The Waterford Mail.

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IRISH RAILWAYS—WATERFORD AND LIMERICK.

Application has been made to parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to authorise the advance of a considerable sum of money by way of loan to the Dublin and Galway Railway company. The Dublin and Galway company have made exertions that fully justify the favourable consideration of the Government, and there is another Company also, the *Waterford and Limerick*, whose conduct has been equally meritorious, and who are as well deserving of present aid.

The directors of the Waterford and Limerick Railway base their application for a necessary loan upon grounds which, in our opinion, fairly and fully justify them in preferring a strong claim to fiscal assistance. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. In 1847, the Great Southern and Western Railway received a loan of £500 000 to enable them to complete their line, and two other companies obtained lesser amounts at the same time, The Waterford and Limerick Railway was, however, denied a participation in this benefit merely because it had not paid up, by a few thousand pounds, the portion of capital, viz. one half (amounting to £375,000) required by the act to enable it to raise money by way of loan. Intimation was, however, given to the company that, on the necessary amount being paid up, the same advantages would be extended to them. On this promise of advances from the Treasury the company commenced operations upon the second section of the line, extending between the towns of Tipperary and Clonmel, thereby involving themselves in a considerable outlay, which has ever since been comparatively unproductive, in consequence of an unexpected change of policy on the part of the government, who withdrew the promised supplies, after advancing only £13,000 which the company are called on to advance by instalments. If the Treasury obstinately persist in denying this essential aid, the consequences of such obduracy will be severely felt throughout an immense district in the south of Ireland. Two-thirds of the capital, being a sum of £500,000 have already been paid up. Without any risk and with ample security they may avert the danger impending over this portion of the country, and without inflicting injury upon other interests essentially accellerate the prosperity of the south and south-west.

If the means be withheld of continuing the works to Waterford, the towns along the unfinished portion of the line will sink into decay, from the diversion of the trade they have hitherto enjoyed from its natural channel to a false and artificial direction, and the adjoining country will as speedily fall into as deplorable a condition of poverty and destitution as that which to-day afflicts the far west. No monopoly of favour is demanded; all that is asked for is simply this, that similar support to that accorded to other lines may be extended in this instance as well.—There is the fullest security, not only for the payment of the interest, but for the re-payment of the loan. The railway, and the district whose vital interests depend upon the prolongation of the line, seek for no eleemosynary aid, but put forth unquestionable security for what they may receive. The total amount sought to be advanced is £250,000. Of this £150,000 is required within the present year for the purpose of completing the second section of the line to Clonmel, and the remaining £100,000 to complete the third section to Waterford, as soon as the company can justify the realisation of £150,000 on their shares. Although the company are at present cramped for funds, they offer what we cannot but consider as perfectly satisfactory guarantees. The first consists of the amount payable for the carriage of the mail now estimated at £4,000, and when the second section should be completed, at £8,000 per annum. To this extent the Government are secured, and as to the balance by the surplus weekly revenue amounting to £115 per week, or to £5,980 per annum. This increase would be commensurate with the gradual extension of the line; so that while there would be security at the very outset for the interest of the entire loan, the receipts would be nearly or even fully doubled before the second portion of the loan would be required. Then again, there are the unpaid calls on 10,000 shares of £56 each, which the company have power to re-issue. If fitting and reasonable succour be extended to the Waterford and Limerick Railway we shall regard it as one of the greatest boons that can possibly be conferred on the sister country.—(London Sun.)

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE CHIEF BARON.

Armagh, Wednesday, July 18, 1849.

The commission for this county was opened by Mr. Justice Perrin, at ten o'clock, a.m., this day.

Chief Baron Pigot has been rendered unable to come to this town by a severe attack of diarrhœa, which disabled him from performing his duties in Monaghan, in consequence of which some of the heaviest cases on the calendar had to be postponed to next assizes. In consequence of his illness continuing, the learned Chief Baron took his departure for Dublin to-day. I am informed that Dr. Corrigan was expected in Monaghan last night in attendance on the learned judge. It is doubtful whether the Chief Baron will be able to resume his duties at Downpatrick. If not, a commission will have to issue to one of the Sergeants or Queen's Counsel, to take his place as judge of assize.

Judge Perrin has undertaken to discharge all the business, civil and criminal, for this county.

The hotels of Killarney are already crowded with tourists from all parts of the world, visiting the lakes.

CHOLERA IN CORK.—Within the last few days, there has been an alarming outbreak of cholera—yesterday it was rife in the north of the city. In St. Peter's Parish, too, it has appeared in its most malignant form.—(Cork Constitution of Saturday).

CHOLERA IN KILKENNY.—Since our last publication three new cases, all still under treatment, have been reported in our city, viz., Mr. Spong, Coal Market; Mr. R. Magee, Inspector of Health under the Vice Guardians, an extremely efficient officer and very amiable young gentleman, and a poor man named Coote, residing at Blackmill. The latter was removed to the cholera hospital. In the work house, the new cases since our last publication were, on Wednesday 3, Thursday 1, Friday 2. There are twelve patients at present in the cholera hospital.—(Moderator).

CHOLERA IN BELFAST.—It is with sincere regret that we have to announce no better news to-day as to the cholera statistics of the town. The characteristic of the present aggravated increase of the epidemic is, that it has invaded the more affluent class, among whom it has numbered many victims.—(News Letter).

THE RATE-IN-AID.—We have much gratification in announcing that Sir Hugh Stewart, bart., has imitated the example of other liberal landlords in this and other northern counties, by instructing his agent, Henry L. St. George, Esq., to pay the rate-in-aid for the tenants on his estate.—(Tyrone Constitution).

As Mr. Samuel Bradshaw, the new poor rate collector for the Tipperary union, was collecting in the Cordangan electoral division, and having made seizure of cattle, rescue of the distress was made, and Mr. B. assaulted; subsequently the police came to his assistance and arrested one of the principals.

CLAIM FOR PRECEDENCY OF THE POPE OVER THE QUEEN.

(From the Warder.)

The following question of precedence and its decision will, perhaps, surprise her Majesty's Protestant subjects. A Roman Catholic nobleman, at a recent dinner, proposed the health of the Queen before that of the Pope, an inversion of dignities for which the *Tablet* takes him severely, and as it seems to us very justly to task, In Ireland we find established at the viceregal court the principle of giving Doctor Murray, MacHale, or any other of the archiespiscopal pretenders in Ireland, precedence over earls and even marquises. The latter derive their dignities from the British crown, the former solely from the Pope. If, then, the dignities created by the Pope are to have precedence over those created by the Queen, would it not appear to follow that the Pope himself ought to hold the same relation of pre-eminence in respect to the Queen of England? The comments of the *Tablet* are as follows:—

"The chairman at that dinner was a layman, but there were many priests present, and also not a few heretics. According to the report, it appears that the chairman proposed in the first place 'the health of the Queen and the Royal Family,' and at the same time 'signified his intention of making the prefatory speeches to the various toasts as brief as possible, and of not calling on the ladies to respond to any toast but that of her Majesty.' This was a fitting preparation for what followed; his lordship then gave 'the health of his Holiness the Pope.' Such is the account of a public charity dinner, held for Catholic purposes, presided over by a Catholic, and frequented by Catholics, men and women.

"We are most unwilling to say anything of that dinner—for no words can convey the deep indignation we have felt—or of the chairman, or of the company, where what we think appears like an insult has been offered to the supreme pastor of the church. The dinner is ever to be lamented for in one particular it has shown the unreality of our profession, and the slight inroads into our hearts which the Catholic temper has been able to make. We seem to be at war even with the holy see. It was, surely, sad enough to see the second place given to the successor of St. Peter, but still more melancholy is it to contemplate the noble chairman's forgetfulness of his relation to that successor, when he called upon those around him to rise at the name of her Majesty and to sit down at the name of the Supreme Spiritual Ruler of the world. * * * * *

This drinking of the Pope's health is one manifestation of unsoundness, perhaps also the most offensive, because the most unnecessary concession to the imaginary jealousy of English heresy. No man now believes that we are disloyal or have any intention whatever of dethroning the Queen; indeed we doubt if this was ever seriously believed of us at any time. It is mere cowardice, adulation of the monarch, that can wish the Queen before the sovereign pontiff, instead of giving him his true and natural place. We understand, too, that this custom is of most modern growth, and that its introduction was opposed by all the bishops, and by many laymen whose opinions were deservedly held in respect. In fact, the noble chairman at Greenwich is said to be the author of it, and we hope and trust for the credit of English Catholicism that he has now offered that slight to the holy father for the last time. It were far better because the scandal would be less, to omit for the future at our public entertainments all reference to the holy see, and to conduct ourselves merely as men and women, hungry and thirsty, undistinguished by any external signs from the heretics who mingle with us. It is probably a less sin to make no profession of faith, than to make one which savours of Jansenism and derogates from the authority of the Roman see."

MR. HUDSON TO BE PROSECUTED.

An extraordinary special meeting of the proprietors in the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway was held, at noon, on Thursday last, at the Festival Concert Rooms, York, for the purpose of receiving the second report of the committee appointed to investigate the frauds of Mr. George Hudson, late chairman of the company—(which frauds, after allowing for the sums repaid by him since the commencement of the inquiry, are estimated at something like £200,000); and also for considering the steps to be taken for enforcing restitution of the money thus fraudulently obtained. There were about 500 shareholders present. Robert Davies, Esq., (deputy chairman) was called upon to preside. A report and some resolutions were adopted, the general tenor of which was that proceedings should be adopted, either at law or equity, to compel the restoration of the company's property and a committee to carry out that object was appointed.—(Leeds Times.)

A Lord of the Admiralty was black-balled at the army and navy club on Wednesday.

There is a pigeon on board the Corsair, of Baltimore, now lying in George's Dock Liverpool which, on last week, laid an egg without a shell, but exactly in the shape of a young bird, the head, bill, &c., being quite distinct.

The Hon. Mr. Wandesforde, the Countess of Carrick, family and suite, have returned to Mount Juliet from Dunmore East.

ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVE PEERS.—In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the claims of Viscount Monck, Lord Bloomfield, and Lord Dunsandle, to vote at the election of representative peers for Ireland, were proved to the satisfaction of their lordships, who resolved accordingly.

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.—On Sunday morning there was something resembling a partial shower of honey in that part of the suburbs of the town where the chapel is situate. It was first noticed falling off the leaves of the beech trees in the chapel yard in very large drops. Part of the road was quite damp after it fell, and retains a damp colour up to this period. A large quantity of the honey was collected by children from the leaves of the trees, which had precisely the taste, colour, and consistency of natural honey, or the produce of the beehive or the honeycomb. —(King's County Chronicle.)

FOUNDERING AT SEA.—The brig "Margaret and Elizabeth" of Liverpool, Higgins and Lane, owners, Captain M'Cauly, bound from London to Behie, Brazils, with a general cargo, foundered at sea on Sunday, 15th July, inst., 62 miles off Cape Clear. Lat. 51. 3. Long. 9 30. The crew left in the long boat, and fortunately arrived safe at Glandore, near Skibbereen, after 33 hours. The Captain of the "Margaret and Elizabeth" relates a most inhuman act, viz., they were passed while in the small boat by a Liverpool liner (a passenger ship); and, although they spoke her, the Captain refused to give them any assistance or even to tell them the bearing of Cape Clear. Captain M'Cauly regrets he does not know the vessel's name, but he thinks she must have left Liverpool about Saturday, the 14th instant. The Captain of a vessel who could act in such a manner does not deserve the name of man.—(Cork Examiner.)

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY—FALL OF A VIADUCT.—One of the Viaducts on this line of railway, in the vicinity of Whitechurch, fell on Tuesday last with a tremendous crash. No loss of life, however, occurred on the occasion. The estimated cost of the re-construction of the Viaduct is said to be about £800.—(Ibid.)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Thursday, July 19.

TURNPIKE ROADS (IRELAND) BILL.

This bill was read a third time and passed.

ROME.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said he knew that several persons who had served in the Republican army at Rome had arrived here within the last few days with British passports, signed by Mr. Freeborn, the British Consul there. The lives of those persons were not in danger, and he could not understand why Mr. Freeborn should have given the British passports. He asked if Mr. Freeborn acted upon orders from England or upon his own reponsibility?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, who spoke in a very low tone, was understood to say that Mr. Freeborn had given the passports on his own responsibility, but he believed the passports had been given because the persons were in danger of their ltves, and, therefore, he might have thought himself justified on the score of humanty.

Lord BROUGHAM thought it a most important question, because an English passport was always respected, and such a proceeding might diminish the respect paid to it, and this might expose English travellers to inconvenience. He did not believe the passports were of much benefit, because every knave who sought to escape from justice, always took care to have a passport *en regle*.

The Earl of MINTO said he had received a letter from Mr. Freeborn, in which he said he had been engaged in giving passports to persons who had compromised themselves, and who, therefore might, if taken, be shot, and that humanity had dictated the steps he had taken.

After a few words from the Earl of MALMESBURY,

The subject dropped.

STEAM NAVY.

Earl TALBOT rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice, on the subject of the efficiency of our steam navy,

Earl MINTO had no objection to produce the returns, but regretted that an officer of Sir Charles Napier's standing should have entered into a controversy so little calculated to benefit the public service.

Adjourned.

House of Commons—Thursday, July 19.

The Dublin improvement bill was read a second time.

SUPPLY.

Mr. BERNAL brought up the report of the committee of supply, which was agreed to.

ESTATES LEASING (IRELAND) BILL.

This bill was read a third time and passed.

STOCK IN TRADE BILL.

On the motion that the bill be read a third time,

Sir H. W. BARRON said it was unjust to make one species of property support all local taxation, and, therefore, thought it his duty to enter his protest against it. As, however, at that late period of the session, every one was desirous that no division should take place unless it was likely to be profitable and useful, he would not divide the house upon the bill.

After a short discussion, with reference to such a privilege being extended to Ireland, in which Mr. Law, Mr. F. French, Col. Dunne, and Mr. Anstey took part,

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was read a third time.

The enlistment (artillery and ordnance) bill was read a third time and passed.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND) BILL.

On the consideration of the Lords' amendment to this bill.

Sir H. W. BARRON called the attention of the Solicitor General to a grievance under this bill, which he was sure had escaped the attention of the right honourable and learned gentleman.—The commissioners under this act had power to sell an estate which, perhaps, might bring in an income of £2,000 a-year, if it had a debt of £200 upon it.

Mr. SADLIER had to express his regret that the 22d clause had been added to the bill. He should be sorry if these projected commissioners were given the power to proceed to a peremptory sale of an estate, so long as the owner managed to keep up the payment of the interest on the encumbrances on the estate. He thought cases would occur in which the commissioners would proceed to such peremptory sale of an encumbered estate under circumstances which would be very hard to the owner of the land. Besides, the most disturbed district was practically excluded from the operations of the intended commission. It was too late now to remedy the omission, but in the next session of parliament he would call the attention of the house to the desirability of bringing that district within the operations of the bill. The Solicitor General had more than once confessed that his want of local knowledge of the country and the circumstances of Ireland had to a certain extent incapacitated him from legislating for that country. That confession did the hon. and learned gentleman's candour great credit; and he (Mr. Sadlier) hoped that, in filling up the proposed commission, he would select gentlemen resident in Ireland, irrespective of their politics, whose best qualification for carrying out the objects of the bill would be their intimate and extensive knowledge of the unwritten law of the country.

Colonel DUNNE complained that a bill of this importance, which proposed to deal with the whole of the landed property, was brought forward during a morning sitting, when so many of the Irish members were absent. Surely this was a mean use of the subservient majority of the government. The amendment proposed by the Lords was at least calculated to preserve some of the property of Ireland; but the amendment proposed at the table to-day was of a different spirit. He should oppose the bill, and support the amendment of the Lords.

Sir L. O'BRIEN spoke in opposition to the amendment.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL said that the object of the bill was to enable estates to pay off incumbrances, which could not be done under the present law.

Mr. REYNOLDS was opposed to the Lords' amendment, on the ground that it would not only embarrass the administration of that excellent bill, but render it nugatory altogether.

Sir L. O'BRIEN held that the amendment would open the door to fraud.

The house then divided on the amendment, when there appeared—

For the Solicitor General's amendment	84
Against it	0
Majority	83

The SOLICITOR GENERAL then moved the insertion of the word "nett," instead of the word "gross," in the same clause amended by the Lords.

After some observation from Mr. HENLEY,

Mr. SADLIER said he was at a loss to know in what manner the nett income was to be ascertained. He was in hopes the government would have rejected the clause.

Major BLACKALL supported the clause as it stood.

Mr. BRIGHT thought it would have been better for the government to reject the clauses introduced by the Lords into the bill; but certainly the clause would be improved by the suggestion of the Solicitor General.

Mr. GROGAN supported the clause as it stood.

Mr. F. FRENCH also supported the clause.

Mr. REYNOLDS thought the introduction of this clause had rendered the bill less valuable than when it was sent up by the Lords; but the word "nett," in his opinion, was a far better word than "gross." Although he entertained great respect for the other branch of the legislature, he should have esteemed them more had they abstained from introducing this clause.

Col. DUNNE approved of the clause, and should vote for its continuance.

The amendment was then agreed to.

After several verbal amendments, the clause was agreed to.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL proposed that they should disagree to the amendment made by the Lords in clause 25. to the effect that the Usher of the Court of Chancery should not be entitled to poundage upon estates sold under this bill.

The motion was agreed to.

JUDGMENTS (IRELAND) BILL.

The house then went into committee on this bill, Mr. Bernal in the chair.

On an amendment proposed in clause 2, in answer to a question from Sir D. NORREYS,

The SOLICITOR GENERAL said that it would not apply to leases where warrants of attorney had been granted.

Mr. MONSELL objected most strongly to the alterations introduced into the bill. It would have done much more good if it had been kept intact.

Mr. SADLIER objected to this clause. It was manifestly against first principles. This clause would revive all the evils, both of the custodiam system and the elegit system. If the Solicitor General would refer to the reports of the committee, he would find that the evidence given went to show this. At present they had two systems of elegits, by one of which they could take possession of the whole of an estate, by the other it was possible to take possession of half the estate. Every practical man who had given his evidence on the subject of custodiam and elegit process, had stated that the same evils arose out of the elegit as out of the custodiam process.—He had felt it his duty to oppose a clause which went to revive a most pernicious legal process in Ireland—he meant the system of elegits.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL did admit that some evils attached to the elegit system; still he hoped the bill would pass though committee for the sake of its general merits.

On clause 9 being moved,

The SOLICITOR GENERAL proposed certain alterations to the effect that a receiver was not to be appointed or extended until after the expiration of a year, and that the court might direct substituted service under *scire facias*.

These alterations were agreed to, the house resumed, and

The Chairman was ordered to report the bill next day.

STATE OF MARRIAGE.

Lord D. STUART presented a petition from Mr. Mackenzie, of Camden Town, setting forth the having contracted an unfortunate marriage, and having consequently experienced the various ills of the married state (laughter), he had turned his attention to the causes which produced disagreements between husband and wife, and he had found that, among other things, the law of settlement had much to do with the matter. ill-conditioned wives taking undue advantage of one-sided settlements to connive with attorneys against their husbands, and to do all sorts of bad things (much laughter). The petitioner prayed that until the one-sided law of settlement was revised the house would instruct the Secretary of State for the Home Department to despatch orders to all sheriffs, constabulary, &c., of counties to repair and reconstruct, without delay, the ducking stools and other implements of good husbandry (laughter) which in ancient times kept wayward and undutiful and run-away wives in order (laughter).

Mr. MACKINNON put it to the chair whether this ridiculous petition ought to be received (hear, hear).

The SPEAKER said it was quite a question for the house to determine. The petition was, in its language, quite in form.

Sir J. Y. BULLER was surprised that the noble lord had consented to present so absurd a petition (hear, hear).

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

Mr. FREWEN wished to ask a question of the right hon. gentleman the Secretary for Ireland.—There was a newspaper published in Dublin called the *Irishman*. It was ably written, but of a very revolutionary character. In the copy for last Saturday there was an article on the Queen's visit to Ireland, in which it was stated that every man who should illuminate his house on that occasion should be looked upon as a marked man; and hon. members all knew what that meant in Ireland. He wished to know if that article had been brought under the particular notice of the right hon. gentleman, or of the Lord Lieutenant?

Sir W. SOMERVILLE replied that he had never heard of the article referred to. He was aware of the existence of the paper, but he could not say he had ever seen a copy of it (a laugh). The right hon. gentleman added, in reply to a question from Mr. Cobden, that no illuminations had been recommended by the government.

ABOLITION OF GRAND JURIES (IRELAND) BILL.

Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE rose to ask for leave to bring in a bill to make better provision for the administration of the fiscal affairs of counties, counties of cities, and counties of towns in Ireland. He merely wished to lay the bill upon the table this session, and, having stated its objects and provisions, to wait for such suggestions as might be made to him upon the subject from the counties. The principal object was to abolish entirely the grand jury system in Ireland, a system which, he believed, was well understood by most honourable gentlemen in the house, certainly by all the honourable members for Ireland. He proposed a county board and a district board. The bill provided for the giving power to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to divide the counties of Ireland into convenient districts for road purposes. There would also be a finance board, which would render it unnecessary that the office of county treasurer should be any longer retained. The whole of those boards would have the power of meeting from time to time, and of adjourning. He had, above all, endeavoured so to frame the bill that the rights of the labouring man should be fully and fairly taken into consideration. In all their legislation for Ireland the rights of the labouring man had been too much disregarded; and he hoped by the provisions of this bill, they would get rid of that hybrid character, composed of half farmer and half landlord, who stood between the labouring man and his welfare. He would not then go into any minute details respecting the provisions of this bill, the more especially as he did not mean to proceed further with it in the present session, but he should simply ask leave to lay it on the table of the house, hoping that when, at an early period of the next session, he brought it again under the attention of the house, honourable members would consider it in a fair and liberal spirit.

Mr. MONSELL was sure the few words his honourable friend had uttered in introducing the bill would be hailed with the greatest satisfaction by the great body of the people. He would, however, ask a few questions with respect to this bill. He looked with the greatest interest to the consolidation of the rates in Ireland as they were in England—that was, of having the grand jury rate and the poor rate collected at the same time and at the same period of the year. That would abridge the expense of collecting those rates, and afford additional facilities to the payment of the rates by those who were charged with them. It would afford great satisfaction to the people of Ireland, and remove some of the objections with regard to the poor law taxation, if his honourable friend was prepared to state that the grand jury cess in Ireland for the future should be levied by the bill which had lately passed that house. He trusted his right honourable friend would be able to state that that was his intention; if he did so, it would remove many of the objections to the mode of paying rates for the relief of the poor, and he thought on the whole it would give very great satisfaction to the people of Ireland.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE said that was a question to which he had given great consideration; but he thought his hon. friend (Mr. Monsell) would find, if he made further inquiry, that it was a question on which there was a very great difference of opinion. He quite admitted that it was a question perfectly open to consideration, and when the bill came again before the house, in the next session, it would be for the house to determine upon what footing it would place that most important subject to which the hon. member had referred.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

ACCIDENTS ON HIGHWAYS IN IRELAND.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE said he had next to move for leave to bring in a bill for the prevention of accidents and dangers to passengers upon public roads and highways in Ireland, and for the punishment of offences relating thereto. By that bill he proposed to enact a complete and separate code to prevent accidents on highways in Ireland, though he did not intend to proceed further with it this session than to lay it on the table of the house.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN IRELAND.

Sir. W. SOMERVILLE continued. The next bill he had to propose was not less important than either of those which had preceded it—namely, a bill for promoting the public health in Ireland. With regard to this bill it was not his intention to proceed further with it during the present session. He regretted that it was not possible to do so; at the same time, when they considered the local interests and circumstances of Ireland, a bill for promoting the public health of Ireland, by such means, for instance, as sewerage and drainage, could not be carried out without very considerable expense; and he thought there was some good reasons why the house might pause in legislating on this subject in the present session of parliament. He was very happy to say, from accounts that reached him, that there was springing up in Ireland an increasing desire for sanatory regulations (hear, hear.) He hoped that desire would not be diminished before the next session; and he thought it would then be advisable to take advantage of that disposition of the public mind in Ireland.—He was also happy to say, that for those particular sanatory regulations, in which no great expense was incurred, such as cleansing of drains and houses, a bill which had been introduced last session had worked very favourably. It was impossible to work measures of that kind unless the persons mainly interested in them came forward themselves to assist in carrying them into operation. In the city of Dublin where a sanatory court had been established, 7,105 complaints against sanatory regulations had been brought before the court and disposed of between the 16th of October, 1848, and the 13th of June, 1849; 6,815 nuisances had been abated; 6,734 houses were cleansed and whitewashed, and 1,454 others repaired; and 116 drains had been cleansed and covered in. For that state of things the citizens of Dublin were mainly indebted to the efforts of private individuals, among whom he had the pleasure of mentioning the name of Sir Edward Borough. The persons who engaged in works of that kind were really and truly the benefactors of their kind. Sir Edward Borough and the sanatory court in Dublin had been in the greatest possible degree instrumental in ameliorating the sanatory condition of that city, notwithstanding that when they began their labours, it was thought by many that they would not be able to effect any very great improvement in that respect. With regard to the principle of the bill, its main provisions were similar to those of a kindred measure which was passed for this country. The local circumstances of Ireland had rendered it necessary for him to depart from the English bill in some respects. He thought he should be able to add a number of clauses to the bill, which would improve the health and the houses of the poorer classes in Ireland, in every district where they might choose to avail themselves of its provisions. It must tend to improve the sanatory condition of all classes, but that of the poor in particular. With those observations he begged to ask the leave of the house to bring in a bill for promoting the public health in Ireland.

Mr. MONSELL said he had also heard with great satisfaction his honourable friend announce his intention to bring in a bill for improving the public health of Ireland; but he would ask whether it was altogether consistent in the government to lay that stress which they did on the preservation of the public health in Ireland, and leave at that moment, in almost every town in the south of Ireland, a centre of disease in the state in which the jails were found? He had seen a statement of the number of prisoners sentenced to transportation, who were confined in the jail of Limerick, and who had been kept there for some time in a dreadfully over-crowded state. So long as a state of things like that was permitted, any bill for improving the public health must be a mere mockery. There was one other measure which he thought it desirable that the right honourable baronet (Sir W. Somerville) should couple with his public health bill, and that was a bill for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages—(hear, hear.) It was a matter of the most immediate importance to get rid of the number of prisoners confined in the jails of Ireland, and to prevent intramural interments. The next desideratum was a system of registration of births, deaths, and marriages for Ireland.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE said his hon. friend opposite (Mr. Monsell) had called the attention of his right hon. friend the Secretary of State to the crowded state of the jails in Ireland, and on several occasions the Secretary of State had replied to those questions. The over crowded state of the jails in Ireland was attributable to the enormous increase of offences there. The whole prison system of Ireland was exceedingly deficient; and he (Sir William Somerville) had a bill prepared on this subject which he had hoped to have laid on the table of the house with the present bills; but he was sorry to say it was not in a sufficiently forward state. He would, however, move for leave to bring it in at an early period of next session, and he thought the measure would lead to a great improvement in the present prison system of Ireland. He had already given some attention to the subject of registering births, deaths, and marriages in Ireland, and it was at present under the consideration of the government.

Sir DENHAM NORREYS said that the evils of which the honourable member complained arose as much from the pressure of vagrants in the jails in Ireland, as of persons under sentence of transportation. He thought that district bridewells might be made available for relieving the pressure of those jails.

Mr. MONSELL said that he had alluded more especially to the Limerick county jail. In it not two of the prisoners had been committed on account of vagrancy. What he had complained of was, that 250 persons lying there under sentence of transportation were thrust into a jail intended to receive only 140.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

THE "TWELFTH OF JULY."

Mr. MOORE, in a speech of great length, called the attention of the house to the outrages lately committed in the neighbourhood of Castlewellan, in Ireland, entering into very full details of that affair, which he represented as most disgraceful, calling for full inquiry into its origin and circumstances. He assailed Lord Roden in unmeasured terms, charging his lordship with having encouraged and entertained the Orange processionists, and concluded by moving for copies of any correspondence that had been received by the government respecting these occurrences.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE said that if he did not go into the details of the statement of the hon. gentleman, it was not because he did not feel as deeply as the hon. gentleman the horrors of the scene to which he referred (hear.) He had hoped the government would have been spared the painful necessity of bringing forward any measures for preventing processions in Ireland, and he could but in the meantime, whilst the inquiry was yet to be brought to an end, express his deep and sincere regret at the occurrence.

Captain JONES did not yield to the hon. member for Mayo in the deep sentiment of regret at the occurrence in the county of Down. The hon. member had been lavish in his epithets towards one of the two parties; he had used such terms as jackpudding, bigot, fool; but he would take no further notice of the words. He had been one of those who applied to the government, and requested them to bring in a bill to put an end to all processions in Ireland. He must deny that Lord Roden had invited the procession to enter his park. He had seen a letter from his lordship, denying that allegation.

Mr. BRIGHT said that he should have felt it his duty to have brought this subject before the house himself, had he not thought that some Irish member would have done so. The hon. and gallant member opposite (Captain Jones) had endeavoured to defend the character of Lord Roden for his share in the transactions which took place. The hon. member might know more of the character of that noble lord than he did, but notwithstanding his statement, he was inclined to think that Lord Roden would not come out of this affair without very great blame. He did not know how it was that several thousand gentlemen could come armed to a nobleman's residence, and be there regaled with meat and drink, unless they were invited. The government had been blamed for not bringing forward a "processions act." He believed that they had abstained from doing so for the best possible motives, believing that the improved tone of feeling in Ireland would render such an act unnecessary. He would like to know, however, whether by the law as it now existed in Ireland it was lawful for some hundreds or thousands of men to march, "armed to the teeth," in procession in the open day-light? (hear hear). Such a course of proceeding would notoriously be unlawful in England. The hon. member then complained of military and police having accompanied the processionists. He trusted that the government would institute a most searching and impartial inquiry into the whole subject. As far as he could judge, he thought that Lord Roden and the other gentlemen who were instrumental in getting up this procession, ought, at least, if they were in the commission of the peace, to be struck off.

Sir D. NORREYS expressed his earnest hope that the government would take the present opportunity of crushing at once these disgraceful transactions.

Major BLACKALL said that he thought the hon. member for Manchester had pressed rather unfairly upon the military for the course they had taken in these deplorable transactions. When the military were called out they had no option as to their action; they were entirely under the control of the magistrates, and if they took a part with one side or the other, that did not depend upon themselves, but upon the magistrates.

The discussion was interrupted by Mr. F. MAULE, who recommended, in the existing state of information upon the subject, that it should drop, until inquiry, which should be ample, had been made not only into the facts, but into all the circumstances of the transaction.

Mr. MONSELL hoped the government would take some steps before the session closed to bring in a bill to stop processions of all sorts in Ireland. He should not be satisfied until he had obtained a promise from the hon. Secretary for Ireland that such a measure should be introduced and passed (hear.)

Mr. LABOUCHERE pressed the recommendation of Mr. Maule, that the discussion should not be continued in the absence of full information.

Mr. REYNOLDS, however, disregarding the suggestion of his friends, proceeded to assail the Orangemen and Lord Roden with his usual coarse virulence.

Dr. NICHOLLS again urged the propriety of postponing the discussion.

Captain ARCHDALL perfectly agreed with the hon. gentleman who had just sat down, that no good could arise from this discussion. With regard to what had fallen from the hon. member for Dublin, he treated him and his abuse of the Orangemen with the utmost scorn and contempt—(cries of "order," amidst which the hon. and gallant member resumed his seat)

The motion was then withdrawn.

The other orders of the day having been disposed of, the house adjourned at a quarter past one.

House of Lords—Friday, July 20.

Lord BROUGHAM rose to move the following resolutions (of which his lordship had given notice) on the subject of the foreign policy of this country:—

"1. That it is right and was the duty of the government to require and obtain from foreign powers satisfactory explanations of those recent movements in the Italian states which tend to unsettle the existing distribution of territory and to endanger the general peace.

"2. That it is inconsistent with the general interests and duty of this country to interfere in the concerns of foreign nations, as between their governments and their subjects.

"3. That this house regrets to observe in the conduct of the government, particularly as shown by the papers laid before parliament, a want of friendly feeling towards allies to whom we are bound by treaty and by mutual acts of good will."

After deprecating the admixture of anything like personal in so important a subject, the noble lord proceeded to pass in review the events which had recently occurred in the Italian peninsula, and concluded by observing that there was but one course for this country to take in its foreign relations—to abstain from all intermeddling with the internal concerns of other nations, to cherish our own institutions without attempting to inflict them on foreigners, still less to seduce other countries to rebel against their lawful government, what the childish and vain hope that we could better their condition by such unwarrantable intervention.

The Earl of CARLISLE cordially subscribed to the general spirit of the maxims laid down by the noble lord, but it was most imprudent, and might be most mischievous, to lay down in an abstract resolution that this country ought on no occasion interfere in the concerns of other nations; for there were emergencies where interference was counselled and commanded, not only by motives of national policy, but by the most urgent dictates of humanity. With reference to Rome, having been invited by the Pope, through his representative in Paris, to take part with the other powers in endeavouring to compose the differences which had taken place between him and his subjects, and to re-establish his dominion over them, we, as a Protestant government, and not having established diplomatic relations with Rome, not being on the same level with the organs of the Catholic states of Europe, declined to take part in the conferences that took place at Gaeta (hear, hear). But watching with unceasing interest every turn of events, ready at all times to give our best advice, we did not, having stated what we thought the best course to pursue, obstruct the path of those who took upon themselves to adjust this matter. There were many things which had occurred during the siege of Rome which he could not view without pain and regret; nor could he withhold the expression of his sympathy with the heroism which seemed once again to have become an attribute of the Roman name.

The Earl of MINTO justified the course which had been pursued by the government, particularly the part he himself had been pressed to take in the negociations for the restoration of the Sicilian constitution.

The Earl of ABERDEEN said there was scarcely a country in Europe with which our relations did not give cause for some expressions of regret or of censure. In the convulsions which had shaken various countries of Europe we might, by exercising a moderating and regulating influence, have materially supported the cause of peace, order, and real freedom; we might have thus deserved and received the blessings of mankind; but we had extended the calamities of war, we had failed in all our interferences in the disputes of other countries, and, under the guise of reform, by encouraging revolutionary movements in various parts of Europe we had become the objects of aversion to governments and of suspicion to the people (hear.) This had been called a vulgar imputation, but it was true. Not only so; we had abandoned those whom we had encouraged to revolt. Our policy might in former times have been regarded as selfish, arrogant, and unjust, but never before had it been liable to the charge of duplicity.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE defended the course pursued by government.

Lord STANLEY spoke at considerable length in support of the motion.

Their lordships then divided.

For the motion—				
Present	..	..	..	51
Proxies	..	..	..	45
Against	..	..	..	— 96
Present	..	..	..	45
Proxies	..	..	..	63
				—108
Majority against the motion				12

The house adjourned at a quarter past four o'clock.

House of Commons—Friday, July 20.

The SPEAKER took the chair shortly after 12 o'clock.

MILITIA PAY BILL.

This bill was read a third time and passed.

ADVANCE OF MONEY (ATHLONE AND GALWAY RAILWAY) BILL.

This bill was also read a third time and passed.

JUDGMENTS (IRELAND) BILL.

This bill as amended was considered and agreed to, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

PILOTAGE BILL.

Mr. LABOUCHERE moved the second reading of this bill.

After some discussion, the bill was read a second time, went through committee *pro forma*, to be recommitted on Monday at 12 o'clock.

In reply to Mr. WAWN,

Mr. LABOUCHERE said it was not his intention to introduce a clause to exempt ships from pilotage who returned to the port from which they had sailed in ballast.

BILLS FROM THE LORDS.

Messengers from the Lords brought up several bills.

OVERCROWDING OF IRISH STEAMERS.

Mr. CARDWELL wished to ask the President of the Board of Trade whether it was his intention to give substantial effect to the principal recommendations of Captain Denham with regard to the overcrowding of Irish steamers on their passage from Ireland to that country.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said he believed he should eventually adopt substantially and in principle the recommendations of Captain Denham for limiting the number of passengers on board of steamers plying in the Irish channel.

Mr. C. LUSHINGTON presented a petition from Westminster, complaining that the house did not represent the property, intelligence, or industry of the empire, and praying for an extension of the suffrage.

Mr. C. ANSTEY said on that day fortnight he should move for leave to bring in a bill to consolidate fisheries, pursuant to the report of the committee on the subject (great laughter).

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in answer to Mr. C. Lushington, said it was not his intention during the present session to bring in any bill with respect to friendly societies.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, in answer to a question from an honourable member, said it was not the intention of the government to proceed with this bill this session.

THE "TWELFTH OF JULY."

The order of the day having been read for going into a committee of ways and means,

Lord JOCELYN rose and said he hoped the house would grant him that indulgence which was always given when any personal attack was made upon the character and conduct of an individual. He regretted he was not in the house on the previous night when the discussion took place on the motion of the hon member for Mayo (Mr. Moore). His absence was entirely owing to his own neglect in overlooking the notice upon the paper, otherwise he should certainly have taken care to be present on the occasion. He had nothing to complain of in the personal attack which the hon. gentleman, it appeared, had made upon a near and dear relative of his (Lord Roden.) He believed the hon. gentleman had admitted the high character of his (Lord Jocelyn's) noble relative, and the general feeling of respect with which all parties in Ireland looked up to him. He might, however, allude to attacks which had been made upon his noble relative by other hon. members (hear, hear), and might say that he thought it would have been fair in them—at all events it would certainly have been courteous, if they had previously intimated to him their intention of making these attacks, and either his noble friend the member for the county of Down (Lord Castlereagh) or himself would have made a point of being present to answer them. He would not further allude to these attacks, however, for he did not think they would at all injure his noble relative (hear, hear.) What he wished more particularly to allude to was the charge which had been made by the hon. gentleman (Mr. Moore) as to the conduct of his (Lord Jocelyn's) noble relative. He was informed by his noble relative that, previous to the 12th of July, he was given to understand that large bodies of persons connected with the society of which he was a member wished and intended to pay him a visit of respect and affection, as they said, at his place at Tollymore. His noble relative having communicated with them, succeeded, as he believed, in inducing many thousands who intended to be present on that occasion to relinquish their intention, but at the same time stated that his gates would never be shut to any loyal man who might visit him on the 12th of July. It had been stated that his noble relative invited 5,000 armed ruffians to be present in his park, and the impression was conveyed that besides giving them food, he sent them away in a state of inebriety to devastate the country. On the contrary, his noble relative, when he found it impossible entirely to prevent the procession, was desirous to use the influence which it was acknowledged he possessed in Ireland to render it as orderly and peaceable as possible. When the procession reached Tollymore his noble relative addressed the people. He (Lord Jocelyn) had read that address, and must say, that although it contained some language that might be called almost too loyal, there was nothing in it which any man need be ashamed of uttering to his fellow countrymen. He delivered that address under the firm conviction that it would induce them to refrain from committing any acts of violence such as had unfortunately occurred, and to inculcate feelings of brotherly love and friendship among all parties (hear, hear.) The house would, perhaps, allow him to read three or four lines of that address:—

"I trust you will ever show to those who disapprove of your organization that you are not a faction driven by party violence to commit unlawful acts; but that you wish to see all denominations enjoying the blessings which you seek for yourselves. I trust that your motto is unchanged—*Semper eadem*—involving the preservation of your rights, the promotion of peace, and the welfare of all denominations of your fellow subjects. I trust that you will rather take evil than provoke it; that nothing will induce you, in returning to your homes to resent any insult you may receive."

(hear). Such was the language of his noble relative (hear, hear). He might also mention that on that occasion many Roman Catholics were present, and that no ill will or unfriendliness was shown towards them. He assured the house that no man could more deeply deplore the unfortunate calamity that had taken place than his noble relative, and that he believed there was nothing he would not have done to avert it, even at the risk of his life (hear, hear). No one, he was sure, who really knew his noble relative, would say that he wished to increase the party violence in Ireland. In the district where he resided it was well known that he made no difference between one man and another, whether he was a Roman Catholic or a Protestant (hear). He (Lord Jocelyn) purposely refrained from going into the general question, because he thought there was not before the house that information which was required before they came to a conclusion upon it. He therefore sincerely hoped that in alluding to a merely personal question he would not lead the house to enter into a general question, which he believed they could not yet consider with advantage (hear, hear).

After a lengthened discussion in which hon. members at both sides of the house took part the subject dropped.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The house having gone into committee of ways and means, the usual votes with regard to the Consolidated Fund, the Surplus of Ways and Means, and the Transfer of Aids, were then agreed to, and the house resumed.

The other orders were then disposed of and the house adjourned to half-past two.

House of Commons—Saturday, July 21.

NEW WRIT.

A new writ was ordered for the city of London in the room of James Pattison, Esq., deceased.

Some desultory conversation took place on the subject of Hungary and Austria.

The report of Ways and Means was brought up and agreed to.

The house shortly after adjourned.

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War Office, July 20.

1st Dragoons—Lieut. H. Morgan to be Capt., by purchase, vice Gough, who retires; Cornet and Adjutant W. Harrisson to have the rank of Lieut; Cornet M. Stocks to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Morgan.

3d Light Dragoons—Cornet T. C. B. Saint George to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Roche, promoted.

31st Foot—Major G. Staunton to be Lieut. Col., by purchase, vice Spence, who retires; Capt. T. C. Kelly to be Major, by purchase, vice Staunton; Lieut. J. S. Gould to be Capt., by purchase, vice Kelly; Ensign G. W. Baldwin to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Gould.

37th—Ensign C. S. Blois, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Thomas, appointed Quartermaster of 97th Foot; Gent. Cadet R. W. Webb, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Blois.

60th—Capt. J. Jones to be Major, by purchase, vice Robinson, who retires; Lieut. G. Rhodes to be Capt., by purchase, vice Jones; Second Lieut. R. H. Robinson, to be First Lieut., by purchase, vice Rhodes.

UNATTACHED.

Lieut. E. Jones, from the 3d Light Dragoons, to be Capt. by purchase.

MEMORANDUM.

Capt. J. Armstrong, upon half-pay 37th Foot, has been permitted to retire from the army by the sale of an unattached commission, he being about to become a settler in Australia.

Office of Ordnance, July 18,

Corps of Royal Engineers—First Lieut. M. Vavasour to be Second Capt. vice Sorell, deceased; Second Lieut. C. J. Fowler to be First Lieut. vice Vavasour.

MURDER OF TWO CHILDREN BY THEIR UNCLE.—An event of the most appalling nature has just occurred at the village of Knottingley, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. On Friday forenoon, a labourer named Benjamin Heald, aged twenty years, residing with his parents at Knottingley, took two of his brother's children into the garden for a walk. After being there for a short time, he desired the children to leave the garden, when they manifested a disinclination to do so. He then took up a bottle (it is supposed in a fit of insanity) and beat out the brains of the little boy, five years old. He then immediately killed the little girl, three years old, by beating her over the head with a stick.

RED RAIN.—Early on Saturday morning, the 30th ult., a shower of rain as red as blood fell near the village of Bonvilstone, and extended from thence in a westerly direction over Llantrithyd, Flemington, &c., towards Lantwit-Major. It was so manifest that it impregnated the clods of earth, many of which were like ruddle. Several country people who witnessed it were dreadfully alarmed, imagined it to be some omen of coming misfortune, and very many, who did not see it fall, came in the course of the day to see the discoloured soil. A phenomenon of this kind has been known to occur on the south side of Mont Blanc, between Coudamine and Motet, where it left red spots on the snow, and the natives called it *La pluie rouge* (the red rain). Again in the iron districts of this country small streams have been so impregnated with chalybeate, that the water was of quite a deep red colour for some distance. A very severe blight took place the same morning, which has left its marks on the potatoes, beans, and fruit trees, and hung over the country till past middle day.—(Cambrian).

Hypocrisy is an homage which vice pays to virtue.—(La Rochefoucald.)

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Frid	*Sat.*	*Mon.*
3 per Cent. Cons.	—	—	92¼
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	—	93
3½ per Cent. Debentures	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	192½
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	—
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent.	—	—	—
Ditto 4 per Cent.	—	—	67
4 per Cent. City Debs	—	—	—
4 per Cent. Ballast Office Deb. Gor. Sec.	—	—	94
Kingstown Railway Deb. 4 per Cent.	—	—	—

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock	200	India Stock	256
3 per Cent. Consols	93⅜	India Bonds	83 pm
Ditto for opening	—	South Sea Stock	100¼
3 per Cent Reduced	93¼	Do. New Annuities	—
3½ per Cent	94½	Exchequer Bills (£1,00)	
New 3½ per Cent.	94⅜	50s pm.	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The friends of liberty must rejoice at the brave and successful stand which, it will be perceived, the Hungarians continue to make against Austria, supported though she be by the savage hordes of the Russian autocrat. In Transylvania the Russian arms have sustained a signal defeat; the Austrian army has also been forced to make a retrograde movement by Georgey, and two Russian divisions have been forced to retire with considerable loss.

The London papers of Saturday evening contain one day's later foreign intelligence than that which we give elsewhere. From them we learn that the Pope's authority had been proclaimed in Rome by the French. The following was received by the French Government on Friday:—

"GENERAL OUDINOT TO THE MINISTER OF WAR.

"Rome, July 16, Mid-day.

"The re-establishment of the authority of the Pope was proclaimed yesterday in the midst of the most enthusiastic acclamations of the assembled multitude. A *Te Deum* was chaunted, and prayers of thanksgiving were offered at St. Peter's.

"Public tranquillity is every day being confirmed.

"The best feeling exists between the troops and the population."

A portion of the foregoing must be received with a considerable degree of doubt. That the Pope's authority was proclaimed with the thunder of French cannon to drown any dissentient voice, we can easily understand: but that it was received with general acclamation is highly improbable, and the statement must be attributed to that spirit of falsifying exaggeration so characteristically displayed in Roman affairs by the brigands who have made her fair places desolate. The Romans could not so soon forget that it is to Pio Nono they owe the desolation which prevails, and the shedding of the blood of Rome's best children, through the means of foreign mercenaries, to receive his name with acclamations. The Pope may return to Rome, but he will remain there only as long as he is supported by foreign bayonets.

Some of the French journals state that the form of government will be changed and that the President of the Republic will be declared Emperor. This is highly improbable; the circulation of the rumour, however, exhibits the unsettled state of public feeling in France.

THE AFFRAY AT CASTLEWELLAN.

The unfortunate homicides at Dolly's Brae have afforded some of the members of the House of Commons a subject on which to void their venom, and indulge their passion for calumny and vituperation; the grossest misrepresentation has been unblushingly resorted to, and no means left untried either by the *suppressio veri* or the *suggestio falsi* to place the whole transaction in anything but its proper light. A portion of the press, too, has adopted a similar tactique, and, with a recklessness of assertion which would be really surprising, were it not so characteristic of the parties, makes statements directly contrary to sworn facts. On Friday Lord Jocelyn, in the House of Commons, defended the character of the Earl of Roden against the attacks made on it the previous night by Mr. Moore, of Mayo, and by Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Bright; and by the plain and satisfactory statement made by him has placed the conduct of the noble lord, on the occasion, in its true light before the country, were, indeed, such a vindication called for.

FATHER VENTURA.

Some posts back we gave a remarkable letter from the celebrated Father Ventura, which originally appeared in the Parisian journals. In another column will be found an extract from a second letter by this celebrated individual, on the state of religion in Rome, and the leaning of the minds of the people towards the "religion of the Gospel." "Out of a hundred persons," remarks the writer, "I doubt if ten can be found to have remained Catholics." The writer is, however, in ignorance as to what "real Protestantism," which he deplores his countrymen are so fast embracing is. It is not, as he incorrectly supposes, "faith without works," for it maintains, according to St. James, that such a faith is unprofitable, lifeless, dead; and impresses upon all its professors with St. Paul to be "careful to maintain good works." From what we learn, however, from Rome, we understand that "real Protestantism," not such as Father Ventura mistakingly conceives it to be, is making rapid progress in the Papal States.

Captain Sayers and Lieut. Gale made a night balloon ascent from Cremorne gardens on Tuesday night, and hovered over the metropolis for two hours, the spectacle at gas light being of the most splendid order.

PRICE OF BREAD IN LONDON.—First quality, 7d; second do. 6½d; inferior, 5½d per 4lb. loaf.

PRICE OF BREAD IN LONDON.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d to 7½d; of household do. 5d to 6½d per 4lb. loaf.—(Mark-lane Express, July 16.)

WATERFORD ANACREONTIC SOCIETY.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that the third full-dress concert of this highly interesting society takes place on Friday evening next. From what we have learned as to the musical bill of fare prepared for the occasion we have no doubt, from the well-known ability of the performing members of the society, that the evening's entertainments will prove highly attractive.

WATERFORD LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The admirable manner in which this excellent institution is conducted reflects the highest credit on the governor, Captain Dobbs, and the highly respectable and efficient subordinate officers of the establishment. There are at present in the Asylum 114 inmates (48 males and 66 females), to whom all that attention arising from kindness, and an intimate knowledge of the treatment of the most melancholy disease to which human nature is subjected, is indefatigably and zealously observed. Nothing can exceed the scrupulous neatness and cleanliness of the dormitories and eating apartments, which are lightsome and well ventilated; the diet, varied according to the condition of the patients, cocoa, milk, tea, meat, &c., is of a most superior description, and the care devoted to their comfort is manifest in their healthful, cheerful, and, in some cases, apparently happy countenances; they are permitted to take exercise in the spacious grounds attached to the Asylum, attended by either the nurses or keepers, and are allowed to work or read, as they feel disposed. The medical department, under the superintendence of Doctors Connolly and J. Mackesy, is in perfect keeping with the unequalled order maintained in the establishment, and the most careful watchfulness is maintained over the sanatory condition of the inmates, whose general health speaks well for the excellent medical surveillance under which they are placed. Not a single case of cholera has appeared in the institution.

We shall briefly add that there cannot be a similar institution better regulated, in every department, than is the Waterford Lunatic Asylum under its present management.

SACRILEGE.

On the night of Monday the 16th inst., some persons effected an entrance into the chapel of Dungarvan, and robbed it of two soutanes, value £7; one the property of the Rev. Mr. Hally and the other the property of the Rev. Mr. Mooney. No trace of the whereabouts of the robbers could be obtained until Friday last when Constable James Flanagan succeeded in arresting, in a pawn office in Dungarvan, a woman named Margaret Keane, having in her possession one of the above articles which she was in the act of pledging, and in order to avoid detection had it cut in two parts, the lower part, having been made into a petticoat, and the upper part made into a jacket. The constable having received further information, proceeded to the neighbourhood of the poor house, and there arrested two boys named Denis Linehan and Michael Clifford, having in their possession the second vestment which they were in the act of selling. The parties having been brought next day before P. C. Howley, Esq., R.M. who took informations against them, they were committed for trial at the next Quarter Sessions to be held in Dungarvan. Too much praise cannot be given to Constable Flanagan for his activity in tracing out the perpetrators of this robbery.

On Thursday night last the out-house of James Doyle, of Ballythomas, near Rathgormac, was broken into and a fat pig stolen therefrom by a gang of strolling vagabonds who infest that part of the country. On the morning following a farmer named Thomas Ryan, of Carrickbeg, at two o'clock, observed the thieves driving a pig on the road from Carrick to Waterford, which he suspected to be stolen; he immediately pursued the fellows and asked them would they sell her; one of them replied in the affirmative, and offered her for £1, upon which Ryan collared the fellow, and put him and the pig into a house where he kept them, and sent for the police, to whom he gave them in charge—the others of the gang ran away. The prisoner's name is Edmond Dihy, an old offender, who has not been many days out of Clonmel jail. He was committed for trial at the next Waterford Quarter Sessions by Mr. Graves, R.M.—Ryan deserves much credit for singly arresting and delivering this plunderer to justice; and if every farmer in the country acted in a similar manner it would be a great matter for themselves.

We are unavoidably obliged to postpone a report of the Sanatory Committee proceedings, also some interesting union statistics which we shall give on Saturday.

The Sisters of Charity thankfully acknowledge to have received from Mr. Edward Maher, the sum of one guinea, being the donation of a record jury.

Letters have been received from Fort Simpson, stating that part of the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, the arctic navigator, had arrived at Fort Confidence. The explorers had returned from the mouth of the M'Kenzie to the Coppermine River, and had learned nothing of the missing party.

A petition from the freemen of London, against the return of Baron Rothschild for the metropolis, has been presented to Parliament by Major Beresford.

The Countess of Clarendon, the constant patroness of Irish manufacture, has given orders for several dresses of Irish poplins, and a superb train of rose-colour (same fabric), interwoven in vine leaves of silver, intended to be worn at the Queen's Drawing-room, at Dublin Castle.

Baron Richards and Dr. Stock, First Sergeant, opened the Clonmel Assizes on Friday.

Six inquiries were tried before Mr. Justice Moore, at Roscommon Assizes, against baronial collectors, for not having paid in public cess at the last assizes. There were findings against 5 of the 6, at the suit of Mr. French, county treasurer.

At Enniskillen assizes Thomas Wilson, Thos. Kerr, and Robert Cathcart, convicted of the wilful murder of John Wilson, at Glencurry, were sentenced to be hanged on the 9th of August next.

The Roman Catholic Prelates of Ireland will attend her Majesty's levee in Dublin.

It is stated that Baron Pennefather will retire from the Bench, of which he has been an ornament for 24 years.

It was expected that Sergeant Howley would have been nominated for the circuit in room of Baron Pennefather, but the heavy duty of the quarter sessions for Tipperary just ended, in which he tried 1400 prisoners, and some thousands of civil bills, was enough to prevent his proceeding as a judge of assize.

It is calculated that not less than £22,000,000 of foreign capital have been invested in English securities, in consequence of the disturbed state of Europe during the last 18 months.

Mrs. Butterfield, of Hitchen, has just presented her husband with their twenty-fourth child about a month after the twenty-third anniversary of their wedding day!

FIRE.

Yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, a female named Hurley, on passing by the residence of Miss Anne Todd, pawnbroker, in Michael-street, perceived smoke issuing from the upper part of the house, and, on giving the alarm, it was discovered that the attic was in flames. The fire bells being rung, assistance was speedily at hand. The excellent engine of the West of England Insurance Company was immediately on the spot, and was worked by the engineer, R. Sclanders, for several hours with considerable effect; the barrack engine and that of the Sun Office were also present; and, owing to the immense supply of water obtained from the auxiliary workhouse pump, which for four hours was incessantly worked by ten of the paupers, under the active superintendance of the master, Mr. Walsh, as also from Mr. Foster's pump, which was also in requisition, the fire was providentially got under without extending to the adjoining houses, which at one time appeared in considerable danger.

Amongst those who were present and rendered themselves remarkable for their exertions on the occasion were the Mayor, Alderman Davis, Mr. D. Coman, and Mr. John Flahavan. The police were early on the ground, and acted with their usual efficiency. The military did not arrive till the fire was nearly got under.

The fire, as already stated, originated in the attic story, through the carelessness of the servant girl, who, on going to bed, left a candle by the bed side, which, she having fallen asleep, set fire to the curtains. But for the early discovery of the fire her life, and that of another girl who slept with her, would in all probability have been sacrificed.

We regret to learn that considerable loss has been sustained, both from the destruction to property as well as from injury to the premises. Several wretches, who took advantage of the consequent confusion, to plunder, have been apprehended. We trust they will meet that reward they so richly merit.

The following sensible resolutions were passed at a meeting of the inhabitants of the Linen Hall ward and the parishioners of St. Mary's parish, Dublin, in reference to the resolution of the Mansion House Committee, "That there should be a general illumination of the city on the night of her Majesty's entry:—

"That any sort of public rejoicings being inconsistent with the mournful aspect of our country, it is the opinion of this meeting that the raising of subscriptions to relieve the poor of the west and south is now our chief duty; that a requisition to that effect ought to be presented to the Lord Mayor, who, as the chief magistrate of the city, should be called upon, as he loves peace and order, to issue a proclamation against illuminating, and thereby protect the citizens from the evil consequences of a *partial* rejoicing; and that this our resolution be conveyed to him."

THE QUEEN'S VISIT—THE IRISH COURT—

The precise day of Her Majesty's arrival in Dublin cannot yet be known; but we have authority to announce that the levee and drawing room will be held in the course of the week beginning with the 5th of August, and the notice will be given of the days as soon as it is possible to fix them with certainty. We are further authorised to state, for the information of ladies and gentlemen who propose to pay their respects to our gracious Sovereign on those occasion, that as *the Queen can have but one rule for her Court*, wherever it is held, the presentations in Dublin will be regulated by *exactly the same rules as in London*, viz., that no person can be presented except by some one who has personally been himself presented to the Queen. Ladies, of course by ladies, and gentlemen by gentlemen; and the names must be sent in three days previously to the Lord Chamberlain (the Marquis of Breadalbane), at Dublin Castle—(D. E. Post).

A memorial is presented to the Lord Lieutenant against a County Assistant Barrister for permitting the enormous sum of £28 costs to be charged for a civil bill ejectment, the statute allowing £2 10s.

A GOOD LANDLORD.—Sir John Power, Kilfane, has this year with his usual kindness supplied his numerous tenantry in the counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary with Spring Seeds and Guano, amounting to several Hundred Pounds.

James O'Brien, Esq., Sergeant-at-law, presided this day on the bench, in the County grand jury room, for the trial of crown cases. There are three judges now sitting in Limerick.—(Limerick Chronicle).

A London correspondent of the *Limerick Chronicle* states—"A private meeting of the Irish members was held in the Strand, on Thursday, to call on government to bring in a measure for the endowment of the Roman Catholic Clergy. Mr. Moore, the member for Mayo, having advocated such a measure in his speech on Mr. Osborne's motion, it is supposed that it is one which will now be favourably received by Dr. MacHale and his Clergy."

The Ordnance Department have come to the determination of lighting Cork barracks with gas. Mr. Fulwood, of the United General Gas Company, is now laying the necessary pipes, which are likely to cost as much as £500. There are to be seven gas lights in the square, and about 33 other lights around the barracks. Oil lamps have been used heretofore.

A curious specimen of barley was left at the *Constitution* Office on Thursday, grown by the Rev. Somers Payne at Upton. In colour it is perfectly black, the grain is plump and remarkably heavy. It would appear to be very superior for malting purposes, as it contains a large quantity of saccharine. The seed was originally imported from Tartary, by Mr. Churchill of Cheltenham. The present sample, which is very forward and fit for reaping was sown last October.—(Cork Constitution).

NEW OATS.—The Messrs. O'Hea, offered for sale yesterday (Friday) 100 barrels of white oats, grown in Tallow, and sickled on the 9th instant. 11s per barrel was offered for them and refused. (Ibid).

GARDEN ROBBERIES.—The plunder of fields and gardens in the vicinity of this town still continues with unabated zeal, especially where the owners do not employ confidential persons to watch the crops. The depredations are latterly confined to potato fields, and many of these have sustained irreparable injury.—(Carlow Sentinel).

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—Mr. Henry Johnston a surveyor of high respectability, destroyed himself at the Metropolitan Baths, London, on Friday. When the body was found, there was a surveyor's measuring tape fastened round his neck, the other end being twisted round his right foot so that when he moved his foot the tape would increase in tightness round his neck.—(John Bull.)

ANTICIPATED RESIGNATION OF MR. HUDSON, M.P. FOR SUNDERLAND.—We understand that Mr. Hudson is about to resign his seat for the borough of Sunderland, and that Mr. H. Fenwick, a barrister on the Northern Circuit, connected by property and family ties with the borough, has been announced as a candidate on the liberal side.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.

The Queen will leave East Cowes on the 1st of August, and proceed direct for Cork. A fast sailing steamer precedes her to announce her Majesty's coming, and make arrangements. The squadron will consist of 16 steamers, and a number of yachts. Her Majesty will come up the river in the "Fairy," tender, the day after her arrival, and will be moored at the north side of the Custom House Quay, to receive the addresses, after which she will proceed through the city.

The following letter was received this day by the Mayor:—

"Dublin Castle, 19th July, 1849.

"SIR—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you that Secretary Sir George Grey has transmitted to his Excellency a copy of your letter to him of the 14th inst., communicating the desire of the citizens of Cork that her Majesty would honour them by accepting a *dejeuner* in the Corn Exchange, or the Commercial Buildings, and has requested that you might be informed that while her Majesty fully appreciates the strong feelings of loyalty and attachment, which have been expressed in so gratifying a manner with reference to her intended visit to Ireland, the nature of that visit will prevent her Majesty from accepting invitations to any public entertainment.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"T. N. REDINGTON.

"The Mayor of Cork."

—(Cork Examiner.)

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

(From the Observer.)

The Ministerial Fish Dinner, which usually precedes the Prorogation of Parliament, will take place at the Trafalgar, Greenwich, on Saturday next, the 28th inst.

Her Majesty, after settling the Speech from the Throne, and the Royal Commission for the Prorogation, is expected to sail from Osborne on the 1st of August, *en route* for Cork, Dublin, Belfast, and Scotland.

THE CHURCH.

The Lord Bishop of Ossory, Leighlin, and Ferns, has been pleased to collate the Rev. Nicholas Devereux, A.M., of Ballyrankin House, in the county of Wexford, to the Prebendary of Kilrush (in his lordship's diocese of Ferns), vacant by the resignation of the Rev. George Jones, who succeeds to the Rectory of Kilcormuck, in the same diocese.

The Lord Bishop of Limerick has appointed Thursday, the 20th of September next, for holding his visitation for the diocese of Limerick, at the Cathedral of Limerick; and the following Thursday, the 27th of September, for his lordship's visitation of Ardfert and Aghadoe, at the parish church of Killarney.

The Lord Bishop of Killaloe will hold his annual visitation in the cathedral, on Thursday, August 2.

The Marquis of Waterford is increasing his racing stud, his lordship having purchased Impostor (late Lanesbro') from Mr. Murphy; brother to Rat-trap, from L. White; and Louisa, from Mr. D. Wynne.

Waterford and Limerick Railway traffic for week ending Saturday the 14th inst.:—Passengers, £198 9s 3d; goods and cattle, £98 9s 10d; Total, £296 19s 1d.

There are 23 vessels at our quays with cargoes of foreign corn, some of which are not yet looked for by persons to whom consigned. The amazing growth of potatoes will shortly supersede the consumption of Indian corn in the south and west of Ireland.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

The Roman Catholic Curates at Westport, under the auspices of Count Streletzki, have got up a small farmers' fund, which is doing much good, by keeping hundreds of small farmers from ruin, and preventing the potato crop from early destruction.

The peculiar ease and tact with which Sergeant O'Brien discharged his duties, for the first time, in capacity of judge, while trying criminals for the last three days in the County Grand Jury room, is the theme of general admiration. His suavity of manner, excellent good temper, and great professional experience, qualify Sergeant O'Brien for the exalted position allotted to him.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Foran has received an acknowledgment from the Pope of £767, collected in this diocess for his Holiness.

The committee of the Cork harbour commissioners waited on Major-General Turner to request a battery of artillery to be placed at Blackrock Castle to fire a salute for her Majesty. The General at once acceded, and said that Blackrock Castle was an admirable place for the salute. It was on turning the Castle her Majesty would get the first view of the city.

All the shopkeepers of Dublin are painting the fronts of their houses for the Queen's visit, and the oil brush was never so busy at work.

Lorenzo H. Bond, Esq., of Fairy Hall, was killed by the upset of his tax cart last week, when returning from a cricket match at Longford barracks.

Drs. M'Neile and O'Sullivan attended the anniversary meeting of the Down, Connor, and Dromore Church Education Society, at Belfast, on Thursday.

This day, George Bennett, Esq., Q.C., father of the Munster bar, announced in Court that he will not come circuit again.—(Lim. Chronicle of Saturday.)

Madame Viardot Garcia is engaged for the Liverpool Philharmonic Festival. The directors offered Jenny Lind £1,500, which was refused, as she does not intend to re-visit England for another year.

A bed of oysters, forty miles long by eighteen wide, was recently discovered in the British Channel, about 50 miles south-west of Shoreham. A large fleet of smacks from Colchester are dredging the bed.

Miss Marson, daughter of the trainer of that name, was burned to death near Newmarket last week, by her clothes catching fire at the kitchen grate.

A great part of Mr. P. Boland's barm brewery in Capel-street, Dublin, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night.

Franconi's stud were seized on Thursday at the Portobello gardens, for rent due on the premises by Mr. Drewett.

The National Assurance Company is unable to pay a dividend for the last half-year, their income being only £20,707—their expenditure £26,112.

Archbishop MacHale, while acknowledging £26 for the relief of the poor in his neighbourhood, denounces the county Galway landlords "those monsters in human shape, whose iniquitous career" he regrets had not been arrested.

"THE CUP THAT CHEERS BUT NOT INEBRIATES."—This is the appellation given, almost universally, to a cup of Tea; but few individuals partaking of such cup can testify from experience to the truly cheering and exhilarating effects of a really GOOD cup of tea. So it was, until recently, with COFFEE; but John Cassell has placed Coffee of the choicest mountain growths within the reach of all, and Families in every part of the United Kingdom are loud in their praise of "John Cassell's Coffee." He determined to afford equal facilities in reference to TEA, and now furnishes a combination of the produce of those young and tender plants, the most carefully cultivated in China, which possesses not merely strength, but a richness and flavour commending it to every palate. This is known as "John Cassell's Five Shilling Tea," and is acquiring a celebrity equal to that attained by his Coffee. It may be had, either all Black, or Black and Green mixed, securely done up in neat catty packages, containing from two ounces to one pound. Every genuine package has a fac-simile of John Cassell's signature on the wrapper.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE—ROME.

Paris, Thursday Evening.

The Pope has sent an autograph letter of thanks to Louis Napoleon; and has, I am assured in a good quarter, given to the French government very satisfactory assurances as to his determination to give good constitutional institutions to his subjects. It is believed that his manifesto will be published in the course of a few days.—(Globe Correspondent.)

VENICE.

The siege operations against Venice have been discontinued in consequence of the fatal prevalence of fever and sickness among the Austrian troops, occasioned by the excessive heat and hard work. The batteries were reduced to silence, and the activity of the besiegers is limited to the establishment of a strict blockade by land and sea.—In this way it is thought that the reduction of Venice may be procured without further bloodshed.

PEACE BETWEEN DENMARK AND PRUSSIA.

We have received the following telegraphic dispatch from Berlin, dated July 17, 8 p.m. :—

"The Danish ratification of the armistice and preliminaries of peace arrived here to-day, and will be exchanged against that of Prussia in the course of this evening."—(Times.)

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS BY THE HUNGARIANS.

Paris, Thursday Evening.

I am enabled to give you the following piece of intelligence :—

"A courier arrived at the Turkish embassy this morning, with news that the Russian General Luders had been beaten by Bem in Transylvania." —(Standard.)

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The orders of Kossuth in his proclamation to the Hungarian people are carried out to the letter. The Hungarians have buried their corn and their other provisions, and have driven their horses and oxen into the forests and mountains. The consequence is that the imperial armies have neither provisions nor means of transport sufficient. All their provisions have to be sent to them from across the frontier, and from Presburg to the head-quarters of the army; there is not a single change of horses, oxen, or beasts of burden to be had.

The battle around the Hungarian entrenchments in front of Comorn is said to have been a most sanguinary and obstinate one; the Hungarians had 180 pieces of artillery at work, and the Austrians and Russians 170. The Hungarians contended without the least fear of death, and one Honved battalion repeatedly attacked the Grenadier battalion of Pistory with the bayonet, but was repulsed.

In Comorn a white and a black flag are waving on the battlements, as symbols of the contest for life or death.

Field Marshal Ottinger, on the 5th, had advanced for a *reconnaissance* from the head-quarters of Jellachich, with a detachment of cavalry, but was attacked by the Magyars and driven back.

As the Ban Jellachich lately demanded, by a flag of truce, the garrison of Peterwardein to surrender, the commander of the garrison replied: "He knew well how affairs stood, and that the so-called Ban of Croatia would soon find himself surrounded, and, with his whole army, be destroyed."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have advices from the Cape to the 28th of May, at which date it was in a very disturbed state, and an *emeute* was apprehended when the convict settlers arrived from England. Public meetings and demonstrations were everywhere being got up to protest against the measure, and the greatest anxiety was felt for the peace of the colony.

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Smith, G.C.B., the governor and commander of the forces, was at Cape Town at the above time. His Excellency has been, since the last mail, very ill, and was only now recovering from the effects of fever.

Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy is on a tour through the provinces before starting the *Nation* again. We understand he is expected at Clonmel in a day or two, and that he is accompanied by Thos. Carlyle, the celebrated writer.—(Clonmel Chron.)

The Earl of Stradbroke has arrived at Ballymacarberry House, on a visit to his estates in the counties of Tipperary and Waterford.—(Ibid).

Some few years ago, there was no town in Ireland where houses were more valuable than in Clonmel. It was a matter of great difficulty to procure one in a good situation. Now there are numbers lying idle without a single offer.—In the Main-street, only about two-thirds of the houses are occupied.—(Ibid).

A valuable ancient manuscript, the property of William Barton, Esq., of Grove, being the actual treaty of Oliver Cromwell with the town of Fethard, in the handwriting and bearing the sign manual of the Protector, has been forwarded for inspection to Sir William Betham, the celebrated antiquarian.—(Ibid).

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—By the Emma Skerratt, from Sydney, particulars have been received relative to the loss of the British ship Sarah Crisp, Captain Taylor, and the appalling sufferings of the crew, thirteen of whom perished from starvation. The Emma Skerratt, on her outward passage to Hong Kong, in lat. 17.20 north, long. 116.5 east, perceiving a vessel in distress, bore down to her assistance, and she proved to be the unfortunate vessel in questiion. She was teak-laken and waterlogged, almost a perfect wreck, her masts were gone, as well as everything on deck. With much care nineteen persons in a shocking state of exhaustion were taken off the wreck. They proved to be Capt. Taylor, the master; Mr. Long, the chief mate, and seventeen seamen. Their sufferings had been truly awful. They had been twenty seven days and nights on the wreck, with nothing to subsist on excepting a monkey and two fishes, and all the water they had was about a couple of buckets, which they caught with some old canvass. The second mate and twelve seamen had died from want of food. The ship's loss was attributed to a plank starting, as she filled in a very short time and turned over on her side. The crew having jumped on her beam as she went over, and there held on until daylight, when they succeeded in righting the wreck by cutting away the masts. Her poop and forecastle were washed away. None of the provisions that were below could be procured.—The wreck is supposed to have parted, and disappeared soon after the Emma Skerratt left. The vessel and cargo were insured to the amount of £20,000.

DESERTION OF NAVAL OFFICERS.—The second lieutenant of the Childers, George T. Graham (1846), and the master, Andrew R. Elliott, (1847), deserted from that ship at the Cape of Good Hope, on her way home. The captain was on shore, and the first lieutenant was in hospital when these men left the Childers in charge of a midshipman, and as they were quitting threw their commissions on the deck of the brig. They have had the "R" put against their names, and if apprehended will be severely punished.—(United Service Gazette.)

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.—Faction knows the value of two strings to its bow; if the Queen comes with a brilliant *cortege*, such as should grace the arrival of a British Sovereign, faction is ready to exclaim against the display of regal pomp and magnificence in a country of misery and suffering. Should her Majesty preserve strict privacy, faction is equally ready to exclaim against the withholding of that expenditure which would prove a desirable boon to the suffering artizans of Dublin. —(Post.)

THE POOR LAW—THE LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

The Hon. Mr. Vereker has received the following reply from Lord Monteagle to his letter, enclosing the resolution with regard to the poor law, agreed to by the city of Limerick grand jury :—

"Park-street, Westminster,
"15th July, 1849.

"SIR—I beg leave to acknowledge with my warmest thanks the very flattering resolutions of the city of Limerick Grand Jury, which you, as foreman, have been so obliging as to communicate to me.

"Under the unexampled difficulties of the existing crisis, with a conviction that if a vicious system of legislation be persevered in, the ruin of Ireland must ensue; with a knowledge that all the resources of property may be exhausted and yet the relief provided for destitution may be inadequate; with the experience of the last three years' suffering proving that the labourer cannot benefit by the destruction of the fund which supports and rewards labour, it is difficult to endure the present with fitting resignation, or to contemplate the future with hope.

"Under a better system good might, perhaps, have been already extracted from the temporary evil with which we have been surrounded and are oppressed. But that good is, I trust, only delayed, and if we are all well guided in the performance of our relative duties the interval may yet be short before we see the revival of a better order of things.

"I shall endeavour, however imperfectly it may be, to perform the task assigned to myself, and I can receive few greater encouragements or reward than the approval of the inhabitants of a city with which I was so long connected, and which approval has been so kindly communicated to me by you.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, with sincere respect, your very faithful, humble servant,

"MONTEAGLE.

"The Honourable J. P. Vereker,
"Foreman."

NEW ACT RESPECTING LEASES.

A new act for granting relief against defects in leases made under powers of leasing in certain cases, has just come into operation (12 and 17 Vic., cap. 26). It seems that, through mistake or inadvertance on the part of persons granting leases, and through ignorance on the part of lessees of the title of persons from whom leases are accepted, leases granted by persons having valid powers of leasing are frequently invalid as against the successors in estate of such persons, by reason of the non-observance, or omission, or restriction, or by reason of some other deviation from the terms of such powers.—The act contains nine clauses, providing remedies for defects in leases. By the third section it is enacted that the acceptance of rent under an invalid lease as against the person so accepting the same, be deemed a confirmation of such lease.—It is also further provided that leases invalid at the granting thereof may become valid if the grantor continues in the ownership, until the time when he might lawfully grant such a lease. The act is not to extend to Scotland, and pending suits are not to be prejudicial by the same.—The statute took effect on the 26th ult., when it received the royal assent.

Limerick assizes have been fruitful in retributive judgment, at the criminal side of the court this summer. Wednesday last John Frewen, a farmer was found guilty of the wilful murder of Peter Nash, a land bailiff. On Thursday, John Fogarty was convicted of the murder of Daniel Dillon, a farmer in good circumstances; and on Friday Catherine Dillon was found guilty of conspiring, aiding and abetting the murder of said Dillon, her own husband.—(Limerick Chronicle of Saturday).

Timothy Doyle, one of the City police, who was removed from William street barrack to the St. John's Fever hospital last evening, having taken advantage of the temporary absence of the nursetender, leaped through one of the windows into the yard, and was killed on the spot. This is the second similar fatality that occurred there within two months.—(Ibid).

The income of the Corporation of London from Smithfield market last year was £5,640. It is now proposed to remove or abolish this market.

A return presented to Parliament shows that the total number of paupers relieved in Ireland during the first quarter of the present year amounted to 2,260,145, including the out-door list. The total expenditure for the quarter amounted to £516,119. The total amount of rate uncollected on the 21st of March was £588,174.

On Thursday an inquest was held on the body of the Rev. Patrick M'Elerny, late R.C.C. of the parish of Kilmore, which was found in the Ulster Canal early on that morning. The deceased got up very early, about three o'clock, and went out to take a walk on the canal bank, and upon arriving at a place adjacent to Drumsnatt Bridge where the banks are steep and precipitous, he missed his foot, fell, and rolled into the water.—(Northern Standard).

The marriage of the Hon. Capt. de Blacquiere with the wealthy Miss Christy will be celebrated in a few days. Lord Clarina is one of Mr. Blacquire's trustees on the occasion.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

EMIGRATION.—A letter has been received by a man in Clonmel from his son (a lad of 18 years old), dated Elmira, U.S., for which place he left this town twelve months ago. He was employed here at 5s a week as a labourer, and is now at work on a railway at Elmira, 200 miles from New York, earning 7s a day. He states that he is paying 16s a week for his board, and that he is able to save 50s a month, British money; as a proof of which he has sent his family £4, and says he would have sent them £12 but for a long illness. These statements may be relied upon as perfectly true, and we give them for what they are worth for the information of labourers about to emigrate.—(Clonmel Chronicle.)

BURNING OF THE SHIP HERO.—Letters have been received at Lloyd's, communicating the destruction of the British ship Hero, Master Mr. J. M'Donald, by fire, in the harbour of Geelong, on the 15th of February last. She had cleared outwards having a full cargo of wool on board, and was preparing to sail when an alarm was raised of her being on fire. For eight hours and upwards no fire was perceptible; the immense quantity of smoke that issued forth from the hold, however forcibly told its existence. At length the flames burst forth with prodigious violence, speedily consuming the decks, and almost everything in her. As a last resource, two holes were cut in her larboard side, and she shortly filled and sunk; not until she became a perfect wreck. The fire is believed to have originated among the wool, but from what causes it is impossible to define. Fortunately no lives were lost. The ship and cargo were insured to the extent of £15,000.

A petition has been presented to the Hoase of Commons, from the Rev. Thomas Kettlewell, master of the endowed school of Clonmel, complaining of inaccurate statements published by the Commissioners of Education (Ireland) in a special report relative to that school, and offering to verify certain charges contained in the pamphlet lately published by him.

A company in the 13th Light Infantry is vacant by the death of Brevet Major Fenwick, who expired after bathing, at Belfast, on Saturday.—He was brother-in-law of Captain King, same regiment. The gallont officer had three medals for Ghuznee, Jellalabad, and Cabul. Lieut. Wade succeeds to the company. Capt. Wade vacates the Adjutancy on promotion.

SUGARS.

WE beg to announce the Arrival of the "Coila," Captain Shanks, direct from *BARBADOES*, with a Cargo of FINE SUGARS in Hogsheads, Tierces, and Barrels.

Particulars and Date of Auction in a future Advertisement.

COLE & PROSSOR, Consignees.

3, Queen-street, Waterford, 24th July, 1849.

TO BE LET, A CORN MILL,

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

ALSO,

THE HOUSE AND LANDS OF WOODVILLE,

adjoining, containing about 22 Plantation Acres. For particulars apply to

W. CHRISTMAS, Esq., Whitfield;
Or M. DOBBYN, Esq., Catherine-street, Waterford.

WEST OF ENGLAND *FIRE AND LIFE* INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

Life Insurance

MAY be effected in the usual way on Single Lives, for One, Four, Seven, Ten Years, or for Life.

Also upon the joint continuance of Two or more Lives.

Upon the joint Lives and the Life of the Survivor of Two or more Persons.

Upon the contingency of One Life dying before another.

Upon the Life assured attaining any specified Age, or dying previously thereto.

PREMIUMS MAY BE PAID:
EITHER YEARLY OR HALF-YEARLY.
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It is the distinguishing principle of this Company, that the disposable SURPLUS PREMIUMS which may be derived from FIRE INSURANCES, will be ascertained at the end of EVERY FIFTH YEAR, and Persons then insured to the extent of £300 and upwards, and whose Policies shall have been in force the TWO preceding years, will be entitled to participate in a Moiety of such Surplus.

Prospectuses and every further information may be obtained from

THOMAS S. HARVEY, 55, Merchant's Quay.

WILLIAM CARROLL, M.D., Medical Referee.
A. FISHER, Agent at Youghal.

N.B.—A powerful FIRE ENGINE attached to this Office. Station-House, Meeting-House Lane, Thomas's-Hill. R. SCLANDERS, Engineer, 3, Wellington-Street, Thomas's-Hill.

PORT NEWS PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

21st—Rose, (s.) Burgess, Bristol, g. c,—Coila, Shank, Barbadoes, sugar.

22d—Irma, Broquedis, Bayonne, Indian, corn Rose, Parker, do., do.—Raymond, Perthuis, Marseilles, wheat—Amazon, Hayes, Quebec, timber—Elizabeth, Murphy, Neath, coals—Michael Anthony Flemming, Steenton, Cardiff, ditto.

SAILED.

21st—Speedy, Fowler, Newport, g. c.

22d—Ocean Queen, Coffey, Bideford, ballast —Defiance, Davis, Bayonne, do.—Mariner, Parry, Liverpool, bones.

Put back—Ocean Queen, Coffey, and Defiance, Davis, above mentioned.

23d—Charlotte, Bryant, Cardiff, ballast—Ocean Queen, Coffey, and Defiance, Davis, before mentinned, at 7 a. m.

So apprehensive was the high sheriff of the non-attendance of grand jurors at Galway assizes, in consequence of the embarrassments under which the landlords are labouring, that he caused summonses to be served upon the gentlemen whose names are called upon the grand panel, commanding them to appear and serve as grand jurors, under a penalty of £100.

M. BAKER, ESQ., Q.C.—It is our melancholy duty to record the death of the above highly distinguished gentleman. Mr. Baker was a native of Sligo, and son of a well known lawyer. As a young man he was distinguished in College, and to the last retained his taste for the more refined studies. As a lawyer, his career was one of complete success, and up to the period of his melancholy illness no man was thought to have possessed higher prospects in his profession.—(Sligo Journal.)

The Galway Harbour Commissioners have applied to the Ballast Board to place an additional light at the North Sound of Arran, as the present one is too far from the entrance of either Sound to be a guide to vessels approaching the port of Galway at night; and that the light at Mutton Island may be raised, because vessels lost sight of the Arran light before they came in view of that.

Skibbereen and Bandon are approved as the places in the West Riding of the county of Cork where district bridewells are to be established.

Mr. D. Leonard is at present performing in Tipperary, and as one of the company was on his way from Cashel, on Thursday night, a parcel containing stage apparel was lost near Tipperary.

Mr. Hampton's balloon, at Cork, did not go up on Monday week, in consequence of not being sufficiently inflated, nor on the following Tuesday, because it split up. On both occasions large crowds assembled, and seemed much disappointed at the unsatisfactory result. Mr. Hampton promises a gratis ascent from the Park.

AN UNWELCOME INTRUDER.—On Sunday morning the attention of the watchman in East Russell-road was attracted to a house there, inhabited by two young ladies, from which screams and cries of a most violent nature were issuing. On entering, he got an explanation of how they were caused as follows: The inmates of the dwelling had retired to rest at their usual hour, fancying that everything about their premises was safe, and carefully secured. About 5 o'clock they were startled from their slumbers by sounds of a very unwonted description within the house. Bolt upright they got in bed, and having rubbed their eyes to clear their vision, they discovered the figure of a man, black and bulky, stretched on the floor, who was emitting these unearthly sounds. There he lay, "fast asleep and snoring!" Their alarm was naturally very great. The officer's presence somewhat pacified and reassured them, and it was then seen that the fellow —a collier he was—had got in by a window which had not been fastened down; and it was discovered also that several articles of *bijouterie* that had been left about the room were missing. It is conjectured that the individual had been induced by accomplices to enter the dwelling by the window and hand them out whatever he could find, and that he had been so overcome by drink and weariness, or the inviting and comfortable aspect of the place, as to be unable to take himself off.—(Glasgow Daily Mail).

TO DRIVE AWAY CRICKETS.—These troublesome insects, from a superstitious notion that they bring good luck, are frequently preserved. Those who wish to have them removed will find that the smoke of charcoal destroys them; and loud sounds drive them away. Cockranes are likewise destroyed by the smoke of charcoal.

WATERFORD ANACREONTIC SOCIETY.

MEMBERS are requested to take Notice, that the THIRD FULL DRESS CONCERT for the Season will take place at the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 27th instant, at 8 o'Clock.

All outstanding Subscriptions must be sent in before THURSDAY, the 26th.

By order,
RICHARD JONES, Hon. Sec.

MONEY.

MESSRS. LUCAS & CO. have been instructed to find Securities for the advance of £3,000, in Sums not less than £500. Solicitors or Principals may send particulars to Messrs. LUCAS, 14, Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, London.

To be Sold,

THE FEE SIMPLE AND INHERITANCE OF THE TOWN AND LANDS OF CARRICKLONG,

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

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

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

In Chancery.

In the Matter of Maria Frances Fitzpatrick, A Minor.

PURSUANT to the order made in this Matter, bearing date the 12th day of March last, I will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of July next, at my Office, on the Inn's-quay, Dublin, at the hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon of said day, Set Up and Let, from the First Day of May last, to the highest and fairest Bidder, for Seven Years pending this Matter, All That and Those, that part of the Lands of BALLYDONOUGH, with the Dwelling-house and Offices thereon, containing in or about 120 Acres, Irish Plantation Measure, be the same more or less, situate in the Barony of Glenahiry, and County of Waterford.

Dated this 29th day of June, 1849.

WILLIAM HENN.

The Tenant will be required to take out a Lease, and enter into security by recognizance, according to the usual course of the Court.

For further particulars, application to be made to JAMES GRAHAM M'ENNERY, Esq., the Receiver, Thomastown; or to KENNY PURCELL and JOHN P. STANFORD, Solicitors, No. 13, Westland Row, Dublin, and Kilkenny.

You may be Cured yet!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

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

(Signed) THOMAS BRUNTON.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) ANDREW BRACK.

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) OLIVER SMITH JENKINS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DESPERATE SKIN DISEASE.

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

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

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

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

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

DUNGARVAN UNION.

An Assistant Master and Matron Wanted.

THE GUARDIANS of the above Union will, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of JULY, proceed to Elect competent persons to fill the above situations in one of the Auxiliary Workhouses, attached to this Union, viz.—An Assistant Master, at a Salary of £30, with Rations and Apartments; an Assistant Matron, at £20 a year, with Rations and Apartments. The former will be required to enter into Security, himself in £100, and Two Securities, in £50 each—the latter to enter into Security, herself in £50, and Two Securities, in £25 each. A man and wife will be preferred.

Tenders to be lodged with me in the handwriting of the Candidates, on or before 5 o'clock, p. m., on Wednesday, the 25th instant, after which hour none can be received.

By Order,
JOHN BARRON.

Board-room, 14th July, 1849.

FOR SCHOOLS AND PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.

WHITTAKER'S IMPROVED EDITIONS of

	s.	d.
Pinnock's History of England. 39th edition, 12mo., bound	6	0
Pinnock's History of Rome. 26th edition, 12mo., bound	5	6
Pinnock's History of Greece. 23rd edition, 12mo., bound	5	6
Pinnock's Child's First Book. 18mo., cloth	0	3
Pinnock's Child's Second Book; or, Mentorian Primer. 18mo.	0	6
Pinnock's First Spelling Book. 18mo., cloth	1	0
Pinnock's Explanatory English Spelling-book. 12mo., bound	1	6
Pinnock's Exercises in False Spelling. 18mo. cloth	1	6
Pinnock's Juvenile Reader, for Children from 4 to 7 years old. 12mo., bound	1	6
Pinnock's Introduction to the Explanatory Reader. 12mo., bound	3	0
Pinnock's Explanatory English Reader—Prose and Verse. 12mo., bound	4	6
Pinnock's Arithmetical Tables of Weights and Measures. 18mo.	0	6
Pinnock's Cyphering Books. 4to. Part I., 1s—Part II.	3	0
A Key to ditto	3	6

An Explanatory Catalogue of Messrs. Whittaker and Co.'s Educational Books can be had, gratis, of any bookseller.

London: Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

John Cassell's Coffees.

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

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

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

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

JOHN CASSELL'S *FIVE SHILLING TEA.*

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

Wholesale Agents and Consignees.

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

Sold by the following Agents :—

WATERFORD—JOSHUA BARTON, George's-Street.

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

All Applications for this valuable Agency to be made direct to

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

The Markets.

WATERFORD, July 24.

The trade generally has presented no new feature of any consequence, the demand being less active for most articles at last quotations.

Mill Wheat	23s 0d	to 24s 6d
Prepared Wheat	25s 0	to 25s 6d
Shipping ditto	00s 0d	to 00s 0d
Barley, malting	15s 0d	to 17s 0d
Do. grinding	11s 0d	to 14s 0d
Bere Barley, per barrel (new)	00s 0d	to 00s 0d
Oats black (brl. 14 stone)	10s 6d	to 11s 0d
Do. White, for mealing, per barrel	12s 0d	to 13s 0d
Indian Corn (Galatz) per brl	21s 6d	to 22s 0d
American white	19s 9d	to 20s 0d
Ditto, yellow	21s 0d	to 21s 6d
Ditto damaged	00s 0d	to 00s 0d
Indian Meal, per cwt	9s 9d	to 10s 0d
Bran, per barrel	3s 9d	to 4s 0d
Rye Meal	11s 0d	to 11s 6d
Oatmeal, per cwt	12s 3d	to 12s 6d
Flour, (extra fine) per sack	34s 0d	to 35s 0d
Seconds	29s 0d	to 31s 0d
Thirds	25s 0d	to 28s 0d
Fourths	20s 0d	to 23s 0d
Barrelled Flour, of 196lb	00s 0d	to 00s 6d
Do. Meal	17s 6d	to 18s 6d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	54s 0d	to 56s 0d
Scalded ditto	00s 0d	to 00s 0d
Heads, ditto, singed	30s 0d	to 34s 0d
Offal, ditto fresh	29s 0d	to 30s 0d
Salt ditto	25s 0d	to 27s 0d
Butter, (new) per cwt	63s 0d	to 65s 0d
Ditto (old)	00s 0d	to 00s 0d
Bacon	54s 0d	to 58s 0d
Newfoundland Fish, per cwt	13s 0d	to 00s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	13s 0d	to 13s 3d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	13s 0d	to 13s 3d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	20s 0d	to 21s 0d
Rum, per gallon	7s 6d	to 9s 6d
Cork Whiskey, wholesale	6s 0d	to 0s 0d
Straw, per ton	20s 0d	to 24s 0d
Hay, per ton	12s 0d	to 16s 0d
Mutton, per lb	4½d	to 6d
Beef, per lb	4½d	to 5½d
Veal, per quarter	1s 0d	to 1s 1d
Lamb, per quarter	3s 6d	to 4s 0d
Salmon, per lb	1s 0d	to 0s 0d
Dried Hams	6d	to 7d
Pork, per lb	4d	to 9d
Butter, (fresh) per lb	8d	to 10d
Potatoes (minions) per stone	10d	to 11d
Do. (cups) per stone	7d	to 0d
Eggs, per doz	5½d	to 3d

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.

	firkins.	Price.
Saturday	520	63s 0d to 65s 0d
Monday	144	63s 0d to 65s 0d
Yesterday	252	63s 0d to 65s 0d

LIMERICK BUTTER—July 21

1st quality	67s	5th quality	41s
2d do.	61s	6th do.	00s
3d do.	55s	And 2s 0d over.	
4th do.	49s		

CLONMEL—July 21

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	60 0 to	65 0	Do black	0 0	to 0 0
Oatmeal	12 9 to	00 0	Flour 2ds	28 0	to 00 0
Bac'n pigs	44 0 to	45 0	Househld	31 0	to 00 0
Ren. Lard	40 0 to	44 0	Thirds	28 0	to 00 0
Bran	3 8 to	0 0	Fourths	26 0	to 00 0
Bere	14 0 to	00 0	Wool	00 0	to 00 0
Barley	16 0 to	16 6	Potatoes	0 8	to 0 9
Wheat	1 1 to	1 2	Beef	0 5	to 0 5½
Do. red	1 0 to	1 2	Mutton	0 5	to 0 6
Do. ship	1 0 to	1 1	Pork	0 0	to 0 0
Oats	0 8½ to	0 9½	Veal	0 0	to 0 0

CARLOW—July 19.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, per brl	22 0 to	24 6	Bran,	4 0	to 4 8
Best Red	00 0 to	00 0	Beef	00 4	to 0 6
Do. inferior	00 0 to	00 0	Mutton	0 5	to 0 5½
Barley, do.	00 0 to	00 0	Veal	0 5	to 0 6
Oats, per brl	11 6 to	12 6	Lamb	0 5	to 0 5½
Do. inferior	0 0 to	00 0	Bacon	54 0	to 56 0
Flour, per bag	00 0 to	28 0	Hams	00 0	to 00 5½
Do. inferior	00 0 to	24 0	Butter	65 0	to 67 6
Thirds	00 0 to	20 0	Wool	11 0	to 12 9
Oatmeal	12 0 to	12 6	Potatoes	00 6	to 0 8

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—July 20

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
White wheat	24 0 to	27 6	Oatmeal	12 0	to 15 0
Millers' red	22 0 to	26 0	Flour	00 0	to 00 0
Barley	13 0 to	14 6	Second	14 0	to 16 6
Oats	00 0 to	00 0	Indian corn	31 0	to 33 0
New do.	12 0 to	14 0	(per 480 lbs.)		

MARKET NOTE.

Return of Corn and Oatmeal sold and delivered at Dublin Corn Exchange for Week ending July 20.

		From s. d.	to s. d.	Aver. s. d.
118 Wheat, per barrel	20 st.	23 6	27 0	24 9
374 Oats, do.	14 do.	13 6	14 6	13 10
— Bere, do.	...	00 0	00 0	00 0
— Barley, do.	...	00 0	00 0	00 0
— Oatmeal, do.	8 do.	00 0	00 0	00 0

THOMAS ARKINS, Clerk of the Corn Table.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN.

Week ending July 14.

Imperial General Weekly Averages.

Wheat....48 2	Oats....13 9	Beans....32 1
Barley....25 3	Rye....26 11	Peas....30 0

Aggregate Average of the Six Weeks.

Wheat....45 8	Oats....18 2	Beans....31 0
Barley....26 1	Rye....25 8	Peas....31 0

Duty on Foreign Corn, 1s.

BIRTH.

At Belle Lake, on the 20th inst., the lady of Wm. Morris, jun., Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Monsea Church, near Nenagh, Mr. Frederick Bull, to Miss Wiley, eldest daughter of Mr. William Wiley, builder.

By T. T. Abbott, Esq., Notary Public and Registrar of Marriages, Edward Kittson, Esq., surgeon, Nenagh, to Miss Short, sister to Richard Short, Esq. Ballyvandrum.

Bartholomew M. Prentice, Esq., of Kilkenny, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Wolfe, Esq., Tentown House, Queen's County.

At St. Mary's Church, Clonmel, Wm. Browning, Esq., eldest son of the late Capt. Thomas Browning, 68th Light Infantry, to Fanny, eldest daughter of Richard P. Vowell, Esq., solicitor.

DIED.

On Monday morning, at Tramore, Wm. Lawson, Esq., in the 23d year of his age. The premature death of this amiable young gentleman, thus cut off in the spring time of life, is a source of deep grief to his family and many friends, to whom he had rendered himself endeared by his many estimable qualities.

In Henry-street, Manor, Martha, the beloved wife of Mr. John M'Creery, Master of the Waterford Commercial School. The deceased is deeply and deservedly regretted by her family and those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance; she was a native of Whitehouse, in the vicinity of Belfast.

On the 16th instant, at her brother's residence on the Canal, Salisbury, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late William Moore Burchall, Esq., and granddaughter of Alderman Burchall, late of this city.

At Carrick-on-Suir, Audriah, wife of John Wogan, Esq., sincerely regretted by many friends who knew and esteemed her Christian worth.

In Belfast, Mrs. Lanktree, wife of the Rev. Matthew Lanktree, (whose decease we noted in our last paper), of cholera. She took ill as her husband's remains were being conveyed from the door; and, when her children returned from the interment some hours after, she was insensible, and died in a short time.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.—Wm. Penn, (s.) Clarke, Liverpool, 1,714 frks. butter, 250 cwt. flour, 11 brls. 14 kldkns 8 frks. 11 hhds. porter, 90 bales 69 boxes merchandise, 5 bags feathers, 2 cases marble, 105 cows, 95 sheep; Victory, (s.) Bailey, Bristol, 170 bags salt, 68 flls. bacon, 10 kegs lard, 11 pigs.

Summary of prevision exports for week ending Saturday, July 21 :—1576 fls. bacon, 2609 cwts. butter 123, do. lard, 948 brls. wheat, 850 do. oats, 80 do barley, 3310 cwts. flours, 12 pigs, 162 cows, 174 sheep.

Entered since our last :—Per the Dart from Bayonne, 375 qrs. Indian corn; Rev. Theobald Matthew, Bourdeaux, 650 qrs. do.

The Sergeants at law who are now acting as Judges, recei e 15 guineas a-day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ITALY.

Rome, Saturday, July 7.

Oudinot is systematically undoing all the work of the fallen government; but he does everything in his own name, and of his own mere authority, either not deigning to acknowledge the existence of the Pontificate and a Soverign Pontiff, or not daring to mention the fact to the Romans. Not one word of allusion has he yet made to the subject. Whichever the explanation of his silence, in either case you may judge of the feelings of the Romans.

The following letter has been sent to him by the Pope :—

MONSIEUR LE GENERAL—The well-known valour of the French troops, supported by the justice of the cause which they defended, has reaped its fruit—its just and due victory. Accept my congratulations for the chief part which you have played in this event—congratulations, not for the blood which has been shed, which my heart abhors, but for the triumph of order over anarchy, for the liberty restored to honest people and Christians, for whom it will no longer be held as a crime that they should enjoy those bounties which God has bestowed on them, and now they can celebrate his worship with religious pomp, without incurring the risk of losing life or liberty. With respect to the serious difficulties which may eventually occur, I confide in the Divine protection. I think that it may be useful that the French envoy should be made acquainted with the history of the events which have passed during my pontificate. You will find these events recorded in the allocution of which I forward several copies, that you may distribute them to whomsoever you may think fit. This document will afford proof that the French army have triumphed over the enemies of the human race, and this triumph should therefore awaken sentiments of gratitude in the heart of every honest man in Europe and the whole world.

Col. Niel, who brought me your highly honored letter and the keys of one of the gates of Rome, will be the bearer of this.

The letter concludes with expressing thanks and affections to Oudinot.

Intelligence has been received from Rome to the 8th instant.

Oudinot has fixed his head-quarters in the Palace Rospigliosi, where, it appears, he is constantly visited by M. L'Abbe de Falloux, and other notorious Jesuits. The old political *sbirri* of Gregory XVI., are also in constant communication with the authorities. On the 7th, the Roman Municipality published a notice, signed as usual by the senator and conservators, stating that, as General Oudinot announced his intention to act in unison with them, they think it due to themselves to state that they are entire strangers to his measures. They at the same time announced to the Roman people that it is their intention to remain at their posts in these disastrous times in order to protect them, and uphold their rights as far as in their power.

Garibaldi is scouring with his followers the territories of Tivoli and Palestrina. The first division of the French army is in pursuit of him.—The Romans are in hopes their general will be able to join the Hungarians.

The Triumvirs remain in Rome, prepared to justify the measures they took when in power, should the authorities choose to question them on the subject.

The disarming of the Civic Guard, the order for the general disarming, and General Rostolan's decree for executing the same, are hard measures; but so far as I can judge during the short time I have been here, the General-in-Chief has his choice between executing them or allowing his troops to be assassinated every hour, and the town exposed to the most grave disorders.

The following proclamation is the most important of all. It is the protest of the municipality of Rome against the assertion made in the manifesto of General Oudinot which I sent you yesterday, stating that the municipality, had promised to act in concert with the French army.—It will not be attended with any serious consequences here more than, possibly, the suppression of the present corporation and the organization of another, more favorable to the new order of things; still it shows that some public spirit is left, and that all public bodies are not in the hands of the French government. The document is as follows :—

"S. P. Q. R.

"ROMANS!—The proclamation of General Oudinot, Commander-in-Chief of the French army, announces that the military authority will immediately call for the support and assistance of the municipality. Your municipal representatives have taken no part in the measures published up to the present hour. They remain, however, at their posts, solely with the intention of not abandoning their fellow-citizens at this particular time. They will do so as long as it is possible to treat in a suitable manner the municipal interests, and to watch over them as far as may be in their power during these grave circumstances. Their object has been to fulfil the confidence reposed in them by their election. They will still receive your complaints, they will place your demands near the authorities, and seek justice for you, and by every manner try to diminish your sufferings.

"Romans, at this hour you are called on to display your great qualities; exercise them in the hope that more fortunate moments are at hand.

"T STURRINETTI, Senator.
"G. LUNATI.
"T. GALEOTI.
"A. DE ANDRES,
"G. PIACENTINI.
"C. CORROLI.
"A. FELICIANI.
"A. TITTONI.

"At the Capitol, July 6."

The peace of the city is preserved, though many means of annoying the French troops are resorted to. The foreign free corps are all disbanded, and each man receives a discharge which enables him to pass the gates and leave the Roman territory.

July 8th.

Lest the overland post of this day should anticipate the steamer from Civita Vecchia to Marseilles of the 11th, by which I send my regular despatch, I write you a few lines to say that Rome is perfectly quiet under the military dictation of the French general. The people are far from being content, and would, if they dared, insult the troops; but the determination of the army, the sight of four pieces of artillery placed in the Piazzo del Popolo sweeping the Corso, and the arrest of M. Cernusky, of Milan, one of the most violent of their leaders, have struck so much dismay into their hearts that they are becoming silent and submissive. The rigour of martial law continues in full force, and however granting in the cause of patriotism such a state of things may be, the friends of order and peace prefer it to the other extreme, under which no man's life, if suspected of retrograde opinions, would have been safe one hour.

I have certain intelligence from Gaeta to-day. The Pope, to whom the keys of Rome had been sent by General Oudinot, returns a very civil answer; but I can state, in almost the most positive manner, that Pio Nono refuses to come to Rome bound by any conditions whatsoever. The conferences have not been resumed with regard to the Pope's future proceedings, but I am prepared to say that nothing will induce him to abandon any part of the authority he received on his investiture. It is more than probable that Pio Nono will never return to Rome, and a hint is given to me that he means to proceed to Bologna, where the Austrians will take care that he may be received as a supreme Pontiff and absolute Sovereign.

M. Mazzini still remains here—it is said, though I cannot say so to a certainty—under the protection of the British consular agent.—(Times Correspondent.)

FRANCE AND ROME.

(From a Second Edition of the Times.)

Paris, Wednesday Evening.

I have reason to believe that nothing has yet been done in the way of negotiation at Gaeta, nor is any period fixed for the return of the Pope to Rome. After mature consideration, it was thought better that the French Plenipotentiary should remain for some time longer at Rome, for the purpose of co-operating with the French military authorities in the restoration of order after the stirring events that have so lately taken place there. But I should say that the most important object sought to be attained is the placing matters, politically speaking, on such a footing as will, it is hoped, facilitate the restoration of his Holiness in due time, and leave him, in fact, very little to do in the way of establishing liberal institutions. The French government are understood to disclaim, in the strongest possible manner, the imputation of re-establishing the absolute rule as it existed in the time of the late Pontiff, or, on the other hand, of restoring the ultra-Democratic party to power. They declare, in a word, that their object, is to place matters in such a state, as that Pius IX. will have no further trouble than merely to resume the work of liberal reforms in which he was so rudely interrupted by the Republican party. It would seem that in this task they entertain a hope of being assisted by some of the most distinguished men of the Constitutional party, men whose previous character is a guarantee for the liberties of the country, and whose rank and personal independence place them above suspicion. Rumours have been prevalent for some days past of a change in the French Cabinet. They appear to have their rise from a passage in the reply of M. Odillon Barrot to M. Sauteyria, in the Legislative Assembly on Monday, to this effect :—'There are other parties who wish that I should remove the men of February—but I will not do so.' I shall not repeat all that is said on the subject, but content myself with stating that on inquiry in a quarter likely to be very well informed, I am assured that no change is contemplated.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* says :—"If the rumours afloat here for the last two days be at all well founded, we may very shortly look out for an attempt here at a *coup d'etat*. Among the members of the Assembly, especially those of the opposition, the subject is the topic of daily conversation, and many of them express their decided belief that the ministry contemplate some great change in the present form of the government. Count Mole and M. Thiers make no secret of their dislike to the Republican government. They speak of it openly and everywhere; and at the present moment they make no secret of their opinion that an attempt should be made to prolong the period for which the Prince Louis Napoleon should retain the Presidency, and to abolish universal suffrage. Many of the most influential men in the Assembly join in this opinion, and there is no doubt that an attempt of some kind will be made to alter the present state of things. According to some, the object of these personages is to resume the Empire, with the present president as Emperor; according to others, this is only a pretext for a *coup d'etat*, the real object of which is the restoration of the Bourbons. These rumours have created a great sensation among the Montagnards, and even among the Moderate Republicans, many of whom are sincerely alarmed at the prospect of a renewed struggle and a renewed revolution. It is the alarm with respect to the *coup d'etat* that gives the question of the prorogation of the Assembly its importance.—The Montagnards maintain that the government will take the opportunity of the absence of the representatives to get rid of them altogether. In the committee on *conges* M. de la Rochette (who, though a Legitimist, joins the Montagnards in their alarms), strongly opposed a prorogation.—Among other reasons which he gave, he stated that the cabinet had not his confidence, and that therefore the question became a very grave one while the present Ministy existed. All the other members were of a contrary opinion and in general expressed their approbation of the prorogation.—The report of the committee will be presented to-morrow,"

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The rumours which were circulated in Vienna of the Russians having entered Erzgebid, and having taken Kremnitz and Schemnitz, are now acknowledged by the *Wiener Zeitung* to be without foundation. Equally without foundation, no doubt, is the rumour that Georgey was severely wounded in the last battle of Acs, and has since died of his wounds.

Nothing could have been more complete than the defeat of the united Russo-Austrian army under Haynau at this battle of Acs. He was forced to fall back from Bablona off Raab, where his head-quarters are at present, and which city is filled with wounded. He has been obliged to send 3,000 wounded to Presburgh. But for the timely arrival of the Russians to cover his retreat, Haynau and his staff would have been all taken.

The *Breslau Gazette* of the 14th says, on the 8th General Nugent set out from Vienna to Hungary with the army of reserve from the camp of Pettau, in two columns, commanded by Generals Palfy and Roussoan. A third column under Gen. Zelsberg will arrive from the extreme frontier.

This movement appears directed against Kamscha and Platensee, where the Magyar chief, Aulich, is cantoned with his divisions of Honveds and of the Landsturm. A camp of 8,000 men is formed at Przemissi. The troops will take the field, and all Gallicia will have Russian garrisons.

The Russians have made a sudden pause in their advance, occasioned by the apprehensions entertained of an invasion of Poland by the Hungarians.

At Pesth a placard signed by Messaros had been issued, announcing that Georgey had defeated the Austrians near Acs, and that Pesth was now safe. The communication with Waitzen was intercepted by the Russians, who advanced on Erlau. The Magyar troops were falling back on Szolok. Klapka commanded in chief in Comorn.

AUSTRIA—FLOGGING OF LADIES.

The young Emperor of Austria profits by the instructions of his fellow Emperor Nicholas. It appears from the Vienna papers that certain Austrian ladies of rank offended in some manner or other the young Emperor Francis Joseph, and whereupon this boy of 18 ordered them to be arrested and *flogged*, which was done. It may become a question whether or not the representatives of these women floggers ought to be received at the Court of a Queen on the same footing as the representatives of civilised nations.—At all events, no man of any decent or honourable feeling can henceforth mix in their society, and the ladies, of course, must in self-defence avoid them.

MARRIAGE OF LOLA MONTEZ, (COUNTESS OF LANSFELDT.)—This extraordinary Lady, whose connection with late events in Bavaria will be in the recollection of our readers, was married on Wednesday to George Trafford, Heald, Esq., (of the 2d Life Guards.) The ceremony took place first at the French Chapel, and subsequently at George's Church, Hanover-square, London.—Mr. Heald is a very young man, having not long since attained his majority. His income is stated to be about £14,000 per annum.—(Morning Chronicle.)

THE RECENT AFFRAY AT DOLLY'S BRAE.

Castlewellan, Tuesday, 17th July.

At the petty sessions of Castlewellan, held today at eleven o'clock, before the following magistrates—George Shaw, Esq., chairman; W. Tabiteau, Esq., R.M; Captain Fitzmaurice, R.M.; J. L. M'Cance, Esq., R.M.; S. C. Beers, Esq.; W. S. Hill, Esq.; W. Beers, Esq.; Thomas Scott, Esq.; Captain Tighe; Rolger Magennis, Esq.; and J. H. Quinn, Esq.—thirty-seven persons were charged with appearing in arms and firing shots at the constabulary and others at Dolly's-brae, on the 12th instant. A considerable number of witnesses, all constabulary, were examined, and after a lengthened investigation, seventeen out of the thirty-seven were committed to the ensuing assizes of Downpatrick, but bail was subsequently taken for their appearance. After the informations were taken against the parties, the magistrates sat and passed the two following resolutions :—

"Resolved—That the constabulary discharged their duty in the most efficient manner, and to their exertions is owing the saving of life and property on the 12th July at Magheramayo.

"Resolved—That the present constabulary force of this county being insufficient to perform the duties of the county, it is requested that 23 sub-constables be added to the present county force, and allocated to the following stations, and in the following proportion :—Rathfriland, 6; Moneylone, 5; Carnew, 6; Hilltown, 6.

(Signed)

"GEORGE SHAW,
"Chairman."

THE CUSTOMS.

The following are the new regulations fixed upon by the Lords of the Treasury for making up the returns of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom :—

"Resolved—That the following regulations are approved, and ordered that the same be adopted accordingly :—

"The following accounts now kept at the outports be discontinued from and after the 5th instant :—Quarterly and monthly imports and exports; quarterly drawbacks, bounties and repayments; monthly and weekly corn returns; weekly account of bullion exported under G. O., 13th of Dec., 1825.

"After 5th instant, the several collectors and comptrollers are to forward to the examiner on the day following the passing thereof all the comptrollers' bills of entry for dutiable goods, with an abstract of the several amounts; and likewise to forward on the second day after the delivery of the goods all certificates of bond for goods exported and for goods removed to other ports, together with the merchants' request notes for stores, the same being duly endorsed with the quantities delivered thereby.

"The collectors and comptrollers, immediately after the clearance of the ships, are to forward to the examiner all files of shipping bills, taking care that each file be consecutively numbered to admit of a sure reference in the event of the same being required, after having been sent back to the port. (These documents will be acted upon and returned by the examiner with as little delay as possible.)

"The whole of the comptrollers' bills of entry for goods imported free of duty, and for goods entered to be warehoused from ships reported on and after the 6th July, are to be forwarded with the relative warrants, to the registrar of the port, who is to annex the bill to the blue book, so that the landing officer may endorse thereon the actual quantity of goods landed by virtue of said entry; or in the event of no delivery having taken place, that the circumstance may be noted, the registrar taking care to make a comparison of the same, and to certify, by his initials being affixed, that the endorsement has been correctly made, after which the bills are to be transmitted to the examiner without delay.

"With reference to quarterly accounts to be furnished for imports and exports to 5th July, they are to contain all by vessels reported previous to the 6th, and for goods removed from other ports when bond passed previous to same date.

"As it is extremely important to the proper compilation of accounts by examiner that all documents forwarded to him should be prepared with the utmost care, and be transmitted with the utmost punctuality, the collectors and comptrollers are strictly enjoined to a due observance of both these points.

"Additional instructions will be forwarded.—The inspector-general will report specially to the board at the expiration of three months as to the effect of the measure."

THE WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY.

Mr. Burke, who obtained the contract for the carrying on of this line from Thomastown towards Knockwilliam, has already commenced operations, and in the neighbourhood of Jerpoint Abbey a long line of excavation is going forward. A considerable amount of employment is thus given, at the wages of 9s per week; the people of the locality in particular are all employed, a preference being very properly given them; and it is astonishing, considering the extreme privation through which they have passed, to observe what stalworth navvies the poor peasants make, and how diligently they ply their hard task.

The great lattice bridge which is to be placed over the Nore at Thomastown, and is intended to serve as a viaduct for the railway, is fast approaching to completion. The massive piers are nearly raised to the proposed elevation; and the heavy earthworks, serving to connect the bridge with the adjoining high grounds at either side of the river, have been completed in a most efficient manner by Mr. W. Barr, the contractor for that portion of the undertaking. A large number of hands are employed on the wood-work of the bridge, which will consist of a vast mass of timber and wrought iron. The lattice principle, first invented in America, is in this instance applied to form a bridge of wider span than has been as yet ever attempted even on the railway lines of the go-a-head Yankees; and should it be successful, as there is every prospect that it will, it must prove a great triumph of mechanical skill and genius. The chief support is derived from two double series of lattice work, bound together by horizontal beams of great strength—these when placed on edge will form the external faces of the bridge, while internally this lateral lattice work will be bound together and connected by transverse and horizontal braces and struts. A slight convexity is introduced into the framework of the bridge to allow for deflection. The lattice work is being put together on stages adjoining the Thomastown station, and when finished will be taken asunder again, and finally re-erected in its destined position. The preparations for the erection are already in the course of being carried out. A scaffolding of immense strength is being put up, and a temporary foot bridge, for the accommodation of the workmen, spans the river. The whole scene is one of great bustle and animation, whilst the process of constructing the frame work of the bridge, and erecting the scaffolding, is particularly interesting to observe.—(Kilkenny Mod.)

The ship "St. Petersburgh" sailed from Cork on Thursday, with over 300 emigrants for Boston.

The Castlebar Relief Committee, acting on the sound principle of "No relief without work," have 187 acres of turnips sown; 750 hundreds of turf saved—money value, £2,627—and this for the sum of £315!

William Edward Batt, a notary clerk, destroyed himself last week, in London, while labouring under an attack of cholera, by precipitating himself out of an attic window.

GALLANT EXPEDITION UP THE GAMBIA.

On the arrival of her Majesty's steamer Grappler, from the coast of Africa, we were informed that the Governor of the Gambia, Mr. R. C. Macdonnell, was collecting a force, for the purpose of proceeding up the Gambia, to attack some of the towns in the interior of Africa, with the view of avenging a gross insult offered to the British flag in the person of the Governor. It will be seen from the following interesting letter from an officer who was engaged in the enterprise, conducted by Major S. J. Hill, of the 2d West India Regiment, that the expedition had returned, after severely punishing the natives; but that they had very severe fighting, and succeeded only by the display of great skill and gallantry;

"Bathurst, Gambia, May, 1849.

I should have written sooner, but my time was so occupied in assisting to get the troops in order, gun and rocket practice, training horses, &c., preparatory to an expedition into the interior that I had not one moment to myself. Now that the affair is over for the present, and we have returned, I can afford to give you the news of our proceedings in this savage country. The story is a short one, and, therefore, I will relate it.

"A rascally native king, presuming that her Majesty's troops would not be enabled to march into the interior, offered violence to our Governor, who paid him a friendly visit, and his Excellency had a narrow escape of losing his life. The Governor, for the honour of the British flag, determined on having satisfaction, and, therefore, Major Hill, of the 2d West India Regiment having arrived, a consultation was held, and an expedition was determined upon. Application was made to Sierra Leone for troops, and to the squadron for assistance, but none could be obtained, and we were left to our own resources—about 200 regular troops and what volunteers could be procured from the old pensioners and militia. With great efforts and persuasion thirty-three pensioners fit to march and thirty-two militiamen joined the regular troops, and these formed the whole brigade, out of which thirty men were allotted to man one howitzer, two six-pounder field guns, and three rocket-guns and ammunition waggons.

"Having procured some labourers to carry water, under Major Hill, we embarked on board the Dover and Albert, steamers (the latter a hulk, towed by the Dover), and proceeded about 70 miles up the Gambia, where the troops disembarked, and commenced their march next morning (May 6) for the interior. About mid-day we arrived at the first of the enemy's fortified towns (Bambacoo), and the skirmishers commenced the play by exchanging shots with the enemy through their stockade. The town was then invested, and the batteries were placed in position, and at it we went, endeavouring to make a breach, but without effect. Major Hill then sent a storming party to try and force the stockade, and, although the men were boldly led, and went right up to it, they could not force it, and were obliged to retire. The fire was then renewed from the battery, when at length the rockets set the town in a blaze. It burned in all directions, and our enemy had to bolt for it, when immense numbers were killed, both from the grape discharged from the battery and the fire and bayonets of the skirmishers. We reduced the town to a heap of ashes, destroying every portion of the stockade and houses.

"We found, on examining the means of defence, that we had a very cunning enemy to deal with. The stockade was about ten feet high, with triple rows of timber, and there was an interior fence of wild cane about ten feet from the interior stockade, and the fellows waited, sitting in trenches in this stockade, until our men were cutting away the outer fence, and then deliberately delivered their fire. Had we not been able to burn the town our loss must have been very great.

"We encamped that night on the ground we fought on, throwing out a strong picquet, who exchanged shots at intervals during the night with the rascals in the woods.

"Next day, the 7th inst., we marched for the King's Town, of Keeming. After some hours, on approaching the town, we found the enemy drawn out in great numbers, horse and foot, in our front, and the bush on our right flank was lined with their men. Major Hill halted the advanced guard, and sent a few rockets among the horsemen, which sent them off, but the foot stood their ground, but we had to open on them with grape and canister, which they stood, showing great courage. The commander finding that he must drive them from the wood, reinforced the advance, and supporting them, we went right at the fellows, and, under a very spirited fire, forced them to retire at the point of the bayonet, and drove them, disputing every inch of ground, up a hill, and into their town, the advance lying down on the brow of the hill, within twenty yards of their stockade. On making a reconnoissance we found the place most difficult to attack, lying in a deep gorge, and defended with double rows of triple stockades; the roofs taken off the houses, and every preparation made for an obstinate defence. The guns were put in the best position we could find, and we fired shell, round shot, and rockets into it, bringing all to bear on one point, in the hope of making a breach, but without effect. We succeeded, however, in setting fire to both ends of the town, and burning the greater part of it, together with all the provision stores; but we could not fire the centre, and as our ammunition was then nearly all expended, we tried to take it by storm, a gun being ordered up within ten yards of the stockade, and 100 men to force it, but it was found impracticable. The gun and men were then ordered to retire, and a consultation was held with the Governor, who served as a captain of volunteers. He considered burning one town and nearly destroying another was enough; and as we had wounded men to carry, and a very small force to fight our way back with next day, perhaps he was right: at the same time there was little doubt that next next morning, with fascines and powder bags, we could have burned or breached the stockades, and destroyed the walls within.

"The slaughter of the enemy was very great, as they engaged us on every point of our position during the whole time we were attacking the town, and we had to fight them in front, flank, and rear at the same moment. We took up a strong position for the night within half a mile of the town, and marched next morning for Tendebar, the port of embarkation; the enemy fought us the whole way, in rear, and on both flanks, and we killed a great many with grape and canister, and, as good luck would have it, although we had at least the caps of 20 men shot through, not one man was knocked down, and we did not leave behind a particle of baggage or an ounce of anything, retiring in the same order as if we had been on parade, and no enemy pressing us.

"As it is the first time an expedition has ever gone into the interior of the Gambia, and returned in good order, I presume it will be considered that we did our duty in a satisfactory manner.

"We had five men killed, and two officers and twenty men wounded. Major Hill's horse and three other horses were shot severely, and this was the most of our casualties; but I think at least three of our wounded men will die. I shall never forget the severe work we went through: thermometer about 130, with a burning town and country to add to the heat. I did not feel it so much at the moment; but now I am quite done up, though, thank God, perfectly well, only tired.

"No doubt the Governor of this colony has made a very strong report of our commander's gallant conduct of this enterprise at home."

The 60th Rifles beat the 2d, or Queen's, in a cricket match at the Park, Dublin, last week.

PROTESTANTISM IN ROME.

(From the Warder.)

Protestantism is now planted deep in the centre of the papal soil. We do not say so merely because popery has been made odious to the Roman people by the murderous violence of the pontiff. We speak not inferentially but upon the reluctant testimony of a most competent and remarkable witness. Father Ventura, the substance of whose letter upon the French expedition to Rome we lately published, has recently published another letter upon the state of religion in the eternal city. In this document the following remarkable passages occur :—

"You wish to know in what state faith is at Rome. On that subject I have nothing to tell you but what is most deplorable. You are aware perhaps, that the confessionals and holy chairs were carried away from several of the churches with the intention of burning them on the *Piazza del Popolo*. The government was strong enough to prevent the scandal. Nevertheless, the cry was raised—'Death to all who go to confession! death to the priests! death to the monks!' and the churches, the confessionals, the communion, the sermons, and all religious observances are abandoned. The churches are deserted, and for want of hearers there is no more preaching. And all this is the result of the hatred, the contempt, the execration which the priesthood has incurred. What is still more astonishing is, that the women, even the lower classes, who were formerly so religious, are the first to repel the priests, and have given up all religious observances. I say it with tears in my eyes, and with a heart broken down with sorrow, real Protestantism, which consists in faith without works, in the profession of the gospel without the ministry of the priesthood, is actually established in the central city of Catholicism! Out of a hundred persons I doubt if ten can be found to have remained Catholics. They will have *nothing but the religion of the gospel*, and you know what that means. Thus our twenty years' labour for kindling a livelier faith, and a more durable attachment to the Church, are lost in seven months. And if this goes on, if an apostate priest can be found bold and impious enough to constitute himself the head of the religion of the gospel, Protestantism will soon be installed at Rome as the religion of the state. There is no doubt about it."

It is impossible to say whether the French government are of opinion that the natives of the Roman states have a right to choose their religion. We see no reason against their murdering Romans for being heretics any more than for being republicans. According to the principles of human liberty and the laws of nations, they have as good a right to visit the one as the other with capital punishment. But violence will never extinguish truth. You may persecute—you may crucify the truth—but from the cross it governs and redeems the world. The grand project of Cromwell—the great monarch of England—is at last realised, though by a course of events very different from that which he contemplated—a Protestant colony is planted in the states of the Church. *He* would indeed have stretched the strong arm of his friendship and protection over them, and overawed their persecutors with the cannon of the navies of England. But although Cromwell's principles brought her to the throne, our Queen views matters differently. She writes letters of condolence and congratulation, as the fortunes of the bombardment fluctuate, to his holiness the Pope of Rome.

Cholera rages at Bristol, Plymouth, and Portsmouth. At the latter place the troops are confined to barracks.

A nefarious system of robbery has been detected in the Post-office of Tipperary, by Constable Reid of that town, who, has arrested a young man named Tobin, daily carrier of the mail from that town to Galbally. A countryman of the name of Flahavan, expecting a money letter from America, called at the Post-office of Tipperary, and was told there was a letter for him, but which the Post-master, Mr. Molloy, was not able to find as he expected, though certain of its arrival the day before, when Tobin had been the only person with him in the office. Suspicion arose, and Constable Reid having been told of the loss, went to search Tobin's house, where he discovered over £150 in half notes and post bills, a great number of letters opened, the envelopes or covers torn, also a sum of £12 in cash. This Tobin was paid 7s a week, for running on foot the daily post between Tipperary and Galbally. He soon bought a post horse, and fitted up his house comfortably, by examining daily the Post-office bag, and helping himself to money letters, then sealing up the bag with a fictitious *fac simile* stamp to deceive the Post-master. It is only surprising this robbery was not detected earlier. The fellow is now a prisoner, and we understand that several persons suffered in that neighbourhood, to whom remittances were made by their friends in America and the sister country, but did not come to hand. The consequence was frequent complaint and disappointment now apparently accounted for.

ATTEMPT OF A MOTHER TO MURDER HER CHILD.—A dreadful sensation was created in Evergreen and surrouning neighbourhood, last night, by the report that a woman named Spillane, had made a most atrocious attempt to murder her offspring. It appears that Spillane is the wife of a Stableman in Evergreen, and having returned to her home about 8 o'clock last night, in a state of intoxication, she was accosted by her eldest child, a little girl about 12 years of age, who asked her why she was so long out, and petitioned for some bread for herself, her sisters and brothers. In a fit of frenzy or insanity, the unhappy wretch seized the poor child and attempted to stifle it in a barrel of water, not succeeding in this, she gave her several blows upon the temple with a half-gallon which happened to be in the barrel; all this was not sufficient, the infuriated woman snatched up her husband's razor and gashed the poor child's throat across in a most dreadful manner. The alarm was raised by a younger child, and several persons broke in and discovered the unfortunate woman actually tearing the girl's throat with her teeth, her mouth and neck suffused with blood. The poor wounded creature was immediately conveyed to the South Infirmary, where she remains in a hopeless state.—(Cork Reporter.)

UNINTENTIONAL ROBBERY.—An Englishman arrived at Rome who could scarcely speak a word of Italian. He heard, of course, not a little about assassins, robbers, and such like, and prudently resolved never to go alone, and never to be out after dusk. Both these resolutions were fated to fail. He dined with a friend near Rome, and was obliged to walk home alone the same night. This looked terrific before dinner; but a few glasses of Marsala, and a few more of champagne, braced up his courage and away he started, about ten o'clock. As he walked briskly along in the darkness he came full but against a man. He was startled, and the tales he heard recurred to his recollection; but the man passed on, and in a short time our hero felt for his watch, and found that it was gone. Then the good wine came into play; he rushed back, seized the rascal, and vehemently demanded "Montre! montre!" The robber trembled, and reluctantly yielded up the watch. On reaching home he recounted, with no little exultation, his heroic exploit, and vowed that if the rest of the world would behave as he had done, robbery would cease in Rome in a fortnight. When he had finished his oration his sister said," All this is very strange; for after you went out I saw your watch hanging in your room, and there it is now." Sure enough, there it was. So it appeared, past all dispute that, instead of being robbed he had himself committed a robbery.—*Memoirs of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton.*

DISTRESS AND HONESTY IN MAYO.

At a discussion on fiscal afiairs before the Grand Jury of Mayo, on Monday last, the following testimony was borne by two Barrony Collectors, to the privations and honesty of the cess-payers :—

"Mr. Malley.—Why, gentlemen, I must and will swear that I have made all due diligence, but that in most cases of default the lands are waste, and, therefore, I could get no cess—and I am only surprised, from the state of the country, that I got so much, inasmuch as I have known *many of the cess-payers to have sold their relief meal received from the guardians to pay me a portion of their cess—such is the poverty of the small farmers!*

"Mr. O'Grady.—I HAVE SEEN MYSELF THE UNFORTUNATE CESS-PAYERS PAWN THEIR BED-CLOTHES TO PAY THE CESS, IN MY LOCALITY. NOTHING CAN BE MORE SHOCKING THAN THE STATE OF THE MAJORITY OF THE CESS-PAYERS.

"Mr. Malley.—It is my firm conviction that £400 of the sum paid me is the product of *property pawned*, to pay this cess. In many cases the wearing apparel and bed clothes, have been mortgaged for a few shillings cess."

PRICES CURRENT OF AMERICAN PRODUCE AT LIVERPOOL—JULY 20.

Beef, duty free—U. States prime mess, new, per tierce of 304lbs., 75s to 85s; ordinary, 60s to 73s; mess, per barrel, of 200lbs., 38s to 42s; ordinary, 31s to 35s; prime, 00s to 00s; extra India, family, &c., per tierce, 336lbs., 90s to 95s; ditto., do., per half-barrel, 100lbs., 30s to 32s 6d.

Pork, duty free—U. S. prime mess, per barrel of 200lbs., old, 00s to 00s; new, 40s to 68s, mess, family mess, &c., 49s to 48s.

Bacon, duty free—Eastern, per cwt., (new), 38s to 41s; Western, 25s to 36s; shoulders, 17s to 23s.

Hams, dry—duty, U.S., 7s, B.P. 2s per cwt., 00s to 00s; in salt, duty, free, per cwt., new, 23s to 40s.

Lard, duty free—Extra fine, in kegs and pails, 37s to 39s; fine, in kegs and barrels, 35s to 36s; good, in do., 33s 6d to 34s; ordinary to middling, 32s to 33s 0d; inferior and grease 26s to 30s.

Linseed Cake, per ton, £5 to £6 15s.

Wheat—United States red, per 70lbs., (duty 1s per qr.) 6s 4d to 6s 8d; do. white and mixed, 6s 8d to 7s 5d; Canadian red, 6s 4d to 6s 8d; do. white, 6s 10d to 7s 6d.

Flour—Western Canal, per brl. of 196lbs., 22s 0d to 25s 0d; Philadelphia, 23s 6d to 24s; Baltimore, 24s 0d to 24s 6d; Ohio, 25s 0d to 26s 0d; sour, 22s 6d to 23s; Canadian, 24s 0d to 25s 0d.

Indian Corn, per 480lbs—Yellow, 30s 0d to 31s 0d; white, 29s to 31s 6d.

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

Oats, per 45lbs., 2s 5d to 2s 6d.

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

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

Imports from the 12th July to 18th July :—00 trs. and 0 brl. beef, 0000 brls. pork, 1,692 cwts. bacon, 00 loose and 162 casks hams, 00000 bushels wheat, 17,800 brls. flour, 8,185 qrs. and 000 brls. Indian corn and corn meal.

Previously this year—22,790 trs. and 960 barrels beef, 29,767 brls. pork, 201,931 cwts. bacon, loose 12,102 and 3,780 casks hams, 213,162 bushs. wheat, 369,503 brls. flour, 455,410 qrs. and 35,694 brls. of Indian corn and corn meal.

There has been more doing in beef this week, and very full prices have been made for the best brands.

For pork the demand has been of a retail character, without alteration in value.

In bacon there has been only a small business, and we cannot make any change in quotations, fine sorts however, are more firmly held.

Hams have been in active request, and rather more money has been made for middling and ordinary qualities. Shoulders have been quiet.

Lard has moved steadily at fully former rates, the sales reaching 100 tons.

The late arrivals in cheese have sold pretty freely, but the quality, for so far, has been indifferent.

Tallow has been more sought after, and we advance our quotations.

The high price asked for grease butter checks business.

In linseed cake there is more doing.

The prospect of an early settlement of the Danish question, together with the very seasonable weather, has had a depressing effect on the corn trade, and lower prices have been taken for all articles.

Wheat is 1d lower, fine flour 6d per brl., Indian corn 2s per quarter.

At to-day's market the attendance was small, and the transactions limited.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—July 20.

The arrivals since Tuesday consist of—

6,720	quarters	wheat.
104,390	,,	malt.
1,220	,,	oats.
1,265	,,	beans.
583	,,	peas.
20,673	,,	Indian corn.
557	barrels	corn meal.
200	loads	oatmeal.
880 sacks	}	flour.
18,378 barrels	}	

There have been shipped to Ireland—

9,452	quarters	Indian corn.
1,376	barrels	corn meal.
748	loads	oatmeal.
851	barrels	flour.

The trade has been inactive, and in the little business transacted full prices have hardly been maintained for any article.

At this day's market there was only a moderate demand for wheat, and a decline of 1d per bushel was in some cases submitted to.

There was a very fair retail sale for oats at full prices.

Barley, beans, and peas were unaltered.

Indian corn 6d per quarter lower and only a limited inquiry.

The best barrel flour was held at 25s, but inferior parcels were offered lower.

Irish sack flour maintained the rates of Tuesday, but the sale was slow.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the act 7th and 8th Vic., c 32, for the week ending Saturday, July 14, 1849 :

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£27,926,690	Gov. debt	£11,015,100
		Other securities	2,984,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	13,650,121
		Silver Bullion	276,569
	£27,926,690		£27,926,690

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£.		£.
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government securities (including Dead Weight annuity)	14,432,877
Rest	3,212,670	Other securities	9,685,432
Public deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, & Dividend Accounts	3,104,227	Notes	8,473,415
Other deposits	11,468,268	Gold and silver coin	841,233
Seven-day and other bills	1,094,792		
	£33,432,957		£33,432,957

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

July 19, 1849.

H. K. Grogan Morgan has returned to Johnstown Castle from attending his parliamentary duties. The Honourable Member's votes during the session, were most satisfactorily to his constituents.

Sir Samuel O'Mally, Bart., declares that the loan for the completion of the Galway railroad is the greatest boon to the province of Connaught, and the most important benefit for the empire, ever granted.

MOON'S AGE.—First quarter, Friday, July 27.

WATERFORD—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1849.