

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons—Saturday, June 30.

The House went into committee on the Irish relief bill. On the 12th clause being proposed, Mr. HENLEY said he feared the operation of the clause would be found very prejudicial, and would give great encouragement to oppression and litigation by extending judgment to small sums. Colonel DUNNE agreed with the hon. member for Oxfordshire, that this clause would lead to oppression and litigation. Mr. STAFFORD thought that the effect of this clause would be that there would be no such thing as a tenant left in Ireland. Mr. SCULLY thought that if this clause were passed it would be greatly to the benefit of Ireland. Mr. HENLEY thought that it was necessary to confine the remedy which was proposed to the district in which the poor rates were raised. In many parts of Ireland receivers were appointed, and he thought this system was a great curse to the country. In those parts where the rates were not paid the receivers were appointed. He would throw a suggestion to the protectors of the bill, that the receiver should be obliged to pay the rate when a civil bill was handed over to him. Mr. SCROPE referred to the house to the evidence of a deputy-lieutenant of the county Mayo, by which the appointment of receivers was declared to be of great benefit. Mr. STAFFORD said, disguise the matter as they would, the effect of the clause would be to make one man pay the debts left unsatisfied by the preceding tenants, who might have left his rates unpaid. He was, therefore, much opposed to it. Sir LUCIUS O'BRIEN denied that Irish proprietors wished to sell out their tenants, and was glad to see the noble lord at the head of the government in his place. He insisted that the recommendations of the committee should be embodied in the bill. The 24th clause was the cause of the evictions in Kiltinah, and the landlords had not received any rent from the tenants for several years. Last year he had to pay £100 in rates for small houses on his property, from the tenants of which he had received rent; but next year such would be the condition of that property that he should be compelled to summon the tenants. He stated other cases of injustice to landlords. Mr. P. SCROPE objected to landlords being allowed to have any summary powers beyond those they possessed to eject tenants who were in arrear with their rates. At such a season, when crops were failing and the tenants could not pay their rents, surely they would not add any other stringent powers to the hands of those who had already been punished by landlord parliaments. Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought his honorable friend (Sir George Grey) was quite right in not committing himself to any future clauses which the committee might have to consider, because it was obvious that this was a question of great difficulty, and that it would be very inconvenient if the government were to be committed to future clauses, and called upon to enact that which, on consideration, they might not think expedient (cries of hear, hear). The proposal of the hon. gentleman the member for Limerick seemed very feasible—that, in the first place, the rates should be levied on the electoral division, and in the second place, that the landlord should have the power to come into the possession of his land, for the purpose of enabling him to pay the rates for which he had become liable. On the one hand, the second seemed a fair proposition, but, on the other, the objection of the hon. member (Mr. Scrope) was a strong one. He thought, therefore, that some limitation of time as to his responsibility in this respect would go some extent to remedy the inconvenience complained of. Mr. VESSEY thought it ought to be some provision to prevent a landlord being made liable for the rates of an unfortunate tenant, between whom and the collectors there might be some collusion. If some such provision as that was introduced into the bill, he would vote with the noble lord at the head of the government; if not, he would vote against it. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he would endeavour to bring in a clause which would carry out the suggestion. After a few words from Lord NAAS, Mr. GROGAN said he would not vote for the case of an occupying tenant who got into arrear with his rates. He was summoned into a court of law, and a judgment obtained against him. The probability was, that he was in arrear with his rent also, and the landlord would naturally take the course of putting an end to the tenancy. A judgment attached to the tenant's interest in the land; the landlord put an end to the tenancy, and what became of the tenant's interest? Sir L. O'BRIEN said, with respect to land lying waste, there were cases in which a long period occurred before the landlord could get possession of it, and when the landlord ejected the tenant, he (the landlord) found that he had not only lost his rent, but was liable for a very large sum for poor rates. He (Sir L. O'Brien) did think the government ought to make some provision for a case of that kind. Sir H. W. BARRON could not agree to the clause without some positive understanding that there should be some limit to it, and that the houses would not give the power to sell without giving also the power to take possession of the land from the party for whose debt the land was about to be sold. He protested against the statements made from time to time by the hon. member for Stroud (Mr. P. Scrope) with regard to the tenure of land in Ireland, which were mere theoretic statements obtained from pamphlets, rather than from an actual knowledge of the country. The clause was agreed to without a division. Lord NAAS moved as an amendment to the next clause, that the words "electoral division" be substituted for the word "union" in the 43d line. Sir G. GREY preferred the word "union" to "electoral division." The committee then divided, when there appeared—

For the amendment . . . 40  
Against it . . . 72  
Majority . . . 32

The discussion upon the clause was continued. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, although the amendment to be made in the clause was not substantially so, for no person could take possession of an estate upon a judgment without first paying the arrears of rates. After a few observations from Mr. NAPIER, the clause was agreed to, as was also clause 14. Mr. H. HERBERT moved the following clause:—And be it enacted, that for the purpose of charging the expense of relief to any rating district, every person making application for relief shall, after the passing of this act, be deemed to have been resident in such rating district in which, during the period of five years next immediately before his application for relief, he shall have been longest usually resident, who

for trying the mills from Greenock to Belfast; also copies of any acts that have been made; and also any statements to show the economy and saving proposed by the new arrangements. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE so far from objecting to the motion, was quite willing to produce the whole of the correspondence; and moved an amendment to that effect. After a lengthened conversation, the returns were ordered. Lord STANLEY presented petitions from Boston and various places in Lincolnshire, complaining of agricultural distress, and praying for the restoration of reasonable protection. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE laid on the table a copy of the communication made to her Majesty's government by the Austrian government relative to the advance of the Austrian troops into Tuscany. Lord BROUGHAM inquired if any recognition of Kossuth's government in Hungary had taken place. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that no such recognition had taken place. Lord BROUGHAM understood that an emissary of Kossuth had been received at the Foreign Office. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE replied that no emissary had been received from Hungary had been recognised in this country. The Duke of RICHMOND presented a petition from Derbyshire, signed by 1,800 persons, complaining of agricultural distress, and praying for the re-establishment of a system of protection. Earl FORTESCUE laid on the table the sixth report of the select committee on the Irish poor law. The Duke of RICHMOND laid on the table the report of the estates committee, recommending that landlords be authorised to borrow money during the session, and to employ for the purpose of drainage on the same conditions as those imposed under the act which authorised the advance of £2,000,000 from the public treasury. His grace then laid on the table a bill for the purpose of carrying the recommendation of the committee into effect. He considered it of immense importance that the bill should pass during the present session, and that he would be unable to attend during the next week, in consequence of his presence being required at the quarter sessions, and therefore trusted the noble lord at the head of the works and forests would take charge of the bill. The Earl of WICKLOW hoped the measure would be extended to Ireland. The Duke of RICHMOND had no objection to extend the measure to Ireland, but he had been long enough in parliament to know that any question connected with Ireland gave rise to lengthened debates, and he was exceedingly anxious that the measure should pass during the present session. The Earl of CARLISLE cordially approved of the objects of this bill, and although he would not undertake to state that no alteration could be found necessary, yet with that proviso he would be happy to give to the bill every support in his power. Lord BEAUMONT said that no Drainage Bill would be effectual until they had a law for regulating the outlets of drainage. He hoped the government would introduce a measure authorising two-thirds of the landowners of a district to erect engines for drainage, and to levy rates for the purpose of defraying the expense of such engines. The bill was then read a first time. Adjourned.

has been progressive, since the formation of the present government. The noble lord and his colleagues have possessed the government of this country for three years, uncontrolled and untrammelled (hear, and laughter). They have passed all their measures—they have not had to encounter an ordinary opposition (hear, hear). No body of men enjoyed the government of this country heretofore under circumstances so painful as those that have been possessed by the noble lord and his colleagues. That being the case in England, to contrast the situation of England at the present moment with what it was at the time of the reign of power, I need not recall to the recollection of honorable gentlemen the state and condition of England at the commencement, I would say, of the year 1846.—In all its relations profound tranquillity prevailed throughout Europe, and if any of those critical conjunctures that will be occasionally occurring in the complicated transition of great states did ever arise, so great was the influence of England, and so justly great that the kindly mediation of our country uniformly resulted in the amicable settlement of those questions at issue (hear, hear). At that moment also colonies, after a long and contented period, were to be seen to rise up vicissitudes which were the consequence of our incipient legislation—but after enduring great vicissitudes, our colonies had reconciled themselves to the new position in which they were placed; and great, as some thought, insuperable difficulties with which they were to contend, they had not only overcome, but a quality which I fear no one can pretend exists at the present moment—hope (hear, hear). At that period, the commencement of 1846, our export trade had reached an amount which never before had been achieved by the people of this country. At that time, the various classes that form what is popularly called the agricultural interest, prospering, not so much by the enjoyment of what is called high prices, but by being enabled to produce from the soil a greater quantity of produce than they had for many years, and being sure of a market where that produce would be sold at a high price. At that period the state of Ireland, if not entirely satisfactory to those who were its real friends—if still it were the victim of political empiricism, and the only cure for its evils was still to be considered—if still it were to be sent messages of peace, was nevertheless, compared with its present state, one only of comparative happiness (hear, hear). And finally, in her Majesty's exchequer there existed a surplus revenue between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000 sterling. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to draw a still further comparison between the state of the country and its state when Lord John Russell came last into power. Notwithstanding the fact that the various classes of the population, the agricultural interest, the man ever yet before endured, and met with equal spirit—they were told that they had to make all greater exertions (hear, hear). Not satisfied with possessing an ample surplus revenue, and discreetly administering it, we were told that the tea duty must be taken off immediately (hear, hear). Notwithstanding we possessed the greatest influence in our external relations, and mainly secured the tranquillity of Europe, that did not satisfy us. What we wanted to possess was nothing else but perpetual peace and cosmopolitan tranquillity (laughter and cheers). Well, sir, what has been the consequence of these aspirations? Three years and a half have elapsed and we have upon this table the most elaborate and most authentic evidence of the condition of the people. I apprehend that hon. gentlemen will agree with me that the best test of national prosperity is the state of the working classes, and the condition of the working classes (hear, hear) is the best test of national prosperity. I mean, by profitable wages, wages that will leave a profit to the employer; otherwise the wages enjoyed by the employed would have very little prospect of lasting (hear, hear). The rise and fall of prices, especially when there are great fluctuations, are but the aspirations of the body politic, and especially when we consider the condition of the able-bodied poor (hear, hear). Now when the house is employed in considering political systems, all supported by great ability; and when there is such rivalry of economic theories, it is proper to pause and take general views of affairs, and not to be carried away rather than to be conscious of the changes which are occurring hourly beneath us, and about us, and the alteration is that drawn to these results until they are realised. If we look to the state of the able-bodied poor in England at the commencement of 1846, and the condition of the able-bodied when we have authentic information on the subject, we find a startling result (hear, hear)—poor in England, up to the last period; and here I beg to remind the house that I am appealing to authentic records. In any observation which your permission, shall make to-day, I mean to point to the state of the able-bodied which cannot be disputed, and I hope that none but such in turn be used against me (hear, hear). What, then, is the account given by the poor law commissioners in the report which they have laid upon the table, as contrasted with the state of things in 1846? The hon. gentleman then contrasted the present state of the country with the present government assumed the reins of power in 1846, with relation to Europe, to our colonies, to Ireland, and to our finances, with its present state, when European tranquillity and English influence had disappeared together—when many of our colonies were ruined, when our commerce was dislocated, and some had been in insurrection—when our exports had declined £7,000,000—when our once prosperous agriculture was prostrate—when Ireland was in a state of social decomposition—and when, instead of a surplus revenue of £3,000,000, there had been a deficiency to that amount of 1846, and the condition of the country, terminated not by an act of the cabinet, but by the interference of that house. 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PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

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

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Table with 3 columns: Stock Name, Price, and Change. Includes items like Bank Stock, 3 per Cent. Consols, and various government bonds.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, JULY 7.

THE LONDON ELECTION.

On Tuesday last Baron Rothschild was returned for the city of London, for the representation of which he had been declared ineligible by a majority of the House of Lords, the numbers being—

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Shows Baron Rothschild with 6,619 votes and Lord Manners with 3,104 votes.

Baron Rothschild gave, previously to the election, £500 to the Metropolitan Reform Association, to whose exertions, as well as to those of Government, he was indebted for his success.

The issue of the London election has, of course, proved a victory to the Russell Cabinet; that Baron Rothschild has forced on a collision between the people and the House of Lords is certain; but it is melancholy to contemplate that 6,619 of the electors of the Christian city of London should be found recording their votes in favour of one of that class, whose principles are the same now as they were when they sprang upon the Redeemer of the world, and cried "away with him," and whom they still consider as an impostor.

After this we might expect that could the men of the old French revolution arise, who called out "écoutez l'infame," they would be deemed worthy of a place in the British senate; and that should a Mahomedan, a Buddhist, or the worshipper of Satan himself become a citizen of London, he would be legitimately entitled to sit with professing Christians, and deliberate on matters connected with all they hold most dear.

We will have another struggle in the Commons on the point of the Jew's eligibility.

ROME.

We learn from Paris, under date of Tuesday that hostilities, at the desire of the constituent assembly of Rome, had been suspended. But what a wreck is there! the noblest works of art destroyed by the vandalism of French Republicanism, in their efforts to crush a people aspiring to freedom; palaces overturned, memorials of antiquity upon which the world looked with wonder laid prostrate; the blackened corpses of the brave defenders of the city of the Soul; and the thousands of bereaved widows, and orphans deprived of their sole protectors, all to satiate the ambition of a man who, not content with his so-called spiritual supremacy which was fully conceded him, must fain trample over the battered bodies of thousands, to away a temporal sovereignty, and rule with an iron hand.

"The Pope may again enter the Eternal City, but he will never reign in the hearts of the Romans."

DUNGARVAN MAGISTRATES—TRANSMISSION OF PAUPERS.

In a former number we gave an account of a pauper named Rafferty, a native of the County Galway, who was found begging in Dungarvan, and was transmitted by order of the magistrates of that borough—Messrs. Howly and Longan—escorted by the police, to Waterford, where this juvenile itinerant, "all the way from Galway," quartered himself on the over-taxed inhabitants of this city, without having the slightest claim on their bounty, save that of any other Cosmopolitan. The magistrates of this city, on this "boy of the Raffertys" having been brought before them as an itinerant vagrant, exported as he was by the Dungarvan magistrates to the *urbis intacta*, felt that those officials were not justified by his pen in quinquering him here, wrote to the Castle requesting the opinion of the law officers of the crown as to the legality or otherwise of their brother magistrates in the west. In due course an answer was received by his worship the mayor a few days ago, stating that the law officers of her Majesty had been consulted on the matter, and a correspondence held with the transmitting magistrates, who stated in reply that the said Rafferty "had been living for a considerable time in Waterford"—which, by the bye, is not the fact—they (the law officers) were of opinion that the magistrates, under the provisions of 59th Geo. 3, c. 41, had authority to remove such itinerant vagabonds to any place "which the nature of the case required," and that they also had authority to call on the police to escort them. Thus the matter rests. We understand the magistrates of Waterford, and the Vice Guardians of the Union, intend to act up to the spirit and letter of the Act of Parliament we have mentioned, and thus rid our city of some hundreds of strange mendicants—and we are informed the Dungarvan Union will have no small share of them. A "Roland for an Oliver" is quite fair, and we congratulate our Dungarvan friends on the speedy arrival among them of several of their old—and no doubt well-known friends of the pave.

Mr. Rossonby, Barker, of Wilton Abbey, has given a month's provision to all his distressed tenants in the parishes of Ballinacorney and Brittas, county Wick. He has also given green crop seeds to all his tenants.

WATERFORD UNION.

A few days ago we visited the workhouse and its auxiliaries, and found that they continue to be conducted in the same admirable manner as they have been since the Vice Guardians took charge of them. We were also pleased to learn from Mr. Farley, the very active and efficient master of the original workhouse, that the inmates generally enjoy excellent health, and considering the large number of very old and infirm people among them the number of deaths is below the average of the most healthy season. The total number in all the houses is 2,630. The amount of rate collected during the week was £467 12s 9d, and the balance in the Treasurer's hands in favour of the union amounts to £2,792 3s 1d. This forms a striking contrast to the great majority of the unions of Ireland, notwithstanding the distress prevalent in town and country. It is our opinion that, under such favourable circumstances, the rate-payers, particularly in the rural districts, should not be pressed too much till the harvest, which, under a merciful Providence, promises to be abundant, shall have arrived. We visited the auxiliary workhouse in Michael-street, which is so exceedingly well conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, and feel much pleasure in giving from the visitors' book of that establishment the following testimonials from the Lord Bishop of Cashel, the Archdeacon of Waterford, and other reverend gentlemen who visited that establishment within the last few days:—

Visited this establishment, and were greatly pleased with the order, regularity, neatness, and diligence of the inmates. It reflects the greatest possible credit on those engaged in its management, and must tend in every way to the happiness and improvement of those who are employed.

JAMES SMITH, ROBERT BALL, 25th June, 1849.

On my return from England I have visited this establishment and found it even improved since I was last here. It is cheering to see the inmates so orderly and happy whilst busily engaged at work. The place reflects great credit on the Vice Guardians, and upon the master and matron in charge.

ROBERT CASHEL, &c. 3d July, 1849.

Visited the Union Workhouse this morning, and made particular inquiries respecting the arrangements of Mr. O'Connor, of the Union Workhouse and Mr. O'Connor kindly afforded me all the information I required. The general appearance of the paupers appears highly satisfactory—the children, particularly, look healthy, clean, and contented.

Subsequently visited Michael-street Auxiliary, accompanied by Mr. O'Connor. The view of the women employed at this establishment is most gratifying. Nothing appears wanting to the arrangement, besides affording refuge and relief, the greatest benefit must result to the women in acquisition of orderly, cleanly, and industrious habits. The establishment testifies to the care and judicious management of the directors.

HENRY PHIBBS FRY, A.B., Chaplain, St. Georges, Hobart Town, 3d July, 1849.

Having visited the workhouse to-day and examined the inmates in its details, we cannot express the gratification that the clean appearance of the place and its inmates has given, with the comfortable looks of the latter and the industry with which they seem to engage in their several employments.

If all workhouses were conducted in the same way it would be well for ratepayers, and the paupers in them.

WILLIAM H. MEYRICK, CLK., Dunbarrow, July 4, 1849.

WILLIAM R. VOWEL, CLK., Dunbarrow, July 4, 1849.

JOHN F. PARKER, CLK., Kilmacothomas, July 4, 1849.

THE STATE PRISONERS.

The Dublin papers of Thursday contain no intelligence respecting the gentlemen now confined in Richmond. The *Swift*, 6, Commander Aldham, which is appointed to convey them to their place of destination, was to have proceeded on Tuesday from Devonport for Cork.

POLICE OFFICE—WEDNESDAY.

The Mayor, Messrs. Tabuteau, King, and T. L. Mackey, presided.

Two boys, brothers, named Michael and John Farrell, who, it appeared, had absconded from the Clonmel Workhouse, were brought up by the police. They stated that they had been inmates of the Clonmel workhouse, and had been turned out of it by the guardians as they had an elder brother outside at work. Having heard he was in Waterford they bent their way hither, and were found begging by the police. An order was made by the magistrates to send them back again under the surveillance of the police, from station to station.

A similar order was made by the magistrates on a pauper named Terence Loughlin, an adult pauper, who had absconded from the Temporary Workhouse with some of the Union clothes.

BANKRUPT COURT—DUBLIN, TUESDAY.

In re J. Fisher. The bankrupt in this case was a shopkeeper and trader in corn, resident at Youghal, and the meeting was for audit, proof of debts, and dividend. Mr. Mellickin the agent, was in attendance, and presented the assignee's account, which was passed. The liabilities did not appear to exceed two thousand pounds, and a dividend of three shillings in the pound was declared, which is now payable by the assignee, Mr. Fitzgerald of Youghal.

Our literary notices next post.

A grand review of all the troops in Dublin district is expected to take place in the Phoenix-park in honour of the Queen's visit.

The Queen comes to Ireland as she goes to Scotland, neither to dispel famine nor to recall traitors, but to see a few of our harbours.—(Cork Con.)

There will be a Levee and Drawing-room at Dublin Castle during Her Majesty's short visit to the metropolis.

The Queen having resolved on a visit to Ireland, an experimental squadron is now talked of, to accompany the Royal squadron.

The fine organ formerly in St. Patrick's cathedral, Armagh, has been purchased by the congregation of the new Wesleyan church, Donagall-square, Belfast. The first stone of the new western wing of Esker Dominican College, Galway, was laid on Saturday last, by Lord Dunasandie. This new building will do to collect all the halls and apartments necessary for 150 pupils. After the ceremony the Rev. Dr. Cahill lectured on galvanism.

Major C. Campbell, formerly of the 61st Regt. in the garrison, fell dead whilst walking full-moon, London, on Saturday. He was an old Peninsular soldier, and died at the age of 81, and retired on full pay in Nov. 1841.

To SWASTEN SOUP CREAM—Put in a small quantity of common salt—according to the complement—it requires very little judgment.

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

On Tuesday 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. Mackey, 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.

Alderman Mackey read a report on the subject, a copy of which we subjoin, from the following highly respectable committee:—The Mayor of Waterford, the Rev. Mr. Ryland, the Rev. Mr. Dowley, John Harris, Esq., Joshua W. Strangman, Esq., Thomas W. Jacob, Esq., Henry Denny, Esq., T. Strangman Richardson, T. O'Reilly, and T. L. Mackey, Esq.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC BATHS AND WASHING HOUSES COMMITTEE.

Your committee have had several meetings, and have bestowed much time and attention in examining the localities that had been pointed out as suitable for the erection of Public Baths and Washing Houses, particularly a piece of ground near John's Bridge, the property of the Right Hon. Thomas Wyse, on which the brewery of the late Messrs. Hunt and Leonard formerly stood.

The committee must consider it advisable to make a final selection of the ground for the building until the necessary arrangements for the advance of the money have been carried out; but from the information they have received, and from the examinations they have made, the committee are of opinion that there will be sufficient in obtaining an eligible site on advantageous terms.

The committee have examined the plans and Estimates furnished by Mr. Thornton (the Superintendent of Works) for the Public Baths and Washing Houses of this Borough, and they recommend that a memorial be forwarded by the Town Council to borrow Two Thousand Five Hundred Pounds for the erection of Public Baths and Washing Houses.

Alderman Mackey said it added considerable weight to the subject to have the report emanate from a committee of the Council. The piece of ground near John's bridge, on which M. srs. Hunt's brewery formerly stood was considered by them as a most eligible site for the baths and wash-houses, and which was offered on most advantageous terms.

A short discussion ensued whether the report should be adopted, or for the same amount to be present only received. It was ultimately received and adopted, on the motion of Alderman Phelan, seconded by Mr. Clarke.

Alderman Mackey then showed that the Council had the power, by the 9th and 10th Vic. Acts, to erect public baths and wash-houses, and to borrow money for the purpose, and that the money should be repaid by the ratepayers of the borough funds. He then dwelt on the advantages the working classes would derive from such establishments, and clearly demonstrated that they would promote health, morality and decency among the people in general. If ever there was a necessity to establish such a desideratum in the city the present was the time, for the disease was amongst them and no knowing when it would leave them. They had the power to borrow £2,500 but not to exceed that sum; and it need not, after liberty was obtained to borrow it, be raised at once, only as it may be required. After some further observations Alderman Mackey moved that the memorial be adopted, and that the Mayor should forward it to the Lords of the Treasury for liberty to borrow the sum above named, as a preliminary step towards the contemplated works, which he moved be adopted and acted on by the Council.

Alderman Davis seconded the motion. Mr. Clarke moved that the sum too much be raised at this time, and that it was premature to bring the subject forward just now. The Mayor said if £1000, or a lesser sum, should answer, no more than was necessary would be required.

Mr. J. Hearne also thought that the people were not in the present condition of the country, and it was his opinion they ought to wait a little longer before they should expend such a large sum of money. He gave Dr. Mackey great credit for his intentions, but he considered this was not the time for such an outlay for public purposes.

Mr. Clarke supported the motion after giving the subject mature consideration. Alderman Davis could not understand how gentlemen could object to an application for £2,500 for such a useful and necessary purpose, when they did not object to expend £2000 for flagging the streets in order to enable gentlemen to walk more at their ease. The present application would be good for the poor, and the rich also; it would cause a more general distribution of labour than the street work. The stonemason, the bricklayer, the carpenter, the labourer, and in fact every sort of artisan would receive benefit from the contemplated buildings. In other places such establishments were found to pay, and he hoped they would here also.

Alderman Phelan said the present motion was only for liberty to borrow and not for expending—The Council can refuse after if they think such works unnecessary.

Alderman Mackey successfully replied to the several objections advanced by some members of the Council against the establishment of such buildings as he contemplates.

The Mayor also strongly advocated the measure, and having put the question to the council no dissentient voice was raised, and he declared the motion passed unanimously.

The Mayor read a letter from the Lord Commissioners of the Treasury consenting that the council should raise £2000 by mortgage, and not by selling government stock.

His Worship also read a letter from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in reply to an application of the council stating that they had no funds to purchase the advowsons of Poulroan, &c. belonging to the corporation.

A conversation ensued among some members of the council from which it appeared that there would be saving in selling some government stock, instead of raising the money required by mortgage.

An application from Mr. Kearney of Graecidin, for a reduction of the rent of lands, corporate property, was referred to the general committee, and also some other applications of a similar nature.

Several accounts were passed, and orders given for payment, on the treasurer, after which the Council broke up.

Yesterday, at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, Henry White, Esq., of Hammer-street, was unanimously elected a Harbours Commissioner in the room of the late Benjamin Moore, Esq., and George Gibson, Esq., solicitor, was appointed Secretary, in the room of the late Mr. Thomas Hanton.

New potatoes sell in the Limerick market at 1d per lb., and in the Dublin market at 1 1/2d per lb. Some are selling in Tralee market so low as 8d per stone.

COVES, ISLE OF WIGHT, JUNE 29TH.—Lord Glengall has taken Harriet Lodge for the month of July.

The arrival of bread stuffs into Cove for the past few days are trifling, and undeserving of remark.

THE POPE—FATHER VENTURA.

The following letter appears in the *Daily News* of Monday, as from the pen of Father Ventura, one of the most eminent of the Roman ecclesiastics, and who, it will be recollected, pronounced the celebrated obituary eulogium upon Mr. O'Connell. That Father Ventura has taken a most active part in the struggle now going on for Roman Independence is well known, but for obvious reasons we shall, for the present, abstain from any remarks upon the document which we subjoin. We give it as we find it in the columns of the "News" and "Sun"—

"At the moment that I am writing these lines my heart is bowed down with grief. The French soldiers are bombarding Rome, destroying its monuments, and massacring the inhabitants, and blood is flowing in streams on both sides. Fear has entertained lest when the French enter Rome by assault the people should in its rage massacre all the priests and all the nuns. What a fine restoration of the Pope! History tells us that restorations by force are not durable, and that thrones raised upon dead bodies and in blood are certain to be soon overthrown. Of all the combinations discussed at Gaeta the most fatal has been Catholicism. But what is still more grievous, if it takes place, will destroy the authority of the Pontiff without establishing the power of the prince. Each cannon ball that ruins the walls of Rome will destroy by degrees the faith of the Romans in the Catholic religion. The effect produced by *l'infame* of the Pope, *l'infame* of the Pope (the canon balls so ticketed and carried through the city) is known, but is as nothing compared to the rage against the church, and the Catholic religion, created by the sight of the French shells. As most of these shells have fallen in the Transtevere, and ruined the houses of the poor people who inhabit it—that portion of the population, lately so Catholic, are those who now curse and blaspheme against the Pope and the clergy, in whose name they see all this carnage and horror.

"I am far from believing that Pius the Ninth desires, or even knows, all this; but what I know and believe is that this matter is unknown to the Roman People, who only see and feel that they are suffering. They see that the Austrians, with Bedini amongst them, are ravaging the legations, bombarding towns, imposing enormous taxes on peaceable citizens, and proscribing and shooting the most ardent of the patriots. They see that the French are spilling Roman blood in the name of the Pope, who has sent against them four powers, armed with all the means of destruction against the Roman states, like a pack of hounds against a wild beast. They feel and know all this, and they are angry because the church has the name and interest of which the Pope proclaims that it is his duty to reconquer by force his temporal power. The excesses of Rome have been surpassed by the excesses of Gaeta. Not a word has been said of peace, reconciliation, or pardon; not a promise made to maintain public liberties; and yet this ought to have been done by the Pope. The last allocation of the Pontiff has been read. How imprudent to have made the Pope praise Austria, and the King of Naples, who have ever been the sworn foes of Italian independence. How much more imprudent still to make him say that, of his own accord, he had appealed to the powers to reconquer Italy, and that he had himself abandoned. It was confessing that he wished to do so people what he had declared unwilling last year to do against the Croats and Austrians, oppressors of Italy. Even the women feel this reasoning; and now that they see the effects of this cruel and unjust policy, they are angry against their husbands and children killed and wounded, you cannot form an idea of the rage of these women, of the energetic sentiments that they utter, and the fury that animates them against the Pope, the cardinals, and the mass of the priesthood. You can conceive, therefore, how it is that the church has been devastated. People will no longer confess themselves, or communicate, or hear mass. There is no longer any preaching at Rome, because no one will listen. Everything that is presented by a priest, or smells of a priest, is shunned.

"To me Pius IX. is always the victim of Jesus Christ, the head of the church. But can the mass understand this. I know that all the youth of Rome and all those who have instruction, reason as follows—The Pope wants to reign over us by force. He wants for the church or the priests, a sovereignty which only belongs to God, and which he has given to the Pope as the centre of catholicism. Well, what is there to prevent us from abandoning catholicism, and becoming protestants if necessary; and then what political right can he urge against us? For is it not horrible to think that because we are Catholics and sons of the church, we must be kept in leading strings by the church, abjure all our rights, and expect from the liberality of priests as a concession what is justly due to us, and be condemned to the lot of the most miserable nations?"

"These sentiments are more common than the air we breathe, and have even penetrated into the minds of women. And thus my labours of twenty years have been lost, and protestantism is *de facto* implanted in a portion of the good and religious Roman people, and that too, horrible to relate, by the priesthood itself and the bad policy into which the Pope has been drawn.

"Had Pope Pius IX. been left to himself, he would never have left Rome. Had he done so, he would not at any rate have left the Roman states, but would have gone to Bologna, Ancona, or Civita Vecchia, where he would have been received as from Heaven. He would not have gone to Gaeta and refused to see the Roman deputation, and he would have said:—'Let me stay in exile rather than appeal to arms which would perhaps subdue but would cause the loss of the hearts of my people.' Rome will probably fall, and the Pope may again enter the Eternal City, but he will never reign over the hearts of the Romans."

FIRES IN THE WOODS.—Fires have been raging in the Woods, in every direction for several days, and to an alarming extent. A great deal of damage has been done by them in various parts of the Province and Nova Scotia. The present drought assists their progress and nothing but a kindly rain will stop the destruction. The crops are suffering much for lack of this blessing.—(St. John Chronicle of June 15.)

Ninety of the 31st are in hospital at Athlone, chiefly affected with ophthalmia. The cholera is completely from the corps, only six having fallen victims.

The young Prince of Wales accompanies his Royal father upon his visit to Winchester, on the 12th inst. to present new colours to the 23rd Regiment.

Mr. Thomas Duffy, an extensive boat owner, brought an action against the Midland Great Western railway company, for obstructing him on the Royal Canal, by the erection of a pontoon bridge. There was a verdict with costs for the company.

Mr. John E. Byrne, attorney, was on Tuesday, discharged from custody at the suit of the 20th Dublin guardians, upon condition to pay £23, half the sum due to the union, for supporting his family, and to allow 10s weekly for his maintenance.

THE UNITED STATES AS A FIELD FOR EMIGRATION.

It is difficult to give anything like an adequate idea of the boundless extent of fertile territory comprised in the United States of America. Mere figures fail to convey anything like the proper impression to the mind of the reader.

The States occupy an area of 2,300,000 square miles, an extent of territory almost as large as Europe. Their greatest length is 3,600 miles, and their greatest breadth 1,700 miles.

The river Mississippi is navigable for large vessels more than 2,000 miles from the sea. The Missouri is 3,500 miles in length before it joins the Mississippi; and the Hudson, which is confined to the single State of New York, and is navigable for 160 miles, is 120 miles longer than the Thames.

The single State of Virginia is one-third larger than England; and the State of Iowa, which is now waiting for an immigrant population, is larger than the area of all Great Britain and Ireland.

From Augusta, in the State of Maine, to New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, the distance is 2,100 miles more than from London to Constantinople.

The population of the States, in 1840, was only 17,062,666. This was distributed among the 26 separate States and Territories which compose the Union. These States have each their own distinct government and legislature; and may be considered as so many different countries, united under one Federal Government.

By far the largest part of the population of the States is settled on the soil and engaged in its cultivation, though a large and increasing population is occupied in manufactures, trade, and the pursuits of commerce.

The best course which Britzans, mechanics, and labourers can pursue on landing at any port in America is immediately to start up a business in the inland towns, where they are more likely to find profitable employment, and to meet with experienced persons from Ireland, willing to give advice. Many spend what resources they have before leaving the seaports, where there is always the greatest competition—and finding their expectations disappointed, return, spreading most erroneous notions among the neighbours, whereas, had they made due inquiries before leaving Ireland, or even from proper authorities upon landing, they might have saved themselves much loss and vexation. From the native Americans having a great dislike to domestic service, household servants are superior to any that can be procured in their own country. Farm labourers are generally useful, can obtain about five dollars a week. The class above all others which may reckon upon success in the United States is that of the labourer. Any sober, industrious man, of peaceable demeanour, is certain of success, and has a great number of opportunities which cannot be possessed in his own country. Farm labourers are urgently sought, and their wages are generally, with board and lodging, from fifteen to sixteen dollars a month. In other situations they are enabled to earn from three-quarters of a dollar to a dollar and a quarter a day. Many of this class are to be met with who, by becoming too anxious to purchase land, those who are patient and steady, and willing to work for hire, in a few years accumulate wealth sufficient to lay the basis of future independence, for in addition to good wages, food and rent are cheap. The industrious labourer has chances in the United States far superior to any that can be had in his own country. Everything depends upon his own determination to succeed. If he goes with a resolve to refrain from drinking, to work, and to act with prudence, he cannot fail to do well.

The older states offer scope for a greater variety of occupations than those of the new ones; there is a certainty of employment, and generally better pay than in this country. The trades which are with us most indifferently remunerated, are, in America, held in the greatest estimation. The following trades are all good—Bricklayers, masons, stone-cutters, and millwrights. Slaters, painters, plasterers, blacksmiths, whitesmiths, coachsmiths and locksmiths, tin-plate and sheet-iron workers, tailors, shoemakers and hatters, saddlers, harness-makers, trunk and leather case makers, coach makers and their accompanying trades, turners, carvers and gilders, ship builders, and all the trades connected with that branch of industry, may be said to be the best employed and remunerated in the States; wheelwrights, coopers, millwrights and mechanics. These are all good trades. The wages in those first enumerated vary from ten to sixteen, seven to twenty dollars per week; the general average may be taken at about ten to twelve dollars, or from £2 2s to £2 10s sterling. Letter-press printing and ornamental work are scarcely so good as the above. Copper-plate printing is good and generally there is plenty of work, at wages from twelve to fifteen dollars and even as high as eighteen to twenty per week. Die-sinking is a good business, and well remunerated. Goldsmiths and jewellers, is, perhaps, in all its branches the best trade with respect to wages and certainty of work. In New York the wages are twelve, fifteen, and eighteen dollars. Brush making is a fair trade. Glass cutting, blowing, and casting are brisk trades. Gardeners meet with encouragement, especially in the neighbourhood of the principal cities. Shopmen, clerks, piano-forte makers, gun makers, watch makers, lithographers, cutlers, and upholsters are rather inferior business in the prospect they offer of permanent or extensive employment or large remuneration. The shopmen and clerks are, indeed, paid at a less rate than common labourers. In all parts of the United States there are fair prospects of employment for the foreign labourer. The larger cities are the best places. Persons going out as *emigrants* or tradesmen will find also that care is necessary; but there is great scope for the employment of small as well as large capitalists. Persons who have the best chances of success are capitalists with practical knowledge, farmers, skilled tradesmen, mechanics, and labourers.

The comparison between Britain and America is not considered favourable to the latter. The extreme heat of the summer, and cold of the winter, together with the excessive variations of temperature in the same day, render the states comparatively unhealthy. According to the best testimony, however—with care and temperance—immunity from disease and long life is in the power of each individual disposed to practise these virtues. Cobbett says, "Of health I have not yet spoken. In the first place, as to myself, I have always had excellent health; but during a year in England, I used to have a cold or two, a trifling sore throat, or something in that way. Here I have never, though I was two months of the winter travelling about, and sleeping in different beds. My family have been more healthy than in England, though, indeed, there has seldom been any serious illness in it. We have had but one visit from any doctor. Thus much for the present on this subject. I said, in the second 'Regatta' I sent home, that this climate was not so good as that of England. Experience, observation, a careful attention to facts, have convinced me that it is, upon the whole, a better climate." And his 'Emigrant's Guide,' says:—"I have said frequently that I never knew the want of health in America.... Mr. Brossot, after a very minute inquiry and comparison, ascertained that people grow up longer in the United States than in France. Like all other writers on this subject, Cobbett earnestly warns the emigrant against intemperance, as the greatest enemy to health.

Since the foregoing was prepared, we have been favoured with the perusal of a letter received by a gentleman in this city, from which communication we extract the following:—

"New York, June 13, 1849. "The influx here of persons of every business, trade, profession, &c., is truly astonishing.—Thousands are arriving daily, the great majority of whom are totally destitute.

"If you are aware of any book-keepers, clerks, shopmen, or others of a similar class about to come here, if you have any regard for them, I beseech you to use your influence to prevent their coming. This city is inundated with such, and hundreds of them literally starving for want of employment. Those alone who have any certainty of doing well are servants and labourers, but they must work doubly hard to gain their bread; and at the present time, with the thermometer up to 100! in the shade, it is no joke to an European constitution."

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES AT ROME.

Hostilities at Rome have been suspended at the express desire of the Roman Constituent Assembly, all further resistance being deemed useless. A deputation immediately waited upon General Oudinot, in order to arrange the terms of submission. These important facts were communicated to the French government on Tuesday, by the electric telegraph, and officially announced to the Legislative Assembly by M. Odillon Barrot. The following is a copy of the despatch referred to:—

"On the 30th of June the Roman Constituent Assembly passed a decree in the following terms:—The Assembly ceases a defence which has become impossible, and consents to the terms of the Legislative Assembly by M. Odillon Barrot. The following is a copy of the despatch referred to:—

"At the same time the Commander-in-Chief of the Roman army demanded at seven o'clock a suspension of hostilities, announced the prompt arrival at the French head-quarters of a deputation of the Municipality of Rome, which requested it charges the Triumvirate with the execution of the present decree.

"The former had expressed much unwillingness to the Municipality, and related to hurt the feelings of an old comrade. An energetic note from Lord Palmerston, on behalf of the Roman government, had also much to do with the resolution of the French cabinet to seek to have this unhappy business brought to a conclusion through an officer of the high competency of the Municipality of Rome. The latter is certainly appointed minister to the Court of St. Petersburg, but it is requisite to wait the assent of the Emperor, the gallant general takes the command of the army of observation now assembling on the Rhine, of which the headquarters are at Strasburg. This army will be composed of a portion of the army of the Alps and a considerable number of the regiments quartered in Alsace and Lorraine.

The inhabitants of Paris were thrown into a kind of commotion this morning, by the very unusual appearance of a star, visible in the western part of the heavens, while the sun was shining in meridian splendour, with not a cloud visible to obscure the effect of its rays. The star was distinctly & brilliantly visible, and from its appearance must have been one of the first magnitude, if, indeed, it is not a comet which has hitherto escaped the notice of astronomers. It may be right to add that the commentaries of the people went to prove that the age of superstition is not passed.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Georgy has concentrated his forces at Raab, where he has published the following proclamation:—

It is now manifest from the extensive military preparations that the enemy and his adherents are bent upon carrying the war into the heart of the country, to the imminent peril of the Hungarian Republic; and as this baneful conspiracy must be put an end to *counte qui counte*, I hereby ordain that the town of Raab, with its environs, be provisioned for the term of one year. A scrutiny will be set on foot after the lapse of eight days, and whoever is found unprovided with the requisite stores, will be exiled. As it further appeared necessary, in the face of so much danger, to reconstruct the defences, in which not an hour is to be lost, I order the appointment of a commission of competent persons to act with the magistracy, whose duty it will be to levy a fortification tax, the proceeds of which will be appropriated to the support of the day labourers.

(Signed) "GEORGY. "Head-quarters, Raab, June 23."

LATEST FROM AMERICA.

Southampton, Wednesday Morning. The *Hermann*, from New York, arrived this morning at Cowes, with mails, and 88 passengers. She brings one day's later news than the *Europa*, but none of much importance.

The foundation at New Orleans was rapidly decreasing. All accounts from California agree in the superabundance of gold which is quoted at 15 dollars an ounce. It is said that 30

Most Important to FAMILIES FURNISHING.

On account of the death of the late Mr. DUNN, Cabinet-Maker and Upholsterer, LITTLE GEORGE'S-STRAT, 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, Dining, Drawing, Lou, 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.

MONEY. ON GOOD SECURITIES. A fair rate of Interest, for a Term of Eight Years. It is requested that no Agents will apply. Respectable Solicitors or Principals may send all particulars to Messrs. LUCAS AND CO., 14, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, London.

To be Sold. A CLEAR YEARLY PROFIT RENT of £25 10s. 0d. arising out of a HOUSE and LARGE CONCERNS, situated in the most Central and best place for business in the CITY of WATERFORD, and occupied by a most Solvent and Respectable Tenant.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Gentlemen who are in the habit of Hunting with the Marquis of Waterford's Hounds will be held at DOBBYNS HOTEL, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at ONE o'clock, for the purpose of making the usual Arrangements for the Preservation of Game in his Lordship's Country.

THE VERY Valuable and Extensive Establishment, lately used as the CHRONICLE OFFICE, No. 109, Quay, The Proprietor of the Chronicle being about to remove to another part of the City, it is necessary the Interest should be Sold with as little delay as possible.

THE VICE-GUARDIANS are prepared to receive Tenders from competent Persons for the supply of the following Articles to the Workhouse for THREE MONTHS, as may be required, viz.:- MEAT (Beef), per lb. TIN DISHES, per 100. DO. PINTS, per 100. IRON SPOONS, per 100. BRUSHES, per Dozen. SHOES (Men's, Women's, and Children's), per Pair.

THE PROFIT RENTS AND INTERESTS ARISING OUT OF Houses and Lands in the City and County of Waterford.

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, DOONAGH 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.

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 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 PROFIT RENT of £10 per Annum, arising out of the newly erected, Substantial Dwelling Houses and Concerns at the Custom Gap, corner of Andrew's-street, and upon which for an unexpired term of 70 Years, at £3 9s 9d each, and producing the Yearly Rent of £16 18s.

THE PROFIT RENT of £10 per Annum, arising out of the newly erected, Substantial Dwelling Houses and Concerns at the Custom Gap, corner of Andrew's-street, and upon which for an unexpired term of 70 Years, at £3 9s 9d each, and producing the Yearly Rent of £16 18s.

THE TEETH!!! TO BE IN WATERFORD ON NEXT MONDAY, JULY 9th.

Mr. Lalor, SURGEON DENTIST. BEGGS to intimate that his Professional Attendance in WATERFORD will commence on the above-named day, at Mr. SUPPLE'S, Glozier, 98, Custom-house Quay, and will terminate at 12 o'clock on next Saturday, the 14th July.

THE WATERFORD HARBOUR REGATTA WILL TAKE PLACE AT DUNMORE EAST, On TUESDAY, July 24th.

STEWARDS: Right Hon. the Earl of HUNTINGDON. Right Hon. the Earl of HUNTINGDON. Right Hon. the Earl of HUNTINGDON.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF St. John, N.B. Deals. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

THE CARGO of the Brigantine "JOHN", E. Knox, Master, from St. John, N.B., consisting of:- 250 Pieces 12 9 3

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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).

Household Furniture AND OTHER EFFECTS BY AUCTION. AT NEW ROSS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at 30, SOUTH-STREET, NEW ROSS, on SATURDAY, the 7th of JULY instant, at 12 o'clock, a varied assortment of excellent Household Furniture, including: Mahogany Chairs, in Damask and Hair Cloth; Sideboards; Sofa; in Crimson Damask; several Mahogany Tables of different sizes and description; Carpeting; Mahogany Bedsteads, with Hangings; Pillcases and Feather Beds; Bedding; Dressing Tables, Basin Stands, Commodore, Carpeting, Dressing Glasses, Chairs, &c., &c.

MOUNT PROSPECT, COUNTY KILKENNY. PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE AND PERFECTLY UNRESERVED AUCTION.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Crimson and Drab Damask Window Hangings, 500 Ounces of Sterling Silver, real Sheffield Plated Ware, Cut Glass, China, Eight-day Clock, Paintings and Engravings, Chimney Glass, Brussels and other Carpets, Lustrous, Cows, Horses, Mule, Outside Jaunting Cars, Double and Single Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Carriage, Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, Beam, Seales and Weights, Winnowing Machine, Turpin Cutter, Roller, Grubber, Two New Yards, one Market Boat, Barrel Churns, Keelers, Two hand-made and well-trained Gun Dogs, &c., &c.

THE SHEPHERD PLATED WARE Consists of Candlesticks, Branches, Salvers, Crest Stands, Epergnes, Coasters, Sugar Bowls, Cream Ewers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Spirit Stands, &c., &c.

THE BED ROOMS Are fully furnished, and replete with every article requisite for a Gentleman's House, namely, Mahogany Four-post, Elliptic, and French Bedsteads, with Draperies completed; Picked Feather Beds; Bedding; Prime Curled Hair Mattresses; several Mahogany Wardrobes and Nobbies, lined with Cedar; Toilette Tables and Glasses, Wash-hand Stands, Commodes, Bureaux, Bed Steps, Carpeting, Chairs, Window Hangings, Fenders, Fire Furniture, Chamber Ware, &c., &c.

THE SILVER PLATE Consists of Table, Gravy, Tea, Egg, Salt, and Marrow Spoons; Dinner and Dessert Forks; Soup and Punch Ladles; Butter Knives, Servers, Fish Trowels; Tea Caddy, Coffee and Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, Cream Ewers, Tankards and Mugs, Candlesticks, &c., &c.

PANTRIES, HALL, LOBBY, AND OFFICE: Dinner, Dessert, and Evening Services of China, Glass, Delft, with Breakfast and Tea Equipages; Carpet Fringe, Cushions, Cutlery, Trays, Eight-day Clock, Oil Paintings, Umbrella Stand, Mats, New Stair Carpeting and Rods, Hall Lamp, Duto Tables, Office Desk and Alphabet, Chairs, &c., &c.

THE SERVANTS' APARTMENTS, &c., Are replete with the usual and necessary Furniture. The Kitchen, Dairy, and Culinary Articles comprise everything required in those departments, including a capital Mangle, &c., &c.

OUT-OF-DOORS. Three well-bred in Calf Cows; Two capital Horses, one of them a first-rate Harness Horse, 6 Years Old, perfectly Sound, and in high condition; One valuable Mule, Three Iron and Two Wooden Ploughs, several Harrows, Four Carts, Three Cars, Two excellent Outside Jaunting Cars, on Patent Axles; Double and Single Harness, Bridles, Horse Cloths, Tackling, Winnowing Machine; Turpin Cutter, Roller, Grubber; Beams, Seales, and Weights; Box, Wheel, and Hand-Barrows; Oat Bin; Two splendid New Yards (built of the very best materials), One Market Boat, Two handsome and well-trained Gun Dogs, together with a quantity of other Effects.

PROGRAMME OF SALE. On the First Day will be Sold all the Out-Of-Door Goods, Bed Room Furniture, and Culinary Requisites. On the Second Day the Silver, Plated Ware, and all other Effects particularized in the Drawing Room, Parlour, Pantries, Hall, Lobby, and Office, from which no deviation whatever will be made.

The Commission of Five per Cent, to be paid by the Purchasers; and no Goods to be removed until first paid for.

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

NOTICE.

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

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.

COMMISSIONERS. 1. Martin Howlett, J.P. 2. John B. Sherlock. 3. John Jones. 4. James Brown. 5. Thomas Jones. 6. James Brown. 7. William Graves. 8. Patrick Kavanagh. 9. George White. 10. Patrick Cartry. 11. Florence P. McCarthy. 12. Peter Gehan. 13. James Brown. 14. John MacCarthy. 15. James Kearns. 16. Patrick Kavanagh. 17. Ambrose Shanahan. 18. Patrick Cartry. 19. Peter Gehan. 20. John B. Sherlock.

County of Waterford. TO BE LET, THE HOUSE, OFFICES, GARDEN AND LANDS.

MONAGREA, Situate on the Sea Coast, in the County of Waterford, immediately opposite the Town of Youghal. THE HOUSE is fully furnished and affords accommodation for a Large Family. There is a Stable, Coach-House, Cart-house, and a Garden and Hot-Houses are Cropped and in full bearing.

County of Waterford. HIGHLY IMPROVED AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE. To be Let.

IMPORTANT. NOTICE TO BOSTON EMIGRANTS. Train and Co's NEW LINE OF REGULAR PACKETS.

THE above Magnificent Packet is the First Regular Line, and in every respect, the Finest Vessel that ever sailed from Cork for Boston.

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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.

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY, 22, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON. Established in 1809.

John Oliver Hanson, Esq., Chairman. Wm. George Prescott, Esq., Deputy Chairman. Sir Wm. Baynes, Bart., Samuel E. Magan, Esq., Arthur F. Campbell, Esq., Moses Mocatta, Esq., Thomas Chapman, Esq., James Wm. Cole, Esq., William Lorent, Esq., Emanuel Pacifico, Esq., D. Donald Maclean, Esq., Joseph Pulley, Esq., Auditors—Francis Biggl, Hokey, Esq., and Joseph Hull, jun., Esq.

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

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

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

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

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

TRY ARE YOU DESPAIR. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. CURE OF ASTHMA. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Benjamin Mackie, a respectable Quaker, dated Greenagh, near Loughall, Ireland, dated September 11th, 1848.

CURE OF TYPHUS FEVER, WHEN SUPPOSED TO BE THE POINT OF DEATH. A respectable female in the neighbourhood of Enniscorthy, was attacked with Typhus Fever, and lay for five days without having tasted any description of food.

CURE OF DROPSY IN THE CHEST. Extract of a Letter from J. S. Mundy, Esq., dated Kensington, near Glasgow, December 2d, 1848.

CURE OF A DEBILITATED CONSTITUTION. Mr. Mate, a Storekeeper, of Gundagai, New South Wales, had been for some time in a most delicate state of health, his constitution was so debilitated that his death was shortly looked upon by himself and friends as certain.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.—Jury, Botwood, Liverpool, 800 cwt. 50 lbs. wheat. John and Elizabeth, Lewis, Milford, 202 cwt. John 112 casks porter, 3 tons merchandise, 3 tons flags.—Rose (s.), Burgess, Bristol, 50 lbs. butter, 16 lbs. casheas, 150 lbs. hadd, 150 lbs. hadd, 16 casks greaves, 20 lbs. porter, 4 bags 3 boxes merchandise, 3 pigs, 372 cwt. 10 sheep.

Entered since our last:—Per the Gomer, from Liverpool, 320 qrs. Indian corn; Economy, Liverpool, 320 qrs. do.

A CLASSICAL QUESTION.—Methu's Tibbs of the First Form.—"Please, sir, if the Romans are destroyed, will there be any more Latin grammar?" "I wonder what makes my eyes so weak?" said an American looking to a gentleman. "Why, they are in a weak place," said the latter.

"Bill," said Bob, "why is that tree called a weeping willow?" "Because one of the menkin," played things grew near our schoolhouse, and supplied the master with sticks to tick the boys with!"—(American Paper).

The Markets.

WATERFORD, July 6. Since Tuesday the trade in most articles continued in limited demand, at unexceptionable quotations. No alteration in flour or Indian corn. Bacon pigs were in better demand, at an advance of 5s to 6s per cwt over last rates. Butter is without change.

Wheat, 2 1/2 0/0 to 2 3/4 0/0. Prepared Wheat, 2 1/2 0/0 to 2 3/4 0/0. Scirping ditto, 1 1/2 0/0 to 1 3/4 0/0. Barley, 1 1/2 0/0 to 1 3/4 0/0. Oats, 1 1/2 0/0 to 1 3/4 0/0. Rye, 1 1/2 0/0 to 1 3/4 0/0. Indian Meal, 0 10 0/0 to 0 11 0/0. Ditto, 0 10 0/0 to 0 11 0/0. Ditto, 0 10 0/0 to 0 11 0/0.

Butter, 11s 0/0 to 11s 6/0. Cheese, 10s 0/0 to 10s 6/0. Eggs, 4s 0/0 to 4s 6/0. Pigs, 6s 0/0 to 6s 6/0. Sheep, 10s 0/0 to 10s 6/0. Cattle, 10s 0/0 to 10s 6/0. Horses, 10s 0/0 to 10s 6/0.

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market. Saturday, 546. 63s 0/0 to 63s 0/0. Monday, 603. 63s 0/0 to 63s 0/0. Wednesday, 103. 63s 0/0 to 63s 0/0.

CORK MARKETS.—July 5. White Wheat 0 0 0/0 to 0 0 0/0. Red Wheat 0 0 0/0 to 0 0 0/0. Ditto 0 0 0/0 to 0 0 0/0. Barley 0 0 0/0 to 0 0 0/0. Oats 0 0 0/0 to 0 0 0/0. Pigs 20 0 0/0 to 20 0 0/0.

CORK BUTTER.—July 5. 1st quality, 66s. 2nd quality, 64s. 3rd quality, 62s. 4th quality, 60s. 5th quality, 58s. 6th quality, 56s.

LIMERICK BUTTER.—July 4. 1st quality, 70s. 2nd quality, 68s. 3rd quality, 66s. 4th quality, 64s. 5th quality, 62s. 6th quality, 60s.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE.—July 3. White wheat 26 0/0 to 26 0/0. Oatmeal 11 0/0 to 11 0/0. Millers' 22 0/0 to 22 0/0. Flour 10 0/0 to 10 0/0. Barley 13 0/0 to 13 0/0. Second 14 0/0 to 14 0/0. Indian 11 0/0 to 11 0/0. New do. 11 0/0 to 11 0/0.

BIRTHS. June 23, the lady of Edward Carr, jun., Esq., of Cahill, New Ross, of a daughter. The lady of G. C. Roberts, Esq., Castlehill, Enniscorthy, of a daughter.

MARRIED. On the 30th ult., at Kinsalebeg Church, by the Rev. Arthur Crowe Hainey, Henry Peard, of Carrigrohilly, county of Cork, Esq., late of the 5th Dragoon Guards, to Jane, fourth daughter of George Roch, of Woodbine-hill, in this county, Esq., J.P.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Sunday Evening. The Five per Cents, were done rather lower to-day in the Passage de l'Opera, the reason assigned being that the accounts just received from the army near Rome are not very satisfactory.

ITALY.

On the 20th ult. Mazzini informed the Roman Assembly of the proceedings in Paris of the 13th and 14th. He said he still hoped the resistance to the course pursued by the French government as to Rome would have effect; for it could scarcely be supposed that that government would continue to risk the internal peace of the country for a foreign object of no vital importance to its interests.

RECALL OF GENERAL OUDINOT.

The following appears in the second edition of the Times of Tuesday:—"Paris, Monday Evening. I alluded, at the close of my letter of yesterday, to the probability of General Oudinot's recalling to Italy. I am now enabled to state that he has quitted Paris for the headquarters of General Oudinot's army.

AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

Liverpool, Sunday. The Royal Mail Steamer Europa, Captain Lott, has arrived here to-day from Boston, after a passage of only eleven days, including her detention at Halifax.

The British mail steamer Cambria, had arrived at New York on the 13th ult., and the America at Boston, on eleven days.

By the Europa we have advices from New York to the 19th, Boston to the 20th, and Halifax to the 22d ult.

When the Europa sailed a report had just got into circulation announcing the death of the President, Polk, but we cannot find any mention of the fact in any of the papers which we have perused.

The papers now before us do not contain much political news of importance.

By the arrival of the Crescent City steamer at New Orleans, we have received from California to the date of the 1st of May, from San Francisco.

The Crescent City brings from the gold regions nearly one million dollars' worth of gold—500,000 dollars on freight, and the balance was brought by the passengers, of whom there were 126.

The accounts published still state that the gold has been at least as abundant as the reports, and that it has not been at all exaggerated; but, on the contrary, fall far short of the reality.

The limit of the region in which the precious metal is found is becoming more extended by new discoveries down the coast as far as Santa Barbara, near the line of Lower California.

It is announced, that the Queen's party vessels were at San Francisco, and that they had sailed on the 15th ult.

The New Orleans papers of the 18th ult. report that there was a fair prospect of the stoppage of the cholera.

The intelligence from Canada partakes of nearly the same character as that by the last steamer. The British League, it was announced, would hold a convention on the 18th of July, when delegates from all the North American colonies, it is understood, are to assemble.

The Boston Daily Advertiser, in noticing the state of Canada observes that it is indeed notorious that great dissatisfaction exists, not only to the colonial administration but the Queen's government, and that the idea of annexation to the United States is favourably entertained by many, who a few years ago, would have repelled the idea most warmly.

The cholera continues to prevail at New York, where on the last day there were 27 cases, and 15 deaths. In Boston no new cases were reported. In the south it was gradually extending.

An arrival at New Orleans brings dates from Matamoros to the 2d ult., which gave a fearful account of Indian ravages at Rio Grande. Human life has been sacrificed to a lamentable extent.

In consequence the people had lost all confidence in the capacity of the government to protect the citizens, the result of which cannot, as yet, be fully anticipated.

The commercial news received by the Europa is of the same favourable complexion as that received by the last two or three steamers.

The most favourable accounts are giving of the weather, and the condition of the growing crop was most satisfactory. There was considerable shipments of Indian corn being made to England, but in flour there was only a trifling business doing.

The price of both remain without any material change. No change of consequence had occurred in the cotton market. Very little business was doing for shipment to this port, and the shipments are said to be well adapted to either task. I have no reason to believe that it is thought that the moment for negotiation, or intrigue, has even as yet passed away.

M. Dupin was re-elected yesterday President of the Legislative Assembly. He obtained 340 votes out of 350. M. Michel de Bourges, 14; M. Ledru Rollin, 1; &c. The four Vice-Presidents returned were:—Messrs. Daru, by 344 votes; Baroché, 336; Benoit, 319; and General Budeau, 288. The result of the ballot for the election of the six Secretaries had been proclaimed at post hour.

The National publishes a letter from a French officer, dated the 24th ult., which says:—"Danger and labour do not discourage our brave soldiers, but we require 15,000 more infantry, and more siege artillery, if the Romans continue to defend themselves as energetically as they have hitherto done."

Another letter from the same officer, dated the 25th ult., says:—"The works are greatly impeded, owing to a continued and well directed fire from the batteries of the Romans. The town is barricaded in all directions, and well supported by artillery. Enter Rome we must—but we shall require many more troops, infantry, cavalry, and artillery."

The accounts from the California emigrants on the plains continue bad. It is a low estimate to say that a fall eighth of all who have started for the land of gold will never reach it.

The New Orleans papers are exceedingly careful to correct the idea that the city has ever been even likely to be in danger of anything like an inundation.

Evening visits are paid not in a carriage but in a boat instead of a hack you call a pair of sculls, and float up to your friend's door or window.

This far the progress of the cholera in this city has verified the hopes expressed in my former letters—that it would not amount to much as compared with its ravages in former years.

The total number of deaths last week was 145, or less than 21 a day, which, in a population of 400,000, and as mixed as ours, is really a very mild visitation of the destroyer.

This is probably as high a point as it will reach here. The ravages of the epidemic have been severe. The accounts from the California emigrants on the plains continue bad. It is a low estimate to say that a fall eighth of all who have started for the land of gold will never reach it.

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CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.—MONDAY.

Up to Saturday evening it had not been expected that a contest would have taken place, but the Baron Rothschild would have walked over the course.

Lord J. Manners, however, having been specially invited by a great number of the electors, did not hesitate more than a few minutes in accepting the invitation which had been made to him, and immediately notified his intention to Baron Rothschild.

Although the time of meeting was officially announced to be on Monday, it was not till nearly 12 that the public were admitted, when a tremendous rush took place, and the large hall was instantly filled in every nook and corner, among whom was a very large number of Jews.

A special court of aldermen had been previously summoned, for the purpose of admitting Lord J. Manners a freeman of the city, in order to qualify him for a candidate.

Shortly after 12 o'clock the candidates, attended by their friends, appeared upon the hustings, and were received by applause and groans, according to the various opinions entertained by the electors who were present.

Amongst the gentlemen who were present, we observed Mr. Granby, Mr. Christopher, M.P., Mr. B. Osborne, M.P., Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P., Mr. T. Mackenzie, Mr. W. Hawes, Mr. M. P. M.P., Mr. Alderman Thompson, Mr. Forster, M.P., Mr. Alderman Salomons, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. E. Ellis, M.P., Mr. W. Williams, &c., &c.

The proclamation and other usual formalities having been read and gone through, Sheriff Finnis said he hoped that every individual would receive a fair and impartial hearing.

Mr. Raikes Currie proposed L. Rothschild, Esq. (immense applause and waving of hats, by a number of the persons present, and an elongated shout to represent the case in the Common Council House of the Corporation. He did not merely propose one of the most influential and esteemed merchants. It was not a contest of personal ambition, or political parties. The peaceable citizens of London, who had often triumphed in the cause of civil and religious freedom, threw down the gauntlet; and he had achieved the victory (laughter). He had been asked how they could carry the question? He answered, that if, on the present occasion, they returned Baron Rothschild, the question was carried (applause).

Mr. John Dillon seconded the nomination of Baron Rothschild. Mr. T. Baring was received with the loudest applause by a most decided majority of the electors, the cheering having lasted several minutes. As soon as the cheering had subsided, he then proposed the nomination of Lord J. Manners, but did not address the electors.

Mr. Baring seconded the noble lord, amidst a scene of indescribable noise and confusion, not a single word could be heard, although the reporter was seated close to the worthy alderman.

Baron Rothschild then addressed the assembly, having been very warmly applauded by his friends.

Lord John Manners was received by the most deafening noise on the part of the Jews, who successfully prevented a single word of the noble lord's speech being heard.

A notice was then served upon Baron Rothschild, protesting that he was not qualified.

The show of hands was then taken, when the Sheriff declared the election to have fallen upon Baron Rothschild (loud applause on the part of the Jews)—and announced that it was their duty to inform the electors that a poll had been demanded by Lord John Manners.—(Loud cheering.)

The usual announcement was made of "God save the Queen," the Jews, at the top of their voice, cried, "God save Rothschild!" The hall was adjourned till the following morning at eight o'clock.

THE CERVUS MEGASCEROS, OR GREAT DEER OF IRELAND.

The largest and decidedly the most remarkable skeleton ever discovered, has recently been exhumed at Killowen, county of Wexford, the property of Henry P. Woodroffe, Esq.

This splendid specimen of a long extinct animal tribe is perfect in every particular, and has been dug out and restored to form with the receiving the smallest injury. It was discovered four feet from the surface of the earth, between vegetable mould and plastic clay. The roots of the black willow and German rush had entwined themselves round the bones, and seeds which were ascertained to be of the cabbage and turnip kind, were found in the same bed with the skeleton.

Within an area of 50 square yards, some smaller skeletons remains of the same species were discovered, but none of them approaching the vast dimensions of this former antlered monarch of the woods.

The following brief measurement summary will give an idea of the size of this magnificent specimen. The skeleton stands 123 feet from the hoof to the tips of the horns; the breadth between the tips or points of the antlers being 11 feet, or 13 feet 6 inches, measuring by the curve. From the hind foot to the pelvis measures 7 feet, and the width of the antlers is 1 foot 10 inches long by 1 foot 5 inches broad; some of the spikes of the antlers are 24 feet long, and the face is 1 foot 10 inches in length; three of the cutting teeth of this animal have also been found, which did not accompany any specimen hitherto discovered.

Mr. W. Glenon, of St. Mary's, who has long been engaged in the search for the fossil remains of the same species, has been experimenting on it. It has a depth of more than twenty feet, and is different in appearance from any mould in that locality. It was exposed to the air, and the plates are as perfect as if they had just been cut from a book, showing a beautiful stratified structure.—(Evening Packet.)

Butter advanced 2s per cwt. in the Cork market on Saturday—it is doubtful whether it will be maintained.

A Duggeran Correspondent states that "one of the parties now engaged in the erection of the new Leinster Light House has written to some of the leading members of the House of Commons, stating that he was prepared to give plans, &c., by which the tubular bridge over the Menal Strait could have been erected in a more permanent way and at a less expense, without the use of masonry, towers, capstans, hammers, &c., or the obstruction of the navigation."—(Cork Constitution.)

3,382 gals. of 178 gallons Indian corn were entered at the Custom House, Wednesday and Thursday, for home consumption. Thursday, six vessels with Indian corn arrived in Cove, and three sailed, two for Limerick with Indian corn, and one for Liverpool with wheat. Wednesday, six vessels with Indian corn, and two left for Limerick with a similar cargo.—(Ibid.)

On Thursday these left for England 810 sheep, 83 head cattle, 90 horses. The Sabrina steamer, out, 670 firkins butter, 141 kits, 40 calves, 200 hogs, 200 head of cattle, 40 calves, 200 sheep.—(Ibid.)

The cholera has just come into Boston. I am happy to be able to send you a cure for the cholera, just discovered by Dr. Bird, of Chicago. It has been tried and pronounced infallible. A single dose of three or four grains of sulphur, followed by a glass of water, will cure it. A rest the most malignant attack of cholera. A little powdered charcoal put to four of sulphur, has been added by Dr. Bird, with the happiest result.—(American Correspondent of the Cork Examiner.)

CURRAGH JUNE MEETING, 1849.

Stewards—Marquis of Waterford, Sir T. Burke, Bart.; J. Courtney, Esq.

This meeting terminated on Saturday with the Corinthian Stakes, which, with her Majesty's Plate, comprised the only events decided during the day.

Lord Waterford won the Corinthian Stakes with Louisa (lately purchased by him for £200), the colt by Birdcatcher (also his lordship's) putting in the first heat, Louisa the second, and walking over for the third, all the others having been drawn.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas, for horses, &c.; three yrs. 6st. 10lb.; four, 8st. 5lb.; five, 8st. 6lb.; six and aged, 9st. 12lb.; 5lb. to mares and geldings. Four miles.

Colonel Westera's b. h. Trouncer, 3 yrs. 1 1/2 (Cill). Mr. Williams' b. c. The Chief Baron, 5 yrs. (Lynch). Mr. L. White's Brother to Rat Trap, 5 yrs. (Magee).

The Corinthian Stakes, 10 sows, each, h. r., with 25 sows added, at 2 sows each for entrance, for hunters, riders, and admitted.

Lord Waterford's ch. f. Louisa, 4 yrs., 11st. 10lb. (Mr. Fitzgerald). Lord Waterford's c. by Birdcatcher, Perdita, 3 yrs., 10st. (Mr. Peel, 85th regt.). Captain E. Haworth's f. c. Wee Mickey, 4 yrs., 10st. (Overseer of the Poor). Mr. Mangan's b. c. Hope, 4 yrs., 11st. 10lb. (Mr. T. Kennedy). Mr. Balfie's b. c. Patrick, 3 yrs., 10st. 8lb. (Captain Harvey). Major Blackburn's ch. f. Varnish, aged, 12st. (Mr. Lane, 12th Lancers).

Betting—Even on Lord Waterford's two. The colt by Birdcatcher, Perdita, won the first heat by a head, Wee Mickey, Patrick, and Louisa, all well up. The second heat was won by Louisa, by a length, Hope second, and Wee Mickey third, after which Louisa was allowed to walk over, all the others being drawn.

On Monday evening, Thomas Carly fisherman, captured between the Raven Point and the For of Roslary, a beautiful fish, of the mackerel family—Scomberidae—gen. Thynnus—known as The Tunny. It weighs about 60lbs., and attracted large crowds yesterday to view the "ocean child."

Although but an occasional visitor to these shores, the Tunny is well known in the Mediterranean; and its size, when in the Bosphorus sometimes exceeds 1,000lbs. One was taken at Inverary in Scotland in 1769, which weighed 460lbs., and is recognised in that country as the "Great Mackerel." Its form, certainly, is somewhat like that of fish; but it is larger, rounder, and has a shorter snout; the dorsal fin is lodged in an elongated support of the back, which conceals it when down. The upper part of the body is dark blue, the corselet much lighter; the sides of the head white, silvery-spotted; the first dorsal, pectoral, and ventral, black; the tail paler; the second dorsal and anal flesh-colored; the filets yellowish, tipped with black. In the whole it is a very good eating fish, and is highly esteemed.

Since the above was put into type, Mr. Fennell, Commissioner of Fisheries, kindly called at our office, and pronounced the above to be the OPASH, OR KING FISH.

In size, weight, &c., it corresponds with Yarell's description of this very rare and singular inhabitant of the deep, being 3 feet long, 1 foot 6 inches broad, pectoral fin, 10 inches, ventral fin, 10 inches; weight, 50lbs.

The length of the body, including the tail, is to the depth of the body as 10 to 3; the dorsal fin is of the form of the body oval; the profile of the head, both above and below, falling in with the outline of the body; the mouth small, without teeth; tongue thick, with rough papillae pointing backwards, and well calculated to assist him in catching his prey. The gills extend to the depth of the body, the first eight or nine rays elongated, the longest four times as long as the rays of the posterior portion; pectoral and ventral fins very long, fall one third the whole length of the body and tail, the anal fin, which is preceded by a triangular scale pointing backwards, equal in length to half the length of the dorsal; the pectoral; the tail in shape lunata. The ventral, pectoral, and anterior part of the dorsal fins fall into the lateral line forms an elevated arch over the pectoral fin, its highest part being immediately under the longest ray of the dorsal fin.

The upper part of the back and sides are of a rich red color, reflecting both purple and gold in different lights, passing into yellowish green below; above and below the lateral fins are various round yellowish-white spots, from which the fish received the name of Luna; the irides are scarlet; all the fins bright vermilion.

The showy colours with which the Opash is ornamented, are not observed to remark, that it looks like one of Neptune's lords dressed for a court day.

Generic Characters.—Body oval, greatly compressed, scales fine; a single elevated and elongated dorsal fin, sides of the tail carinated; teeth wanting; branchiostegous rays 7.—(Wexford Independent.)

Government has tendered £500, and the Corporation of Cork contribute £200 a year, for the erection of a School of Design in that city, on the premises of the Royal Cork Institution.

Cow and sheep stealing are carried on to an enormous extent in this neighbourhood—scarcely a night that robbers with their booty are not apprehended by the police in the outskirts of this city. The Sheep Stealers Bill, which is now law, will soon be put in force, and will protect the farmer from the multitude of predators to whom he has been so long a prey. All suspicious persons with whom mention is found must account for the possession thereof.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

On Thursday evening one of the woodrangers in the service of Simon Lowe, Esq., Spring House, Tipperary, was returning home after his accustomed walk through the plantations, when he was pounced upon and attacked by two men. Fortunately, he had in his possession the gun which he was in the habit of carrying with him, and immediately discharged its contents at them, wounding one so severely that he died next day. The neighbourhood of Spring House used to be about the worst for crime in Ireland, for a short time past; however, there appeared to be an improvement. Mr. Simon Lowe, the present proprietor, who came in for the property only a couple of years ago, is a young gentleman who has done his utmost to recommend himself to all classes by benevolent and conciliatory demeanour. He is a resident landlord in a country where many persons would not reside for any consideration.—(Clonmel Chronicle.)

Stonking in Cork.—We regret to have to record a cold blooded and deliberate act of assassination, which was perpetrated on Sunday morning on a respectable farmer, a young man of the name of Egan, of Ballydonoghue, King's County, and within two miles of the town of Limerick. It appears, that on Sunday morning, Egan, who was returning home for the purpose of hearing mass at Barna Chapel. His shortest way led through a barrow or lane, in which the assassin lay in ambush for him. He concealed himself within the walls of an old house whose roof was levelled. Egan, while in the act of passing this place, was fired at by the assassin, who passed him, and the unhappy young man through his heart and the cause assigned for his barbarous murder is, that he served ejectments on some small tenants of his, and had to prosecute more of them at the Barr Quarter Sessions, for robbery. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of willful murder returned, which was accepted by the coroner, and the assassin's name or names are unknown.—(Nenagh Guardian.)

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

The following official communications were read at the meeting of the Dublin Corporation on Monday last:—"I have the honor to inform you that Her Majesty Queen Victoria, accompanied by Prince Albert, will visit Ireland, on Monday last."

"My Lord—I have the honor to transmit herewith, by command of the Lord Lieutenant, the enclosed copy of a letter received from Secretary Sir George Grey, communicating her Majesty's intention to visit Ireland. His Excellency has much pleasure in making this announcement, which he feels assured will be a source of gratification to you and your fellow citizens. I have the honor to be, my Lord, your obedient servant."

"T. N. REDINGTON. 'The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.' Whitehall, 27th June, 1849.

"My Lord—I have the satisfaction to inform your Excellency that I have received the Queen's commands to acquaint you that her Majesty hopes to be able, in the course of the present summer, to fulfil the intention which you are aware, she has long entertained of visiting Ireland."

"The distress unhappily still prevalent in that country, precludes the Queen from visiting it at present, with the same expenditure of her Majesty's subjects. Yet, her Majesty does not wish to let another year pass without visiting a part of her dominions, with which she has for so long a time been anxious to become acquainted."

"Her Majesty therefore proposes to embark in the royal yacht, on the 1st of July, at the residence of the Duke of Devonshire, and from thence to proceed along the Irish coast to Dublin. After remaining there for a few days, during which time her Majesty will be the guest of your Excellency, she will proceed along the Irish coast northward to visit Belfast, and from thence cross to Scotland. Although the precise time of her Majesty's visit cannot yet be fixed, it will probably take place as early in August as the termination of the session of parliament will permit; and I feel assured that this announcement of her intentions will be received with great satisfaction by her Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects in Ireland."

"I am, with great respect, my Lord, your Excellency's obedient servant." "G. GREY. 'His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, K.G.'"

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.

The returns of the Quarter's Revenue, to be made up to Thursday night next, are looked for with less than usual anxiety, in consequence of coming so soon after the annual statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which the right hon. gentleman took such a full and comprehensive view of the financial condition of the country.

The receipts of the Customs for the quarter about to close will show a decrease of not less than a quarter of a million, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. The interruption of our foreign trade, by the continued disturbances all over the continent of Europe, have doubtless somewhat contributed to this result. It would be unfair, however, not to notice the arrivals of foreign goods, which were remarkably large in the months of April, May, and June, 1849, owing to the previous shortness of stock and the apprehensions for the then approaching harvest. Happily we are relieved from those fears in the present year, and the consequence is that importations much less in quantity were made, even at the present reduced rates of almost nominal duty.

The Excise will also show a falling off, though not to so large an extent, and which can be entirely accounted for by the postponement of the Hop Duties, so large a portion of which were generally counted in the receipts of the July quarter.

All the other items will show a most gratifying improvement. The Stamps have re-overflowed from the depression under which they have laboured so long, indicating a revival of commercial confidence and extension of the home trade. The same results are to a great extent to be traced to the improvement in the Post Office revenue, which in the quarter alone is expected to reach an increase of £40,000 or £50,000. The property tax will also exceed the corresponding quarter of 1848; and an additional sum has also been received in the item of Crown Lands. The Taxes are also expected to show a small improvement.

Coming to the year, it is satisfactory to find that the temporary falling off in the Customs and Excise will be amply compensated by the healthy condition of two important items for the year ending 5th of July, as well as for the year ending on the 5th of April, thus showing a general advance against a partial depreciation: whilst all the other items which make up the aggregate receipts exhibit the pleasing features of general and simultaneous improvement.—(Observer.)

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the act 7th and 8th Vic. c. 32, for the week ending Saturday, June 23, 1849:—

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like 'An account, pursuant to the act 7th and 8th Vic. c. 32, for the week ending Saturday, June 23, 1849:—' and 'Government securities (£1,015,100)'. Total: £28,304,655.

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There are 800 prisoners in Nenagh jail! Richard Tobin, woodranger to Simon Lowe, Esq., Spring House, is committed to Clonmel jail for the manslaughter of Michael Cahilly.

During the Quarter Session of Ballymore, Owen Heneghan, convicted of sheep stealing, and sentenced to seven years transportation, effected his escape from Court and has not since been arrested.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

The vacancy in the Council of this body, occasioned by the decease of the late lamented Mr. Carmichael, was filled up on Monday last by the election of Dr. M. Corr.

SUMMER ASSIZES, 1849.

Fermanagh—At Enniskillen, Wednesday, 11th July, 9 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, 8 o'clock. Judges—Mr. Justice Torrens and Mr. Justice Crampton.

HOME CIRCUIT. 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. The Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Registrars—James Percival Graves, and John Dogherty, Esqs.

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.

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 of 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. County of Galway—At Galway, Saturday, 24th, at 4 o'clock. The Town of Galway—At Galway, same day and hour. Judges—The Right Hon. Baron Leffroy 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.