq., has erected a delightful *resume* of seats along the suburban line of road repaired and embellished by his exertions. The public, in gratitude for the advantage of such a walk, have called it the "Mayor's Road." This chief magistrate deserves a great deal of public gratitude for preserving the cleanliness and general health of the town. Indeed, I hesitate not to say, that cholera would have swept away an immense number of our people had it not been for our Mayor's *timely* precautions. I wish to God every authority in the county would act as he does in endeavouring to effect *social reform*, instead of wasting time with their political nonsense.

The hunters of Lord Montague, 24th Regt. that he purchased at a large figure, were sold at Dycer's, on Saturday last, at a very low price. This inexperienced young Nobleman has been a victim while in Dublin, to a notorious *clique* of old gamblers.

The directors of the Midland Great Western Company have called a meeting of the shareholders for the 19th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the terms of the Government loan of £500,000.

Michael Hickey, for several years clerk to Mr. John M'Donnell, timber merchant, died suddenly yesterday morning, in the yard of the concerns, Clare-street, having a few minutes before partaken of breakfast.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

There are thirteen Poor-law Inspectors in England whose aggregate yearly salary is £10,740. The inspectors in Ireland receive £7,000 salary besides £6,000 travelling expenses, at the rate of £2 10s each per day. The salary of the Commissioners architect, Mr. Wilkinson, an Englishman, £800 a year, his assistants £3,000 a-year, and their travelling expenses £5,000 a-year.

NEW POTATOES.—We have been presented by Percy Gough, Esq., Glencormor House, with a specimen of early potatoes, which have grown in his garden in the open air. They are of a fine strong description, of good size, and are perfectly free from the least taint. They were fit for "turning out" some weeks ago, but to test the experiment of whether they may not become "blighted," they were not dug, and the result has shown that they are quite healthy and free from disease.—(Clonmel Chronicle.)

The annual field meeting of the Wesleyan Methodists of this district, was held yesterday at the Earl of Dunraven's beautiful demesne, Adare. The Rev. Walter Oke Croggan, Missionary from Greece; Rev. Henry Gendes, Irish Missionary; Rev. John Nelson, and Rev. Thomas Hickey conducted the services of the occasion. The assembly was most respectable and numerous.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

LITERATURE.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE,

For the present month is, truly, an excellent issue, sparkling with gems of the purest writer; redolent with of all the beauty of the season, and presenting in every article, wherewith to gratify the taste of the most literary gourmand. In critisism, as usual, our Magazine excels, and in "Our Spring Crop of Novels," being a review of Buckingham, Mordaunt Hall, and Lady Alice, as well as in a subsequent article, "Poetry and its Substitutes," in which the writer shows up to perfection some of those effusions which the writers miscall poetry, there is a healthful and vigorous vein of commentary interspersed throughout which ought not only to have due weight with the individuals who have held themselves up to ridicule by rushing with their puerile and faulty trash into print, but also serve as a caution to others who think themselves competent for a task nature never designed them for. The critic, while severely commenting on effusions such as we have noticed, at the same time never fails to point out beauties, any approach to excellence, where such may possibly exist. "Ceylon and the Cingalese" is continued with the spirit which marked the preceding chapters, and is one of the most interesting papers on the subject we have yet perused. "Our Portrait Gallery" presents us with an etching of Father Mathew; and the accompanying memoir of this truly good man is well written, in a proper spirit, and does ample justice to the labours, and motives of one whose self denial, and personal sacrifices in his efforts to redeem his country from the foul blot of intemperance have been attended with such remarkable effects. The third chapter on "Irish popular Traditions" is highly amusing and marked by an acquaintance with the legendary lore of Ireland which could have proceedonly from a long and close investigation of the subject. "Eastern Rambles," chapter II, is highly entertaining, and possesses all that attraction which this department of our Magazine so invariably presents. "The Legoff Family" is concluded, and is, certainly, one of the most pleasing and attractive tales we have yet perused. The characters are all inimitably sketched, and there is a purity, a vividness breathing throughout which stamps it with merit of the highest order.

The concluding paper in the Magazine on the "Experience of Union, and Apprehensions of Repeal" is powerfully written, and contains a warning to our rulers to avoid an emergency which may arise if misgovernment, and a thirst for gain, supplying the place of a spirit of honour and integrity, should eventuate in a crisis, fatal to the interests of the British empire.

CON GREGAN.
No. VI.

Our friend Con does not appear to have, at yet, made any successful attempts in his progress up fortune's ladder; we have been rather disappointed in the progress of our hero. The vigour which marked the opening numbers of the work led us to anticipate that it would have been amply sustained. We hope, however, that the future numbers will bear us out in the predictions which we ventured to make at the commencement.

A treatise on the "Difficulties of Ireland and the remedy," as laid before Lord J. Russell (by his lordship's request), will be submitted to our readers, consisting of exceedingly important matter. The writer observes that no subject should be of more intense interest to an Irishman than the present state of the country's embarrassment, at this eventful crisis. He himself expresses a difficulty in approaching that which has been undisguisedly declared by one of the greatest statesmen of the day, who in conducting the helm of affairs has announced, that "Ireland was his difficulty," which eventually proved so by his fall from that period.

It appears that the principal object of the writer is, as far as possible, to amalgamate our interests, our strength, and our influence, independent of sect or party, to the furtherance of bettering our common destiny, for the truth is, we must now stand or fall together; we see all classes of society in this country shaken, the stability of all is jeopardised, and it is only by an united effort, that they can possibly be righted. The British minister might lavish all the resources of the Exchequer upon us, and leave us just as we are; economy must then replace prodigality; industry idleness; and energetic enterprise be substituted for mean dependence upon the imperial revenue.

To carry out these plans the writer, after years of observation and study, has divided his conclusions under four principal heads, though of course many minor ones spring out of them, such as education, &c. Having thus arranged them as consecutively bearing one on each other: First, Absenteeism; second, Landlord and Tenant Right, or Land Tenure; third, the Poor Law, with its direful effects under its present operation, as well to the ablebodied recipient as the contributor; fourth, Incumbency as being a primary cause of discontent, and prejudicial feeling in causing invidious and sectarian animosity in this country, at the same time providing a more independent means for the incumbent, ultimately pointing out the necessity for home legislation, but not on *Repeal* principles.

Each of these subjects, to give them a proper illustration, would require much attention and consideration, but they are so condensed that a brief outline will follow these introductory remarks next post.

A farmer named M'Namara, residing in the neighbourhood of Glanworth, who left for Cork, about two miles of Ballyhooly was robbed of £30 by three highwaymen.

The restoration of Duke Robert's Tower, Cardiff Castle, in which Robert, Duke of Normandy, was imprisoned for twenty-eight years, has been commenced.

Mortality by cholera continues in the 2d, or Queen's, encamped at the Park, Dublin, whither it followed them from the barrack. There has been 51 cases, and of these 27 fatal. The deaths occurred amongst young and able men with two exceptions.

The London Drapers company have become subscribers of £25 annually to the Belfast school of design. In addition to the government grant of £500, the sum of £400 was raised on local subscriptions. Mr. Nursey is appointed head-master.

Mr. Hornsby who succeeds Mr. Walker as Secretary of the Board of Works, is the brother-in law, not the nephew, of Colonel Jones. All those acquainted with Mr. Walker, personally or officially, express regret at his removal, for during thirty years he has devoted his best energies to the public service.

The Lords of the Treasury have directed that light gold shall be taken in payment of Customs' duties, at the rate of 19s 9d for sovereigns, and 9s 10d for half sovereigns—the coins to be immediately defaced, to prevent their being re-issued. This will be some convenience and saving of time to the public, also the means of withdrawing light gold from circulation.

It is delightful to witness the splendid condition of the growing crops in this neighbourhood, and especially the Potato crop, which looks healthy, vigorous, and without any radical symptom of disease whatever. Large and promising as this crop really is, we repeat, that no person can pronounce it "safe or sound" before the middle of July, when its crisis will occur. The corn fields are beautiful.—(Lim. Chronicle.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Saturday Evening.

The new ministry has been at length announced by M. Odillon Barrot in the National Assembly; and when we examine the names, the wonder is, why it was not announced before. The following is the composition of the new cabinet:—

M. Odillon Barrot	Justice.
M. Passy	Finances.
M. de Falloux	Public Instruction.
General Rulhieres	War.
M. de Tracy	Marine.
M. Lacrosse	Public Works.

The above, it will be seen, were all members of the late cabinet. The new ministers are:—

M. Dufaure	Interior, (in the place of M. Leon Faucher.)
M. de Tocqueville	Foreign Affairs (in place of M. Drouyn de L'huys.
M. Lanjuinais	Agriculture and Commerce, (in place of M. Buffet.)

The first thing that will strike in reading the above list is the absence of the name of Marshal Bugead. It appears that almost up to the last moment it was supposed that he would have accepted the office of Minister of War, and it is said that the ultimate ground of his refusal was with respect to General Changarnier. Marshal Bugeaud does not approve of the enormous power placed in the hands of General Changarnier, and stipulated that the command of the National Guards of Paris, and the first military division, should, as laid down by the laws, be separated. The President of the Republic, who has immense confidence in General Changarnier, refused to yield upon this point, and thus the idea of having Marshal Bugeaud in the cabinet was abandoned.

It is understood that the present cabinet has been constructed on the understanding that Gen. Changarnier still continues to retain his double command. Indeed, it is said that a plan is in contemplation which would greatly add to his already exorbitant power.

The first act of the new cabinet is said to have the dispatch of peremptory orders to General Oudinot to enter Rome with the least possible delay *bon gre mal gre*. This order is different from those hitherto sent to Italy, but it is supposed that General Oudinot will have as much difficulty in executing it as the confused orders which preceded it. If the accounts which arrive from Rome be correct, the Romans are determined to resist, and have the means of doing so for an indefinite period. They have not only 30,000 fighting men within the walls, with plenty of ammunition and provisions for several months; but every street in the city is barricaded to an extent that makes each street a fortress. Perhaps General Oudinot, notwithstanding his army of already 30,000 men, will find himself in the position of the general who got "liberty to besiege Gibraltar."

Letters from Toulon, of the 30th ult., state that accounts had been received from Civita Vecchia, dated the 26th, mentioning that M. Lesseps had retired to the French camp, and that hostilities were soon to be resumed. The return of M. F. Janson from Paris was only awaited to commence the bombardment of Rome. The same letters state that the last battery of artillery sent from Toulon had arrived at the French camp.—The Narval had left Toulon for Civita Vecchia with stores and ammunition. The steam-frigate Christophe Colombe left also on the 30th for the same place, having received on board a squadron, as also 200 men furnished by the depot of the 1st battalion of Chasseurs a Pied. Gen. Morris had embarked on board the Christophe Colombe on the 30th.

Letters from Florence announce that the Austrians arrived before Ancona on the 25th, and that they summoned the town to surrender. It was expected that there would be serious resistance, which would probably last for a week or ten days.

THE NEW GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

The draught of the new German constitution, as drawn up by the representatives of Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony, has at length made its appearance.

The constitution is very long, containing with the law of election, more than 190 paragraphs. An abstract of the most important articles is subjoined:—

The imperial house has the right of making peace and war, appoints the ambassadors and consuls of the empire, conducts the diplomatic intercourse, and concludes treaties of navigation and commerce with other countries. The several German governments have given over their right to receive or appoint ambassadors to the imperial power.

The imperial government will consist of a president of the empire, and a council of the princes.

The dignity of the Presidency of the empire is united to the crown of Prussia.

THE PAPAL STATES.

We have letters of the 29th from the Papal States, with intelligence from Rome to a late hour on the 28th. The only facts of importance were that M. Lesseps had abandoned the city and taken refuge in the camp, under protest that he was threatened with assassination; that the Provisional Government had refused to admit a single French soldier without an engagement being made to recognise the republic; and that sickness had already showed itself in the camp.—Head-quarters had not been changed, nor a bridge thrown over the Tiber. The French army now amounts, near Rome, to 25,000 men, provided with every material of war by late arrivals at Civita Vecchia.

It is well known that Pope Pius IX. and the King of Naples have been upon the warmest terms of friendship since the former took his flight from the Eternal City. A rupture, however, has just taken place between them, which is likely to lead to the Pope's departure from Gaeta. It appears that his Neapolitan Majesty is sadly grieved at the snubbing he received from General Oudinot, and at the refusal of the latter to assist the King in his invasion of the Roman States. His Majesty, therefore, complained bitterly to the Pope of the conduct of France. His Holiness taking no notice of the King's remonstrance, his Majesty reiterated his complaint, which so annoyed Pius IX. that he has expressed his intention to quit Italy, and take up his abode at Avignon, in France.

The Sardinian government has been thrown into a great state of alarm by the receipt of a note from the Austrian cabinet, demanding the surrender of the city of Genoa, and all the Piedmontese fortresses on the French frontier, into the hands of Marshal Radetzky. A council was immediately called, which sat eight hours, but the determination to which it had arrived was not publicly known.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Our Vienna papers and letters are of the 30th ultimo. They contain a very improbable rumour, which the Vienna paper, *Die Presse*, has thought proper to publish, of the surrender of Venice to the Austrians. Our correspondent assures us that the report is wholly without foundation.

The details of the siege and capture of the fort Malghera have now reached us. The bombardment commenced on the morning of the 24th ult; 89 pieces of artillery opened at once. The fort Rizzardi was much injured and its artillery partly silenced. In this fort and in Malghera three powder magazines exploded in the course of the day. From 12 to 15 of the Italian cannon were dismounted. At 8 o'clock p.m. the firing from Malghera was observed to slacken but three Austrian batteries were worked unremittingly during the night and part of the following day. The besieged evacuated the fort on the night of the 26th. The Austrian losses on the first day were but 40 killed and wounded; those of the latter days are not known.

A telegraph despatch from Triest informed the Viennese on the 30th ult. of Admiral Dalherup having on the 24th, 25th, and 26th May, closely invested and bombarded the city of Ancona.

As to the Hungarian war, there are at length letters from Tarnow and Lemberg which contain some news of the Russians, in contradiction, to a late statement of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, that the Russian auxiliaries had beaten the Hungarians near Jaslo. No such engagement took place either at Tarnow or Jaslo. The *Lemberger Zeitung* states that the last detachment of Russians had left that city on its march to Hungary. According to a letter from Tyrnau, 20,000 Russians have arrived in that town. They were to proceed to the banks of the river Gran. The main force of the Russians will be employed in the plains on the right bank of the Theiss; that is to say, if the Hungarians will wait for them, which they seem averse of doing.

The Pesth papers have at last some news from Temeshvar. It appears that that fortress is in a sad condition. The Hungarians have cut off the supply of water, and the garrison is suffering from thirst and the camp fever.

Our correspondent states that the Hungarians have at Weisskirchen beaten the remainder of General Puchner's corps, that they continued the route at Orshova, and at length drove them into Wallachia and Turkish Servia. The Hungarians are preparing to receive the Russians at Orshova.

The *Ostdeutsch Post* states that the Russians entered Czernowitz on the 19th ultimo. The Russians have taken upon themselves the administration of the police and the posts in Gallicia and the Bukowina.

The *Kolner Zeitung* has advices from Vienna of the 30th ult., stating that letters have come to that city from the captive officers of the late garrison of Buda. It appears from these letters that these captured officers are treated with great kindness. General Hentzi was buried with all military honours. The Hungarians took about 60,000 florins in silver, which were kept at Buda. The garrison of 22,000 men and 80 officers was conveyed to Cebrezin, 83 pieces of artillery, 1,400 cwt of gunpowder, 2,000 cwt. of saltpetre, and 14,000 muskets fell into the hands of the Hungarians after the capture of Buda.

ITALY.

The Roman Triumvirate has ordered all the goods of the King of Naples in the Roman territories to be sequestrated and sold, and the produce to be paid towards repairing the injuries inflicted on Roman citizens, and in order to prove to Europe and the world that the Roman Republic is actuated solely by a desire to secure her own liberties, and not by ambitious motives, the Triumvirate have prohibited the Roman troops from penetrating into the Neapolitan territory. Garibaldi, however, continues on the Neapolitan frontier, his head quarters are at Terracina, in order to prevent any further invasion by King Bomba, who, it appears, in his flight from Vellotri, narrowly escaped being made prisoner. Verily, the pet of the Pope hath, like his master, been chastened of late.

The latest accounts from Civita Vecchia states that the armistice had terminated, and that the French were again preparing to attack Rome.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Paris, Tuesday Evening.

The Roman affair still causes much consideration and embarrassment.

Five o'Clock.

The cholera is at present making dreadful ravages in Paris. Carlotta Grisi was attacked by it on Sunday, and was yesterday in a state of imminent danger.

The French Government received on Tuesday morning, the 5th instant, the official news that M. Lesseps, the Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Rome, has positively become deranged in his intellect. A letter is said to have been addressed to the President of the Republic by M. Lesseps himself, in which he proposes to him (the president) a detailed plan of a bedchamber. It was believed this unhappy incident would still further complicate the Italian question.

Captain Barton lately purchased in London Dock a large vessel, returned from the African station. A few days ago the fortunate Captain discovered 16,000 dollars concealed on board, supposed the result of the slave trade, in which the ship was for years engaged.

The fifty-third annual conference of the Methodist new Connexion commenced at Dudley on Monday. The Rev. P. T. Gilton is elected president, and G. L. Robinson, Esq., of Longton, secretary. During the year there has been an increase of 500 members, in addition to 1,000 now on trial.

We have this day, the 6th of June, seen wheat in *full ear*, at Corbally and Park, belonging to P. A. Shannon, Esq., and Ralph Wilson, Esq. Really beautiful specimens of early growth, and standing over nearly three feet.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

James M'Lonan, a private in the 48th shot himself at the Royal Barrack, Dublin. The only cause assigned for the act was, that he got married without the consent of his commanding officer.

ESCAPE OF HER HIGHNESS RANEE CHUNDA, MOTHER OF DHULEEP SINGH.—Her Highness the Ranee Chunda Doonwur, of Lahore, escaped from her guards, and the fortress of Chunar, during the night of Wednesday, the 18th inst, (May). No particulars of her escape have transpired, but the native report is, that she bribed two of the sepoys of her guard, who aided her and escaped with her, it is believed towards the hills of Mirzapore or Rewah—(Banares Newspaper.)

An old portrait of Sir Philip Honeywood, who raised the 11th Hussars in 1715, under the title of "Honeywood's Dragoons," and recently found in a show window in London, has been presented by Lord Cardigan to the Officers' Mess.

Colour Serjeant Walker, 9th, who deserted from Preston, with £100, which he had to pay the company, is supposed to have escaped to America in a vessel which sailed from Liverpool.

Lieutenant Bayly, 1st Madras Fusiliers, has been tried by court-martial at Bellary for associating with, until he was intoxicated, Private Henry Worsted, and sentenced to lose six steps in his Regiment.

SEPARATION OF EDWIN FORREST FROM HIS WIFE.—The *New York Sunday Atlas*, announces that Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, has been separated from his wife Caroline Norton Sinclair Forrest, daughter of John Sinclair, the vocalist. They were married in 1836 in London, and have lived happily, as the *Atlas* states, until last winter, when Mr. Forrest became moody and melancholy. The *Atlas* says—"In the month of December Mr. Forrest returned from a professional engagement in Philadelphia in a most unhappy state of mind, and at once demanded a separation. He assigned no cause, offered no apology, for the position he assumed; and when the immediate friends of the parties interfered, and asked to be informed why it was that he asked for repudiation, his only reply was a studied incomprehensible silence. He was not to be interrogated. He demanded a separation; and he has accomplished his object. Mr. Forrest and his wife have eternally separated." Mrs. Forrest is described as a lady of talent and beauty. She has been the mother of four children all of whom, however, died in infancy.

SUDDEN DEATH OF LADY BLESSINGTON

Our Paris correspondent, in his letter dated Monday, five in the afternoon, announces this distressing event as follows:—"We have all been much shocked this afternoon by the sudden death of Lady Blessington. Her ladyship dined yesterday with the Duchesse de Grammont, and returned home late, in her usual health and spirits. In the course of this morning she felt unwell, and her homœopathic medical adviser, Dr. Simon, was sent for. After a short consultation, the doctor announced that his patient was dying of apoplexy, and his sad prediction was unhappily verified but too rapidly, as her ladyship expired in his arms about an hour and a half ago. Poor Lady Blessington! She was loved and admired by all who had the happy privilege of knowing her and of joining in those social circles of the worthy and the wise who congregated around her hospitable board. It was but the day before yesterday that she got into her new house in the Rue de Cercle, where her delightful *reunions* were eagerly looked for as an oasis in this republican desert, where the few good and great men who yet linger in this distracted country hoped to find a brief respite from the turmoil of party strife. It was but last week that Lady Blessington was dining at the Elysee, and remarked to Prince Louis Napoleon with how much pleasure she looked forward to her residence in Paris, and now "Mors sola fatetur quantula, suit corpuscula." Every one will attribute this sad occurrence to cholera, but Lady Blessington died of apoplexy. Cholera has had enough laid to its charge, and even now, at the present moment, it has affected poor Carlotta Grisi, who is seriously ill, but it is hoped that she may recover, as she is better than she was last night. Last night it killed ten deputies and Madame Visconti. Poor Lord Wallscourt was carried off rapidly last week, as he did not send for advice in time. Lady Normanby is also very unwell, and is going to Chantilly to-morrow, to escape from the intolerable heat which is now burning.—(Morning Post, Second Edition.)

Whiteboyism.—On Friday night some persons unknown, came to the dwelling of Denis and John Cummins, of Clonakenny; they fired a shot at each of their doors, and posted a rockite notice on them. The Cummins are caretakers to Joseph Hore, Esq., Dublin, and the cause assigned for the outrage, is, for their fidelity to their employer.—(Nenagh Guardian)

The Potato Crop.—Rumours are in circulation with regard to the disease making its appearance in the staple food of the country—the potato—which has been extensively sown this year. We think such rumours, which have a very injurious tendency on the country, and cast a gloom on the hopes and cheering prospects of the farmers, are rather prematurely, or perhaps industriously set afloat. The press ought not give them such extensive publicity. We are happy to say that in this portion of the country the epidemic has not manifested itself. Many potato gardens in this neighbourhood have been minutely, and closely examined, in which no traces of the blight are perceptable. The farmers, in answer to enquiries made by a gentleman from this office on Sunday last, who travelled a large district of the country, unanimously declared, that for the last thirty years, there had not been such a prospect of an abundant harvest as at present, and we trust that, under Providence, their sanguine expectations will be realised.—(Ibid.)

A Courageous Female.—In the forenoon of the 3d instant, two men, armed with a pistol, the other having his face blackened, came to the house of Matthew Brien, of Ballymoylan. He was absent at the time. His sister having seen them coming towards the house, and judging the fellows had some bad object in view, closed and bolted the doors and windows, and armed herself. They fiercely demanded admittance, which she boldly refused giving, whereupon they attempted to force open the door, but finding they could not, they endeavoured to lift it off its hinges, which Miss Brien prevented, by striking their fingers with a spade handle. They then departed, threatening Brien with death should he take any more land.—(Ibid.)

Ice—Thursday, a cargo of ice, amounting to 160 tons, arrived at our quays from London, on consignment to Messrs. Keays, and Roynane, of this city, salmon merchants. This unusual arrival attracted a number of visitors, as the cargo was being discharged at George's-quay. This importation is a portion of a large cargo, which had arrived from Norway in London, where the remainder of it had been readily disposed of. This ice is remarkably clear and pure, and so firm that large jumps of it are with difficulty broken. One of the Aldermen of our Corporation, well known for his cleverness in municipal financial affairs, and who induced the Council to recruit their funds by disposing of the ice at the Lough, was amongst the number of visitors to inspect the importation. He was perfectly at a loss to guess why Mr Keays should have gone to the expense of importing ice at what must have been such heavy expenses, when the Corporation of Cork would have supplied him at so low a figure as *four pence* per ton.—(Cork Constitution.)

The number of deaths recorded in Ballinasloe workhouse since the 1st of January last was 2,288, in a population of 6,742, making the mortality amount to two in every five, for twenty weeks—forty per cent.

It appears from a decision made in the Queen's Bench, on Thursday, that the responsibility of poor law collectors is more onerous than generally imagined. The Guardians of Castlebaney instituted proceeding against James West, a collector, for £3 17s 5d. It was contended on behalf of the defendant that he did not collect the rate, on account of some of the tenements subject to it, having become in ruins, and others occupied by beggars and insolvents. The Chief Justice ordered a verdict for plaintiffs for the full amount and 6d costs. The Guardians are accountable for the amount of the rate when once struck.

A Phase in the Irish Poor Law.—A strong instance of the inequality and injustice of the Poor Law Act is evinced in the cases of some few good and humane proprietors with which we have recently been made acquainted. On the property of Mr. Thomas George Stoney, of Kyle Park, Borrisokane, for instance, the expenditure for labour exceeds £1000 a year. This thousand pounds is sufficient to give work to 70 heads of families at £14 6s per annum or 5s 6d a week each; a sum out of which the Irish labourer can generally manage to support his family. To maintain seventy families for the year round is, in truth, a large amount of good done by one private gentleman, and, one would suppose, ought to exonerate him from any large contribution in the shape of Poor Rates. But the direct contrary is the fact. His property pays precisely the same amount of rate as those do on which little employment or none at all is given, and where rack rents, evictions, and pauperisation are the order of the day. We may say that Mr. Sadleir of Ballinderry is also a most humane and benevolent landlord. While from other properties hundreds, thousands, nay, entire villages are swept off, from Mr. Stoney's property only two persons were ever in the Workhouse, and these two for the space of a fortnight. Three persons from his property are now receiving outdoor relief, yet, he is taxed indiscriminately with rates to the same amount as others. His Poor's Rates for the year amount to £140. The same that has been said of Mr. Stoney applies to Mr. Minnitt, of Annabeg; Mr. Sadleir, Mr. Faulkiner, of Rodeen, and others, who are humane, give extensive employment and are taxed, notwithstanding, to the same degree as the exterminators, the rack-renters, and the absentees.—(Tipperary Vindicator.)

FOR QUEBEC,

The well known Fast Sailing, Coppered, and Copper Fastened Barque,

ROBERT WATSON,

Of Newcastle,

800 Tons Burthen,

RICHARD SWAN, Commander,

Will Sail from Waterford for Quebec on the 25th of JUNE.

THIS first-rate Ship offers superior accommodation to persons intending to Emigrate to North America; she possesses all the requirements of the recent American Law, in Height between Decks, Light, Space, Ventilation, and a full supply of the best quality of Provisions, Water, &c. The Commander is an experienced Navigator, and is noted for his kind attention to Passengers.

An early application is necessary to secure Places.

N.B.—A few respectable persons can be comfortably accommodated in the Cabin.

For Passage, &c., apply to

MICHAEL DOWNEY,
Ship Agent, Quay, Waterford;
Or to the Captain on Board.

8th June, 1849.

Theatre Royal, Waterford.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

Mr. W. Burroughs.

ON WHICH OCCASION

Mrs. W. BURROUGHS will make her First and only Appearance,

BEING UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

Colonel TAYLOR and the Officers of the 85th Light Infantry Regiment.

When, by permission, the Band of the Regiment will attend.

On MONDAY next, June 11th,

The Entertainments will consist of the celebrated Drama of

Don Cæsar de Bazan.

Don Cæsar de Bazan.. Mr. W. BURROUGHS.
Maritana (a Gipsey).. Mrs. W. BURROUGHS.

Overtures &c., by the Band of the Regiment.

The Cracovienne .... Mrs. WHEATFILL.

To conclude with the popular Farce of

The Turnpike Gate.

Crack (the Cobbler) .. Mr. W. BURROUGHS.
Joe Standfast .... Mr. REID.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Adjourned Presentment Sessions for the County of the City of Waterford will be held in New Guild Hall, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of JUNE, for the purpose of receiving Sealed Tenders, and executing recognizances for the execution of the following works, viz.:—

For all Printing required by the Secretary Grand Jury, Treasurer, Clerk of the Peace, and County Surveyor—contract for 5 years.

For Executing certain Works to the New Court House, pursuant to Specification.

The Specifications for the above Works may be seen, and Printed Forms of Tender had (on application after the 15th instant) to

HENRY SARGENT,
Secretary City Grand Jury.

10th June, 1849.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

5th—William and Thomas, Ley, Newport, coals—John and Ann, Thomas, Bangor, slates—Elziabeth, Murphey, Glasgow, g. c.

6th—Active, Frinch, Newport, coals—Malcolm, Edmonds, Llanelly, do.—William Penn, Clarke, Liverpool, g. c.—Victory, do. Stacey, Bristol, do.—Prince Leopold, Power, Cardiff, coals—Liverpool, Murphey, do., do.—Rose Macroom, Sullivan, Llanelly, do.—Wonder, Dwan, do. culm—Albert, Ricordel, Bayonne, Indian corn.

7th—Ann, Boon, Cardiff, coals—Hope, Walsh, Ardrossen, coals—Elizabeth Hogan, Philpin, Llanelly, do.—Sultan, Read, Cardiff, coals—William, Llewllyn, Llanelly, culm—Harmony, Chaddock, London, g. c.—Enterprise, Thomas, Newport, coals.

8th—Queen Victoria, Way, London, ballast—Ann, James, Cardiff, coals and iron—Moria, Crotty, Newport, coals—Lovely, Griffiths, Bangor, slates—Ellen, East, Cardiff, coals—Jane, Riely, Ayr, do.

SAILED.

5th—Aspendus, M'Donald, Cardiff, ballast—Emerald, Rey, do., do.—Torridge, (s.) Parfitt, Bristol, g. c.—Alpha, Rogers, Cardiff, ballast—Green Isle, (s.) M'Leish, Liverpool, g. c.—Simpson, Foran, Bayonne, ballast—Thomas, George, Bristol, oats—Venus, Groves, Newport, ballast Eldred, Boase, Cardiff, ballast—Marth, Hewitson, Glasgow, do.

7th—Ocean Queen, Coffey, do.—Lively, Genders, London, provisions—New Diligence, Jones, Cork, coals—Ann, Tregerthen, Newport, ballast.

Wind—E. N. E. to E. S. E.

PORT NEWS—ROSS.

ARRIVED.

6th—Lily, Thrower, Chester, coal.

7th—Active, French, Newport, coal—Wonder, Dwan, do., do.

SAILED.

Venus, Groves, Cardiff—Eldred, Beaze, do.—John Royal, Jones, Llanelly.

Waterford Exports.—Torridge (s.), Parfitt, Bristol, 2 bales calico, 45 firks. butter, 106 cows, 28 sheep. Thomas Gauge, Bristol, 340 brls. oats. Edward, Griffiths, Llanelly, 670 cwt. flour, 5 hampers porter. Resolution, Angel, Swansea, 875 cwt. flour, Mary Maclin, Spillane, Swansea, 50 cows. Lively, Genders, London, 3120 fls. bacon, 94 cwt 150 kegs lard, 459 frks, butter, 4 packs feathers, 17 brls. skins, 3 packs hair, 1 hhd wine. Eleanor, Evans, Liverpool, 15 tons cod fish, Green Isle (s.), M'Leish, Bristol, 1321 firks. butter, 100 cwt. flour, 7 hhds. hides, 10 hhds. porter, 64 cows.

Entered since our last:—Per the Ætna, from Constantinople, 2000 qrs. Indian corn; William Penn, Liverpool, 281 sacks, 132 bags do; Albert, Bayonne, 550 qrs. do.

The Irish butter trade, was never, at any time, so depressed as at present. There has been no export butter from Limerick for the last four months.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

At Drummin fair, on Monday, beef rated at £2 2s per cwt. A few cows had been sold,—Prime beef, a bad supply. Mutton rated at 5d per lb. Strippers, from £5 to £7 each, and in much better demand, from the late rains. Lambs from 10s to 12s each.—(Ibid.)

The number of Presbyterian ministers in the Scotch establishment is 996. Their income is made up by parliament to £260,080—that is £287 each, exclusive of the glebes.

The Reverend Archibald Sterling has opened a Presbyterian house at St. Patrick's, Grenada.

Elizabeth Fort, Cork, has been condemned by the authorities as a station for the troops. It is unhealthy, badly ventilated, and the floorings entirely of flags.

TRAMORE.

TO BE LET,

FURNISHED FOR THE SEASON,

THE TWO BEAUTIFUL

Marine Cottages,

Situated on OCEAN VIEW TERRACE, off the DONERAILE WALK.

Apply on the Premises, or of

JAMES THORNTON, Architect,
13, Quay, Waterford.

June 6th, 1849.

To be Let,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, GARDEN, AND LAWN,

OF

ABBEYLAND.

THE HOUSE is in thorough repair, and affords accommodation for a large Family. There is Stabling, Coach-house, &c.

Apply to

JOHN CONGREVE, Esq.,
Mount Congreve;
Or, Mr. WALTER WALSH.

Great Southern & Western Railway.

OPEN TO MALLOW,

(Within 23 Miles of Cork.)

THE Public is informed that the STATIONS at KNOCKLONG, KILMALLOCK, CHARLEVILLE, BUTTEVANT, and MALLOW,

ARE OPEN FOR GOODS AND CATTLE TRAFFIC.

By Order,

WM. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Offices, King's-bridge Terminus,
Dublin, 7th June, 1849.

Important Auction,

STRICTLY UNRESERVED,

AT

SION HOUSE,

(Within a Mile of the City of Kilkenny,)

On TUESDAY, the 19th of JUNE, 1849, and following Days,

Of the entire elegant, costly, and very select solid Rosewood, and Mahogany

Household Furniture,

Recently purchased from first-rate Dublin Houses, and chiefly comprises

A MASSIVE Set of Mahogany Telescope Tables, which extend to 14 Feet; Sideboard; Balloon-back Hair-seat Chairs; elegant solid Rosewood Loo, Sofa, Writing, Work, and Flower Tables; Sofa, Easy, Prie-dieu, French, and other Chairs; Cabinet, Book Stands, and Waggons, all to match; beautiful Brussels and other Carpets; superb Window Curtains, with massive Gilt Poles and rich Draperies; a quantity of valuable Ornamental India China; Ormolu Clock; Chimney Glass of large dimensions, One Plate; Bronze Lights; some Paintings and Books; extremely handsome Mahogany Hall Chairs, &c.; Umbrella Stand; Eight Day and other Clocks, &c.

The several Bedrooms are uniformly Furnished with elegant Mahogany Four-post and French Bedsteads, with handsome Moreen and Chintz Hangings; pure Hair Mattresses; Feather Beds, Bedding, Wardrobes, and every other necessary article of the very best description; Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services of India and rich Gilt China; a Patent Mangle; a New Double and Single Set of the best English made Harness, Plated; prime Saddling; Nutt's Patent Bee Hives; a quantity of valuable Green-house Plants, &c., &c. For particulars see hand-bills.

Sale to commence each day at half-past Eleven o'Clock.

W. J. DOUGLAS, Auctioneer,
High street, Kilkenny.

IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE Sale by Auction.

I am favoured with the instructions of

Mr. SAMUEL WOODS,

TO SET UP AND SELL BY AUCTION,

On MONDAY, the 11th of JUNE, and following days, on the Premises,

38 Barronstrand-Street,

the INTEREST in the CONCERNS hereinafter mentioned;

ALSO,

A Powerful Fire Engine,

the entire of his Extensive and Valuable Stock, together with all the UNMANUFACTURED GOODS and TOOLS connected with the several branches of Trade, and the

Household Furniture, &c.

ORDER OF SALE.

FIRST AND SECOND DAYS.

The Manufactured Stock, including several very superior Drawing-room and other Grates, a large quantity of Pewter, Copper, Brass, and Iron goods; Force Pumps, Water Closets, Demesne Bells, and Farming Implements, &c., &c.

THIRD AND FOURTH DAYS.

The Unmanufactured Materials and Tools, comprising a valuable collection of Pewter Moulds, in Brass, every Model Tool and Lathes necessary for a Brass Foundry; also a great variety of Tools for carrying on the Copper, Tin, Lead, and Iron Trades.

FIFTH DAY

will be put up and Sold the following Interests The House, 38, Barronstrand-Street, including the Shop and Fixtures, held under lease of 100 years, from September 1797, for the yearly rent of £36 18s 4d.

The Foundry Concerns, held by the late Mr. C. Clarke, lease for 99 years, from September, 1819, yearly rent £38 15s 4d.

Three Dwelling Houses, lately built, with a large Store and Yards to the rere, held under lease direct from the Corporation, for 85 years, from September 1833, yearly rent £12 0s 0d.

Also, the large Concerns, on which stood the Brewery of Mr. Cosgrave. On same and next, (the Sixth Day), will be Sold the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, which includes a variety of superior articles, and thought unnecessary to be mentioned in detail, as the Sale will be unreserved.

A PIANO, with Metallic Plate and Additional Keys.

To Money-holders, Manufacturers, Persons in Trade, and private Families, the above intended Auction holds out such advantages as are but seldom to be met with, and invariably insures to Purchasers a safe and profitable remuneration.

Parties purchasing to the amount of £20 or upwards, will be accommodated as to time on Approved Security, by Bill or otherwise, as shall be mutually agreed upon.

Terms at Sale, which will commence each Day at 11 o'Clock precisely.

SAMUEL FITZHENRY,
Auctioneer and Valuator, Waterford.

May 22, 1849.

N. B.—For further particulars, application to be made to Mr. S. Woods, on the Premises; or, to the Auctioneer, Mr. S. Fitzhenry.

Mr. John Kelly, of Woodmount, agent to the Hon. Colonel Sewell, levelled fifty six houses at Creggs, near Ballygar, county of Galway, last week, and so many families turned out, were left by the way-side, without a penny to provide a meal.

County of Waterford.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, GARDEN AND LAWN

OF

MONATREA,

Situate on the Sea Coast, in the County of Waterford, immediately opposite the Town of Youghal.

THE HOUSE is fully Furnished and affords accommodation for a Large Family. There is Stabling for Eight Horses, Coach-Houses, &c. The Garden and Hot-Houses are Cropped and in full bearing.

This place is most beautifully situated on the Sea Coast, opposite the Town of Youghal, which can be reached by Boat in a few minutes.

Application to be made to

Mr. EDWARD ROBERTS,
Waterford.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RICHARD FARRELL, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Ireland, will hold a Court for the Discharge of Insolvent Debtors at WATERFORD, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of JUNE next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon of said day.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1849.

PETER BURROWES,
Chief Clerk.

AUCTION,

At No. 70, MANOR-STREET,
WATERFORD.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF MODERN

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Valuable Oil Paintings; Drab Damask and Crimson Merino Window Hangings; Chimney Glass; Carpets; Gardevine; Glass, China and Delft; Hall Chairs; Oil Cloth, &c., &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully announces that he has been favored with instructions to submit to perfectly Unreserved SALE, by AUCTION,

At No. 70, MANOR-STREET,

On MONDAY, 11th JUNE Instant,

At ELEVEN o'Clock precisely,

The Effects of the above Residence which are extremely valuable, comprise in the

DRAWING-ROOM,

A most suberb Sideboard; two beautiful Easy Chairs, spring stuffed and covered in Morocco Leather; Sofa, in Crimson Merino; an excellent Carpet and Rug; several Chairs, in hair-cloth; Dining, Card, and Work Tables; many rare and valuable Oil Paintings, by eminent Masters, and beautifully finished with Bird-eye-maple and Gilt Frames; a quantity of handsome Engravings, also neatly Framed; Brass Fenders and Fire Steels, &c., &c.

THE PARLOUR FURNITURE

Consists of a most commodious and valuable Sideboard, with Cellerets and Drawers; a first rate Chimney Glass, handsomely Framed; Breakfast, Work, and other Tables; a superior Gardevine fully furnished; Easy Chair; Kidderminster Carpet and Rug; Sofa, in Crimson Merino; Paintings and Engravings; Crimson Window Hangings; Fenders and Fire Steels; Glass, China, and Delft; Drugget; Cane seated Chairs, &c., &c.

THE BED-ROOMS

Are Furnished with Mahogany Four-post, Elliptic, and other Bedsteads, with Hangings and Paillasses; Feather Beds and Bedding; Mahogany Wardrobes and Nobbies; Dressing Tables; Basin Stands; Commodes; Carpeting; Chairs; Window Hangings; China and Bronzed Ornaments; Dessing Glasses, &c. Also, a quantity of Kitchen Furniture, together with many other effects.

To parties desirous of purchasing Furniture, the above Sale will be found to offer inducements very rarely to be met with. The workmanship is of very superior description, the style and finish quite modern, and most of the Articles in the House have been but little used.

TERMS—CASH.

Purchasers to pay the Auctioneer's Fees, of One Shilling in the Pound, and all Goods to be removed and paid for on the Evening of the Day of Sale.

L. F. O'NEILL, Auctioneer,
20, King-street.

June 6th, 1842.

PEREMPTORY

SALE BY AUCTION

Of First-rate Household Furniture; handsome Chimney and Pier Glasses; Convex Mirror; Piano; Engravings; Eight-Day Clock; Timepiece; Window-Hangings; Barometer; Glass; China; Delft; Horse, Car, and Tackling; Farming Implements, &c., &c.

Lorenzo F. O'Neill

HAS received positive instructions from Mr. RICHARD FENNELLY, to Sell by perfectly

UNRESERVED AUCTION,

AT HIS RESIDENCE, GRACEDIEU,

(Within one Mile of the City of Waterford,)

ON TUESDAY, 12th DAY OF JUNE, 1849, at the hour of Half-past Eleven o'Clock precisely, the entire of his valuable effects, viz:

THE DRAWING-ROOM AND PARLOUR FURNITURE.

principally consists of Two Dozen Mahogany Chairs in Drab Damask and Crimson Merino; Two Arm do.; splendid Chimney Glass; Pier do.; Convex Mirror; Rosewood Loo Table; an excellent Set of Dining Tables, on pillar and claw; Breakfast, Card, Work, Side, and other do.; Sofa with Down Pillows; Pier Cabinet; Cheffioneer, with Marble Slab; Kidderminster Carpets, Rugs, Crumb Cloths; Crimson Merino Window Hanging; Timepiece; Piano by Broadwood; Brass Fenders and Fire Steels; Bell-pulls; a neatly finished Guardevine, fully Furnished; Sideboard; Engravings; Mahogany Plate Buckets; Book-Case and Secretary; Japaned Tray, &.

THE BEDROOMS

Are well furnished—namely Mahogany Bedsteads with handsome carvad Footboards, and suitable Hangings; Hardwood and other ditto; Mahogany Nobbies and Presses, Prime Feather Beds, Pallasses, Dressing Tables, Basin Stands, Commodes, Dressing Glasses, Cane seat Chairs, Carpeting, Window Hangings.

PANTRIES, HALL, &c.

Handsome sets of Morning and Evening services of China, Dinner service of Delft complete, Eight Day Clock, Barometer, Neatly framed Engravings, Oil Cloth, Cut Glass, Hall Lamp, &c., together with all sorts of Culinary Requisites of the very best description, including Copper Coal Skuttles, Preserving Pans, Brass Skillets, Patent dish Covers, &c.

OUT-OF-DOOR GOODS.

An excellent Horse, outside Car and Harness, Bridles and Saddles, Tumbling-Cart, Ploughs and Harrows, Wheel and Hand Barrows, Triangle, Beam, Scales, and Weights; Large Boiler, Grinding Stone, Ladders, Tubs, Troughs, Chicken Coop, &c.; &c.

The Purchasers to pay the Auctioneer's fees of one shilling in the pound in addition to their biddings, and no goods to be removed until first paid for.

LORENZO F. O'NEILL,
Auctioneer,
20, King-street, Waterford.

1st June, 1849.

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

92, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Established in 1808.

Directors.

John Oliver Hanson, Esq., Chairman.
Wm. George Prescott, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Sir Wm. Baynes, Bart.	Samuel E. Magan, Esq.
Arthur E. Campbell, Esq.	Moses Mocatta, Esq.
Thomas Chapman, Esq.	James Wm. Ogle, Esq
William Laforest, Esq	Emanuel Pacifico, M. D.
Donald Maclean, Esq.	Joseph Pulley, Esq.

Auditors—Francis Bligh Hookey, Esq., and Joseph Pully, jun., Esq.

Actuary—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

Solicitor—William Bovill, Esq.

Surveyor—Thomas Hooper, Esq.

Assistant Surveyor—Thomas Lloyd, Esq.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Rent.—This Office (independent of the Returns and the late reduction of the Rates of Premiums), offers to persons effecting Assurances, the further advantages of an allowance for the loss of Rent on Buildings rendered untenantable by Fire.

Renewals.—Policies due on the 24th June, should be renewed within fifteen days thereafter (9th July.)

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Persons assured for the whole term of Life, in *Great Britain and Ireland* respectively, will have an addition made to their policies every Seventh Year, or an equivalent *Reduction* will be made in the future payment of Premiums, at the option of the Assured.

Assurances for short periods may be effected in this office at considerable Reduced Rates of Premium.

The Company's Rates and Proposals may be had at the office in London, or of any of the Agents in the country, who *are authorised to report on the appearance of Lives proposed for Assurances.*

HENRY DESBOROUGH.
Secretary.

The Company's Agent for Waterford is Mr. JOHN FARRELL, 96, Quay, who is empowered to effect Assurances against Fire, and to receive Proposals of Assurance on Lives and on Survivorships.

Mr. FARRELL invites inquiry into the principles on which this office transacts its business, as set forth in the above Advertisement, and which are more fully explained in the Company's Proposals, to be had of him on application.

TRY ERE YOU DESPAIR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF ASTHMA.

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

(Signed)

BENJAMIN MACKIE.

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

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

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

CURE OF DROPSY IN THE CHEST

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

(Signed)

J. S. MUNDY

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

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

Your most obliged and obedient servant,

(Signed)

ALDBOROUGH.

CURE OF A DEBILITATED CONSTITUTION.

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

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

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

The Markets.

Waterford, June 8

Since Tuesday our grain market has been without either home or foreign supplies. Flour continues to be taken only in small quantities for present wants, and our extreme quotations of our last being most obtainable for all descriptions. Indian corn and corn meal in good demand at previous rates. The price of butter is much lower.

Mill Wheat (raw) new	23s 0d to 25s 0d
Prepared Wheat, new	25s 0d to 26s 0d
Shipping ditto	19s 0d to 21s 0d
Barley, malting	15s 0d to 17s 0d
Do. grinding	11s 0d to 14s 0d
Bere Barley, per barrel (new)	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Oats black (brl. 14 stone)	11s 0d to 11s 9d
Do. White, for mealing, per barrel	12s 0d to 13s 0d
Indian Corn (Galatz) per brl	22s 9d to 23s 6d
American white	21s 0d to 21s 6d
Ditto, yellow	21s 6d to 22s 6d
Ditto damaged	16s 0d to 18s 0d
Indian Meal, per cwt	9s 9d to 10s 0d
Bran, per barrel	4s 6d to 4s 9d
Rye Meal	11s 0d to 11s 6d
Oatmeal, per cwt	14s 0d to 14s 6d
Flour, (extra fine) per sack	34s 0d to 34s 6d
Do. do new	32s 0d to 33s 0d
Seconds	30s 0d to 31s 0d
Thirds	26s 0d to 28s 0d
Fourths	20s 0d to 24s 0d
Barrelled Flour, of 196lb	23s 0d to 24s 0d
Do. Meal	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	49s 0d to 53s 9d
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	58s 0d to 62s 0d
Ditto (old)	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bacon	54s 0d to 58s 0d
Newfoundland Fish, per cwt	13s 0d to 00s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	15s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	15s 0d to 00s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	20s 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 25s 0d
Hay, per ton	35s 0d to 40s 0d
Mutton, per lb	4½d to 6d
Beef, per lb	4½d to 5½d
Veal, per quarter	1s 0d to 1s 3d
Lamb, per quarter	3s 6d to 4s 0d
Salmon, per lb	1s 0d to 0s 0d
Dried Hams	6d to 9d
Pork, per lb	4d to 7d
Butter, (fresh) per lb	8d to 11d
Potatoes (minions) per stone	10d to 11d
Do. (cups) per stone	7d to 0d
Eggs, per doz	5½d to 0d

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.

	firkins.	Price.
Wednesday	355	58s 0d to 62s 0d
Thursday	164	58s 0d to 62s 0d
Yesterday	139	58s 0d to 62s 0d

Cork Markets.—June 7

Barrels.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Currency
—	White Wheat	00 0	to 00 0	00 0—20	Stone
2	Red Wheat	21 0	to 22 0	00 0—20	do
—	Ditto	00 0	to 00 0		
1	Barley	13 6	to 00 0	00 0—16	do.
—	Ditto	00 0	to 00 0		
—	Bere (new)	0 0	to 00 0	00 0	
21	Oats	11 6	to 13 6	00 0—14	do.
—	Do. New	00 0	to 00 0		
1	Pig	22 6	to 00 0—00	0	per cwt.

Cork Butter—June 7.

Cant.		Currency	
1st quality	63s	1st quality	51s
2d do	59s	2d do.	53s
3d do.	54s	3d do.	45s
4th do. 62s	49s	4th do	40s
5th do.	40s	5th do.	31s
6th do.	34s	6th do.	25s

Limerick Butter—June 6

1st quality	66s	5th quality	34s
2d do.	62s	6th do.	00s
3d do.	56s	And 1s 0d over	
4th do.	46s		

Clonmel—June 6

	s. d.	s. d.		s d	s. d
Butter..	00 0 to	00 0	Do black	0 0 to	0 0
Oatmeal	12 0 to	00 0	Flour 2ds	27 0 to	28 0
Bac'n pigs	44 0 to	45 0	Househld	32 0 to	00 0
Ren. Lard	40 0 to	44 0	Thirds...	31 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 7 to	0 9
Wheat..	1 2 to	0 0	Beef....	0 4 to	0 6
Do. red.	1 1 to	1 2	Mutton	0 4 to	0 5½
Do. ship.	0 0 to	0 0	Pork....	0 0 to	0 0
Oats....	0 10 to	0 11	Veal ...	0 5 to	0 5½

Dublin Corn Exchange—June 5

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d
White wheat	23 0 to	26 0	Oatmeal...	12 0 to	14 0
Millers' red	22 0 to	24 0	Flour....	00 0 to	00 0
Barley....	13 0 to	14 6	Second....	13 6 to	16 0
Oats, ...	00 0 to	00 0	Indian corn	32 0 to	38 0
New do....	11 6 to	13 3	(per 480 lbs)		

BIRTHS.

On the 7th instant, at the Glebe, Suirville, county Kilkenny, the lady of the Rev. Arthur Davis, Incumbent of the United Parishes of Poleroane, Portnascolly, and Illud, of a son.

At Gaultier Cottage, in this county, the Countess of Huntingdon, of a daughter.

At Kilbarry, the lady of George F. Wyse, Esq. of a son.

At Kilmanahan Castle, in this county, the lady of R. Sparrow, Esq., of a son.

At Springfield, Youghal, the lady of E. D. Hill, Esq., of a daughter.

At Cove, the lady of the late W. Armstrong, Esq. of Mealiffe, county Tipperary, late Captain in her Majesty's 41st Regiment, of a son and heir.

MARRIED.

At Athassal, county Tipperary, the residence of her brother, James Scully, Esq., Miss Scully, only daughter of the late James Scully, Esq., of Tipperary, to John T. Duff Coghlan, Esq., J.P., of Kilcop House, in this county. A numerous circle of the relatives and friends of the different families were present, including Mr. and Mrs. Sherlock, Mrs. General Richardson, F. Scully, Esq., M.P., Major Snow, the Misses Sweetman, Blakeney, Lyon, (bridesmaids), Mr. and Mrs. Greene, Messrs. Sadleir, Scully, Coghlan, Galwey, &c., &c. After the ceremony, and a sumptuous "dejenner a la fourchette," the happy couple left for Dublin en route for a tour in North Wales.

On Monday last, at St. Barnabas Church, King's-square, London, by the Rev. D. Shaboe, M.A., Mr. Joseph Clampett, compositor, to Miss S. Mosley, both of the city of Waterford.

In Clonmel, Patrick Hayes, Esq., to Maryanne, eldest daughter of James Corbet, of Limerick, Esq.

DIED.

On Wednesday, the 6th instant, at the advanced age of 75 years, Mr. Thomas Hanton. This gentleman was for many years a distinguished member of the Waterford press, and latterly held the office of Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce. He was greatly respected by all classes, and throughout a long life supported the character of the noblest work of God—an Honest Man.

In Fethard, county Tipperary, Henry Sayers, Esq. aged 60 years.

At Tipperary, in his 60th year, Mr. R. Burke.

At Brunswick, county Tipperary, Mr. N. Fell.

At Templemore, of cholera, E. Radcliffe, Esq., of the military engineering department.

At Heytesbury-street, Dublin, Dominick P. Ronayne, Esq., late of Youghal.

At Stephen's-green, Dublin, W. Cromwell, only son of the late Wm. M. Bayly, Esq., of Annamult, county Kilkenny.

At Mitchelstown, C. Crawford, Esq., Physician to the Kilbehenny Dispensary.

On the 2d inst,, at Cork, Henry Hardy, Esq., coroner, aged 77 years.

At Churchtown, county Cork, Sarah, relict of the late P. Barry, Esq., M.D.

At Cove, Mary, wife of Lieut. Robinson, R.N., and daughter of the late C. Owens, Esq., who died on the 2d instant, aged 84 years.

At Dickgrove, near Castleisland, Kerry, in the 78th year of his age, William Meredith, Esq., J.P., of Dicksgrove.

James Kelly, of Newtown, county Galway, Esq., J.P.

Robert Briscoe, cashier of the Mallow Branch of the National Bank of Ireland, of fever.

At Clarina, aged 101 years, Mrs. Bridgeman.

In Charleville, of fever, the Rev. William Hall, Rector of Kilshannick, in the Dioces of Cloyne, and Rector of Charleville.

Miss Henrietta Vokes, of Nicholas-street, Limerick, daughter of the late Lieut. Vokes, 60th Rifles.

March 27, drowned on his passage from New York to the Canadas, Joseph James, eldest son of James Hunter, Esq., of Dublin.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

We have received by extraordinary express a copy of the *Telegraph* and *Courier* of the 1st of May.

The Atalanta, with the mails, arrived at Suez on the 21st.

(From the Bombay Telegraph and Courier.)

The news from the Punjaub—till recently so important and exciting—has begun to grow scanty and of diminished interest. We have little, indeed, to add to the accounts sent home by the last mail, save that everything in our new province wears the appearance of tranquillity, and that the arrangements for administering the affairs of the country, though not yet officially announced, are believed to be in active progress.

There is, it is understood, to be no addition to the regiments of the line of the Bengal Army.—A sort of "half measure"—neither prudent in its origination, nor likely to be very successful in its results—is intended to be tried. The leading feature of this consists in the raising of a "Contingent" for service in the Punjaub—a force to be composed of ten regiments, five cavalry and five infantry, and half of the men to be recruited from Sikhs who have "never borne arms against us," and the remainder from Mussulmans and Poorbeeas.

Of the civil arrangements of the new administration no formal announcement has as yet appeared. The board and commissionerships, however, are to consist of the following:—

BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION.		
President	5,000	
2 Members at 3,500	7,000	
Secretary (according to the *Delhi Gazette*)	2,500	14,500
COMMISSIONERS.		
5 at	2,750	13,750
DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.		
1 at	1,600	
4 at 1,500	6,000	
6 at 1,200	7,200	
7 at 1,000	7,000	21,800
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.		
11 at 700	7,700	
4 at 600	2,400	
11 at 500	5,500	15,600
Total		65,650

Annexed is the official list of the officers who are to fill the posts of commissioners, deputy-commissioners, and assistant-commissioners:—

(No. 456.)

Camp Roopur, April 13, 1849.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieut.-Col. Sir H. M. Lawrence, K.C.B., to be President of the Board of Administration for the affairs of the Punjaub, and agent to the Governor General.

Mr. C. G. Mansel and Mr. J. Lawrence to be members of the Board of Administration.

Mr. G. J. Christian to be secretary of do.

Major H.P. Burn to be deputy secretary of do.

TO BE COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAUB.

Mr. R. Montgomery, Mr. D.F. Macleod, Capt. D. Ross, 51st N.I.; Mr. E. Thornton, Mr. M. P. Edgeworth.

TO BE DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAUB.

Mr. A. H. Cocks, Major G. St. P. Lawrence, 11th Light Cavalry; Captain J. Abbot, Artillery; Captain W. C. Birch, 5th N. I.; Captain W. G. Hamilton, 34th N. I.; Captain G. E. Hollings, 38th N. I.; Major H. B. Edwardes, C. B., 1st European Regiment; Mr. W. J. R. Carnac, Mr. F. B. Pearson, Mr. J. D. Inglish, Mr. E. C. Bayley, Captain F. C. Marsden, 29th N.I.; Capt. R. Morrieson, 52d N.I.; Captain J. Clarke, 25th N. I.; Captain G. W. S. Hicks, 8th N. I.; Lieutenant J. Nicholson, 27th N. I.; Lieutenant J. R. Beecher, Engineers; Lieut. R. G. Taylor, 11th Light Cavalry; Lieutenant E. J. Lake, Engineers.

TO BE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAUB.

Mr. P. H. Egerton, Mr. H. Fane, Mr. B. Sante, Mr. A. Money, Mr. L. B. Bowring, Mr. H. Brereton, Mr. J. Wedderburn, Captain F. E. Voyle, 39th N.I.; Lieutenant M.J. Turnbull, 7th Light Cavalry; Lieutenant H. R. James, 44th N. I.; Lieutenant C. Herbert, 18th N.I.; Lieut R. C. Lawrence, 73d N. I.; Lieutenant B. M. Loveday, 15th N. I.; Lieutenant J. E. Fraser, 4th N. I.; Mr. G. F. Macleod, Mr. H. B. Henderson, Mr. D. Simson, Mr. G. E. Cowper, Mr. R. Simson, Mr. F. D. Forsyth, Lieut. R. Young, Engineers, Lieutenant J. M. Cripps, 26th N. I.; Ensign H. W. H. Coxe, 70th N. I.; Lieutenant F. R. Pollock, 42d N.I.; Mr. J. H. Prinsep, Mr. E. A. Prinsep.

There is little intelligence of interest from Peshawur; the burden of every letter, in fact, being "no news." Major-General Sir W. R. Gilbert, having reviewed the troops, and issued the following complimentary order to them, took his departure, with a suitable escort, for Lahore:—

"FIELD FORCE ORDERS BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR W.R. GILBERT, K.C.B., CAMP PESHAWUR, 3D APRIL, 1849.

"Major-General Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, K.C.B., being about to proceed to Lahore, all reports of the troops to be stationed to the west of the Indus will be made from this date to Brigadier-General the Hon. H. Dundas, C.B.

"The Major-General embraces with pleasure this opportunity of expressing his entire approbation of the conduct of all branches of the field force, from the day he was appointed to command it until the present moment of making over the immediate command of that portion of it that remains at Peshawur to his second in command, Brigadier-General Dundas.

"It has not been the good fortune of the force to meet the enemy in open fight, but the Major-General sincerely congratulates all under him on the unprecedented success that has attended their untiring efforts to bring the enemy to action. By rapidity of movement he has been enabled to achieve for government all the advantages that are the usual results of a successful battle.

"The British prisoners have been released, a large remnant of the Sikh army forced into submission, the province of Peshawur freed from its Mahomedan invaders, and the blessings of peace once more restored throughout these newly-acquired dominions.

"For the attainment of these glorious results, the Major-General gives to the troops under his command his warmest thanks. He thanks them for their cheerful endurance of fatigue, for their unwearied labour in effecting with rapidity the difficult passage of the Jhelum and the Indus, and above all for their exemplary patience in following, by forced marches, the flying enemy through the broken ground and narrow defiles that intercepted their path on each day's march.

"The Major-General takes his leave of the Field Force with a feeling of honest pride at having been selected for so honourable a command; and in thanking the troops for their good conduct and cheerful endurance of the fatigues and privations they have been exposed to, he bids them farewell with every good wish for their continued welfare and uninterrupted prosperity.

"By order,

(Signed)

"H. P. BURN,

"Deputy Adj. General."

Major-General Gilbert was at Attock on the 6th, and arrived at Rawul Pindee, with Brigadier Campbell, on the 10th. This latter place, it is said, promises to be "one of the finest stations in India. It is 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, and everything is abundant and cheap."—

"The General," says the *Delhi Gazette*, "resumed his march for Lahore on the 11th, and was expected at Jhelum on the 16th, the Brigadier remaining to assume command of the new district committed to his charge." The force at Peshawur had moved to the Sikh cantonments on the west side of the city; a new cantonment was talked of, but nothing had been decided respecting it. On the arrival on the bank of the Indus, of the troops marching towards Lahore, the bridge of boats was found to be destroyed by the rising of the river, and some detention in consequence took place.

The *Mofussilite* announces, on the authority of a Ferozepore letter, that Shere Singh, on being sent for by Sir H. Lawrence, "made his escape." "A party of horsemen," it is added, "were sent in pursuit, but they returned without him." This story, however, receives no confirmation from either the *Delhi Gazette* or the *Agra Messenger*. From the native correspondence of the former paper, we gather that on the 7th instant Rajah Shere Singh was present in Durbar, and it was told that "his treachery to the state, and to the British government, was so great, that he deserved condign punishment, but that his promise to spare his life would be kept, and some small allowance made for his support." On the evening of the same day, "orders were issued to Rajah Shere Singh and Sirdar Chuttur Singh Singh, to proceed with their families to Attaree, and to take up their abode there. They were instructed to dismiss all their followers, to give up all their arms, and when they reached Attaree not again to quit the place, and never to go more than three or four miles off, when inclined to ride out for the benefit of their health; they were distinctly warned, that the slightest infraction of these instructions would be visited with the most severe punishment. A provision would be made for their support.

On the 8th, Shere Singh and Chuttur Singh quitted Shadera for Attaree. General Sultan Mahomed was directed to proceed to Bhairoowal to reside; and similar instructions were given as to his abode there as those issued to Chutter Singh and his "hopeful" son. We shall see how events turn out; but we cannot help thinking that (even if Shere Singh had not escaped already) mischief will, ere long, arise from the virtual freedom granted to those rebel chiefs. It appears that, during the first week of April, roobkarees were issued to the commissioners regarding the levying of the revenue of the Punjaub, which it was intimated would for the next three years continue to be collected on the same footing as hitherto.

We received yesterday morning by steamer intelligence from Kurrachee to the 25th ult. The only matter of interest is an account of an affray on the frontier between the Scinde Horse and some marauding Murrees, in which the former were signally victorious. It appears that a detachment of the Horse was relieved at Kusmore by a party from head-quarters; and that the relief had hardly been effected when the new detachment was attacked by five hundred armed Murrees. One duffadar and four men were killed and several wounded, and it would probably have gone hard with the cavalry had the party which they had just relieved not heard the firing and hastened back to their rescue. On the arrival of this reinforcement the fortune of the day was changed, and the Murrees were driven off to the hills with a loss of forty killed and several wounded, besides one thousand head of cattle which were captured by the Scinde Horse.

DEATH OF CHARLES D. MURPHY, ESQ., THE BOSOM FRIEND OF THOMAS F. MEAGHER.

The *Cork Southern Reporter* thus announces the death of one of our most gifted young Irishmen—Charles D. Murphy, Esq.

"With feelings of the most intense sorrow, we have to announce the death, on this morning, at Belleville, the residence of his father, of Charles Daniel Murphy, youngest son of Daniel Murphy, Esq. It is but a few weeks since the columns that now bear the sad record of his demise, conveyed to a numerous circle of relatives and friends the intelligence of his marriage. In his three-and-twentieth year, possessed of health and talent, with the finest generosity of character, and the loftiest purity of purpose, respected by a widely-spread acquaintance, endeared to many friends, and idolised by the few who were his chosen companions, he seemed but entering on a long career of happiness. A GOD, whose designs are inscrutable, has seen fit, in his all-wise dispensations, to snatch him suddenly away from those whose present affliction is too sacred for parade, and who, however time may alleviate the weight of their sorrows, can never have his virtues obliterated from their recollection.

"Mr. Murphy was, for the last twelve months, one of the proprietors of this journal, and its pages have, at various times, been the repository of poems from his pen of no common merit. Though not a writer on political subjects, his views of them were clear and discriminating, and he gave promise of the best qualities of citizenship. Both in a public and a private character, his loss is great indeed—in the latter the saddest we have ever heard of.

"He died of malignant typhus, after a few day's illness. May his spirit rest in peace."

(From the Cork Examiner.)

Amongst the many obituaries which have, from time to time, lent a mournful interest to the pages of this journal, there has not been one calculated to call forth heartier sorrow, heartier sympathy, or deeper feelings of affection, than that which is now dedicated to the memory of Charles D. Murphy. He died, last Saturday, at his father's house, Bellville. "The funeral baked meats" quickly followed on "the marriage-table." Some five weeks since, he was a young and happy bridegroom. But typhus fever divorced him from love and life together. In the twenty-third year of his age, he has been called away. There are few, very few indeed amongst us, who gave such early promise of a long and happy life. To a graceful person, he united a gracefulness of mind, and to the polish of a finished gentleman, a gentleness of disposition which formed the great attraction of his character. He was essentially favoured with all those winning qualities which command the esteem of friends, in domestic life; whilst his pure love for his country was full of ardent and lofty impulses. He was commencing life as brightly and cheerily as it is given young men to commence a career of brilliancy and usefulness.

(From the D. E. Freeman.)

Although this sudden and sad bereavement will be long and deeply felt by the numerous and devoted frends of the deceased, there is but one, outside his once happy home, on whom the blow has fallen with a weight which few human hearts could bear. Thomas Francis Meagher has, in this melancholy event, another cloud added to the darkness which surrounds his fate. Ever since the melancholy intelligence reached him, the young and gifted patriot-convict has known no consolation. Charles D. Murphy was his oldest his most trusted, his best-beloved friend. When he was but 12 years of age and Meagher only 14, they both met each other for the first time in the play-ground of Clongowes College, and from that time to this they were devoted companions. At Stoneyhurst, the college of the English Jesuits, to which they were both sent in 1841, their intimacy still further deepened, and became, as it were, a close and inseparable relationship. From the day they both entered the world, and left all the quiet scenes, the gentle happiness, the brilliant and honourable pursuits of college-life behind them—from that day to the day of the death of one of them, their friendship knew no change—except indeed that it grew stronger, manlier, and more elevated. In every turn of Meagher's remarkable career, up to the present time, his faithful young friend was his adviser. His sympathy bore up the pure hearted patriot through many depressing circumstances. His encouragement sustained and strengthened him in many an effort, and to the last he was faithful to him. During the trials at Clonmel he appeared on the witness table and was examined in his defence.

Not a fortnight since, this young Irishman, who is now, alas, no more! brought his wife, to whom he had been married but the week before to the young patriot's cell. Well, in such circumstances, can we understand why the loss of such a dear, dear friend, at this particular juncture, should unman the warm-hearted young patriot. It is indeed a sad, a pitiable bereavement.

GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION OF GREEN CROP SEEDS BY THE CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

In our columns of this day are presented to our readers tables of the distribution of green-crop seeds forwarded by Mr. Todhunter. The labour has been immense, and the care and accuracy with which these tables have been collated, cannot be sufficiently appreciated. The degrees of destitution in which the different counties were steeped, are strikingly marked by these tables—for, in looking over them, it will be seen that in counties of Antrim, Down, Londonderry, Louth, Meath, Tyrone, Wateford, and Wicklow, there was no distribution of seeds whatever.

In Carlow, 62 lbs. of turnip, and 40 lbs. of carrat seeds; Dublin, 240 lbs. of turnip, and 40 lbs. carrot seeds; Kildare, 111 lbs. of turnip, 2 lbs. of parsnip, anw 13 lbs. of cabbage seeds; Kilkenny, 432 lbs, of turnip, and 12½ lbs. of carrot seeds; Queen's County, 220 lbs. of turnip seeds; while the more destitute counties, such as Cork, besides other seeds, received 13,678¾, Galway, 18,860¾, and Mayo, 31,064 lbs, of turnip seeds; and the amount of carrot and other seeds, were in a proportionate ratio; the entire distribution making a total of 108,413⅞ lbs. of turnip, 5,819 lbs. of carrot, 4,393 lbs. of parsnip, 3,471⅝ lbs, of cabbage, 505, 3-16 of onion seeds; making a grand total of 122,872 7-16 lbs. of seeds; acres sown, 31,593; parties supplied, 143,252. The above is the quantity purchased by the Society of Friends; but this is not all; by another table, it will be seen that they received from the commissariat depots, which were also distributed, the gross total of 19,924½ lbs. of the following seeds:—Turnip, carrot, parsnipi mangel worzel, onions, beans, barley, and oats, which were sown on 853 acres, and supplied 4,842 parties. Making the great total of seeds distributed, 133,776 15-16 lbs.; acres sown, 32,446; parties supplied, 148,094. Besides the above seeds actually dirtributed, there were left over, available for distribution this year (1849,) 35,712 lbs. of the following seeds:—Turnip, 12,907¼ lbs.; carrot, 8,670 lbs.; parsnip, 2,165 lbs.; cabbage, 1,008½; onion, 23 lbs.; spinach, 1,418 lbs.; and mangel wurzel, 9,520 lbls.

We now beg to state, that any mismanagement or the substitution of one sort of seed for another, that may have occurred, has not arisen by or through the central relief committee of the society; that the seeds were selected, with the greatest care, from the best growers, and by the best and most disinterested judges—the mistakes occurred after they reached their destination; and Mr. Todhunter traced everything of the kind with the most persevering zeal, and that, from the admirable and systematic manner in which he kept the books, he was enabled to do to the source; and the surprise to us is not that some mistakes occurred, but that, from the magnitude of the undertaking and its intricacy, much more did not happen.—(Irish Farmer's Gazette.)

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.

Geserals—Hon, Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., Col. of the 28th Foot, Governor of Chelsea Hospital, at Cowes; Sir R. T. Wilson, K.C., Col. of the 15th Hussars, London.

Lieutenant Generals—Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B., Colonel of the 5th Foot, Reading; Nesbitt, Geneva.

Lieutenant Colonels—Robe, Royal Engineers, Newfoundland.

Major—Alexander Stewart, half pay 4th Ceylon Regiment.

Captains—Tudor, 69th Foot, Malta; Chapman, retired full pay, 1st Veteran Battalion, Lubbenham, near Market Harborough; Patrick, half pay 70th Foot.

Lieutenants—Wheeler, 3d West India Regiment, on his passage home; Blake, half pay 8th Dragoons; Lovelock, half pay 29th Foot; Jones, half pay 101st Foot; Bell, half pay 104th Foot; Evans, half pay 1st Garrison Battalion; William Grant, from the 72d Foot, half pay 7th Garrison Battalion.

Cornet and Ensign—W. Shepherd, half pay Waggon Train, London; L. von Soden, half pay 4th Line Battalion, King's German Legion, Ohrdoof.

Paymaster—Fisher, half pay Recruiting District.

Adjutant—Girling, Norfolk Yeomanry Cavalry.

Quartermasters—Julyan, half pay, Cornwall Fencible Cavalry; Falconer, half pay 1st Life Guards.

Surgeon—Ellson, 90th Foot, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Assistant Surgeons—Barker, half pay, Staff, Barbadoes; Ince, half pay Invalids.

Hospital Assistant—H. C. Carter, half pay Staff.

A medal, commemorative of the battle of Culloden, was found last week, in a field on the Longtown road, near Brampton. It is of copper, about the size of a crown piece, and in excellent preservation.

"Let but farmers speak," declares the *Bucks Advertiser*, "and the world will be astonished at the grievance of the poor-rate, and that for so many years the proprietors of the soil and the capitalists of the country should have been allowed to escape from their just responsibility."

Reporting alone costs each London paper from £60 to £100 a-week.

Three hundred houses of ill-fame have been suppressed in London, by the exertions of the society for the protection of young women.

"How many turnpikes do you think," asks the *Daily News*, "there are in London? Ten or fifteen will probably be guessed. The real number is *one hundred and sixty*! exclusive of the gates upon the bridge."

A correspondent of the *Athenæum* suggests the desirableness of having all pamphlets dated; for though things only of a day, they are a singularly faithful expression of that day; but, generally speaking, they in no way represent the life and circumstances of the month before or the month following.

MEAZLES IN PIGS.—"Porcus," Clonmel, writes—"What do you recommend for measles in pigs about six months old?"——Small quantities of liver of antimony, finely powdered, with occasional doses of Epsom salts, is said to cure the measles. The disease is supposed to proceed from giving food too hot.—(Farmer's Gazette.)

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—On Sunday evening a wretched man of the name of Egan, died of starvation in William-street. He was one of the witnesses in the prosecution of the parties who were found guilty of the diabolical attempt to assassinate R. U. Bayly, Esq. He received from the crown £20, which he lavishingly expended in England, and then returned to this country a beggar. The unfortunate man's body presented a frightfully emaciated appearance, and indicated that he died from the want of the common necessaries of life.—(Nenagh Guardian.)

UNITED STATES—ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY MORNING.—The British and North American royal mail steamer, Hibernia, Captain J. Slone, arrived in the Mersy about ten o'clock last night from Boston and Halifax, having left the former port on the 23d and the latter on the 24th ult. The Caledonia, which sailed hence with the New York mails, arrived at Halifax on the 24th ult. The Washington left New York on the 21st for Southampton. The Hibernia has brought home forty-two passengers, amongst whom are—Sir Alan M'Nab, from Canada, and Mr. Macready, the celebrated tragedian, who, previous to his quitting the American shores, left one thousand dols. to be divided amongst the families of the men who were killed in the late riot. There was a moderate demand for sterling bills for the steamer. Exchange on London remained the same as upon the departure of the America, 108 to 108¼. The quotations for public securities had advanced owing more to the easy money market than to the increased activity in the demand. There was a large amount of capital seeking investment, and money was expected to be cheap throughout the summer. The cotton market was active, with an upward tendency in prices: sales 1,500 bales. The last European advices had a favourable impression upon the corn markets. The flour market continues with a fair demand, and prices a trifle higher. For wheat there was a moderate demand, and prices were firm. The political news is entirely destitute of interest. The amount voted in Congress during the last session for the expenditure of the union during the present year, is 35,429,040 dollars, or in English sterling, little more than £7,000,000. The heads are as follows: Civil and Diplomatic, 7,937,141 dollars: Marine Department and Pensions, 89,601,882 dollars; Post-office, 4,328,391 dollars.

There had been a tremendous confiagration at St. Louis, by which there had been a great sacrifice of life property. It is supposed that upwards of twenty lives were lost, and the whole number of houses destroyed were 418. The loss of property will not fall short of six millions of dollars. It appears the fire broke out on board the steamboat White Cloud, lying near the head of the landing, and soon spread to other steam-boats lying below, 25 of which were totally destroyed; and from thence it proceeded to the warehouses and stores, continuing its work of destruction during the night and next day, until one-half of the richest portion of St. Louis had become a heap of ruins. Two thirds of the wholesale dry goods dealers had been burnt out. Two banking establishments had been destroyed, but the books and papers were preserved, and they have since resumed their business. From New Orleans we earn that a moat destructive inundation had taken place; several streets were completely under water, and the inhabitants were compelled to abandon their dwellings, and pass in boats to and from their different localities. It is estimated that upwards of 300 houses are surrounded by the water, and the damage already done is very considerable, nearly all the crops in the neighbourhood being more or less injured, and the crops on six or eight plantations were totally destroyed. Attempts were being made to stop the progress of the water from the swamps, and from the latest accounts it was expected that in a few days all further damage would be at an end, as thousands of men were employed to stop the escape. It is not stated that any lives have been lost. On the 17th ult. a terrible disaster occurred on the Hudson river, the steamer Empire, with several passengers on board, having come in collision with a heavily laden schooner, and shortly afterwards careened over. At the time of the collision, ten at night, a portion of the passengers had retired, amongst whom, three ladies drowned. Many of those who were on deck jumped overboard, and were picked up by boats. It is feared that several other lives, besides these referred to, were lost.

There have been no further disturbances in Canada, but the authorities betray in their precautionary measures an uneasy feeling. An additional force of police has been organised. The accounts from California are to the 29th of March; the people were preparing to organise a government. The accounts still represent the richness of the supply of gold as unbounded.

Thank Heaven we have the pleasing duty to announce that the dreadful scourge, cholera, has disappeared from amongst us, and that the hospital had been closed on yesterday.—(Galway Mercury.)

Cholera has appeared in Tullamore, where there have been twenty cases. One-half proved fatal.

POSTAGE WITH FRANCE.—The Lords of the Treasury having authorised a considerable reduction of the rate upon international letters between this country and France upon reciprocal terms, an alteration in that respect may shortly be expected.—(Morning Post.)

IRISH COALS.—Several cargoes of coal, the produce of the mines in the neighbourhood of Ballycastle, have already reached the port of Belfast, and found purchasers at the rate of about 9s per ton, for consumption in manufactories using steam power.

REDUCTION OF THE FLEET.—During the past month no less than seven men-of-war have been put out of commission from foreign service, whilst during the same period only two seagoing vessels have been commissioned for foreign stations.

On the 1st instant Dr. R. Pack was elected superintendent of the Kilmoganny Dispensary, in the room of the late Dr. Peile.—(Kilkenny Moderator.)

TRANSMISSION OF CONVICTS.—This day 9 convicts left our city jail under charge of a party of constabulary, for Dublin, *en route* for the penal settlements.—(Ibid.)

A WHOLE TOWN AND GREAT PART OF ANOTHER GOING BY AUCTION.—Amongst the items of 284 lots of a "momentous sale" of property by auction, in Cheshire, beginning on the 4th inst., by Messrs. Churton of Liverpool, as advertised in the *Albion*, are "the whole town of Parkgate, and the greater portion of Great Nestoon," with lots of "brick clay, sand, building stone," for preparing a few more of such subjects for the hammer of some future wholesale knocker down of towns and villages.—(The Builder.)

Nearly seven hundred houses in town have been pulled down by the town council, under their improvement act.—(Northern Whig.)

ESTABLISHMENT OF AN EMIGRATION SOCIETY—MEETING IN CARLOW.—We understand that a meeting will be held in Carlow on Thursday next, the 7th, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of establishing an emigrant society. The requisition calling the meeting has been signed by upwards of 500 of the farmers of that county of every class. This is a most significant indication of the state and prospects of the agricultural population of Ireland.—(Freeman.)

Surgeon Carmichael, President, was chairman of the annual meeting of the Medical benevolent fund society of Ireland, held at the Royal College of Surgeons. The report stated an increase of £500 to the capital, including £200 from the Lord Lieutenant, and £250 from a country practitioner, who promised as much more. The society have distributed double the amount of the year before. By the influence of his Excellency with Government a pension of £300 a-year has been granted the widow of the late Doctor Flood.

Mr. Charles Coate is admitted an attorney of the Court of Exchequer, Baron Richards dissenting. Mr. Wm. Kenny had petitioned their Lordships against the appointment, and Mr. G. Bennett, Q.C. opposed his admission on the part of the Law society, for some collusion about bills and costs.

BRUTAL ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.—On the night of the 30th ult., the house of a poor labourer of the name of Rody Gleeson, of Toomavara, was burglariously entered by a party of five men, two of whom were armed with pistols. They dragged Gleeson out of bed—placed a pistol to his breast—and threatened to drive the contents of it through his body if he stirred. They then asked for the key of the box; and on Gleeson's wife refusing to give it to them, one of the ruffians repeatedly struck her with the butt end of the pistol on the head and body, which knocked her down. They then took the key & 5s out of her pocket. They opened the box and took therefrom £2, which the poor creatures were after getting for a cow which they sold the previous day at the fair of Toomavara. Gleeson's wife lies dangerously ill from the effects of the brutal assault committed on her.—(Nenagh Guardian.)

SKULL CRACKING.—On Sunday last as John and Joseph Ryan, and John Dignam, were drinking in a public house in Thurles, a dispute arose between them—a quarrel ensued, in which Dignam was violently assaulted and got his head extensively fractured. His life is in imminent danger.—(Ibid.)

EVICTIONS.—On the 1st inst., six families, numbering thirty individuals were evicted from their holdings, at Cloneyharp, near Thurles, and their houses levelled.—(Ibid.)

Packages of potato-stalks have been forwarded from various parts of the country to public establishments in Dublin, where they have been submitted to examination. As yet, however, there seems to be no real ground for alarm; but with a root so uncertain at the best, and which has already failed repeatedly, it would be sheer folly to place any reliance upon its escape in the present year. It should be borne in mind, however, that last year's crop was but a partial failure generally, whilst in the north-eastern counties the loss was very trifling in extent; and up to this moment sound potatoes of last year's stock are on sale in all the Irish markets, certainly at a price so high that they can only be used as a luxury by the wealthier classes.

The Hibernian bank have declared the usual dividend of 5 per cent. per annum.

Newgate prison, Dublin, is at length doomed to destruction. The government, acting on Lord Clarendon's advice, have resolved to break up the establishment.

The French Millers are now supplying the Dublin market with flour of different qualities—some of a superior and some of a coarse quality—which makes good bread.

Mr. Hudson is about to leave England. He paid back, £9,000 of the profit he made on the Great North of England purchase.

On Saturday, in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, London, the Hon. Adolphus Frederick Capel, brother to Lord Essex, applied under the protection act, and was opposed by about eighty creditors. The debts were £32,199, and only £40 to be given up for the creditors, numbering in the schedule 221. The income of the insolvent had been £300 from his brother, and £600 from his wife's father, Lord Maynard. The case was adjourned.

On Saturday there was a Cricket Match in the spacious demesne of John Bagwell, Esq., Marlfield. A large number of spectators, including several ladies were present to witness this manly exercise. The play on both sides was excellent. On yesterday (Tuesday) another match came off on the same ground.—(Tipperary Free Press.)

On Saturday last Mr. Dowling, Treasurer of the Clonmel Corporation, appeared before Col. Phipps and Wm. Ryan, Esq., R. M., to answer the complaint of Mr. Glissan, the Town Clerk, for not complying with a certain resolution of the council. Counsellor Mulcahy and Mr. Power appeared for Mr. Dowling and Mr. J. Prendergast for the council. The complaint was grounded on the 95th section of the municipal act which being strictly penal, the bench deeming the proceedings rather harsh, and the complaint vague, adopted Mr. Mulcahy's construction of the act, and dismissed the case.—(Ibid.)

CLONMEL MONTHLY FAIR.—Fat cattle, though scarce, brought good prices. Milch cows sold from £6 to £9; strippers, £5 to £7; 2 year olds, £3 to £4; yearlings, 30s to 40s; fat sheep, 30s to 40s.—(Ibid.)

Bateman, the comic vocalist, of "the Shades" notoriety, when last on his rounds through this province, used as theatre tickets, papers very similar to Bank of Ireland notes, except that niggers playing the banjou, and cutting capers, occupied the place devoted by the bank to more sedate looking personages, and *fun*, was stamped at the margin instead of "One Pound." It was, notwithstanding, passed as the genuine bank paper, by a Limerick pig-jobber, upon a poor country woman selling pigs in this town.—(Galway Vindicator.)

The Duke of Wellington has given £20 to the Victuallers' Society.

Henry Vincent, the once violent Chartist, has devoted himself to the peace and temperance cause.

The new grand station of the London and North Western railway at London was opened on Saturday. The erection cost the company £150,000.

OLD AND NEW FREE TRADERS.

Air—"We may be happy yet."

'Twas Ireland's sons sold Ireland's right
To Cobden and Free Trade,
And Cotton Lords the Celts requite
With sneers and Rates in Aid!
Her jobbing rogues let Ireland quell,
Her party feuds forget,
If Ireland pulls together well,
We'll have Protection yet!
We'll have Protection, we'll have Protection yet!

Oh, never trust the shuffling Whig,
Whose Gods are Place and Pay;
Oh, trust not Peel, that specious prig,
Who changes every day.
If Ireland's energy and pride,
On Ireland's rights be set,
With British farmers by our side,
We'll have Protection yet!
We'll have Protection, we'll have Protection yet!

Air—"John Anderson, my Jo!"

John Russell, my wee man, John,
Since we were first acquent,
Ye're sang was like the cuckoo's,
On place for ever bent;
I ken ye'e vera bauld, John,
Ye've aye some fasheous plan,
But ye're ruining the Nation,
John Russell, my wee man.

John Russell, my wee man, John,
Free Trade and you thegither,
Had mony a canty day, John,
And kittled ane anither.
But Bull will ding ye doun, John,
Gin ye dinna mend yer han',
For he's wae to see us ruined,
John Russell, my wee man.

Air—"Coming through the rye."

With his Rat' in Aid, poor body,
With his Rat' in Aid!
He's mad' himself a precious noddy,
With his Rat' in Aid!
Oh, Johnny's a rash, poor body,
Johnny's not afraid;
He's mad' himself a precious noddy,
With his Rat' in Aid!

Gin a body tax a body
With a Rat' in Aid?
Might a body ax a body
When he'd like it paid?
Oh, Johnny's a rash, poor body, &c.

Gin a body dun a body
In a Northern Glen?
Might a body warn a body
Not to call again?
Oh, Johnny's a rash, poor body, &c.

—(Cork Constitution.)

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

Brother Jonathan would seem bent upon going ahead in the march of downright rascality. A recent number of a *New York* journal has the following account of as pretty a piece of deliberate and dastardly ruffianism as can well be imagined. Fieschi himself never displayed more malignant ingenuity in the fabrication of his death-dealing missiles than did the heartless wretch who, in this instance, was foiled by the interposition of Providence, in his attempt at wholesale slaughter. The occurrence took place a few nights previous to the fatal riots in the neighbourhood of the theatre:—

"DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A FAMILY.—About ten o'clock on Thursday night, a man, disguised as a negro, called at the house of Lawyer Warner, and handed a package to the servant, stating that it was for Massa Warner, addressed to Thomas Warner, Esq., City Hall Place (confidential), Mr. W. being absent from the city at the time, the package remained untouched until yesterday, when Mr. Warner returned from Philadelphia, and while the family were at dinner in the basement, he ordered his son to bring him the package. Mrs. Warner having described the appearance of the man and his manner, led Mr. Warner to open the package which was wrapped in a copy of the *New York Herald*, with some care. The newspaper enclosed a strong mahogany box with a slide lid. Mr. Warner proceeded to draw off the lid with great caution, and discovering a faint blue light, immediately warned his family to fly. All instantly left the room and closed the door, and they had but just passed into the hall when a tremendous explosion took place; after which they discovered the front basement to be on fire, and the windows shattered to pieces. Mr. Thomas Warner, with some persons who had stopped at the house, then entered the room and extinguished the flames, and it was discovered that the basement door was completely shattered, the partition wall broken and very much displaced; the dinner-table, at which they were a few minutes before sitting, very much broken, and a picture of General Washington, and the door perforated with slug shots. The box was about the size of a small cigar box, and contained a canister filled with powder and slugs, and several bundles of friction matches, which were so placed that on withdrawing the lid, on the inside of which a coating of grit was glued, they would instantly take fire. Mr. Warner's caution in withdrawing the lid is the cause of the wonderful escspe he and his family experieneed. The face of the rascal who left it was painted black, and he evidently intended to disguise himself so that he could not be identified, which he has unfortunately been enabled most effectually to do. Mr. Warner offers a reward of 500 dollars for the arrest and conviction of the villain."

The National bank has refused to advance £3,000 to the guardians of Killarney union.—The commissioners recommend the board immediately to strike a new rate. There is £3,280 of the current rate uncollected, of which £2,000 will be available.

Besides the workhouse in Carlow union, in which accommodation is provided for 1,300, there are as auxiliaries a distillery, a brewery, a once flourishing foundry, two malthouses, a starch manufactory, a marble yard, and the guardians are in treaty for other houses to provide additional accommodation.

"Sixty years ago," says the *Ohio Republican*, "Mrs. Washington knit stockings for the General; now there are not fifty ladies in the city who can play that part, and hundreds know not how the apple gets into the dumpling."

Mrs. Layton met with a brutal and murderous attack from her husband, on the evening of Monday, the 7th of May, on the turnpike road between Southam and Bunbury. He shot her through the head with a pistol, and afterwards cut her throat. She died, after very great suffering, on Tuesday evening. The murderer is now in Oxford Castle.

The Blackburn Free Grammar School must be rather a snug thing. "The present master, the Rev, J. Bennett," says the *Preston Chronicle*, "has no scholars except his own two sons! No assistant, though he receives the same stipend as his predecessor, who had to pay three.

THE GREAT CARNEY FAIR.—For years upon years no one ever remembers so bad a fair in Carney. It was not that the gathering was not great—several have told us they never saw so many people attending and cattle on sale before. But all were selling and not one animal in every twenty changed hands, and that one at a price more indicative of the necessity of the seller than of the sum which it must have cost the feeder. Nothing can save the country from ruin but a miraculous harvest, and even this we fear would be but a postponement of the evil.—(Sligo Journal.)

Sunday evening week, the cholera hospital in Castlebar was assailed by a mob, and the windows were broken. But for the activity of the police and local authorities, the buildings would have been destroyed. The ignorant wretches engaged were under the impression that the patients who died therein were murdered by the doctors.

There is no increase for the last two years in the number of students at Maynooth College, 512 being the last return, with 18 professors. Under the late Parliamentary endowment six of the halls have been floored with timber, and heretofore only in part flagged. The new students have taken the oath of allegiance at last quarter sessions.

The new poor rate of 10s in the pound upon the electoral division of Cappamore, in this union, tells for the extreme destitution in that district; on the other part, the comparatively low rates of 2s in Down and 3s in Patrick's-well attest the providence of the resident proprietors and farmers, who make it their duty and interest to give employment by cultivat on of the land.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

Another of the convicts named Michael Oaffing, who lately escaped from the Mayo prison, being pressed by hunger, surrendered himself in Ballina to one of the police, and was transmitted to Castlebar.

Mr. John Martin, of Ross, is elected a member of the board of Harbour Commissioners, Galway, in the room of the late Mr. Maclachlan.

Some of the vaults in Castle-Connell churchyard, have been entered, and the coffins stripped of their mountings, for the purpose, it is supposed of being disposed of, in order to sustain life.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

CORK—Tuesday, June 12, Drumdeer (two days), Old Millstreet; Wednesday, 13, Killieagh; Thursday, 14, Masseytown; Friday, 15, Barnagrove; Saturday, 16, Lisnacon.

CARLOW—None.

KILKENNY—Monday, June 11, Fiddown, Graig, Rathbeagh; Tuesday, 12, Callan; Friday, 15, Barrymount.

LIMERICK—Monday, June 11, Court and Curraheen, Montpelier; Tuesday, 12, Ballybrood; Saturday, 16, Patrick's-well.

TIPPERARY—None.

WATERFORD—Monday, June 11, Kilgobinet: Tuesday, 12, Passage; Friday, 15, Carrickbeg.

WEXFORD—Monday, June 11, Clahaman, Coolsgreney, Scar; Wednesday, 13, Castlebridge; Saturday, 16, Scarnagh.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

JUNE 10.—FIRST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Morning Prayer—First Lesson	....	Joshua 10.
	Second ditto	Mark 21.
Evening Prayer—First Lesson	......	Joshua 23.
	Second ditto	2 Cor. 8.

WATERFORD—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1849.