Richard Henderson

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Thursday, June 28.

ILLNESS OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

Lord BROUGHAM, in moving that certain returns be made from the Court of Chancery, declared that no possible inconvenience had arisen, or could arise, from the absence of the Lord Chancellor, and he hoped that his noble and lerned friend would not go out one day sooner than he felt himself equal to do. He remembered that on one occasion Lord Eldon had been absent for three months.

Lord LANGDALE could not agree in opinon with his noble and learned friend that no inconvenience had arisen from the absence of the Lord Chancellor; but he suggested that during the short absence of the Lord Chancelior a commission might be issued to perform temporarily the functions of the Great Seal.

Lord CAMPBELL said that in former times nothing was more common than for the Lord Chancellor, during his absence abroad, or during his indisposition, to hand over the seal to a Vice-Chancellor who performed the functions of his office.

The subject then dropped.

CANADA.

Lord BROUGHAM said that he had received a list of 77 addresses presented to the Governor General asking him to refuse assent to the indemnification for losses bill. He wished to know if any list had been received by the government of those addresses.

Earl GREY had understood from the Governor General that several addresses had been presented, but no return of them had been made.

FRENCH EXPEDITION TO ROME.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH asked if a copy of the communication between the British Ambassador to France and the French government would be laid before the house, and if any subsequent communication had been made to our government, in consequence of the changed character of that expedition.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that no communication had taken place with regard to what the noble earl had described as the chenged character of the expedition.

The Earl of ABENDEEN wished to observe that the French government had, in point of fact, made no communication whatever; they had merely ordered the ambassador to read a communication to the French Minister at Vienna, who wished to know whether the government would also communicate the despatch which the Austrian Minister had read.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said the communication from the Austrian Minister necessarily took place verbally, whereas the French Minister was instructed to leave a copy of the despatch with Lord Palmerston, consequently no record was left at the Foreign-office of the Austrian despatch.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said that the French Ambassador was merely directed to read the despatch, whereas the noble marquis has said than he had had in his hands the despatnh of the Austrian Minister; therefore he thought that that despatch might be laid before parliament. It was a mockery to say that the French despatch conveyed any information, and he wished to know if the Austrian despatch had not been more explcit; and he asked if the government would not lay on the table the communication of the Austrian government, which he believed was much more explicit?

ENCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND) BILL.

Lord CAMPBELL moved the third reading of the encumbered estates (Ireland) bill. He had certainly objected to the introduction of a clause limiting the powers of the commissioners in cases where the encumbrances did not swallow up one half of the entire rental. His opinion still was that the bill would have been better without that clause. It never could be supposed that the commissioners would proceed to sell an estate against the will of the owner unless it were irrecoverably encumbered. There was no good ground, however, for the alarm which had been expressed; there was no sufficient reason for supposing that after this clause had been adopted no good title could be made under the bill, and that instead of a parliamentary title being thereby given no title could be obtained so good as by common conveyance. That alarm depended on an entire misapprehension with respect to the jurisdiction of the commissioners. The clause only allowed the owner to make out, if he could, that the annual interest of the incumbrances did not amount to more than half the rental of the encumbered estates. But there was a clause in the bill which prevented the interference of the courts of law with the proceedings of the commissioners by injunction or prohibition. Then, with respect to the immediatee question, he had introduced a proviso, which therefore completely protected their proceedings from the interference of any court high or low. Should the other house of parliament agree to this clause, his opinion was that in would not in any material degree interfere withe the discretion of the commissioners.—He entertained the confident expectation that the bill would lead to the most beneficial consequences.

The Earl of GLENGALL was understood to state, that had it not been for the reference made by the noble and learned lord to the intentions of parties who were described as willing to make purchases in Galway, Mayo, and other districts of Ireland, he should not have detained their lordships; but he was satisfied that very considerable delusion existed on the subject, and that parties taking waste lands in the far west, in "Joyce's Country," and the like, would find that their speculations would end in downright failure.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The county cess (Ireland) bill was considered in committee.

The railway audit bill was read a second time and ordered to be referred to a select committee.

Their lordships then adjourned.

House of Commons—Thursday, June 28.

LANDLORD AND TENANT (IRELAND) BILL.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL gave notice that on the 29th instant he would call the attention of the house to the necessity which exists for an alteration in the law relating to landlord and tenant in Ireland.

JUDGMENTS (IRRLAND) BILL.

Col. DUNNE inquired if it was the intention of the government to proceed with the bill. He reminded the hon. and learned Solicitor General that certain evidence which was necessary had not been printed.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL said the bill was an important one, and though the evidence mentionep had not yet been prited (though it would be shortly) it was the intention of the government to proceed with the bill.

IRISH RAILWAYS.

Major BLACKALL asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he intended to introduce his measure for giving assistance to the Irish railways, and whether it will be in the shape of a bill to promote railways in Ireland generally, or for an advance of money to one line only.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proposed that the house should go into committee to-morrow, in order to vote the required sum. The money would be lent to the Athlone and Galway Railway. He begged to move that the bill go into committee to-morrow for this purpose.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY required that security would be given.

The BHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he would alludeto the matter to-morrow, when he should enter into a general statement.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The house went into committee on this bill.

Sir G. GREY moved as an amendment, that in clause 1, after the word "shall," in line 16, all the words to the end of the section should be omitted, and that in lieu thereof there should be inserted the following words:—"prevent the making of any electoral division of any rate or rates for the payment of any expenses incurred on account of the said electoral division before the said 29th day of September, or for the payment of any excess to be charged or chargeable upon any union at large or hereinafter mentioned, or for the payment of any sum or sums of money under the authority of an act passed in the present session of parliament, entitled "An act to make provision, until the 31st day of December, 1850, for a general rate in aid of certain distressed unions and electoral divisions in Ireland."

Mr. MONSELL wished to know how the existing arrears of rates were to be provided for.—Would those arrears be included in the calculation for estimating the maximum to be levied under these rates?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought the arrears were excessively over-estimated.

Mr. MONSELL had taken his figures from the poor law returns.

Sir D. NORREYS suggested that power should be given to the guardians to borrow money on the arrears.

Colonel DUNNE said the noise in the committee was so great that he he was afraid he could not make himself be heard—(a laugh)—but he would propose that the arrears and rates should be collected by degrees.

Sir D. NORREYS and Mr. J. O'CONNELL, and several other members made brief observations upon the principle of levying a maximum rate, which the latter hon. member contended could never be properly enforced, and expressed his belief that whatever the sum fixed it would be sure to be evaded.

Sir G. GREY contended that as there was a limitation of five shillings, that could never be exceeded.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL said that it was precisely in these districts in which the limitation was most necessary that it was most likely to be evaded.

Mr. GROGAN quite concurred with the observation respecting the utter impossibility of levying a rate under any maximum valuation, for if they levied a rate of three shillings, and were to trust to past experience as to the amount to be assessed, such a rate was likely to become ten or eleven shillings.

Sir G. GREY explained that such a contingency was provided for by two other clauses in the bill.

A desultory discussion then followed, in which Major Blackall, the Attorney General, and other hon. members took part.

Sir J. GRAHAM said on the 25th of September next there would be a debt of half-a-million on thirty two poor law unions in Ireland. The rate, therefore, in those unions would be, not 5s in the pound, but 25s—(hear, hear.) and even a rate of 25s in the pound would not raise that sum. He would ask how the government proposed, on the 25th of September, to meet the debt of half-a million in those thirty-two unions?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said there would be the rate which would be collected during the next two months, and the deficiency might be made up by an advance from the Treasury.

Some further discussion of a desultory kind on the matter in hand was kept up for some time, in which Sir H. D. Norreys, Mr. E. B. Roche, Sir John Walsh, Sir H. Joliffe, and Colonel Dunne took part.

Mr. ROCHE wished to know whether, if the amendment were agreed to, there would be levied in no electoral division a larger rate than 7s?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—The government imposed a maximum for the future charges upon unions, leaving the existing liabilities untouched. If the uncollected rates were sufficient to discharge the existing debts they would be paid; if not, the power of levying rates to discharge the remaining portion would be provided by this amendment. With respect to the future liabilities (whether for the maintenance of the poor, the repayment of the sums charged upon the unions, or due to the government), all payments which should become due out of the poor rates of Ireland after the 29th of September would be paid by the 5s electoral division rate, the 2s rate on the union, and the 6d rate in aid.

Sir J. GRAHAM—They all agreed with the government in the earnest desire to remove every impediment to the influx of capital in the south of Ireland (hear.) Nothing could be clearer than the prospective liabilities after the 29th of September; that thenceforth the principle of the *maximum* rate would be carried out; and that no charge for any debt, for any current expenditure, or for the maintenance of the poor, could only exceed 5s for the electoral division, and 2s for the union.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—And the 6d rate-in-aid.

Sir J. GRAHAM—That only embarrassed the question. But the important question on which they ought to come to a clear understanding was as liability of property in 32 of those unions up to the 29th of September? At the lowest estimate, the sum of £400,000 must be due from these unions up to the 29th of September. But was there not a still further sum due? There was charged upon the poor of these 32 unions their share of the debt of £834,000 due to the public. He held in his hand a return of the repayments of advances under the temporary relief act, from which it appeared that there was due up to the 5th of April £830,000 from all unions of Ireland on that account. Now, there was included in that a debt due from these 32 unions, which was to be added to the other charges upon them, and, if he was correct, there was clearly due from these unions the sum of £400,000, and their share of the £830,000 besides. Now, were the house to understand that a capitalist about to invest his money in these unions was liable to an indefinite amount upon these outstanding debts up to the 29th of September, and that he was secured after that time by the *maximum* rate from all future debts or any share in the future repayments of the government? He was opposed to the *maximum* rate, and he had, therefore, no objection whatever to the amendment, which set it aside (hear.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had the account referred to by his right hon. friend (Sir J. Graham), from which he found that the amount standing to the credit of these unions and the amount expected to be collected in the course of the half year ending September 29, would probably leave a deficiency on the expenditure of these thirty-two unions of about £271,000. The sum necessary to be furnished by the treasury on the security of the rate in aid would probably amount to £220,000. He had taken £100,000 already, and proposed to take another vote of £120,000. Those two sums would have to be deducted from the debts due by these unions, of £270,000. With respect to the other debt of £231,000, a portion of that debt had been paid off (about £130,000) and the remainder would be a charge upon these unions. It was not intended to cover any portion of that liability by the future rate in aid and the uncollected debts, those being debts principally due to contractors; and the government did not propose to affect their chances of recovering these debts by any legislation that was now proposed to the house.

After a conversation in which Mr. Scrope, Sir J. Walsh, Mr. Trelawny, Mr. Roche, and Lord C. Hamilton took part,

The amendment moved by Sir G. GREY was agreed to.

On the question that clause 1, as amended, stand part of the bill,

Mr. ADAIR, pursuant to notice, moved the following proviso to clause 1:—"Provided always, that such yearly limit of poor rate, specified in this act, shall be in force for the period only of five years from the passing thereof, and thence to the end of the next session of parliament." The poor he considered to have the first claim on the land, and society, he thought, should not suspend that claim which society possessed, namely, that poor persons should be maintained in their own immediate districts; at least, it should not suspend that claim for any indefinite length of time.

Sir G. GREY could not agree to the amendment. It was a proposition wholly inconsistent with that principle of a maximum, in favour of which the house had already decided.

The committee then divided, when the numbers were—

For the amendment	11
Against it	66
Majority.....	55

On the question that the clause should stand part of the bill,

Mr. S. CRAWFORD objected to the bill, on the ground that no reserve fund was provided, and the consequence would be that when the maximum rate was exhausted the poor must perish. He was greatly surprised to find that the representatives of Irish towns sanctioned the principle of a maximum rate. He would take the sense of the committee against the clause.

After a few words from Mr. F. FRENCH and Mr. P. SCROPE,

The committee divided. The numbers were—

For the clause	56
Against it	24
Majority	32

The clause was then agreed to.

On clause 2 being read,

Sir G. GREY proposed an amendment, the effect of which was to provide that the guardians of each union should make up and transmit to the poor law commissioners an account of the sums annually expended for the relief of the poor as soon as possible after the 25th day of March in each year, instead of on the 29th day of September in each year, the date mentioned in the clause.

After some conversation upon the effect of the proposed amendment,

The committee divided, when the numbers were—

For the amendment	40
Against it	18
Majority	22

Mr. STAFFORD moved an amendment to omit the remainder of the clause, which went on to provide that if upon examination of such account it should appear to the commissioners that the amount chargeable upon any electoral division for the year exceeded a 5s rate, and that the 5s, or so much thereof as with due diligence it had been practicable to levy, had been levied, it should be lawful for the commissioners to declare the excess to be a charge upon the union; a provision being added limiting such charge to 2s. The object of the amendment was to raise formally the question of the union rate.

The committee immediately divided; the numbers were—

For the amendment	18
Against it	43
Majority against it	25

Mr. STAFFORD then moved another amendment, to omit the words "or so much thereof as with due diligence it has been practicable to levy." How could a central board in Dublin so enter into all the local circumstances as to be able to pronounce whether due diligence had or had not been used? The bill allowed the commissioners to be the sole judges of the necessity for imposing this rate of ten per cent., instead of giving the boards of guardians in their several localities the power of taxing themselves.

Sir G. GREY believed the practical result of this amendment would be to neutralise the adoption of the union rate. In a large parish it was impossible to collect every farthing of a rate; by the term "due diligence" it was meant that a *bona fide* collection of the rate would be made from all persons able to pay, without, however, attempting impossibilities. The honourable member was mistaken in saying that in any case the commissioners were authorised to impose a tax. They had not this power; but they had a discretionary of determining on whom the tax should fall, whether on the electoral division or on the union.

After a short conversation, in which Colonel Dunne, Mr. H. Herbert, Mr. Fagan, Mr. Napier, and other hon. members took part,

Mr. CLEMENTS asked what would be done in such a case as this—a rate of 5s shall be imposed on an electoral division, 3s only shall be collected, and then a rate of 2s shall be levied on the union to make up the deficiency; after which, the arrears of the 5s rate on the electoral division shall be paid up; to whose credit would those arrears be placed?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—They would be placed to the credit of the other electoral divisions of the union which had contributed to the additional 2s rate.

Mr. MONSELL asked whether the right hon. gentleman would not agree to fix 5s 6d or 6s as the maximum rate, and make it imperative that 4s 9d or 5s of that should be collected before levying a union rate?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQEER said that the difficulty of the plan was, that the circumstances of the several unions were so different that no rule could be made to apply to all. Many unions, such as Ballina, for instance—paid their rates very readily; while in the Galway union there was considerable resistance to their payment.

Mr. MONSELL said, that if resistance to the payment of rates was to be held as a sufficient reason for their non-collection, it would offer a nice inducement to parties to offer resistance—(hear.) The answer of the right hon. gentleman as to the difference in the circumstances of the several unions was the most conclusive argument against his proposition for a maximum rate for all Ireland (hear.)

Mr. GROGAN suggested that the present bill should be withdrawn, and other bills introduced adapted to the different circumstances of the unions.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he had not mentioned the resistance of the Galway union to the payment of rates as a reason for its exemption; but merely as showing the varying circumstances of different unions. With respect to the suggestion of the hon. member for Dublin, he begged to say that the house had already determined that the principle of the present bill was a right one.

The committee at length divided—

For the amendment	23
Against it	79
Majority against the amendment	56

Numerous other amendments were proposed and rejected, and on a division the clause was approved of by a majority of 56.

The CHAIRMAN then reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again next day.

The Leasehold Tenure of Lands (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday week.

THE ESTATES LEASING (IRELAND) BILL.

On the question that the house do resolve itself into committee on the above-mentioned bill,

Major BLACKALL objected to their going into committee on such a measure after having devoted seven hours to the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL pressed the house to proceed with the committee on the bill.

Col. DUNNE was opposed to going into committee, and should divide the house.

Mr. NAPIER said he had considered the objections to the measure; he had conferred with the Solicitor-General on the subject, and he begged to suggest that the house ought forthwith to go into committee.

Col. DUNNE would certainly divide the house, unless he received some assurance that his objections would be obviated.

Capt. JONES also opposed the motion for going into committee.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL expressed his willingness to meet all objections to the measure by arrangements to be made out of the house.

Mr. STAFFORD disapproved of this plan.

Capt. JONES moved that the chairman do report progress.

Mr. MONSELL recommended the house should proceed rapidly with the bill, in consequence of the advanced period of the session.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL should have no objection to postpone the bill if he could name any other day for its committal, but, as he could not, he must oppose the motion for reporting progress.

The house then divided; the numbers were—

For reporting progress	105
Against it	29
Majority	76

The clause was then agreed to.

On clause 2 being read,

Sir A. BROOKE objected to the bill being proceeded with at that hour, and moved that the chairman report progress.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said, if the hon. baronet insisted upon dividing the committee, he would not press the house to proceed further with the bill to-night.

After some conversation,

The CHAIRMAN reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on Friday.

The Turnpike Roads (Ireland) Bill went through committee.

The Bankruptcy (Ireland) Bill (with the exception of certain clauses postponed at the suggestion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer) passed through committee.

An hon. Member soon afterwards called the attention of the Speaker to the fact that there were not 40 members present.

The house was counted, and there being only 38 members present, the house adjourned at a quarter to 2 o'clock.

House of Lords—Friday, June 29.

The Earl of WICKLOW laid on the table a bill to alter the oaths to be taken by all persons required to take oaths of allegiance, abjuration, and supremacy, which was read a first time.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

Earl GREY moved the second reading of the administration of justice in Vancouver's Island.

After observations from Lord Brougham, Lord Wharncliffe, and the Duke of Buccleuch, the bill was read a second time.

On the motion of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, the county cess (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned.

House of Commons—Friday, June 29.

Mr. C. LUSHINGTON presented a petition from an individual in Westminster, in favour of universal suffrage, and praying for the abolition of the House of Lords.

The SPEAKER decided that the petition could not be received, because of the prayer for the abolition of the House of Lords.

The petition was accordingly withdrawn.

STATE OF THE NATION.

Mr. HUME said he had been waiting to know what the motion was which the hon. member for Buckinghamshire (Mr. D'Israeli) intended to bring forward on the state of the nation; but whatever that motion might be, he proposed to move the following amendment (loud laughter, in the midst of which Mr. D'Israeli entered the house.) Perhaps his (Mr. Hume's) hon. friend, Mr. D'Israeli, would state the precise words of his motion which stands for Monday? (cries of "The amendment," and laughter.)

Mr. D'ISRAELI said the hon. member might have known the exact language of his motion, for it had been on the table of the house for some days; he should now be happy to hear the amendment (laughter.)

Mr. HUME proposed to move, by way of amendment, that although the free admission of food by the repeal of the corn laws had contributed to relieve the distress of the country during the late period of suffering, and although the recent relaxations in our commercial system must tend to increase the means of subsistence of the people, nevertheless in the present state of the nation, the state of the finances demanded a thorough revision, that Parliament might be enabled to stimulate the industrial resources of the country by the reduction of taxation. He proposed to move something positive—(laughter)—instead of the honorable member for Buckingham's motion.

In reply to a question from Lord MAHON,

Lord PALMERSTON said that some communications had taken place through the medium of the King of Belgium, with a view to the resumption of diplomatic relations between this country and Spain, but nothing of a definitive character had as yet been arrived at.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The house then went into committee on this bill.

On clause 3 being proposed,

Mr. CLEMENTS rose, and, after some short observations, moved the following amendment:—"Whereas it is expedient that prompt and immediate measures should be taken for the revision of unions and of electoral divisions in Ireland, and in case of a total or partial dissolution or other alteration of the limits of any union, which shall lead to the formation of any new union, that provision should be made with respect to the workhouse accommodation existing in a such dissolved or altered union. And be it enacted, that it, upon the formation of any new union, it shall appear to the said commissioners expedient that until sufficient workhouse accommodation shall be provided for such union, either by the erection of a new workhouse, or by the adaptation of any existing buildings for such purpose, a portion of the workhouse accommodation existing in the union or unions of which such new union, or any part thereof, had previously formed a part, should be reserved for such new union or any part thereof, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners to make such order, under their seal, as to them shall appear necessary for appropriating any part of the workhouse accommodation of such union or unions for the use of such new union, or of any part thereof, and to make such regulations for the government of such workhouse, and for the admission and discharge of paupers therefrom, as under the circumstances they may think proper; and it shall be lawful for the guardians of such new union to make order for the admission of any paupers chargeable to such new union, or to any electoral division thereof, into any workhouse, to which such order of the said commissioners shall apply, and for their discharge therefrom, in such numbers and according to such regulations as shall or may frem time to time be prescribed by the said commissioners, and to provide for the conveyance of such paupers to or from such workhouses; and such orders of admission or discharge made by such guardians, according to the regulations prescribed as aforesaid, shall be binding on the guardians of the unions in which the workhouses are situate, and on their officers; and it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, and they are hereby empowered, from time to time to fix and determine the sum which shall be paid by such new union, or any part thereof, for the maintenance and clothing of the paupers chargeable to such new union, or any part thereof, and the proportion of the establishment charges which shall be paid for the accommodation reserved in such workhouse, and the periods at which such payments shall be made, either wholly or in part; and the said commissioners may, at their discretion, from time to time suspend, alter, or rescind such orders and regulations aforesaid, or any of them. Provided always and be it enacted, that if any pauper who shall have been sent to any workhouse as aforesaid situate out of the union to which or to any electoral division of which such pauper is chargeable, shall be discharged therefrom, either by order of the guardians or at his own request, and shall become destitute in the union in which such workhouse is situate, within one calendar month from his discharge, the expense of his maintenance in such workhouse shall be chargeable against the union or electoral division from whence he was originally sent. And be it enacted, that if the guardians of any such new union shall refuse or neglect to make the payment according to the terms and at the periods prescribed by the said commissioners as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, and they are hereby required, on the application of the guardians of the unions to which such payments are due, to make an order under their seal requiring such payments to be made by the treasurer of such new union, and thereupon the treasurer of such new union shall pay to the treasurer of the union in whose behalf such order shall have been made, the rates levied in such new union, or such proportion of them, at such times and in such portions as shall be prescribed by such order, until the whole amount required shall have been paid; and any treasurer of any union, who after receiving such order shall pay away to any person, other than the person appointed in and by such order to receive the same, any part of the rates collected in such union beyond what he shall have been so allowed by such order to retain until the whole of the payments prescribed by such order shall have been made, shall be liable to pay to the said guardians the sum which he shall have so wrongfully paid away; and in case of non-payment thereof, it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace, on complaint of the guardians, or of any one inspector, to levy the amount so wrongfully paid away by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of such treasurer; and the receipt of the treasurer appointed in such order to receive the payments prescribed, shall be sufficient discharge to the treasurer of such new union, for so much money paid by him, and shall be allowed in auditing and passing his accounts."

Sir G. GREY said that so far from the government being inattentive to any recommendation of the superintendents of the several unions, it was an express direction of the poor law commissioners that they should make as frequent reports as possible. The poor law commissioners had disseminated as widely as possible what their general intentions were, and they had invited communications from all quarters respecting the necessities which now existed, and their opinion of the best means that could be devised for meeting them.

After a few observations from Mr. MONSELL,

Mr. CLEMENTS said, as the house appeared generally satisfied with the statement of the right hon. baronet, although he confessed he was not, he would withdraw his amendment.

The amendment was accordingly withdrawn.

On the motion that the clause be agreed to,

Mr. STAFFORD rose to move another amendment. They were now, he thought, approaching that part of the bill in which all real and useful alterations might be introduced (hear, hear). He might be permitted to remind the house of the course which the legislature had uniformly pursued on this subject in England. So early as the reign of George the First, certain parishes were authorised to combine themselves together for the purpose of rating. There had been cases where parishes had been transferred from one union to another, but there was no power in the commissioners of forming two unions out of an old one. Electoral divisions had never been adopted by the poor law commissioners. Since the introduction of the poor law into Ireland there had not been a case of a new union formed without the consent of the board of guardians (hear). Continuing as the present poor law did that enormous power vested in the poor law commissioners, what he (Mr. Stafford) asked was, that where boards of guardians had thoroughly and fairly discharged their duties, they should not have the insult inflicted upon them of being compelled to give up the management of the poor in the district, when by the acknowledgment of the poor law commissioners they had exercised those arduous duties wisely. He knew a case in which a workhouse cost £26,000, but if they altered the boundaries of the union they would render some of that workhouse accommodation unnecessary; and the house could not be sold for anything like what it had cost, should such a course be necessary. Let the money raised be placed in the hands of the directors, and they misused it, they alone would be to blame.

The amendment was ultimately withdrawn and the clauses up to clause 12 were agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN reported progress, and leave was given for the house to sit again at 12 o'clock next day.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (3,000,000) BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill,

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY said he wished to put a question to the government relative to the Irish savings banks. It appeared, from the accounts rendered, to be doubtful whether there might not be a charge made on the consolidated fund on that account.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that he had not at all expected a question on savings banks, and must therefore defer any positive answer at present. If his hon. friend would give notice of his intention to put the question on a future evening, he would undertake to be prepared to answer it.

The bill was read a second time.

NEWGATE JAIL (DUBLIN) BILL.

This bill passed through committee,

The other orders were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at half-past one.

LORD MASSAREENE AND THE RATE IN AID.

Lord Massareene has addressed the following letter to his tenantry:—

"TO THE TENANTRY ON THE MASSAREENE ESTATE, IN THE UNIONS OF ANTRIM AND BALLYMENA.

"MY DEAR FRIENDS—The rights of a free nation have been violated; your glorious constitution has been trampled on; a tax has been imposed upon the Irish people contrary to their own will, manifested in Parliament by a large majority of their representatives.

"The levy of that unprincipled impost, Rate in Aid, has been ordained in your unions. Resistance may be justifiable and praiseworthy; but, owing to our want of unity and calmness in demanding justice, the power that has laid us prostrate is enabled to crush us, and remains willing to confound lawful resistance to abuses with rebellion.

"May its iniquitous expectation be balked in you! May the landlords, who in Parliament are unable to defend their tenants against the imposition of a Rate in Aid, preserve them now from all effects of that unconstitutional act!

"You who hold land under me at will, or by leases, for any term under a hundred years, this enactment shall not oppress.

"I entreat you to dismiss it from your minds; you shall not suffer in any way from its provisions. The tax which is about to be levied, in the name of the law, shall be paid for you.

"I remain your sincere friend,

"MASSAREENE AND FERRARD.

"Antrim Castle, June 26, 1849."

AGGRESSION ON PROPERTY.

There are extensive robberies committing nightly on the property of the gentry and farmers of the country by professional thieves, who make it their only trade, for following which they cannot, in many instances, assign the severe pressure of the times as a cause. Although they have men employed to watch their stock, still their sheep are killed and carried away on one night, while on another the hair of the tails of their cows and horses are cut off, and sold by those midnight depredators—their cabbage-gardens are plucked—their hen-roosts rifled—their fowl plundered—and the soil of their fields cut down, and brought to market for sale by those parties, for the support of many of whom they must pay ruinous poor rates.

On the morning of the 23d ult., a cabin occupied by Margaret Moloney, residing near Borrisokane, was set on fire and consumed. The only reason given for the perpetration of this outrage is, that the Moloneys (two of whom are in Nenagh jail at present, charged with cow stealing,) are notorious robbers, and that the farmers of the neighbourhood caused their residence to be burned for the purpose of making them quit that part of the country.—(Nenagh Guardian.)

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

The horrors of sea sickness, which so overcame the Home Secretary on the last occasion that his official duty obliged him to attend the Sovereign in one of her marine excursions, have been excited anew in an aggravated form, by the intimation that he must hold himself in readiness to accompany her Majesty to Ireland. Even the sight of water is said to have become terrific to him, and his gorge rises at the bare anticipation of the whitebait excursion to Greenwich, at the close of the session, from a foretaste of what is to follow thereupon.

Her Majesty's visit will be, as we stated on Monday last, confined to Dublin, Cork, and Belfast.

The west is the last point of the compass to which any one of her Majesty's council would choose to set his face. Men do not love to contemplate, under the observance of the master's eye, the effect of their own work, when that work displays itself in forms of pestilence and death—of rags and beggary—of squalor and bankruptcy—of deserted streets and dilapidated mansions.—(D. E. Mail of Thursday.)

MOVEMENTS OF THE COURT.—It is now pretty well understood in circles likely to be correctly informed, that her Majesty will proceed to Ireland about the 4th of August next, going from Bristol to Cork, and thence by Killarney to Dublin, where it is expected her Majesty intends holding a levee and a drawing-room, and subsequently will visit Prince Albert's shooting quarters in Scotland. There can be no doubt of the enthusiastic reception our beloved Queen will meet with in the "Sister Isle," and we feel confident of the greatest benefits resulting from the arrangement.—(Globe of Wednesday.)

Her Majesty and the Court will, we believe, go to Osborne on the 2d of July, and remain there until the 3d of August, when they start for Dublin for a four days' visit. Thence they go to Cork and Belfast, and thence to Scotland.—(Times of Thursday.)

We were informed yesterday that the Marquis of Londonderry has given directions for the pre-engagement of an extensive suite of apartments at Morrisson's Hotel, for the accommodation of his family and retinue during the expected sojourn of her Majesty in this city.—(D. Freeman of Friday.)

EVICTIONS.—On the 24th ult., Samuel M. Gason, Esq., Assistant Sub-Sheriff, proceeded to the lands of Stradavoher, near Thurles, accompanied by a small police force, and under a writ of *habere* evicted 12 husbands, 11 wives, 6 widows, 40 children, and 19 other inmates. Total 88.—The habitations of those persons, who owed a large amount of rent, which they had no means whatever to pay, were all locked up by the Sheriff. None of them were tumbled down.—(Nenagh Guardian.)

"WOMAN WINS."—A man bought a gown-piece at a sale by auction, in Louth, on Thursday week, and jestingly cried, that the first woman who would give him a kiss should have the dress as a gift. A woman, whether young or old, fair or ugly, is not said by the *Stamford Mercury*, which relates the story, immediately stepped forth, kissed him, and carried off the gownpiece, to the utter discomfiture of the confounded joker, who vainly protested that he had never meant to be taken at his word.

ASBESTOS.—On Thursday evening Mr. Herbert F. Hore brought, for the inspection of Professor Davy, a quantity of what he believed to be the extraordinary substance called asbestos, from which inconsumable cloth may be produced. If it be genuine asbestos, we are informed that it may be obtained on every farm in the county Wexford.—(Wexford Independent.)

The present annual income of the Clonmel Corporation is only £549, their expenditure £447, and their debts £1,013.

The Mayor of Clonmel, Alderman Quin, offers to expend £200 upon a park or pleasure ground for the inhabitants, and the Town Council is giving eight acres of the land of Moonaculla, adjoining the town, for that purpose.

The *Maidstone Journal* states that the rafters of a coalshed, in Lewes, recently caught fire by the concentration of the sun's rays upon it, through a skylight, the panes of which, having a slight convexity in the centre, acted as a lens in bringing the rays to a focus. A few years ago a quantity of bark in the shed too fire from the same cause.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Frid	Sat.	Mon.
3 per Cent. Cons.	—	—	Shut
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	—	91¾
3½ per Cent. Debentures	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	191¾
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	—
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent.	—	—	—
Ditto 4 per Cent.	—	—	—
4 per Cent. City Debs.	—	—	—
4 per Cent Ballast Office Deb. Gov. Sec.	—	—	—
Kingstown Railway Deb. 4 per Cent.	—	—	—

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock	194¾	India Stock	250
3 per Cent. Consols	91⅞	India Bonds	71 pm
D tto for opening	—	South Sea Stock	100¾
3 per Cent Reduced	91¼	Do. New Annuities	—
3½ per Cent	92⅜	Exchequer Bills	£1,00) 43s pm.
New 3½ per Cent.	—		

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO IRELAND—DUBLIN CORPORATION.

The Town Clerk read a letter from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to the Lord Mayor, on Monday, enclosing a communication from Sir George Grey, announcing that her Majesty will visit her Irish subjects as early in August as the termination of the present session of Parliament will permit. The Home Secretary's communication stated that, in consequence of the distress prevailing in this country, her Majesty will not visit Dublin in state; and that the Queen purposes to embark in the royal yacht, and to visit the Cove of Cork in the first instance—thence to proceed along the Irish coast to Dublin, and, after remaining in this city for a few days, as the Lord Lieutenant's guest, to visit Belfast, and cross over from the north to Scotland.

On the motion of Mr. Reynolds, M.P.; seconded by Mr. J. A. Curran, the letters of the Home Secretary and the Lord Lieutenant were inserted on the minutes.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR FOR DUBLIN FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

After a long and stormy discussion, Mr. Reynolds, M.P., was elected on Monday Lord Mayor for the ensuing year by a majority of 17—the numbers being, for Mr. Reynolds 30; for Alderman Kinahan 13.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK.

(From the Irish Railway Gazette.)

On Friday last a deputation, consisting of the following:—The Earl of Glengall, the Earl of Besborough, Lord Cremorne, Sir H. W. Barron, Bart., M. P., Sir John Guest, Bart., M. P., Mr. William Monsell, M. P., Mr. R. Lalor Sheil, M. P., Mr. J. Sadleir, M. P., Mr. T. Meagher, M. P., Mr. S. Dickson, M. P, Mr. P. S. Butler, M. P., and Major Snow, Messrs. Galwey, Sargent, and Massey, Directors of the Waterford and Limerick Railway, with Mr. Saunders, the Secretary, had an interview with Lord John Russell.—The noble lord was accompanied by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The object of the interview was to present the memorial agreed to at the late meeting in Waterford, praying for a memorial from Government to complete the works of the Waterford and Limerick Railway.

Several members of the deputation enforced the views of the memorialists, and spoke at length upon the advantages of completing so important a line of communication; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord J. Russell gave them no hopes of a government loan.

In fact, Ministers appear somewhat startled by the unusual liberality and common sense they displayed in agreeing to advance £500,000 to the Midland Great Western, and they feel as if they had achieved a feat, upon the fame of which they can afford to rest for two or three years. In after days, when we look back to the four years of Irish distress, it will be difficult to find any evidences of Whig statesmanship that the mind can contemplate with satisfaction. Evidences of folly and shortsightedness will be everywhere apparent. Some ten or twelve millions sterling squandered in cutting up the roads—in increasing the demoralisation of the country—in wasting labour on works that had no utility to recommend them or, in supporting able-bodied labor in unproductive idleness. Here and there, scattered at long intervals, some really useful work will be met with, which after long and vehement solicitation received the reluctant aid of government; but the sums devoted to such works bear about the same proportion to the millions mischievously squandered as the item of bread did to that of sack in Falstaff's Tavern Bill.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

The Lord Bishop of Cashel held an ordination at the Cathedral, in this city, on Sunday last, when Messrs. Kearson and Ellis received Priest's orders; and Messrs. Jones, Foley, Whitney, and Townsend, Deacon's orders.

ROME.

We have seen a private letter from a student of the Irish College at Rome, which states that there are 80,000 troops in that city for its defence.—The gates are all shut, and no one let in or out without a ticket from Mazzini. The students had not been outside the College gates for a month, nor did they know when they would. The French and Neapolitans are abhorred and detested in Rome since the intervention of the French: there is a great change in the sentiments of the people of Rome.

We are happy to learn that our gallant and excellent fellow-citizen, Major Poole, of the 5th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, East India Company's service, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment, now stationed at Kurnool.

Monday afternoon, about four o'clock, while the "Solide," a Finland ship, was going down the river, she struck in a very critical position at Cromwell's Rock. She was taken off at once by the "Duncannon" steamer, but struck again owing to mismanagement. Two officers and the crew of H.M. steamer "Dwarf" came promptly to the ship's assistance, and were warping her off when the line was cut by the men of a Ross barge that came up at the time. In consequence of the receding of the tide the vessel was unable to get off until three o'clock next morning. The pilot who was in charge of the "Solide" has been suspended. There is a considerable leakage in the vessel in consequence of having been so long on the rocks.

EXPLORING PARTY IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—We regret to state that an exploring expedition of Mr. E. B. Kennedy, in the north country, between Moreton Bay and York, has unhappily terminated in the death of the gallant leader and nine of his men. Mr. Kennedy was murdered by the natives, and the men died of starvation.

EXCHANGE LANE.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

SIR—Please to let the public know why such an intolerable nuisance, as the large heap of rubbish in the centre of the lane, is allowed to remain there so long?

MASTER MARINER.

[We have made the necessary inquiries, in consequence of having received several complaints on the subject, and have learned that the Mayor has given Mr. Thornton directions to have the "intolerable nuisance" removed without delay.—(E. W. M.)

THE MILITARY BANDS.

Twice a week, every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, we have been charmed with the splendid music of the two bands of the gallant 85th Regt. Each is perfect in its way, and yet both form a happy contrast. It were endless to enumerate airs where all are so tasteful and so well executed. The display of beauty, rank, and fashion which invariably attends on those occasions adds greatly to the natural loveliness of Suirville and the surrounding river scenery, so remarkable at this enchanting portion of the silvery Suir. With others of the residents of Waterford we regret that these fine bands confine their sweet music to this locality and do not cheer the drooping hearts of the citizens in these depressed times by affording a similar treat on some other evenings, say Monday and Thursday, in some open central part of the city. Could the respected officers and the bands be induced to take the suggestion we would venture to recommend the fine area in front of the Commercial Hotel, on the Mall.

COUNTY WATERFORD PETTY SESSIONS.

St. Patrick's Hall, June 30, 1849.

Magistrates on the Bench—William Morris, Esq., Sir B. Morris, and J. Tabuteau, Esq., R.M.

TRESPASS CASE.

Wm. Lambert, Esq., a. *John Hely, blacksmith.*

In this case Mr. Lambert proved that on walking through his grounds on Sunday evening he saw Hely, and others whom he did not know, kicking a foot ball in one of his grass fields.—Being exasperated at this outrage on his property the latter end of May, he threatened them, when they ran into the adjoining land. The moment Mr. Lambert turned his back to go home, and before he left the field, Hely and others returned to commit further trespass, when Mr. Lambert was obliged to send for the police, nearly a mile, to prevent further outrage on his property. When the police came they went off.

Denis Kirby proved that Hely frequently committed trespass on another field of Mr. Lambert's.

John Hicky proved that on Monday evening last he saw Hely maliciously pull the stones off Mr. Lambert's wall, adjoining the high road.

There was no evidence on the part of Hely to rebut these charges.

This case was dismissed. Hely got off free—Sir B. Morris and J. Tabuteau, Esq., voting for the dismissal, and William Morris, Esq., for a conviction.

POLICE-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

James Kent, Esq., Mayor, and Samuel King, Esq., attended at the police-office, and disposed of the usual number of intemperate "cases" and roving beggars.

A low-sized middle-aged man with a jovial-looking rubicund face, was charged with stealing two small counter-weights from William Fisher, who keeps a cigar shop near the bridge. Informations were sworn, and on the Clerk of the Court reading them to the accused he turned towards him, and with a sneer of contempt for the "law's technicalities" said, "I don't care a d——n for the whole of ye no more than I do for my old shoes," and with the greatest *sang froid* resumed his place in the dock. He was subsequently committed for trial at the ensuing Assizes.

Informations were lodged against Nicholas Howlin for stealing a quantity of rope from the boat of the *Duncannon* steamer. The accused was in the employment of the company at Duncannon; and it was alleged by two men named Dunphy and Gregg that he had sold the rope to one of them. He was committed for trial.

A man named John Cleary who had been in the employment of Messrs. Davis and Strangman, was charged with stealing several articles belonging to their establishment, although he had nearly twenty shillings a week as wages.

Alderman Davis declined to prosecute, and after a severe lecture from the Mayor, he was discharged.

We are glad to perceive by the following paragraph, which we take from a contemporary, that the charges preferred against the master of the Dungarvan workhouse have turned out on investigation utterly groundless:—

"Mr. Burke, the Poor Law Commissioner, has held a lengthy and scrutinizing investigation at the workhouse, the result of which is, that the master has been most honourably acquitted of the charges preferred against him. The investigation reflects great credit on the intelligence, efficiency, and impartiality of Mr. Burke, who, on this occasion, has not only done justice to the character of a maligned officer, but removed from the public mind an erroneous impression that the Union was cheated to an enormous amount."

JOHN CASSELL'S FIVE SHILLING TEA.—This is a combination of those choice, young, and tender growths of the Tea plant, upon the cultivation and gathering of which the Chinese merchants bestow the most singular care. Those families who have a taste for Tea, possessing not only strength, but rich fragrance, will enjoy a great luxury in using "John Cassell's Five Shilling Tea." The high repute of his COFFEE, for strength, richness, and mellowness, is extensively acknowledged; and a trial of his Five Shilling Tea will be certain to ensure its continued use. It may be had either Black, or Black and Green mixed, securely done up in neat catty packages, containing from two ounces to one pound. It can be obtained from any of John Cassell's agents, but none is genuine which has not a fac-simile of his signature on the outside wrapper.

The Masonic installation of Col. Chatterton, K.H., as Grand Master of South Munster took place last week, at the Lodge-rooms of the First Lodge of Ireland, in the presence of the largest body of Freemasons which had assembled for many years in Cork. The Hon. Augustus Geo. Jocelyn, Captain in the Carabineers, Post Officer of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, and member of the Grand Master's Lodge of Ireland, 33d, or dernier degree, was commissioned by his Grace the Duke of Leinster, Grand Master of Ireland, to conduct the impressive rite. The honourable and important office of Deputy Pro. Grand Master was conferred upon Brother Robert Atkins, of Waterpark, J.P. The banquet in celebration of the auspicious event took place in the evening at the Imperial hotel, when 130 brethren attended.

Fifteen persons died of cholera last week at Borrisokane.

A single dose of three or four grains of sulphur arrests the most malignant attack of cholera.

The body of a young woman named Margaret M'Inery, who drowned herself at Kilkee, last Sunday week, was washed in on the strand on Thursday.

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

On yesterday a meeting of this body was held at the Council Chamber, Town-Hall. The following members attended:—

JAMES KENT, Esq., Mayor, in the chair.

Aldermen—H. Davis, T. L. Mackesy, R. Walsh, S. Phelan, O. Carroll, M. Slaney.

Councillors—R. Cooke, W. Morris, H. Denny, S. Woods, W. Slaney, T. O'Reilly, E. Walsh, T. Clarke, J. Hurley, M. Downey, P. A Power, J. Hearne, M. Power.

The Clerk called over the roll, and then read the minutes of last meeting.

The first question entertained was to receive the report of a committee relative to the erection of public baths and wash-houses, which was unanimously adopted. It is intended to apply to the Lords of the Treasury for liberty to borrow £2500 for the purpose.

We shall give a full report of the proceedings in our next.

EMIGRATION—ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS.

A few posts back we gave a few observations on the subject of emigration, together with some wholesome advice to emigrants, which were merely preliminary to what we intend to give in this and succeeding numbers. The subject of emigration has now become one of the great questions of the times, and one of absolute necessity to many, We shall present to our readers and those intending to emigrate our disinterested and unbiassed opinions on the matter, and also such information as we consider will be beneficial to those aspirants after comfort and independence—which we grieve to say are denied them at home—then let them judge for themselves whether it will be for good or ill to leave the land of their fathers, where there is certainly no profitable employment, and seek in the extensive territories of America all those things they so ardently desire. As we observed in a former number we shall avail ourselves of such sound and practical information, both from persons and books, as may be calculated to guide the intended emigrant, and shall give it publicity for general information. We shall commence this day with some of the British possessions in North America. With respect to Lower Canada, it contains about 750,000 inhabitants at least, of which 500,000 are of French, the remainder chiefly of British, origin. The land in the vicinity of the St. Lawrence is reported to be among the richest in the world, but suffering from faulty and bad cultivation. There is a considerable emigration of whole families and clusters from central Europe to the British Colonies in North America, and they appear to be well fitted by previous habit for the enterprise, and consequently succeed very well. Of course those who will do the best there are those who would do the best here, had they the opportunity. The idle and thriftless do well nowhere. The French language is spoken, and the laws resemble those of France. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic. It is a fertile country. The scenery is much diversified, and very magnificent, embracing mountains and plains. The summers are very hot, and the winters very cold.

Upper Canada, north of the great lakes of Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior. The inhabitants are of British descent, and the English church and laws are here established. The land is densely wooded, covered with gigantic forest trees, so that the axe has to precede the plough. When thoroughly cleared, it is very fertile. In winter there is much snow and ice, but the air is pure. It has a shorter winter than Lower Canada, and spring comes on very rapidly. Food is plentiful, and employment easily found. Wages are good. Hardy, industrious, and sober persons, usually do well. It is considered a fine field for immigration, being, however, a great distance from the St. Lawrence. Both Lower and Upper Canada are under one government. The capital is Toronto. The climate of Canada presents the opposite extremes of heat and cold, and the transitions are very sudden. It is, however, healthy. The most unhealthy situations are those on the banks of rivers—the prevailing maladies being fever and ague. Temperate habits, with ordinary precautions, will generally avert it.

New Brunswick, south of the St. Lawrence. It is a fine country, covered with dense forests, and offers many advantages to the emigrant. Its soil is fertile. It possesses many rivers and streams. The climate is salubrious—the natural products valuable and numerous. Wild animals are plentiful, and the rivers and lakes abound in fish. It is progressing rapidly. Fredericton is the metropolis of the colony. It appears that the number of immigrants who landed at that port in 1847, was 15,000, but that the number of able-bodied labourers was unusually small. While, therefore, the city was crowded with emigrants, and others daily arriving, the rate of wages for good labourers steadily advanced, and was as high as it had ever been before. Mr. Perley adds, that labour throughout New Brunswick, such as the business of the country requires, is both scarce and dear, and that 1,000 *good and healthy* labourers (with their families equal to 5,000 souls) would find employment in various parts of the province during the season of 1848, at fair wages.

Nova Scotia is nearest to England of any of the North American possessions. It is celebrated for its trade in timber, and affords employment for good axe-men. It has also a good trade in fish. The winters are very cold, and the land not fertile. It is not a very promising field for emigration, but those who get there meet with employment and liberal wages. The Colonial Secretary says that there is little demand for additional labour in Nova Scotia, though sober, steady and industrious men, may usually find employment.

Prince Edward's Island is situated in the gulf of St. Lawrence. The land is very fertile, yielding abundant crops of wheat. The ground is covered with snow in the winter, but the cold is never intense, and the air always pure. The spring comes on very suddenly, and the winter is very long. The demand for labour in this colony is stated by the Colonial Secretary to be limited.

Newfoundland lays to the north of these colonies, and is celebrated for its cod fish. The climate is healthy, but cold, except in the short summer. The whole of these colonies are cold, and require persons of active habits and robust constitutions. Canada has of late been affected by commercial difficulties, but a reaction is expected, and the great natural resources will more fully develope themselves, and furnish a field for British labour and enterprise. Canada generally possesses a most fertile soil, but has very indifferent roads, and labours under the drawback of a long and severe winter, and as a consequence is slow in improving.

EXTENSIVE FAILURE IN KILMARNOCK.—The firm of Messrs. George Young and & Co., calico-printers, have failed with liabilities to the amount of about £13,000, and their extensive works are now closed, throwing upwards of 300 persons out of employment. This failure will have a most injurious effect upon the trade of the town, as there is little likelihood of business being again resumed by the firm.—(Edinburgh Witness.)

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN.

(From the Irish Railway Gazette.)

The vote for the loan to this company, was not proposed last week, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer intended, owing to the Poor Law Bill not having passed through committee. As soon as this bill is disposed of, the vote for the loan will be brought forward.

From what we can gather, it is the intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to bring in a bill authorising the loan, and the bill will also contain clauses relative to the taking of land. We hope it will embody the clauses from the Labour Rate Act, as by so doing the utmost facility will be afforded to the company, with a due regard to the just rights of the proprietors and occupiers.

We may mention that Mr. Walker, C. E., the Government Engineer, is now down on the line, with Mr. Hemans, the Company's Engineer-in-Chief, and that the lockspitting of the line is proceeding most actively.

THE WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY.

We are gratified to learn that the contract for continuing this line from Thomastown to Knockwilliam has at length been actually taken, the successful competitor being Mr. Joseph Burke, of Dublin. The works are to begin without a moment's delay; and taking into consideration the large amount of employment which will thus be afforded, and the consequent relief to the rate-paying class of the locality, which must be the result, we sincerely trust that the landholders along the line will meet the the Company in a fair and equitable spirit, and not retard the operations, upon which so much depends, by standing out for an excessive amount of remuneration for their ground.—(Kilkenny Moderator.)

SAILING OF THE PLAGUE SHIP.

The Mount Stewart Elphinstone sailed out of our harbour on yesterday, bearing John Martin and Kevin O'Doherty in her infected prison.—She was put to sea in spite of the additional fact, that another patient, who was removed from her, *died of cholera* on Wednesday. The Admiral sent for the Coroner to hold an inquest upon the body; and the verdict returned by the jury was, "*Died of Cholera.*" This being the case, and proving beyond question of doubt, that the ship was infected with the most deadly plague, was it not an inhuman and savage act to send out those two hapless men in what we are justified in describing as a plague ship? Not only is one man totally unsuited to bear the rigours of a long voyage, sent on this long voyage in despite of the remonstrance of men of the highest professional reputation; but he and his brother victim are put on board a vessel proved to be infected with cholera. Now, is this mercy?—is it humanity?—is it justice? If either of those men die of that fearful malady, beyond doubt the blood of the victim will rest on those who gave the order for the sailing of the plague ship. If they were wilfully and knowingly consigned to the prison-crib of a vessel in which the seeds of a deadly distemper were ascertained to exist, we then say no act could be more infamous, or more justly calculated to call down the execrations of every man possessing a spark of Christian or human feeling in his breast.—(Cork Examiner of Friday.)

MELANCHOLY DESTRUCTION OF THE BARQUE CHARLES BARTLETT, WITH THE LOSS OF ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR LIVES.

Liverpool, Sunday.

By the mail steamer Europa, which has arrived here to-day from America, we have received news of a most awful and melancholy account, by which one hundred and thirty-four of our fellow-creatures have been hurried into eternity, without one moment of time for preparation.—The facts of the case appear to be, that on Wednesday last, the 29th ult., in lat. 50,49, long. 29,30, a dense fog prevailed, which prevented the possibility of observation. About half past three o'clock, in the afternoon, the Europa was steaming for this port at a speed of about eleven or twelve knots an hour. Suddenly a vessel was seen a-head, but so closely had the vessels approached each other, that all attempts to prevent collision were useless. The vessel proved to be the Charles Bartlett, of Plymouth, Mass., United States, commanded by Captain Bartlett, bound from London for New York, with emigrant passengers and a general cargo. There were on board 162 passengers and 19 of a crew. She was under full sail at the time of the accident, and her progress was estimated at about nine knots an hour. The account given of the collision is, that the Europa struck the Charless Bartlett midway between the main and mizen masts, cutting her completely in two, causing her to sink instantaneously, and then as it were passed over her.—The damage sustained by the Europa is not of the slightest consequence, having simply lost her cut-water, but leaving her figure head standing, from which fact it is inferred, that just at the moment of the collision, the barque had given a lurch, which caused her destruction to be more certain, and the damage to the steamer less severe. Immediately the danger was perceived, the engines of the steamer were stopped, and boats were at once lowered to save as many as possible of the poor unfortunate creatures who were on board the ill-fated barque. Among the saved are Captain Bartlett, his second mate, and ten of his crew.—Captain Bartlett states the accident to have been purely unavoidable, and attributes no blame to Captain Lott, the commander of the Europa, to whom he gives much credit for the kindness shewn to himself and fellow-sufferers since the melancholy accident. At the time of the collision there were on board the barque 176 souls.—Of these 42 have arrived here in the Europa, and 134 have met an untimely end. The Charles Albert was partially insured. The passengers on board the Europa state that the collision was scarcely felt by them, but give a most heartrending account of the scene that presented itself, and which may be more easily imagined than described. It is also stated that from the moment when danger was first perceived until every particle of the barque was out of sight, four minutes did not elapse.

The Europa is one of the steamers belonging to the British and North American Royal Mail Steam-ship Company, who have never before met with any similar disaster. Their vessels have traversed the Atlantic for eight years, and until now have not been instrumental in causing any destruction of life, either on board their own vessels, or those belonging to other parties; and the present misfortune, although one involving a great sacrifice of human life, as well as pecuniary loss, must be regarded as purely accidental and unavoidable. A subscription has been raised by the passengers on board the Europa, and who were witnesses of the fearful collision, in aid of the poor creatures who were so providentially saved, which amounted to £352. To this several sums have been added since the arrival here of the Europa, among which we must not omit to mention twenty pounds given by Messrs. D. and C. MacIver, the agents here for the British and North American Royal Mail steamers.

At Cork quarter sessions last week, Mr. Assistant Barrister Berwick sentenced twenty offenders to transportation, for cattle and sheep stealing.

COAST LIGHTS.—The Messrs. Brash have completed their contract for the building of the light-tower on Ballycotton Island. The tower on Minehead will be completed in a few weeks.—(Cork Constitution.)

FRANCE.

(From the London Journals of Friday.)

In the National Assembly the discussion of the bill for regulating the debates of the Assembly was renewed without presenting any point of general interest.

The Procureur General has prepared another requisition against seven members of the Mountain implicated in the affair of the 13th of June; the greater part represent the department of the Lower Rhine, Importane discoveries continue to be made. The opposition have settled their list of candidates for Paris. According to the new coalition the Socialists are to have four candidates, the Red Republicans three, and the Moderate Republicans four. Amongst the candidates are Colonel Gainard, Messrs. Ribeyrolles, of the *Reforme*, Goudchaux Marie, Perree de Gecardin, Ducoux, Bavignier, and ex-Count d'Alton Shee. There were strong patrols out last night. To-night there is to be a meeting to petition for a tax on the holders of government stock, to make up the deficiency in the budget.

ROME.

Paris, Thursday Evening.

The government are said to be in possession of intelligence from Rome calculated to lead to the expectation of a surrender of the Roman government. General Oudidot is master of both walls and of the advanced works; and being in a position which places the city at his mercy, should he have recourse to the horrors of a bombardment rather than engage his men in the streets, he has offered terms of accommodation, which there is reason to thiink, that through the intelligent agency of M. de Corcelles, will be accepted.

Another and more reliable account says—It is rumoured in Paris that the government have received information of the defeat of General Oudinot by the Romans. According to one account, the Romans had entrenched themselves so strongly behind the breach, that the French had failed both in a direct attack and in an attempt to carry the position; and had consequently been compelled to retreat. Another rumour was that the Romans had sprung a mine, which had destroyed a considerable portion of the French forces, and compelled Oudinot to withdraw to a distance from Rome, whilst another rumour stated that a force of 3,000 men had been permitted by the Romans to penetrate into the city, and that when they had become entangled in the narrow streets they had been attackhd and cut off to a man. Certain it is, that up to the evening of the 23d, General Oudinot had not attacked the city.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Venice journals confirm the statement that the Hungarians had been thoroughly beaten in two engagements with the Russians and Austrians on the 21st, in the neighbourhood of Pered. Georgey and his troops made a hasty retreat, taking, however, several pieces of cannon with them. The Russo-Austrian army pursued the fugitive insurgents, who became so scattered and confused that nearly 2,500 of them perished in the Waag.

[This retreat across the Waag thus magnified into victory by the Austrians, whose despatches have been full of falsehoods throughout the campaign, is, in all probability, but an extension of the system of tactics that has served the Hungarians so well. They seek, it is likely, to lead the enemy into the morasses of the Theiss, and then let the climate and the gueril'as do their work.]

The bread used in the Kilrush workhouse for some time past is biscuit made of first flour. The bread used before was made of rye and barley meal mixed, and diluted with barm.

The bill for the dissolution of Railway Companies in cases where the works have not been commenced, or where they cannot be completed, enables the holders of three-fifths of the capital stock to apply to the Commissioners of Railways for their warrant, authorising the abandonment of the scheme, and all purchases of land, and other contracts connected with such project, are to be void, compensation being given to the parties suffering loss thereby.

Mr. Poulett Scrope succeeded in carrying, by a majority of 7 to 5, in the Parliamentary Poor Law Committee, a resolution recognising the expediency of employing paupers on works of a productive public character. "That boards of guardians should be instructed to employ on account of the union the able-bodied paupers on such useful and productive works of a public character as the commissioners may sanction; avoiding all interference with the ordinary independent industry of the country."

CHURCH PATRONAGE OF THE CROWN.—A most important document has been printed, and will soon be officially issued in conformity with a precedent in the reign of William III. The document appoints John Bird, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan; Thomas, Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan; the Right Rev. Fathers in God, Edward, Lord Bishop of Sarum; Henry, Lord Bishop of Worcester; Thomas, Lord Bishop of Ely; and Edward, Lord Bishop of Norwich, to be her Majesty's Commissioners "to consider of one or more person or persons proper to be recommended to us to succeed to any Bishopric in England, or any other ecclesiastical preferments in England above the tax or real value of twenty pounds in our books which are in our gift or disposal from time to time as they shall respectively become vacant during our residence within our said kingdom of England. And that you, or a sufficient number of you, empowered as aforesaid, do signify, under your hands, your recommendation of such person or persons as you in your wisdoms shall think most fit to be appointed by us to succeed to any such vacant preferments, to the end that the name of such person or persons may be presented to us by one of our principal secretaries of state, that our royal pleasure may be further known therein. And further, we do hereby declare our pleasure to be, that neither of our principal secretaries of state do, at any time, either when we shall be resident in England or in other parts beyond the seas, move us in behalf of any person whatsoever for any place or preferment which we have hereby left to the recommendation or disposal of our commissioners, as aforesaid, without having first communicated both the person and the thing by him desired, to you our said commissioners, or so many of you as are hereby empowered to act; and without having your opinion and recommendation in such matter as herein before is directed." The commission will, therefore, have the prior nomination to every Bishopric and living in the gift of the Crown.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.—RETURN TO THE STAGE OF MADAME SONTAG (COUNTESS ROSSI).—Mr. Lumley, who returned on Tuesday from Berlin, has definitively settled the engagement of Madame Sontag, who will immediately appear at her Majesty's Theatre, the scene of her former triumphs. This celebrated lady, whose theatrical career was as brief as it was brilliant, retired from the stage on her marriage with the Count Rossi, holding a high office in the service of his Sovereign. For some years she happily enjoyed her privileged position amidst universal respect, and with marks of more than ordinary consideration from the Sovereigns, Princes, and other great personages who formed her habitual circle at the different courts she visited. Unfortunately this amiable and gifted lady and her husband have lost the whole of their private fortune in the recent convulsions of the Continent, and to secure the future welfare of her family she is compelled to return to the stage.—(Morning Post.)

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

GENTLEMEN—I have accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds. The decision of the House of Lords, last night, has left me no alternative.

The contest is now between the House of Lords and yourselves. The attempt is to retain the last remnant of religious intolerance; you desire to remove it. You alone can decide whether you will continue this honourable struggle, or give up your own declared wishes and the cause of freedom together.

I had hoped that the gradual and steady progress of opinion in favour of religious and civil liberty would, on this occasion, have influenced their lordships; that the example of the eminent statesmen of all political parties would have been a guide for them in their deliberations; and that as the leaders of these parties had within the last few years concurred in endeavouring to remove from us every badge of degradation, the House of Peers would have been induced to listen to the suggestions of a more liberal policy, and to defer, in this last instance, to the wishes of the great constituency of London, as well as to the opinion of the assembled representatives of England, who have, by constantly increasing majorities, significantly declared their deliberate conviction upon this great question. My hope has been disappointed, and I am now compelled most reluctantly to return you the honourable trust you confided to my care.

Considering your cause and mine as one, and judging of your present feelings by your past kindness and generosity, I do not hesitate again to solicit your suffrages in the coming election; because in my person a principle is to be vindicated, and because I believe that you are prepared to maintain the great constitutional struggle that is before you with the same vigour and earnestness that you have heretofore evinced. Truth will win its way under your auspices. Your strong convictions will exercise their proper influence upon the determinations of the Legislature, and justice will be done according to the forms and in the true spirit of the English constitution.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
LIONEL ROTHSCHILD.

New Court, June 27, 1849.

IRISH FAIRS.

BALLYNAHINCH.—The new June fair of Brllynahinch, held on Thursday last, was one of the largest in the memory of "the oldest inhabitants." There were upwards of one thousand two hundred black cattle in the fair green, twenty-six carts full of sucking pigs, and a considerable number of horses, sheep, &c. Money was scarce, and the business transacted trifling. Black cattle, of a superior description, brought fully ten per cent. more than similar cattle at the May fair. Live pigs brought from forty shillings to sixty shillings per cwt. and for suckers twenty shillings was readily obtained.—(Banner of Ulster.)

RAPHOE.—This fair, held on Friday last, fully maintained its character of being one of the best stock markets in Ulster. Good beef sold at very fair prices, but springers, stores, and calves were ruinously low. Pigs and sheep were in good demand and sold well.—(Londonderry Journal.)

WINDMILLS' HILL FAIR.—There was a large show of stock at this fair yesterday; and an improved price asked; but we are sorry to say that purchasers seemed disinclined to increase previous quotations, and the consequence was that comparatively little business was transacted. Milch cows went off at from £6 to £10. Black cattle from £2 10s to £5. Store sheep from 18s to 25s; lambs from 7s to 10s. Pigs, fat 50s to 55s per cwt.; stores, 30s to 50; sucklings from 15s to 20s. Horses few and indifferent and generally remained with their owners.—(Wexford Independent.)

NASH FAIR.—This fair came off on Monday last. An unusually large show of stock was exhibited; but from the depression of the times scarcely any business was done. Prices ranged nearly as above, except in pork, which was a shade lower 45s to 50s per cwt. being the average.—(Ibid.)

Friday morning one hundred and forty prisoners were escorted from our county jail to Cashel, for trial at the quarter sessions—(Clonmel Chronicle.)

A number of families have emigrated from Clonmel to the United States within the past week. Some of them decent tradespeople. The enormous poor rate just struck will doubtless drive crowds away while they have so much left as will bring them.—(Ibid.)

NEW ROSS.—A young lad named Richard O'Neill, a native of Cork, belonging to the *Nancy*, of Waterford, lying at Mrs. Power's coal-yard, was drowned on the the 25th ult.

DEATH OF COLONEL WEARE, K.H.—The gallant, distinguished, and highly-esteemed commandant of the provisional battalion at Chatham died from the effects of an attack of apoplexy which he sustained on Sunday week last, on his return from Church, Colonel Weare entered the army as Ensign in 1804, and from that period has served on full pay 34 years.—(Morning Herald of Thursday.)

Hassan Effendi, a Turkish gentleman, has entered the British navy as a midshipman, and has sailed from Portsmouth in order to join the Earl of Dundonald's flag-ship Wellesley, on the West India station.

It is calculated that the prime cost of the materials used in England and Wales to produce artificial light, namely, coal, oil, tallow, camphine, &ce., cannot be less than £11,336,000 per annum.

LUSUS NATURÆ.—We have to record a *lusus naturæ*, of which, in modern times, the Sicilian twins Ritta Christina and the Siamese brothers were the most memorable instances. At Eerneghem, a village three leagues from the town of Bruges, formerly nearly the central point between Bruges, Thouroat, and Ostend, were borne, on the 28th ultimo, two children of the female sex compactly united to each other. The two bodies join at the sides; the ligature union beginning a little below the right breast of the one and the left breast of the other and continuing as far as the navel, so that the children do not look each other in the face, but are turned one towards the other in an oblique position. Their heads, arms, thighs, and legs are perfectly free, and they have the proper use of all their limbs, and their position is such as to permit their mother to nurse both at the same time without difficulty. The curate of the parish baptised them the day of their birth in the names of Marie and Sophie. The parents are poor servants working and residing in a small farm held by an old bachelor. The husband's name is Tanghe; his wife, aged about 33 years, has four children. This birth has made some considerable noise in the neighbourhood and the curious already begin to besiege the farm house where it took place.—(Brussels Herold.)

Crampton Court, three houses in Dame-street, Nos. 74, 75 and 76, and a profit rent of £24 4s 7½d; paid out of a house in Dawson-street, the estate of Mr. Crampton, were set up yesterday to public competion, by Mr. Littledale, at his Office, No. 9, Lower Ormond-quay. The rental of Crampton Court was stated to be £307 5s 11d, and the rental of the houses in Dame-street, £203 10 9d. The Crampton Court and Dame-street property is held in fee, subject to a fee farm rent of £9 4s 7½d, and is insured against fire in the sum of £5,300. The Dawson-street property is held in fee, and insured for £4000. Captain King bid £240 for the Dawson-street property and no other offer having been made the sale was adjourned until further notice.—(Saunders.)

To be Sold,

THE FEE SIMPLE AND INHERITANCE OF THE TOWN AND LANDS

OF

CARRICKLONG,

Situate in the Parish of Drumcannon, Barony of Middlethird, and County of Waterford.

THESE Lands contain about 160 Acres Plantation Measure, and are (with the exception of about 2 Acres held by the Proprietor in his own hands) held by Solvent Tenants, at Rents amounting to £219 5s 10d per Annum.

For further particulars, apply to TANDYS, NEWMAN, and Co., Waterford; or, 5, Foster-place, Dublin.

TO BE LET,

A CORN MILL,

Situated at Whelan's Bridge, within 5 Miles of Waterford, and close to the River Suir.

ALSO,

THE HOUSE AND LANDS OF

WOODVILLE,

adjoining, containing about 22 Plantation Acres.

For particulars apply to

W. CHRISTMAS, Esq.,
Whitfield;

Or M. DOBBYN, Esq.,
Catherine-street, Waterford.

IMPORTANT.

NOTICE TO BOSTON EMIGRANTS.

Train and Co.'s

NEW LINE OF REGULAR PACKETS,

DIRECT

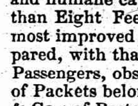
From Cork to Boston,

FIRST OF THE NEW LINE.

To Sail punctually on the 15th of JULY, the Splendid American Packet Ship,

St. Petersburg.

J. HOWARD, Commander, 2,300 Tons Burthen.



THE above Magnificent Packet is the First Regular Liner, and, in every respect, the Finest Vessel that has ever entered Cove for the conveyance of Passengers. She is Coppered and Copper-fastened; remarkable for strength, size, and swiftness; furnished with New Patent Ventilators and Improved Kitchen Ranges for Cooking; worked by a full and efficient crew; and commanded by an able and humane captain. Her between-decks are more than Eight Feet High; and the Berths are of the most improved description, being permanently prepared, with that regard to the health and comfort of Passengers, observable in each of the celebrated Line of Packets belonging to her Owners, Messrs. TRAIN & Co., of Boston.

The CHIEF CABIN of this Packet has been elegantly fitted out for the accommodation of a select number of Passengers, at moderate rates. This will be found a rare opportunity for respectable families desirous of Emigrating.

Respectable parties of moderate means can secure private State Rooms in the Second Cabin at slightly advanced rates.

Medicine, and the attendance of a duly qualified Surgeon, gratis.

Each Passenger over 12 Months, by this superior conveyance, will be faithfully supplied during the passage with Provisions according to the following scale, as regulated by the American Law, viz.:—15lbs. Bread, 10lbs. Oatmeal, 10lbs. Peas and Beans, 10lbs. Pork (free of bone), 1 Pint of Vinegar, 10lbs. Rice, 10lbs. Flour, 35lbs. Potatoes, and 60 Gallons of Water.

For Passage, which is upon the most advantageous terms yet offered, apply to

E. S. FLYNN.
MERCHANTS'-QUAY, CORK,
and 25, Eden Quay, Dublin.

And to MICHAEL COGHLAN.
Emigration Office, 73, Quay,
Waterford.

N.B.—The above are the regular appointed Agents for TRAIN & Co.'s Line of Packet Ships. Any one attempting to Book Passengers after this Notice, will be misleading the Public in Waterford, Cork, and Dublin.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

1st—Gomer, Thomas, Liverpool, Indian corn—Kitty, Foulks, Chester, bricks—Bessy, Galgey, Cork, Indian corn—James, Reily, Cardiff, coals—Harmony, Elliott, do., do.—Handy, Hull, Marans, Indian corn—Exile, Parle, Llanelly, culm—John, Knox, reported on the 30th ult., has gone to Waterford to discharge.

2d—Lilly, Thomas, Chester coals—Elizabeth, Jones, Newport, do.—Thomas and Mary, Driran, Porthcawl, do.

SAILED.

1st—Marquis Wellington, Brown, Cardiff, ballast—Abra, Davis, do., do.—Henrietta, Cormack, Belfast, flour.

2d—Nancy, Weldon, Cardiff, ballast.

3d—Clonmel, Elliott, Cardiff, ballast—Eivion, Thomas, Carnavvon, do.

Wind—W. S. W. to W.

BIRTHS.

May 13, at Kurnool, the lady of Lieutenant-Col. Poole, of a daughter.

At New Ross, the lady of H. B. Hill, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

At Cullen Church, county Tipperary, the Rev. W. R. Sandys, Rector of Ballintemple, to Elizabeth Frances, daughter of the late Rev. W. H. Bagnell, Precentor of Emly.

At Fethard Church, county Wexford, by the Rev. John Corvan, Rector of New Ross, the Rev. Chas. John Townsend, Incumbent of Owen Duff, county Wexford, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Percival B. Weldon, Prebendary of Fethard.

DIED.

On Monday last, the 2d instant, Margaret, the beloved wife of Mr. Joshua Barton, Member of the Society of Friends, Little George's-street, in this city.

On Friday, the 29th ult., after a lingering illness of more than two years, Mrs. B. Mosley, relict of the late William Mosley, of the city of Dublin, aged 62 years.

At Carrickbeg, in this county, Mr. P. Nugent.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last a father, his two sons and two daughters, with a relative, driven by hunger went out on the rocks on the shore of Clare Island to collect seaweed for food, when, melancholy to relate, a wave passed over them, and on its return, carried these six poor creatures into the sea, and they were all drowned. Had this not occurred, they might have lived a few days longer, but it would be only a few days. Already has the population of this doomed island fallen off from 1,800 to less than 1,200. We ourselves witnessed this morning a girl about sixteen or eighteen years of age pulling, on the road side, the leaves of the common dock for food, and yet the ministry treat our appeals as if plenty reigned in the land.—(Mayo Con.)

The Pope has sent, through Cardinal Antonelli, to the Archbishop of Tuam £800 for the relief of distress in his diocese! Dr. MacHale had sent the Pope £345 from the Archdiocese of Tuam as its contribution to the Papal fund.

The price of Irish butter at Jamacia is further reduced to 8d per lb.

TAXATION.—We received a communication yesterday from a respectable landholder at the county Waterford side of the Suir, stating that certain notices, having reference to the 15th inst., were not posted until after 7 o'clock on the evening of the 14th—the object of which was too plain to need any comment. This should be inquired into.—(Tipperary Free Press.)

TO THE PUBLIC.

AUCTIONEERING.

IN compliance with the solicitations of my numerous Friends and Patrons, I have taken the Office

At No. 40, King-Street,

(Opposite the Post-Office,)

where all orders with which I may be honored, will meet with the same punctuality which has hitherto secured to me the confidence and support of the Nobility and Gentry of this and surrounding Counties.

LORENZO F. O'NEILL,
Auctioneer.

N.B.—Valuations of Property will be made as usual at a very liberal per centage.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF

St. John, N.B, Deals.

TO BE SOLD BY

AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, the 10th of JULY Inst,

AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY.

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

THE CARGO of the Brigantine "JOHN," E. KNOX, Master, from St. John, N.B., consisting of—

250	Pieces	10 9 3
3020	"	12 9 3
451	"	14 9 3
301	"	16 9 3
203	"	18 9 3
23	"	8 9 3
5	"	6 9 3

1 Cord of Five Feet Lathwood.

The attention of the trade is particularly invited to the above Sale, the Deals being carefully selected as First and Second Quality, and will be sold without reserve.

Terms of Sale—Cash, for any sum under £50; for any sum over that, approved Bills will be taken, at Three Months' date, or Interest for the time allowed for Cash at Five per Cent, per Annum.

A Deposit will be required at the time of Sale, and the goods to be removed within seven days after the Sale, otherwise the Deposit will be forfeited and the Goods to be resold at the Buyer's expense.

LORENZO F. O'NEILL,
Auctioneer,
40, King-street. Waterford,
Opposite the Post-Office.

Waterford, July 2, 1849.

Eligible Investments.

SALE OF PROFIT RENTS AND INTEREST,

ARISING OUT OF

Houses and Lands in the City nd County of Waterford,

To be Sold by Auction,

AT THE TOWN-HALL, WATERFORD

On THURSDAY, the 19th Day of JULY inst.,

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

THE PROFIT RENTS AND INTERESTS In the several Houses and Lands undermentioned, viz.:—

The Newly-erected Beautiful First Class Marine Residences, situated at OCEAN VIEW, DONERAILE WALK, TRAMORE, County of Waterford, with the Lands extending down to the Cliffs, held for the term of Two Lives, at the Low Ground Rent of £3 each. To be Sold either in One or Two Lots.

The Profit Rent of £80 per Annum arising out of the Four Houses, being Numbers 77, 78, 79, and 80, on the Coal Quay, Waterford, held for an unexpired term of 90 Years, from the 25th day of March last, at the Rent of £42, and producing the Yearly Rent of £122. Nos. 79 and 80 are new Houses, erected within the last 7 or years.

The Profit Ground Rent of Eight Pounds per Annum, arising out of 8 new Slated Houses on the Gallows-road, Waterford, for an unexpired Term of 75 Years, from the 25th of March last, and subject to the nominal Rent of One Shilling Yearly.

The Profit Rent of £67 10s per Annum, for an unexpired Term of 70 Years, arising out of the newly erected House and Extensive Concerns, No. 74, Merchants' Quay. The occupying Tenant has also expended a large sum in the improvement and beautifying of those Premises.

The Profit Rent of £10 per Annum, arising out of the excellent and substantial Dwelling-house and Concerns, No. 29, High-street, Waterford, held directly under the Dean and Chapter.

The Profit Rent of £24 per Annum, arising out of the excellent Dwelling House, Offices, and 12 Plantation Acres of the Lands of Lismore, within One Mile of Waterford, held for an unexpired term of 66 Years, and upon which the Proprietor has expended a large Sum of Money in Improvements.

The Beneficial Interest in that desirable Residence, viz., the Cottage, Garden, and 4 Acres of Land, at Ballytruckle, Waterford, adjoining the Demesne of Thomas Sheppard, Esq., held for an unexpired term of 78 Years, at the Yearly Rent of £26.

The Profit Rent of £10, arising out of the Two Newly-erected, Substantial Dwelling Houses and Concerns at the Custom Gap, corner of Andrew-street, and held for an unexpired term of 70 Years, at £3 9s 9d each, and producing the Yearly Rents of £16 18s.

The Beneficial Interest in the Old established Woollen Warehouse, Broad-street, at the corner of Little Barronstrand-street and Castle-street, with Two Frontages of 72 Feet, and held for a Term of Lives renewable for ever, and upon which the Owner has expended over £800 in Substantial Building.

Further particulars, Conditions of Sale, &c., can be had on application to JAMES DELAHUNTY, Estate and Land Agent, Mall; or to

LORENZO F. O'NEILL,
Auctioneer,
40, King-street, Waterford,
Opposite the Post Office.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the several Persons whose Names are hereunder written have been Proposed, Seconded, and duly and unanimously Elected for the BOROUGH of NEW ROSS, for the ensuing

THREE YEARS,

commencing the Thirty-first Day of JULY instant, pursuant to the provisions of an Act of Parliament, made in the Ninth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled "An Act to make Provision for the Lighting, Cleansing, and Watching of Cities, Towns Corporate, and Market Towns in Ireland in certain cases;" and the said several persons are hereby required to assemble and meet together in the THOLSEL, in the TOWN of NEW ROSS, on MONDAY, the 16th day of JULY, 1849, at the hour of TWELVE o'Clock in the Noon of said day, in order to be duly qualified to act as such Commissioners, pursuant to the said recited Statute.

NAMES OF PERSONS ELECTED TO SERVE AS COMMISSIONERS.

1. Martin Howlett, J.P.	12. John B. Sherlock,
2. John Jones,	13. Peter Gehan,
3. James Galavan,	14. James Cullen,
4. Thomas Jones,	15. James Browne,
5. William Graves,	16. John MacCarthy,
6. John Howlett,	17. James Kearns,
7. George Hartrick,	18. Patrick Kavanagh,
8. Michael J. Sutton,	19. Ambrose Shanahan,
9. George White,	20. Pierce Molloy,
10. John Bishop,	21. Patrick Carty.
11. Florence P. M'Carthy	

Dated at New Ross this 2d day of July, 1849.

SAMUEL KOUGH,
Chairman.

Emigration.

These fine and well-known Vessels, the

LADY CAMPBELL,

Capt. HODGE,

AND

AMAZON,

Capt. HAYES,

HAVING landed their Passengers after a prosperous Voyage in good health at Quebec, are now on Passage home to this Port, and are expected to arrive about the 12th JULY, when they will be immediately despatched for Quebec.

For Passage and further particulars, apply to Messrs. JOHN SPARROW and Co., Beresford-street; or, Messrs. BENJ. MOORE and SONS, 25, Quay.

Waterford, June 29, 1849.

Dungarvan Union.

HEAD SCHOOLMASTER WANTED.

THE Guardians of the above Union will, at their Meeting on the 5th JULY next, elect

A HEAD SCHOOLMASTER,

At a Salary of £25 a Year, with Rations and Apartments.

The Person elected must understand and teach according to the National System.

Testimonials, both of character and competency, will be required.

Proposals, in the Handwriting of the respective Candidates, must be lodged with me on or before WEDNESDAY, 5 o'Clock, p.m., the 4th JULY, after which time none can be received. The attendance of the Candidates will be required on the Day of Election.

By order,
JOHN BARRON,

Board-room, June 22d, 1849.

Also, on the same Day, the Guardians will appoint

FOUR WARDMASTERS,

At a Salary of £15 a Year each, with Rations and Apartments.

None need apply who cannot Write a Good Hand and understand Keeping Accounts.

Proposals, in the Handwriting of the Candidates, accompanied with Testimonials of Character, &c., will be received by me up to the same Hour as the above.

By order of the Board,
JOHN BARRON.

Board-room, June 22d, 1849.

Royal Insurance Company,

CAPITAL, £2,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £20 each.

TRUSTEES.

John Shaw Leigh, Esq.
R. B. B. H. Blundell, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Turner, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh J. Sanderson, Esq., and John Campbell, Esq., Deputy Chairmen.

Geo. Armstrong, Esq.	James Lawrence, Esq.
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq.	Thomas Lee, Esq.
Michael Bousfield, Esq.	Francis Maxwell, Esq.
David Cannon, Esq.	Robert M'Andrew, Esq.
Thomas Dover, Esq.	Edm. Molyneux, Esq.
Richard Harbord, Esq.	J. Bramley-Moore, Esq.
R. S. Henderson, Esq.	Henry Moore, Esq.
R. Brodhurst Hill, Esq.	James Pownall, Esq.
Thomas Dyson Hornby, Esq.	Archibald Sinclair, Esq.
John Charles Jack, Esq.	William Smith, Esq.
Roger Lyon Jones, Esq.	John Torr, Esq.

AUDITORS { William Titherington Esq. and John Dickinson, Esq.
PHYSICIAN—Richard Formby, M.D.
SURGEON—Hugh Neill, Esq.
SURVEYOR—Samuel Holme, Esq.
SOLICITOR—Septimus Booker, Esq.
ACTUARY AND SECRETARY { Percy M. Dove, Esq.

MR. J. W. CONDELL,

Agent to the said Company for Waterford and its vicinity,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he continues to receive orders for Assurances.

The large Capital of the Company, and the number and influence of its Proprietors, enable it to rank with the most eligible Offices in the kingdom with respect to the advantages offered to the Public.

FIRE INSURANCES will be effected at moderate rates of Premium.

The Company will ever distinguish itself by its *promptness in the settlement of Claims.*

No charge made for the Policy.

Agricultural Produce and Farming Stock will be Insured at Three Shillings per cent. per annum, without the Average Clause, and at Two Shillings and Sixpence per cent. per annum with the Average Clause.

LIFE BRANCH.

The important advantages afforded by the Company in this Branch will include the following, viz.:—

GUARANTEES OF AN AMPLE CAPITAL, MODERATE PREMIUMS, LARGE PARTICIPATION OF PROFITS BY THE ASSURED, AMOUNTING TO TWO-THIRDS *of its* NET AMOUNT, SMALL CHARGE FOR MANAGEMENT, *the Expenses of the Office being borne in due proportions by the two Branches, and* EXEMPTION OF THE ASSURED FROM THE LIABILITY OF PARTNERSHIP.

EXTRACT FROM THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Age.	Rates of Premium, with Profits.	Rates of Premium, without Profits.	Age.	Rate of Premium, with Profits.	Rate of Premium, without Profits
	£ s. d.	£ s. d		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
15	1 15 2	1 10 11	40	3 4 1	2 18 6
20	1 19 4	1 14 11	45	3 14 6	3 8 5
25	2 4 2	1 19 7	50	4 8 3	4 1 7
30	2 9 9	2 4 10	55	5 8 6	5 1 1
35	2 16 2	2 11 0	60	6 14 4	6 6 0

PERCY M. DOVE,
Manager.

EXTRACT FROM THE "POST MAGAZINE."

We find, on looking at the report of the Royal Insurance Company, given in another column, that the amount to the credit of profit and loss to Christmas, 1847, was £85,666 4s 4d, with a further sum of £17,112 5s 9d, which is stated to be the estimated amount to be carried to profit and loss for the six months of the year 1848. We have it in our recollection that at the last annual meeting a sum of about £10,000 was declared as a dividend. These amounts added together will show an accumulated sum of about £112,000 collected in the short, space of three years; subject of course, to future losses on risks outstanding. And when it is considered that the directors and manager have strongly expressed at their meetings a fixed determination to withhold all but an ordinary amount of interest, until a larger reserved fund is obtained, it must be conceded that this company has, in an incredibly short space of time, fixed itself upon a basis which cannot fail to command the confidence and support of the community. Establishments for Insurance purposes, formed on such principles, whose tendency is to promote habits of consideration in the minds of those who are the possessors of property, or on whose existence and exertions children or relatives may be dependent, we cannot but consider as among the safeguards of society; and while we would, as our readers know we have frequently done, warn the public against Life Offices established with an insufficiency of capital, and carried on with a reckless disregard to the future, we hail with pleasure the success of every company established, as the present one appears to be, on sound principles, possessing an amplitude of resources to meet every possible contingency.

Most Important

TO

FAMILIES FURNISHING.

ON account of the death of the late Mr. DUNN, Cabinet-Maker and Upholsterer, LITTLE GEORGE'S-STREET, his Representatives are induced to offer the whole of his STOCK of FURNITURE, under First Cost, to enable them to Close the Concerns. The Furniture consists of Wardrobes, Sideboards, Nobbies, Dining, Drawing, Loo, Card, and Work Tables, Loungers, together with a large quantity of Dressing Tables, Wash-hand Stands; Dressing Glasses, of every Size, the best British Plate Glass; also, every other kind of Furniture, too numerous to mention.

TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY

such an opportunity may never again occur. His Portable Furniture are of the best description: it consists of Arm Chairs, Easy Chairs, Cushions, Bedsteads, Wash-hand Stands, &c., &c.

The late Mr. DUNN's Portable Furniture, for neatness and durability, cannot be excelled by any other House in the Kingdom.

8, Little George's-street,
June 22, 1849.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Waterford Savings' Bank are desirous of receiving Tenders from competent persons for Painting the Timber and Roman Cement Work of the Office, in King Street, according to a Specification to be seen on application to the Resident Porter, Edward Maginois, with whom Sealed Tenders may be left on or before the 13th inst.

The Trustees also purpose appointing two Savings' Bank Assistants, and will be ready to receive applications, not later than the 13th from persons willing to offer their services and give security—the attendance required and the duties to be performed, may be known on inquiry, during the hours of business, at the Office, on any Monday or Friday.

July 3, 1849.

By Order,
THOMAS DILLON,
Secretary.

John Cassell's Coffees.

THE ESTABLISHMENT of JOHN CASSELL is the largest in the kingdom, and the demand created for his Coffee is wholly unparalleled. This has not arisen from his professing to send out any new, peculiarly "prepared," or "patented" article, but simply from his having placed within the reach of all Families Coffees of the world's finest growths, possessing richness, mellowness, and strength of flavour not to be surpassed, and at moderate prices. It is a fact that wherever JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES are introduced, their continued use is secured. These Coffees are made up in sealed air tight packages containing two ounces, quarter, and half pounds, and also in Canisters containing one or two pounds, and, to PREVENT IMPOSITION, every Package or Canister bears the signature of "JOHN CASSELL," without which none can be genuine. The following are the prices at which they can be obtained:—

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No 1, an excellent article. 1s 4d

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 2, cannot fail to give great satisfaction, being a combination of the choicest growths of Jamaica, possessing richness, strength, and flavour 1s 8d

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No 3—To every Connoisseur in Coffee this will prove a treat, combining the finest mountain growths of both Jamaica and Turkey... 2s 0d

JOHN CASSELL'S

FIVE SHILLING TEA.

This is a combination of the finest and most carefully selected Teas, the produce of choice, young, and tender plants. It possesses not only strength, but a peculiar and delicious fragrance, which cannot fail to render it pleasant to the most fastidious palate and to the exquisite taste of the connoisseur. This may be had either wholly Black or Black and Green mixed. It is sold in Catty Packages only, containing from two ounces to one pound; and every package bears the signature of "JOHN CASSELL," without which none can be genuine.

Wholesale Agents and Consignees.

T. P. GOODBODY AND CO.,
32, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

Sold by the following Agents:—

WATERFORD—JOSHUA BARTON,
George's-Street.

ARKLOW..........Thomas Annesley.
ATHY..........John M'Elwaine, tea dealer.
BORRISOKANE....Marianne Burgess.
BALLITORE..........E. and S. Dickenson.
BANAGHER..........Wm Johnstone, grocer.
BRAY..........Michael McGinty, grocer.
BORRISOLEIGH....Richard Chadwick.
BRUFF..........P. O Shaughnessy, grocer.
BORRIS..........Mrs. Mary Kelly.
BANDON..........Walter Bullen, grocer.
BUTTEVANT..........Jeremiah O'Connor.
CARLOW..........Thomas Edwards, stationer, Great Dublin street.
CASHEL..........Miss Sturdy, grocer.
CLONAKILTY......John Spiller, Stamp Office.
CAHIR..........S Jellico & Co, Wellington-street.
CAPPAGHWHITE..Mary Cruise, Post-office.
CLONMEL..........S. Jacobs & Sisters, Bagwell street.
CARNEW..........James Kavanagh.
CLONEGALL......—— McDonald.
CALLAN..........William Morrissy.
CORK..........John Todhunter, 16, Patrick street.
COVE..........Swanton and Co, drapers.
DUBLIN..........T. P. Goodbody and Co., 32, Westmoreland-st., *Wholesale Agents.*
DUNGARVAN......James Morgan.
ENNISCORTHY......James Devereux.
EDENDERRY..........P. Kelly, draper.
ENNIS..........S. Skehan, Church-street.
ENNISTYMON......John Carmody.
GALWAY..........Michael Carr, grocer, Eyre-square.
KILKENNY..........Thos. Quirk, Rose Inn-st.
KILRUSH..........Joseph Brennan.
KILLALOE..........Anne Thompson, Post-office.
KILKEE..........Joseph Brennan.
KINSALE..........S. C. Fussell, 67, Main-st.
LISKENFERE..........Edward Warren.
LIMERICK..........J. F Alexander, 26, Patrick-street.
MALLOW..........Miss Ryan, tea dealer.
MOUNTRATH......William Whelan, grocer.
MOUNTMELLICK...Murdoch Campbell
MILLTOWNMALBAY Thomas Meehan and Co., grocers.
NEWCASTLE(Co.Lim)Maurice Quaid, Victoria House.
NENAGH..........Patrick Kane, Post-office.
NEWMARKET-ON-FERGUS..........Mathias Finucane.
NEWTOWNMOUNT-KENNEDY..........James Newel grocer.
NEW ROSS..........James Cullen.
PHILIPSTOWN......Henry Quinn.
PARSONSTOWN....Henry Davis.
RATHKEALE..........John Conway.
ROSCREA..........Fanny & Jane Smith, Valley
STRADBALLY..........John Sweetman, tea dealer
THURLES..........Thomas Henesey and Co
TIPPERARY..........Richard Molloy, Post Office
TULLAMORE.....T. P. & R. Goodbody, Charleville-square.
TEMPLEMORE....Joseph S. Whitaker.
TULLOW..........Abraham Bayley.
TRALEE..........E Bradley, Bridge-street.
WICKLOW..........Patience Stephens, confectioner.
WEXFORD..........Charles S Reeves,
YOUGHAL..........E & A Merrick, Main-street.

All Applications for this valuable Agency to be made direct to

JOHN CASSELL,
80, Fenchurch-street, London;
OR
T. P. GOODBODY and CO, 32, Westmoreland-Street, Dublin.

Valuable Investment

BY AUCTION.

I AM Instructed by Mr. CHARLES BURNHAN to Set up and Sell by AUCTION, on SATURDAY, the 7th of JULY next, the DWELLING HOUSE at DUNMORE, containing Eight Apartments, and built within the last three years by Mr. BURNHAN. Ground Rent 5s per Annum, held under Lease for 61 Years, 58 of which are unexpired.

Terms at Sale, which will be at the hour of 1 o'Clock, p.m.

S. FITZHENRY,
Auctioneer & Valuator, Waterford.

June 25th, 1849.

IMPORTANT AND UNRESERVED SALE

BY AUCTION.

I AM favoured with the instructions of W. B. COOPER, Esq., Hatton Garden, London, to SELL by AUCTION,

AT THE CASTLE

On the Little Island,

On THURSDAY, the 5th of JULY next,

THE ENTIRE OF

THE FURNITURE,

Curtains, Drapery, Statuary, Oil Paintings, Carpets, Hearth-rugs, Fenders, Fire Steels, Dressing Glasses, Glass, Delph, China, Knives and Forks, &c.

The Furniture includes the Drawing-Room Chairs, 24 in number, (Grecian), and covered in Damask; several Pillar and Claw Tables; Sofa do.; several beautiful Cabinets, and a curious and elegant Toilet and Wardrobe, in one; a portable Water-Closet, with Copper Bucket, which cost 15 Guineas only a few months since. The French Bedsteads are all of Mahogany, with Paillasses, Mattresses, Crimson Curtains, with Drapery, Blankets, Counterpane and Marseilles Quilts.

The Oil Paintings are some of the finest specimens of art in the United Kingdom; a large Roman Figure in complete armour of Steel.—The Drawing-Room, Parlour and Bed-Room Curtains belonging to the Castle are all of rich Crimson Damask, with their Drapery and Trimmings.

The Wash-hand Stands and Dressing Tables are of Spanish Mahogany; the Carpets are nearly all new. The entire to be Sold without the least reserve.

Terms at Sale, which will commence at Twelve o'Clock precisely.

Boats will be in attendance at the Ferry free of expense.

S. FITZHENRY,
Auctioneer and Valuator,
Waterford.

June 27th, 1849.

You may be Cured yet!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

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

(Signed)
THOMAS BRUNTON.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed)
ANDREW BRACK.

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed)
OLIVER SMITH JENKINS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DESPERATE SKIN DISEASE.

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

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

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

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

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

The Markets.

WATERFORD, July 3.

The transactions in most articles were limited to the urgent wants of buyers, without any material change in previous quotations; but it must be remarked that the price of Indian corn and oatmeal is decidedly in favour of buyers.

Mill Wheat (raw) new	22s 6d to 23s 6d
Prepared Wheat, new	24s 6 to 25s 0d
Shipping ditto	19s 0d to 20s 6d
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 3d
Do. White, for mealing, per barrel	11s 9d to 13s 3d
Indian Corn (Galatz) per brl	22s 9d to 23s d
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 3d
Rye Meal	11s 0d to 11s 6d
Oatmeal, per cwt	12s 6d to 13s 3d
Flour, (extra fine) per sack	33s 6d to 34s 6d
Do. do new	32s 0d to 32s 6d
Seconds	30s 0d to 31s 0d
Thirds	26s 0d to 28s 0d
Fourths	20s 0d to 24s 0d
Barrelled Flour, of 196lb	19s 0d to 19s 6d
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 6d
Offal, ditto fresh	29s 0d to 30s 0d
Salt ditto	25s 0d to 27s 0d
Butter, (new) per cwt	65s 0d to 69s 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	13s 0d to 13s 3d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	13s 0d to 13s 3d
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.
Saturday	454	65s 0d to 69s 0d
Monday	278	65s 0d to 69s 0d
Yesterday	307	65s 0d to 69s 0d

CORK MARKETS—June 29

Barrels.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. Currency.
— White Wheat	00 0 to 00 0	00 0—20 Stone
29 Red Wheat	20 0 to 22 0	} 00 0—20 do
— Ditto	00 0 to 00 0	
— Barley	00 0 to 00 0	} 00 0—16 do.
— Ditto	00 0 to 00 0	
— Bere (new)	0 0 to 00 0	00 0
8 Oats	11 0 to 00 0	} 00 0—14 do.
— Do. New	00 0 to 00 0	
1 Pigs	24 0 to 00 0	0—00 0 per cwt.

CORK BUTTER—June 29.

CANT.		CURRENCY	
1st quality	66s	1st quality	57s
2d do	60s	2d do.	51s
3d do.	55s	3d do.	46s
4th do. 68s	52s	4th do	43s
5th do.	44s	5th do.	35s
6th do.	37s	6th do.	28s

LIMERICK BUTTER—June 30.

1st quality	66s	5th quality	38s
2d do.	60s	6th do.	00s
3d do.	54s	And 1s 6d over.	
4th do.	48s		

CLONMEL—June 30.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter..	60 0 to 67 0	Do black	0 6 to 0 0
Oatmeal	12 9 to 00 0	Flour 2ds	26 0 to 27 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..	0 0 to 0 0	Beef....	0 4 to 0 6
Do. red.	0 0 to 0 0	Mutton	0 4 to 0 5½
Do. ship.	0 0 to 0 0	Pork....	0 0 to 0 0
Oats....	0 9½ to 0 11	Veal....	0 5 to 0 5½

CARLOW—June 28.

	s d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Wheat, per brl	22 0 to 24 0	Bran,	4 8 to 5 4
Best Red	21 0 to 23 0	Beef	00 4½ to 0 6
Do. inferior	00 0 to 00 0	Mutton	0 5 to 0 6
Barley, do.	00 0 to 00 0	Veal	0 5 to 0 6
Oats, per brl	11 6 to 12 6	Lamb	5 0 to 6 0
Do. inferior	0 0 to 00 0	Bacon	56 0 to 00 0
Flour, per bag	00 0 to 27 0	Hams	00 0 to 00 5
Do. inferior	23 0 to 24 0	Butter	60 0 to 66 0
Thirds	19 0 to 20 0	Wool	11 0 to 13 0
Oatmeal	13 0 to 13 6	Potatoes	00 6 to 0 8

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—June 29

	s. d. s. d		s. d. s. d
White wheat	24 0 to 27 0	Oatmeal...	11 6 to 13 6
Millers' red	22 6 to 25 0	Flour	00 0 to 00 0
Barley....	13 0 to 14 6	Second....	14 0 to 16 0
Oats,....	00 0 to 00 0	Indian corn	32 0 to 37 6
New do....	11 6 to 13 6	(per 480 lbs.)	

MARKET NOTE.

Return of Corn and Oatmeal sold and delivered at Dublin Corn Exchange for Week ending June 29.

			From s. d.	to s. d.	Ave s.
655	Wheat, per barrel	20 st.	20 6	26 0	21 7
1022	Oats, do.	14 do.	11 0	13 9	13 0
—	Bere, do.	...	00 0	00 0	00 0
—	Barley, do.		00 0	00 0	00 0
—	Oatmeal, do	8 do.	00 0	00 0	00 9

THOMAS ARKINS,
Clerk of the Corn Table.

PRICES CURRRENT OF AMERIAN PRODUCE AT LIVERPOOL—JUNE 29.

Beef (duty free)—U. States prime mess (new), per tierce of 304lbs., 75s to 85s; ordinary, 60s to 73s; mess, per barrel, of 200lbs., 38s to 42s; ordinary, 31s to 35s; prime, 28s to 32s; extra India, family, &c., per tierce, 336lbs., 90s to 95s; ditto., do., per half-barrel, 100lbs., 30s to 32s 6d.

Pork (duty free)—U. S. prime mess, per barrel of 200lbs., old, 00s to 00s; new, 40s to 68s, mess, family mess, &c., 48s to 50s.

Bacon, duty free—Eastern, per cwt., (new), 38s to 41s; Western, 24s to 37s; shoulders, 18s to 24s.

Hams, dry—duty, U.S., 7s, B.P. 2s per cwt., 00s to 00s; in salt, duty, free, per cwt., new, 21s to 40s.

Lard (duty free)—Extra fine, in kegs and pails, 37s to 39s; fine, in kegs and barrels, 35s to 36s; good, in do., 33s 6d to 34s; ordinary to middling, 32s to 33s 0d; inferior and grease, 21s to 30s.

Linseed Cake, per ton, £5 to £6 15s.

Wheat—United States red, per 70lbs., (duty 1s per qr.) 6s 2d to 6s 6d; do. white and mixed, 6s 6d to 7s 2d; Canadian red, 6s 5d to 6s 6d; do. white, 6s 5d to 7s 3d.

Flour—Western Canal, per brl. of 196lbs., 23s 6d to 24s 6d; Philadelphia, 23s to 23s 6d; Baltimore, 23s 6d to 24s 6d; Ohio, 24s 6d to 25s; sour, 22s 6d to 23s; Canadian, 23s 0d to 24s 0d.

Indian Corn, per 480lbs—Yellow, 34s 6d to 35s 6d; white, 33s to 36s 0d.

Indian Meal, per brl. of 196lbs., 15s 6d to 16s 0d.

Oats, per 45lbs., 2s 3d to 2s 5d.

Peas, per 504lbs.—Canadian, 28s to 29s.

Beans, per 480lbs.—White or Calavancass, 30s to 36s.

Imports from the 21st to the 27th June;—20 trs. and 0 brl. beef, 745 brls. pork, 16,615 cwts. bacon, 0,000 loose and 102 casks hams, 12524 bushels wheat, 12,432 brls. flour, 24,498 qrs. and 1,800 brls. Indian corn and corn meal.

Previously this year—22,669 trs. and 941 barrels beef, 27,097 brls. pork, 175,748 cwts. bacon, loose 12,092 and 3,575 casks hams, 182,396 bushs. wheat, 313,489 brls. flour, 381,699 qrs. and 32,131 brls. of Indian corn and corn meal.

Burnings of a malicious character have lately occurred in Kerry, a county which has long maintained the reputation of one of the most peaceable in the South of Ireland. The latest has occurred on the lands of Cottage, the property o Lord Kenmare.

A Cork jury could not agree to a finding against Captain Seymour, for assaulting Mr. Whelan, at Cove.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT TO SIR R. PEEL AT THE MANSION HOUSE, LONDON.

The sixth of what may be termed the state dinners given by the Lord Mayor during his year of office, and the third of the political reunions, took place on Wednesday evening, at the Mansion-house. The party to whose honour the present banquet was devoted was that of which Sir R. is the leader, the two political parties previously entertained by his lordship being the Ministerialists and the Protectionists—the Liberals, supposing civic hospitality recognise this fourth party, yet remains to be *feted*. The dinner was served as usual in the Egyptian Hall, where covers were laid for about 200.

Amongst the more distinguished of the visitors were Sir Robert and Lady Peel and Miss Peel, his Excellency the American Minister, Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry and Lady Adelaide Vane, Marchioness of Ailesbury, Marquis and Marchioness of Blandford, Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde, Earl of Aberdeen, Earl and Countess of St. Germans, Earl of Lovelace, Earl of Lincoln, Earl Jermyn, Earl of Harrowby, Earl Bathurst, Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh, Viscountess Hardinge and Hon. C. Hardinge, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Viscount and Viscountess Mahon, Viscount and Viscountess Jocelyn, &c.,

The Lord Mayor, having proposed the usual loyal toasts, gave the health of Sir R. Peel, and in the course of his observations said—But he knew they all agreed with him in this, that the right hon. baronet had made the greatest personal sacrifices for the good of his country during his political career. Though he was not then in Parliament, yet he could not forget, that in 1829 the right hon. baronet, at greater sacrifices than most other men, had made, settled the Catholic question, which had agitated the country so long (loud cheers.) He thought they would also agree with him, that there was another claim the right hon. baronet had upon their respect. He had exerted himself to discover the means of tranquillising Ireland. In an official position in that country the right hon. baronet had, he believed, first entered on public life, and he seemed never since then to have lost sight of the welfare and interests of Ireland. On a recent occasion the right hon. baronet had thrown out most valuable suggestions with reference to the city of London and its property in Ireland. That had given rise already to an extraordinary meeting of the citizens to endeavour to carry out those valuable suggestions of the right hon. baronet, an l contribute to the peace, the prosperity, and tranquillity of that country. And he was sure, if tnere was anything which the corporation over which he had the honour to preside could do to carry out the views of the right hon. baronet, they would be most happy to do so; and he believed the government would give them every assistance to carry out those views which had been so ably shadowed forth by the right hon. baronet. His lordship concluded by proposing the health of the right honourable baronet.

Sir Robert Peel, after returning thanks for the marked and special compliment which had been paid him, said—My Lord Mayor, you have referred to my acts at an early period of my connection with the public service (cheers.) It is now forty years since my parliamentary career was commenced; and my lot has been cast in an important and eventful era in the history of my country. I look back upon my position during these eventful times with mixed feelings of satisfaction and regret. With regret, because, with scarcely an exception, the tide of time has swept away every one who then occupied the chief posts of the government—almost all who swayed the destinies of the empire, or commanded the applause of listening senates. It has pleased God to spare one illustrious man (cheers.) He remains—

"Like some great sea-mark standing every flaw,
And saving those that eye him."

(loud cheers.) I need not say that I allude to the Duke of Wellington (cheers.) When I entered public life Spain was occupied by the French armies, by no less than 360,000 French soldiers. After the Duke of Wellington had retired from Spain, subsequent to the battle of Talavera, and had withdrawn 30,000 British soldiers within the lines of Torres Vedras, great dejection was experienced at home, great depression was felt, and many prophecies were uttered that the British army must evacuate the Peninsula. A public proclamation was issued by Bonaparte, that he was about to take the command in Spain, and that his crossing the Pyrenees would be the signal for the British leopards rushing into the sea to escape death or disgrace. Great naval preparations were made to withdraw that army from those lines, in case it should be necessary to do so. But there was one man who never saw that necessity, who was determined to maintain his post, and who, aided by such gallant companions as my noble friend the Marquis of Londonderry, and the immortal names of that time, at length advanced from these lines, and the leopard never paused in his career till the British standard floated triumphantly over the walls of Paris, and the independence of nations was secured by the glorious exertions and the inspiriting example of the Duke of Wellington. He is still spared to us, and I think I may say it is the universal sentiment, the universal prayer, that he may long be spared to us to enjoy the full affluence of his fame, and that his country may enjoy the lustre of his declining years, which is not eclipsed even by the meridian splendour of his early career. I have been associated with him during the period I have held office, and I cannot express in too warm terms the sense of the advantages which, even in his civil life, this country has derived from his sagacious counsels (cheers.) On none other of the subjects, my Lord Mayor, to which you have referred, with one exception, will I advert. But there is one subject to which I may refer without the chance of giving offence to any one, or of provoking in the slightest degree any difference of opinion. That one subject is Ireland. Men of all parties—of all political connections—feel the deepest sympathy in the misfortunes of that unhappy country, and evince the most sincere desire to administer to her wants, and to lay the foundation of her future prosperity. If the city of London can co-operate in that endeavour, it will confer upon itself credit equal to that which is justly due to it for its past connection with the history of Ireland. It is now nearly 240 years since the sovereign of this country, being desirous to make a settlement in Ireland, sought for the asssistance of the city of London. He invited them to co-operate with him in restoring what was then called the "ruinated cities" of Londonderry and Coleraine. If any in this country have reason to look back to their connexion with Ireland without remorse, it is the city of London, which has done more than either the government or the proprietors to promote the welfare of that country—which has forgotten all considerations of a temporary nature—which has foregone its own present interest—which has sought its compensation for the great sacrafice it has made in the promotion of the welfare of the country. I hope that after the lapse of 240 years the city of London will be enabled again to come forward to promote the welfare of Ireland. It will act now upon more liberal and comprehensive principles—it will not now seek to expel the natives of the soil, but it will seek to elevate their character, to encourage industry, to find for them permanent employment, to instil into them the principles of order, respect for the laws, and submission to authority. That would be a glorious position for the city of London. I hope it may succeed—I hope it may receive from the government that encouragement which it expects. The boundaries of the city are necessarily limited, its jurisdiction cannot be extended; but if it can, by its useful connection with Ireland encourage in the remoter districts habits of industry and of order, it will endear the English name to the people of Ireland; and it will do more to cement the union than mere laws and forms of constitution ever can do.—From my deep obligations to the city of London, and respect for its high character—from my respect for its present chief magistrate—I cannot but hope that you may succeed in the great national work you contemplate, and that it may please God to prosper the noble undertaking, and thus to lay the foundations of peace and prosperity in that country. (The right hon. baronet sat down amidst loud cheers.)

Sir R. Peel then preposed the health of the Lord Mayor, and several other toasts having been drunk, the company separated.

SAILING OF THE PLAGUE-SHIP.

The announcement of the sailing from Cork harbour of the Mountstewart Elphinstone convict-ship, taken from the local journals, will be found in another column, and if the facts be true as therein stated—and from the high respectability of our sources of information, we have no reason to think otherwise—we cannot hesitate to pronounce this one of the most monstrous exertions of arbitrary power and legal cruelty that ever outraged public opinion. It was only in our last publication that the following report of a conversation in the House of Commons on Tuesday, in reference to this convict-ship, appeared:—

"Sir L. O'Brien wished to ask a question of the right hon. baronet the secretary of state for the home department. He had seen a statement in the newspapers that cholera had broken out on board the convict-ship destined for the conveyance of the state prisoners to Australia, and he was anxious to know whether the report was correct?

"Sir G. Grey said it was quite true that several cases of cholera had occurred on board the Mountstewart Elphinstone, and other arrangements had been made for the disposal of the prisoners convicted of high treason who were to have sailed in that vessel.

The *Cork Examiner* of last night states that this infected vessel put out to sea "*in spite of* the additional" fact, that *another* patient who was removed from her, "died of cholera on Wednesday;" and the *Freeman* of this morning contains the following paragraph:—

"The prisoners are still confined in the same coop which contains the cholera hospital, separated from it, as already described, only by a railing: and it is a fact for which we can vouch on the best authority that when Mr. O'Dogherty's brother applied to the Scotch doctor who has charge of the vessel, asking him at least to promise him that if the cholera broke out again, his brother and his fellow-prisoner should be removed to another part of the ship away from the cholera hospital, the answer he received was, that even he (the doctor) was no contagionist; and being pressed, that even if the noncontagion doctrine were true, still the depressing effect upon the mind of being chained down in constant presence with the plague was in itself sufficient to induce the disease, the doctor peremptorily replied he could give no such undertaking—*there was no place else to put them.*"

Coupling these statements with Sir George Grey's reply to the Home Secretary it is impossible to come to any other conclusion than that Government has been guilty of a mean and cruel evasion—a paltry and disgraceful quibble. Sir George, in acknowledging the existence of the cholera, distinctly declared that "other" arrangements had been made for the disposal of the "prisoners convicted of *high treason*, who were to have "sailed in that vessel." Perhaps the Home Secretary will now aver that as neither John Martin nor Kevin O'Dogherty were convicted of high treason, he did not mean to include them in his "arrangements." Surely we answer, the being found guilty of a lesser offence, "felony," should have entitled these unfortunate gentlemen at least to equal consideration. Surely, if such lenity as is contained in trasportation on board a vessel, without a deadly pestilence lurking in her hold and decimating her occupants, is to be granted to the State Prisoners in Richmond Penitentiary, the same measure of "mercy" ought to have been extended to those whose minor guilt has, perhaps, while we write, been punished by a horrible death, "in the same coop which contains the Cholera Hospital!"

View this act of Government in any light we may, we cannot discover a single mitigating circumstance to lessen its positive atrocity, not only as concerns Messrs. Martin and O'Dogherty, but also the numerous convicts, (250, we believe,) and the crew on board this plague-ship. Does it not appear as if the lives of all these unfortunates were deliberately jeopardised in order that the political prisoners should forthwith be banished? Are there not tens of thousands of Irishmen, at home and abroad, sufficiently exasperated against Imperial rule already, who will read in this act not an act of justice, but a deed of vengeance? Will not such a hurried and cruel deportation, a few hours after Sir George Grey had uttered his quibbling speech, create sympathy for the fate of John Martin and Kevin O'Dogherty in quarters where such sympathy never before had existence? If the feelings of the respected relatives of the gentlemen found guilty of high treason have been so far considered that they are preserved from the horrid doom of a tropical voyage, in an infected vessel surely, the most ordinary humanity would have dictated the same consideration for the equally respected relatives of Messrs. Martin and O'Dogherty.

When an emperor of Russia flogged with the terrible knout the nuns at Minsk, Europe revolted at the barbarity. When political offenders are transported in a prison-ship by the very Whigs whose allies sowed the dragon's teeth they only cultured, it is, of course, in the eyes of these Whigs, perfectly just and truly constitutional.—(E. Packet of Saturday.)

REMARKABLE STATEMENT.—An eminent physician of Paris, Dr. Bonet, has written to a professional brother in this town statements so startling in reference to the results of a very simple mode of treating, in the worst stages, the disease now so fatally prevalent in Paris, that we deem it our duty at once to lay it before the public. The letter of which the following is a translation, is dated Paris, June 18:—"I think it my duty to inform my professional brethern that, in a great number of patients affected with cholera in the last stage, that is to say, when the pulsation of the heart and the movement of the pulses are absent, and in the commencement of the blue stage, I have succeeded in restoring the action of the heart and in recovering the patient from the blue stage by administering, at intervals of half-an-hour, four cups of a hot and sweetened infusion of the common lime tree, mint, balm, or chamomile, &c., in each of which cup of infusion were four drops of volatile alkali, making 16 drops, which the patient may take in two hours. The reaction is almost instantaneous. The pulse commences instantaneously to beat, rather irregularly at first, it is true, but afterwards with force, the blue state disappears, the body, face, and extremities are covered with hot and copious sweat, and in a few hours the patient is entirely out of danger.—It is frequently necessary to combat the reaction when it becomes too strong by the assistance of bleeding."—(Liverpool Albion.)

In Healy v. Copeland, Secretary of the Royal Bank, there was a verdict for plaintiff on Saturday, for the recovery of seven Grand Canal debentures, detained by the bank in satisfaction of a debt due by Labertouche and Stafford, late stockbrokers. The court ruled that such securities were legally transferrable by deed only, and that they were the property of the plaintiff who was not indebted to the bank.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ROME.

Paris, Wednesday Evening.

The intelligence from Rome is two hours' later date than that received on Tuesday. The Romans work night and day in throwing up fortifications; and General Oudinot seems to have met with a more formidable resistance than he had ever calculated upon. No sooner does he overcome one difficulty than he has to face another, of equal, if not of greater amount, and for which he appears little prepared. A second wall has been discovered within the rampart, of amazing thickness, which, it is said, General Oudinot will find it impossible to destroy. These unexpected perplexities, with the cool and daring courage of the Romans, have induced the French to demand still further reinforcements; and we are told that, to meet the emergency, orders were received at Toulon on the 24th to dispatch without delay 12 pieces of artillery, with 5,000 to 6,000 troops. It was asserted yesterday that the Romans had thrown so many obstacles in the way of the enemy as to impede their siege preparations very materially. It was also rumoured that they had sprung a mine, which had proved most deadly to the French troops. In moments of extreme excitement like these, credence should not be readily given to every report that finds its way into circulation; but of this we feel assured, that if General Oudinot should finally accomplish the purpose of his mission, it will be a dearly bought victory, obtainable only at an immense loss of human life, and a vast destruction of valuable property—a sacrifice ill-requited by such a triumph.

The *Moniteur* officially announces that Ancona has been completely blockaded by the Austrian navy; but that when the Pope's authority shall have been re-established, the blockade will cease.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Our Vienna papers and letters (says the *Times*) are of the 23d instant. They confirm the news which we published from a former letter of our correspondent, of a battle in which the Imperialist General Wohlgemuth defeated the Hungarians on the banks of the Waag. The Austrian account of this combat, or rather of this combination of engagements, which were fought on various points along the Upper and Lower Waag, is contained in the following bulletins:—

"FIELD MARSHAL LIEUTENANT WOHLGEMUTH'S REPORT, FROM THE FIELD OF BATTLE, NEAR PERED.

"June 21, 1849, Two p. m.

"The enemy, who had taken up a position before Pered, retired into the village, from which he was driven by the Gros of the Russians, and the brigade Pott. Also, Sezelly, which had been occupied by the enemy in the morning, was evacuated without a blow having been struck. Between Sezelly and Kiraly Rew an engagement took place; the enemy was repulsed, and Kiraly Rew taken. Theising's brigade occupied this place, while the Russian column manœuvred towards Pered against the enemy's flank. Perin's brigade advanced upon Hartwarey against the enemy's left flank; but it seems met with no resistance, as I have received no report from that place. The two columns which acted on the right and left flank contributed much to our success."

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH FROM MAJOR-GENERAL SUSAN, AT PRESBURG.

"June 22, 8.25, a.m.

"Further good news, from the field of battle at 8, p.m. Herzinger's division and the Russians are at Kiraly Rew and Zsigard. Pott and Perin's brigades have advanced to Farkasd. Thirty thousand insurgents, under Georgey, with eighty cannons, in full retreat across the Waag."

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH FROM MAJOR-GEN. SUSAN, AT PRESBURG.

"June 22, 6.10, p.m.

"The Imperial Russian Lieutenant-Colonel Ullrich, has just arrived from the field of battle, and brings the news that the enemy has been beaten and driven across the Waag. The bridge at Novged was destroyed. The insurgents are still pursued in the direction towards Guta. The united Russian and Austrian troops fought with great gallantry."

Our correspondent informs us that the Russians fought most gallantly at Pered. It is said that there is not a single Hungarian corps on the right bank of the Waag. Nevertheless we are warned not to place implicit reliance on the above statements, it being for the present impossible to obtain any other but the Austrian version of what has happened at Pered and elsewhere.

The Austrian papers state that the Russians have at length entered Transylvania by the north and south. General Luders, with 25,000 men, is asserted to be at Cronstadt. Their northern column has entered by Pojana Stampi, and taken possession of Bistriz, where they have been joined by Col. Urban, and his free corps of borderers. A third division of 25,000 men is quartered in the Szekle districts.

The remains of the brigade of the Imperialists, Gen. Wyss, are at Kapuvar, near the Neusiedel Lake.

The four Russian corps which have entered Hungary, by way of Dukla, Komuna, Grab, and Izby, amount to 144.000. It was stated at Vienna that part of this force had already advanced to Eperiesh and Kashau, and that it was intended to push them forward upon Debreczin and Grosswardein.

VENICE.

The *Opinione* of Turin publishes a letter from Padua, of the 16th, stating that it was firmly believed at Venice that succour from Hungary would arrive speedily. The *Venice Gazette*, according to this letter, had published a letter from Kossuth to Manin, expressing his regret that he could not send assistance to Venice so speedily as he wished, but assuring him that he would do his best to send relief as soon as possible, and remitting at the same time a sum of 2,000,000 florins (about 5,000,000f.) to the Venetian government.

OVERLAND MAIL.

(From the Morning Herald.)

Another extraordinary express has put us in possession of our papers and letters in advance of the overland mail. Their dates are Bombay, May 21, and Calcutta, May 11. The two principal features of interest this mail supplies, are, the arrival of Sir Charles Napier at Calcutta on the 6th, and the capture of Appa Sahib, the pretender to the Nagpore throne, and the defeat of his troops, after a very brilliant affair, by Brigadier Hampton and the Nizam's troops. Both sides fought desperately, and we regret to learn that Brigadier Hampton received a dangerous sword cut. Major Lysaght, Captain Yates, Capt. Orr, and Lieut. Harrison, were also more or less wounded. We subjoin extracts:—

(From the Bombay Times of May 21.)

SUMMARY.

"It is seldom that a single week in the hot or rainy season furnishes much matter to make an Indian summary interesting to the European reader; when it is otherwise it is unfavourable for India. During the eight days which have elapsed since the dispatch of the last mail, scarcely any event of the moment save the disturbance in the Nizam's dominions have come to our notice. Sir Charles Napier arrived at Calcutta on the 5th of May, and was sworn in the following day as Commander-in-Chief and Extraordinary Member of Council. An order was immediately afterwards issued, intimating that he had taken command of the army. He proceeds up the country in a few days. Lord Gough's convenience has not been consulted, nor his resignation waited for. The gallant veteran is said to be sick and out of spirits. We gave in our last particulars of the insurrection of the Rohillas in the Nizam's dominions under the guidance of Appa Sahib, pretended heir to the throne of Nagpore, up to the time when Brigadier Onslow met his death. The rebel force had retired in the direction of the fort of Mahore, which led to the expectation that they would be met by the Hingolee Brigade, and the hope was quickly realised. On the 6th of May the head quarters of the Hingolee Division, under Brigadier Hampton, came up with the Rohillas. The Nizam's troops had on the previous day marched betwixt forty and fifty miles; they came on the enemy unexpectedly, and took them by surprise. The infantry were nearly worn out—the cavalry were in advance. The enemy were found lying about asleep on the ground; and having refused to surrender when summoned, the cavalry charged, and a severe obstinate hand-to-hand encounter ensued. The conflict was fierce, but it was soon over when the insurgents were overpowered and fled.

CALCUTTA.

Our intelligence from Calcutta is of the 11th of May. The inhabitants were principally interested in the arrival of Sir C. Napier, which took place on the 6th. Sir Charles held his first levee on the 11th, which was fully attended. The report of Shere Singh having escaped is satisfactorily contradicted. Moolraj was on his trial.

IMPORTANT TO RATEPAYERS—RATE COLLECTORS FEES.

Mr. Edward Waller, Ex-officio Guardian for Ardcroney, in coosequence of the numerous complaints, which came before him in his magisterial capacity, of the exorbitant fees charged by collectors for distresses, proposed a resolution on this day week, to the effect, that the Poor Law Commissioners or their legal advisers be requested to inform the Guardians, the exact amount of fees, which in making a distress, the Collectors are warranted in charging. The Commissioners, in answer to this resolution, referred the Guardians to the 15th and 16th pages of a second edition of the Collector's manual, in which a section of the act of parliament enacts—that no rate-collector shall charge more than twelve pence in the pound for any distress which he shall make—and it further enacts that in case a man owes £100 poor rates, and that the collector makes a seizure, he is not entitled to demand 1s in the pound for every such pound, but only as much as will defray the expenses attending such seizure. This is of the utmost importance to the ratepayers to know, so as to be prepared to meet any of the collectors should they ever attempt to enforce from any of them more than the sum specified as above, unless they meet with factious opposition or extraordinary impediments. Those observations have been made by us, from startling facts having become known to us, in reference to some of the Collectors (of whose names we are in possession) having charged and pocketed, in several instances, during the collection of the last rate, destraining fees, so high as two and sixpence and three shillings in the pound. We have also heard that Collectors, in many cases, became purchasers at their own auctions; and as an instance of the injurious effect of this system we mention the following which may be relied upon as being authentic:—A collector for a certain district seized a poor widow woman's pig, (which was the only means she had to pay the rent of her cabin) and impounded it. In a day or two after the worthy caused it to be sold by auction; but there being no bidder he purchased it himself for 11s, and in a week after sold it at market for *two pounds five shillings!*—(Nenagh Guardian.)

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War Office, June 29.

3d Light Dragoons—H. F. G. Coleman, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Townsend, who retires.

2d Regiment of Foot—Gentleman Cadet W. H. Grimston, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice MacCarty, promoted in the 4th Foot.

11th—To be Ensigns, without purchase; Gentleman Cadet W. D. Naper, from the Royal Military College, vice Crooke, promoted in the 69th Foot; Gentleman Cadet W. H. Clarkson, from the Royal Military College, vice Simpson, appointed Quartermaster.

20th—Gentleman Cadet C. E. Parkinson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Robinson, promoted in the 73th Foot.

47th—Gentleman Cadet E. R. Simmons, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Nangle, promoted in the 67th Foot.

51st—Major-General Sir T. Willshire, Bart., and K. C. B., to be Colonel, vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir B. d'Urban, G. C. B., deceased.

54th—Gentleman Cadet W. H. D. Clarke, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Caulfield, promoted in the 44th Foot,

65th—Lieutenant E. Bowen to be Captain, by purchase, vice Bewes, who retires; Ensign J. L. Maclean to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bowen; M. Bell, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Maclean.

79th—Gentleman Cadet H.H. Stevenson, from the Royal Millitary College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Chalmers, promoted in the 36th Foot.

97th—Ensign T. E. Jones to be Lieutenant and Adjutant, vice Biddon, deceased; Gentleman Cadet A. H. Thistlewayte, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Jones.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant.

Berkshire—Sir J. Conroy, Bart., to be Deputy Lieutenant; J. Percy, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.; H. M. Bunbury, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

OFFICE OF ORDINANCE, JUNE 28.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Gentlemen Cadets to be Second Lieutenants—L. B. Higgins, vice Earle, promoted; T. L. Dames, vice Addington, promoted; C. Carpenter, vice Vandeleur, promoted: W. J. St. John, vice Orr, promoted; W. G. Andrews, vice Hill, promoted; F. Luard, vice P. J. Campbell, promoted; A.H. Murray, vice Maude, promoted; J. A. P. Adams, vice Twiss, promoted; R. Mackenzie, vice Curtis. promoted; R. H. R. Rowley, vice Sievwright, promoted; W. G. Le Mesurier, vice Seale promoted; F. Casey, vice Boulton, promoted; H. Heberden, vice Saunderson, promoted; T. C. Molony, vice Anketell, promoted; G. B. Garvey, vice Dickson, promoted; A. Noble, vice Clarke, promoted; H. L. Balfour, vice Place, promoted; G. K. Taylor, vice Bruce, promoted.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Gentlemen Cadets to be Second Lieutenants—J. W. Greatorex, vice Bury, promoted; G. A. Koe, vice Mackenzie, promoted.

SIGN OF THE TIMES.—During the last week a road contractor offered in this town (Castlebar) for £20 an order on the treasurer of the county for £30., and we have no doubt it would have been given for £15; but no one would advance so much on it.—(Mayo Constitution.)

A correspondent of the *Exeter Post* states that several executions have been served on agriculturists during the last few weeks, and in some cases, where sales have taken place, cattle and various other produce were sold at ruinously low prices.

IRELAND AND THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

On Thursday the members of the corporation, who were called together on Thursday week at the Mansion-house, by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of taking into consideration the great object of benefitting Ireland, by the purchase of land in thatcountry, assembled in one of the large rooms of the building.

The Lord Mayor, upon taking the chair, informed the meeting that since he had had the honour of presiding upon the occasion on which he had convened the aldermen and common councilmen to consider a matter of such deep consequence in every point of view to Ireland, and, as a matter of course, to the whole of the United Kingdom, it had been his good fortune to receive encouragement from most influential parties to persevere in the great object then submitted for the consideration of the friends of that unfortunate country. It was with the highest feeling of gratification he had to announce that in consequence of a letter which he had received from an individual of the most elevated rank in Ireland, resulting from the late meeting to which he alluded, he had waited upon Lord John Russell and Sir George Grey, and received from those ministers the strongest assurances of support and assistance in carrying out any plan suggested for the advantage of Ireland by the corporation of London. He was not at liberty at present to make public the important contents of the written communication to which he referred, but he wished to impress upon the meeting the fact that nothing could exceed the admiration with which the personage from whom it had issued contemplated the proceedings of the gentlemen who had, in the discussion which took place on Thursday, so wisely and benevolently expressed their feelings and wishes with regard to the future condition of Ireland. He would leave it to the meeting to determine what course it would, under the extraordinary circumstances in which he considered the corporation of London to be placed in regard to Ireland, the public acknowledgement of the benefits rendered to Ireland by the instrumentality of the Irish Society, and the probabilities of remuneration, he most proper to select for adoption. In his opinion the most eligible mode would be to assemble a Court of Common Council, to take the question into their most serious consideration; but he was ready to be guided by the counsel of his friends around, all of whom he knew to be the friends of Ireland.

The Lord Mayor's observations upon a subject of such vital importance to the interests of the empire were received with the most marked respect and approbation, and it was unanimously agreed that a requisition should be signed, calling upon his lordship to convene a court to consider the propriety of appointing a committee to inquire into the subject of purchasing land in Ireland, and thus extending the benefits of civilisation and the encouragement of the adequate reward of labour in that country.

Several gentlemen, amongst whom were Mr. R. L. Jones, Mr. Powtress, Sir Peter Laurie, Alderman and Sheriff Finnis, Mr. Milard, Mr. Holt, Mr. Wire, Mr. J. Dixon, Mr. H. L. Taylor, Mr. Bennoch, Mr. Harrison, in fact, the mass of the antagonistic politicians of the corporation, expressed opinions in direct accordance with those to which the Lord Mayor had given utterance, and the requisition was at onece drawn up, and presented to his lordship, who stated that he received it with much gratification, and would appoint as early a day as would best suit the convenience of the members of the corporation for the discussion of the question.—(Morning Chronicle.)

POISONED PASTRY.—Professor Christison exhibited a green powder, purchased at a confectioner's in Edinburgh designed to colour jellies, blancmanges, &c., which he had found, by a process which he had described, to consist of sugar mixed with the verdigris and arsenite of copper. His attention had been drawn to it a days before by the severe illness of two maid-servants, in consequence of having eaten some jelly coloured with this compound. Thus the fatal occurrence at Northampton, last year, from the use of the so-called emerald green, for a similar purpose, has not yet put a stop to the monstrous practice of selling a deadly poison to ornament food. It is to be hoped that Dr. Christison will put this poison into the hands of the public psosecutor.—(Medical Times.)

EMIGRATION FROM DERRY.—The emigration from the port of Londonderry, for the present quarter—that is for April, May, and June, has amounted to 4,257. That for the corresponding quarter of last year was 4,043; difference, 214. Of the ships employed in the trade this quarter, 19 sailed for the United States, taking 3,436 passengers; two for Quebec, taking 328; and four for St. John's, N.B., taking 193. Besides those emigrants, a great many left this district for Liverpool, to take shipping there.—(Derry Jour.)

EXTRAORDINARY COINCIDENCE.—A Dungannon correspondent furnishes us the following as matters of "fact": "There resides near Stewartstown an old man, who, at one time, had four sons in four different regiments under her Majesty. They all, from time to time, deserted, and went to America, none of them knowing where the others were, nor do they as yet; neither did the father, until Wednesday morning last, when he received from the Stewartstown post office, four letters—one from each of his refugee sons, and each letter, which is most extraordinary, containing a bank order for £6 British, and each requesting an immediate answer, with an inquiry as to each other's whereabouts. The old man's joy may be better imagined than described."—(Newry Telegraph.)

The whole reductions this year by the Chancellor of the Exchequer Budget are in the Novel Eestimates, £718,168; Army do. £433,913; Ordnance do. £337,178; Miscellaneous, £21,195. Total £1,511,445. In the estimate of income for the current year, an expected falling of £70,000 in allowed for in the Customs. This comes of the reduction of the foreign corn duties. Last year the Exchequer derived from this source £950,000. Sir C. Wood assumes that the imports of this year will not exceed £5,000,000 quartees. By the estimates now before Parliament the income of the current year may be expected to exceed the expenditure by little more then £100,000.

THE IRISH PAWNBROKERS AND THE DISTRESS.—At the meeting of the General Relief Committee in Dublin, last week, Mr. Thomas Reynolds, city marshal, who is officially connected with the business of the Irish pawnbrokers, made the following curious statement:—"It was a remarkable and singular circumstance that, during the last four years, the pawnbrokers who had previously resided in small country towns in Ireland, had almost all disappeared, and this was a significant sign of the times, because when such traders could not get business, they disappeared from where they were located (hear.) The poor having parted with all the articles of wearing apparel and otherwise which they possessed, and having nothing more to part with, the trade of a pawnbroker became useless, and those persons who were engaged in it retired from the small towns to follow some other business. Another fact he would state. It was this. The small farmers who were reduced to great extremities, having already parted with all they possessed, were now disposing of their agricultural implements, in order to procure some subsistance—(hear.) Now, as agricultural implements were cumbrous pledges, poor farmers must be reduced to the greatest want, and particularly at a season such as the present, when they would require such implements for working their farms (hear.) Even in Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and other large towns, several pawnbrokers had retired from the trade, and this showed the state to which the poor were reduced who depended on such establishments."

ASCENT OF MR. COXWELL'S WAR BALLOON FROM BERLIN.

On Tuesday, the 19th, Mr. Coxwell ascended for the second time from the famed Kroll's Garden, and illustrated, by a miniature bombardment, his method of destroying a town, or dispersing an army *en route*. A very large assemblage of spectators, among whom were princes, ministers, and other persons of distinction, witnessed this extraordinary exhibition, and testified by long-continued cheers their admiration of the ascent, and the subsequent display of fire-works in mid air. On the occasion of Mr. Coxwell's first ascent on the 11th instant, so great was the collection of persons in the park, that the police, numerous as they are in Berlin, proved insufficient to maintain order. When General Wrangel arrived to inspect Mr. Coxwell's apparatus, he was saluted by the mob outside the garden with a shower of stones, and as Republican cockades were displayed, the military were called out, and a disturbance expected. This, however, was fortunately prevented, and in order to avoid a repetition of excitement, Mr. Coxwell was prohibited to ascend again, under a heavy penalty, and was obliged to discharge the gas from his balloon, in compliance with police injunctions. Fresh arrangements having been made by the president of police for the better preservation of order, the intrepid English aeronaut was allowed to ascend again, when all passed off quietly with much *eclat*. The ascent of this large balloon, (which has not inaptly been styled on the Continent the "War Balloon,") from a capital in a state of siege too, is certainly a bold and novel feat, which keeps up the character of British enterprise, and does honour to the courage and scientific ability of Mr. Coxwell. The war balloon has two cars, and the aeronaut descends a rope ladder to his battery, after the manner of Lieutenant Geale, of Cremorne celebrity. It is stated, on good authority, that Mr. Coxwell's services were to have been brought into requisition in the Rhine provinces, had the disturbances there not been suppressed. As to the applicability of the balloon for purposes of warfare, some experiments are about to take place before the Prussian government.

SUMMER ASSIZES, 1849.

NORTH-WEST CIRCUIT.

Fermanagh—At Enniskillen, Wednesday, 11th July, 3 o'clock.

Tyrone—At Omagh, Saturday, 14th July, three o'clock.

Donegal—At Lifford, Thursday, 19th July, 12 o'clock.

City and County of Londonderry—At Londonderry, Saturday, 21st July, 3 o'clock.

Judges—Mr. Justice Torrens and Mr. Justice Crampton.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Westmeath—At Mullingar, Thursday, 5th July, 10 o'clock.

King's County—At Tullamore, Monday, 9th July, 10 o'clock.

Queen's County—At Maryborough, Thursday, 12th July, 10 o'clock.

Carlow—At Carlow, Thursday, 16th July, 10 o'clock.

Kildare—At Athy, Wednesday, 18th July, 10 o'clock.

Judges—The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Registrars—James Percival Graves, and John Dogherty, Esqrs.

MUNSTER CIRCUIT.

County Clare—at Ennis, Wednesday, July 4th, at four o'clock.

Limerick—at Limerick, Wednesday, 11th, at ten o'clock.

City of Limerick—At Limerick, same day and same hour.

County of Kerry—At Tralee, Monday, 23d, at three o'clock.

County of Cork—At Cork, Saturday, 28th, at five o'clock.

City of Cork—Same day and hour.

Judges—The Right Hon. Mr. Justice Ball and the Hon. Mr. Justice Jackson.

LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

Wicklow—At Wicklow, Monday, 9th July, at 12 o'clock.

Wexford—At Wexford, Thursday, 12th July, at 12 o'clock.

City and County of Waterford—At Waterford, Saturday, 14th July, at 4 o'clock.

Tipperary (South Riding)—At Clonmel, Friday, 20th July, at 10 o'clock.

City and County Kilkenny—At Kilkenny, Thursday, 26th July, at 10 o'clock.

Tipperary (North Riding)—At Nenagh, Monday, 30th July, at 10 o'clock.

Judges—Baron Richards and Baron Pennefather.

CONNAUGHT CIRCUIT.

County of Roscommon—At Roscommon, Tuesday, 10th July, at 11 o'clock.

Leitrim—At Carrick-on-Shannon, Friday, 13th, at 12 o'clock.

Sligo—At Sligo, Monday, 16th, at 1 o'clock.

Mayo—At Castlebar, Thursday, 19th, at 5 o'clock.

Galway—At Galway, Tuesday, 24th, at 4 o'clock.

The Town of Galway—At Galway, same day and hour.

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

NORTH-EAST CIRCUIT.

County of the Town of Drogheda—At Drogheda, Tuesday, 10th July, at 10 o'clock.

County of Louth—At Dundalk, Wednesday, 11th, at 10 o'clock.

Monaghan—At Monaghan, Saturday, 14th, at 10 o'clock.

Armagh—At Armagh, Wednesday, 18th, at 10 o'clock.

Down—At Downpatrick, Monday, 23d, at 10 o'clock.

Antrim—At Carrickfergus, Friday, 27th, at 10 o'clock.

The Town of Carrickfergus—At Carrickfergus, same day and hour.

Judges—The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron and the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Perrin.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday an inquest was held by T. Izod, Esq., Coroner, at Flood-st. in this city on the body of a man named Michael Coogan. It appeared that the deceased was a carman, and on the previous evening when coming from Waterford he fell off the load on his oar, on which he had been sleeping, at Birchfield, and was killed. Verdict, "accidental death".—(Kilkenny Moderator.)

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—On the receipt of the intelligence from London at Liverpool that the bill for abolishing the navigation laws had received the royal assent, all the British ships in the port hoisted their flags half-mast high, as evidence of the great alarm which British shipowners feel respecting the operation of this most sweeping measure. The captains of the Yankee shipping now there manifested their feeling on the subject by hoisting their flags to the top of the mast, being sanguine that they must reap a rich return by the measure, whilst British shipowners will suffer seriously, and our mercantile marine be complete destroyed.

BELFAST CHOLERA REPORT.—Remaining on Monday 108; Tuesday, new cases 8, died 1, recovered 3; Wednesday new cases 7, died 4, recovered 5, yesterday, new cases 15, died 2, recovered 7; total cases 2,165, died 633, recovered 1,416, remaining 116. Ballymacarrett District: Total number of cases 394, recovered 265, died 106, sent to union hospital 19, remaining 4.—(News Letter.)

WATERFORD—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1849.