The Waterford Mail.

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THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BELFAST.

(Abridged from the News-Letter of Tuesday.)

" Thou art alone,
(If thy rare qualities, sweet gentleness,
Thy meekness, saint-like, wife-like government—
Obeying in commanding—and thy parts
Sovereign and pious else, could speak them out),
The queen of earthly queens. Thou art noble born
And, like thy true nobility, thou hast
Carried thyself towards us."

SHAKSPEARE.

We approach the subject upon which we are about to write with a beating heart and tremulous hand. We fear that our description will fail to do sufficient justice to an event, the most auspicious and memorable that has occurred in the metropolis of the North, since it began to deserve that honourable epithet.

The tumult of happy voices is still ringing in our ears, the " pomp and circumstance" of a glorious demonstration still glittering before our eyes, and it is hard to secure that quiet seclusion in which we yearn to restore the images that have just fleeted past us, in all their freshness and variety, so that the reader of our narrative may believe himself a spectator.

Our gracious Sovereign has been but a portion of a day a visitor of this town, yet in those few hours the recollections which shall colour the lifetime of thousands upon thousands of our fellow-townsmen have been indelibly fixed upon their hearts; and, in those few hours also, the seeds of loyalty have been scattered broadcast upon the virgin soil of a rising generation, to bear a plenteous harvest in coming days, when, but for such an opportunity of proving the fact that monarchical government is the very root from which all the ramifications of well-ordered society derive their sap and strength, that soil might be overgrown with the poisonous seeds of revolutionary principles, generating the miasmata of anarchy, carnage, and misery.

As soon as it was known here for a certainty on Friday last, that the Royal squadron would start on that evening from Kingstown harbour, the business of preparation proceeded with such extraordininary activity that, before nightfall, the arrangements were complete in every quarter along the line of the intended procession. The weather, during the whole of the day, was most propitious, and, towards the evening, the streets were thronged with immense multitudes, who swarmed out like bees to enjoy the brilliant spectacle which every one of the principal streets afforded. Many thousands had arrived by the railways and other means of conveyance from the adjoining country districts, and we are not below the mark in saying that, on Friday night, Belfast contained nearly double its ordinary population.—Many hundreds of handsome banners and flags almost over-arched the leading thoroughfares.—Whole plantations of laurel and other evergreens were transferred to the front of the houses. Expensive draperies, of every hue, festooned the balconies. The utmost excitement everywhere prevailed, and happiness undisguised, at the consciousness that her Majesty would be received as became the dignity of the Sovereign, and the moral worth of our community, by her loyal lieges of Belfast, was reflected from every countenance.—Just after dark, the sky became overcast, a slow but continuous rain began to descend, and it became evident that the weather was completely broken. The sky continued to pour down a heavy, though intermittent, shower during the night, attended with a sultry wind from the southward, and the morning of Saturday dawned without any intermediate prospect of returning fine weather.

About five o'clock on Saturday morning, all doubt as to the fact of her Majesty's arrival in the lough was put an end to, as the firing of salutes from the county Down shore was plainly audible at that hour.

It was ascertained that the Royal squadron was first descried shortly before four o'clock, rounding the Copelands, and in half an hour afterwards it appeared off Bangor. As it approached the seats of the Dowager-Lady Dufferin and of Lord Dufferin, a royal salute was fired from a battery of cannon placed on the cliffs at Ballycormack and Greypoint, for that purpose. On the elevating ridge of the beach at the former place, a pleasing device was displayed. The initials " V" and " A" with an Irish harp between them, formed of evergreens on a gigantic scale, were erected by means of poles fastened in the ground, and were visible for some distance from the shore.—Above these was stretched a magnificent scroll, inscribed with the words " Welcome to Clandeboy" in large letters, and over all floated proudly the Union Jack. At Greypoint, near Lord Dufferin's seat, the Royal Arms were displayed, surmounted also by the Union Jack, and beneath, a large canvass band inscribed " Cead mille Failthe." Immense crowds of the Dufferin tenantry, and the other inhabitants of the locality for miles around, had here assembled long before daybreak.

Fortunately early in the morning the rain ceased, and though the sky was still hovering and uncertain, confident expectations, afterwards fully realized, were entertained, that the day would turn out fine. Without delay, a number of steamers, with numerous companies on board, left the quays for the purpose of witnessing the approach of the Royal squadron, and these had not proceeded much farther than Hollywood before the flotilla was descried at anchor at Craigavad, near Crawfordsburn, about seven miles down the lough below Belfast. As each steamer came in sight of her Majesty's yacht, loud huzzas, and the unfurling of flags, greeted the presence of Royalty on our shores.

As the morning wore on, the weather became still more favourable, and the atmosphere clearer. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal children occasionally made their appearance on the deck of the Royal yacht, and in return to the enthusiastic cheers which hailed them from the thousands on board the surrounding steamers from Belfast, bowed their graceful acknowledgments. The Prince of Wales was attired in sailor trim, and in his shirt sleeves; and ever and anon he flourished his glazed hat aloft as the huzzas which greeted him reached his ears.

At seven o'clock, the Mayor, accompanied by Major-General Bainbrigge, with his Aid-de-Camp, Captain Duff, arrived on board the Fenella in the vicinity of the Royal squadron, and announced to Sir George Grey that they were in readiness to receive the Royal commands; but it was not till nine o'clock that they were received on board the Royal yacht, when Sir George Grey introduced them to her Majesty, who received them with her accustomed kindness and cordiality. The Mayor congratulated her Majesty on her safe arrival in the lough. It was then intimated to the Mayor that her Majesty would arrive at the quay in Belfast at two o'clock, and he immediately withdrew, and returned in his steamer to communicate the intelligence to the inhabitants.

At half-past seven, the Harbour Commissioners, whose especial duty it was to receive her Majesty in the port of Belfast, arrived at the anchorage of the squadron in the handsome steamer provided for their accommodation, the Craignish Castle. Mr. Whitla, Chairman of the Commissioners, and Mr. Getty, the Secretary, went on board the Royal yacht, and were received with the utmost politeness by Sir George Grey, who at once entered into conversation with them, stating, that he had received Mr. Getty's letter, respecting the pilotage of the squadron into the harbour, and informing them that the pilots had been seen off the Copelands, but their services had been dispensed with, until after the vessels had entered the lough, in consequence of Captain Beechey being on board the Victoria and Albert as pilot of the Irish Coast, a post which he assumed for the occasion, notwithstanding his high rank in the Navy. Sir George also referred to the Chart of the Harbour with which the Commissioners had furnished him, and as the several bearings of the locality were pointed out to him, the names of places, &c., attendants conveyed the information to the Royal party below. Particular anxiety seemed to be manifested to learn the name of a residence in the neighbourhood from which flags were visible, and frequent salutes of artillery proceeded, and which proved to be that of Mr. Young. Shortly afterwards the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal children came on deck, and Sir G. Grey introduced Messrs. Whitla and Getty to her Majesty and the Prince, who received them most graciously. Just at this time, also, the Marquis of Donegal, as president of the Harbour Commissioners, came on board, and joined Mr. Whitla. After conversing for some time with her Majesty, the noble marquis and the chairman and secretary of the Harbour Board withdrew, on being informed of the hour at which her Majesty intended to proceed to the town.

About half-past one, the Fairy received orders to come alongside the Victoria and Albert, for the purpose of taking her Majesty on board. The royal barge, manned by twelve seamen of the Royal yacht, conveyed the illustrious visitors to the Fairy, and as soon as her Majesty and the Prince had ascended the deck of the latter vessel, a royal salute was fired from on board all the ships in the channel, and the Royal standard was hoisted on the main-mast of the tender. The Fairy, then, followed by the Banshee, began to move up the lough, the other Belfast steamers, which had not previously taken their departure, followed at a respectful distance.

THE PAVILION.

From an extremely early hour in the morning, the lower part of High-street was more or less crowded by large and expectant multitudes, anxious to secure favourable places on the platforms for viewing the approaching spectacle; and by ten o'clock the whole of High-street and the quay, with the exception of the central space between the pavilion and the royal arch, which had been railed in to prevent any undue pressure upon the principal scene of attraction, was densely filled.—One of the first equipages which drove up to the area in front of the pavilion was that of the Marquis of Londonderry, containing, besides the noble Marquis, the Marchioness and Lady Adelaide Vane, who, having alighted, were conducted to the pavilion. The Marquis wore his rich uniform, as Colonel of the 2d Royal Life Guards. Shortly after, the guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file from each of the three regiments now stationed in town, viz.:—the 13th, 57th, and 9th—under the command of Major Wilkinson, C.B., arrived, taking up its position on the left of the pavilion, facing High-street; the fine band of the 9th regiment occupying the space in front, where it continued till her Majesty's arrival, performing a selection of very fine music. About the same time Major-General Bainbrigge and his staff arrived, and in quick succession, the Marquis of Donegall, the Earl of Roden, the Earl of Enniskillen, Earl Belfast, Earl of Erne, Earl of Antrim, Viscount Dungannon, Lord Massereene and Ferrard and Lady, Lord J. L. Chichester, Lord de Ros, Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., Sir W. Verner, the Lord Bishop of Down, Lieutenant-Gen. Sir H. R. Pakenham, K.C.B., and Lady Pakenham, the Borough and County Members, the High Sheriff of the county Antrim, the Deputy Lieutenants, the Foreign Consuls, the Harbour Commissioners, the Town Council, and the members of the various deputations who were to present addresses to her Majesty. All who had intended to receive her Majesty in the pavilion were assembled before twelve o'clock, though it was known that the royal yacht would not start from her moorings in the lough until half-past one.

Nothing could be finer than the display of costume which the assemblage presented. The scarlet and gold of the military officers, the splendid uniform of the deputy lieutenants (scarlet faced with silver, silver stripe on blue trousers, and cocked hat looped with gold), the equally rich tho' more sober uniform of the Foreign Consuls (dark blue laced with gold), and the vivid scarlet gowns of the Town Council, contrasted effectually with the court dress of the High Sheriffs, the full dress of the Harbour Commissioners and gentry, the collegiate attire of the Church of England clergy, and the less ostentatious robes of the Presbyterian clergy. As the day began to clear and a sort of struggling sunshine dissipated the dulness which had hitherto marred, in some degree, the beauty of the scene, the *coup d'œil* was sparkling and animated beyond anything of the kind ever witnessed before in Belfast. The eye of the spectator ached with the gorgeousness of the view in whatever direction it was turned. Looking towards High-street, all the colours of the kaleidoscope seemed to be mingled in one lengthened vista of magnificence. Turning towards the river, if possible, a still more interesting view was obtained. The quays on either side, excepting the space kept open for the royal steamers, were lined with vessels decked with thousands of flags, fluttering in a stiff breeze, which invested the picture with all the magic of motion. Along Queen's-quay the vessels were moored with their sterns towards the centre of the current, and every poop was literally alive with spectators. The parapet of Queen's-bridge, which commanded a fine view of the great focus of curiosity, was also crowded from end to end.

While the myriads of anxious gazers are waiting on the tiptoe of expectation for the welcome signal which is to announce her Majesty's approach, we shall seize a moment to describe the pavilion.

This elegant structure, the style of which could not have been better adapted for the occasion, is a parallelogram of considerable extent and solidity of structure. The roof, which is a slate one, is supported at the sides by neat rectangular pillars; two beautiful arches form the entrances at either extremity, extremely simple in design and correct in taste. On either side of the arch facing the river, upon an entablature underneath the roof, shone forth, in neat gold letters, the following inscriptions—upon the left,

" Atavis edite regibus
Præsidium et dulce decus ;"

which we thus translate—

" Daughter of sovereign descent,
Thy people's shield and ornament."

And, on the right,

" Navis quæ tibi creditam
Debes Victoriam reddas
Inculumen ;"

which we also thus render :—

" Oh, bark! a sacred freight,
A mighty empire's fate
Is trusted to thy care!
Safely VICTORIA bear !"

Than these mottoes, which are taken from the Odes of Horace, nothing could be more poetically apposite. The Royal Arms, in two brilliant medallions, were also displayed on either side of the entrance; and, in the centre, an oval medallion of the order of St. Patrick, and the motto, " *Quis separabit.*" On a shield above the span of the arch was the Red Hand of Ulster, displayed in allusion to the fact of her Majesty possessing, among her other titles, that of Countess of Ulster. This title is derived from a memorable event in the history of Ireland—the murder of William de Burgo, first Earl of Ulster—and it is a curious and interesting fact, that almost the very spot where the Queen first set her foot upon her ancient inheritance in the North of Ireland, amidst all the blessings of peace, was that on which the ancestor from whom she derives this title was killed, in times of violence and blood.—As the event is one of such interest in connexion with her Majesty's visit to Ulster, we shall here extract a note from the fine edition of the Annals of the Four Masters, recently published by Mr. O'Donovan, the newly-appointed Professor of the Irish Language in the Queen's College, Belfast, (page 550), in which the incident is alluded to :—

" EARL OF ULSTER.—This is a much more circumstantial account of the death of this Earl of Ulster given by Pembridge and Grace, under this year (1333). Lodge gives the following particulars of it: 'He was murdered on Sunday, June 6, 1333, by Robert Fitz-Richard Mandeville, who gave him his first wound, and others, his servants, near to the Fords, on going towards Carrickfergus, in the twenty-first year of his age, at the instigation, it is said, of Gyle de Burgh, wife of Sir Richard Mandeville, in revenge for his having imprisoned her brother Walter and others.' This young Earl left an only child, Elizabeth, who was married in the year 1352 to Lionel, third son of King Edward III.; and this Prince was then created in her right Earl of Ulster and Lord of Connaught. These titles were enjoyed through marriage or descent by different Princes of the Royal blood, until at length they became of special inheritance and retinue of the Crown of England."

From the top of this arch was hoisted a splendid St. George's flag. The approach to this entrance was by an easy inclined plane, ascending from the water's edge to the threshold of the pavilion, with balusters on either side, and over-canopied by an awning. The other arch, facing High-street, exactly similar in dimensions and style, was surmounted by an admirable life-sized statue of the Roman Dictator, Cincinnatus, presented for the occasion by M. Nannetti, of York-street. The effect was very agreeable, but we should have been better pleased if a figure either of her Majesty, or of some of her Royal kindred, had been selected in its stead.

The interior of the pavilion deserves especial praise for the very light, graceful, and appropriate effect of the decorations. The flooring, for a third of the whole space across on either side, was sunk about a foot below the central portion, which thus formed a continued *dais* through nearly the entire length of the building. This dais was carpeted with the richest tapestry. The cornices, pillars, and wainscoting were covered with pink cloth, nearly pannelled out with crimson silk lace. The ceiling was composed of alternate lengths of white and pink cloth, gracefully festooned, so as to present the appearance of an awning, and the metal rods which supported the roof were covered with a wreathing of the green flax plant, interspersed with pinks and carnations, the grateful odour of which was sensibly felt through the apartment. Profuse wreaths of laurel completed the internal decorations.

ARRIVAL AT THE QUAY.

At length, after the patience of the assembled multitude had been pretty well tired, exactly at two o'clock, the distant booming of artillery announced the approach of the Royal Squadron, and in a few minutes afterwards, the smoke from the funnel of the Fairy, which was somewhat in advance of the other vessels, was observed in the Garmoyle Roads. Presently, another discharge announced that the steamers had entered the New Channel, and, at last, the Fairy, followed by the Banshee, was seen entering the river, amidst continuous salutes from the new stone battery at Queen's Island and the artillery planted on Queen's-quay. The beautiful little Fairy steamed up the river at a rapid rate, as the cheers from either side rose from myriads of her Majesty's enthusiastic and loyal subjects. The Queen and Prince Albert stood on deck, at the entrance of the state cabin, enjoying, to the utmost, the gratifying scene which gradually opened itself to their eyes. Her Majesty bowed gracefully at every new burst of acclamations. As the Fairy approached the landing place, and her Majesty became more distinctly visible to the spectators, the huzzas grew louder and more continuous, until they swelled into a perfect storm of hearty and cordial greeting. On drawing up to the quay-side, an awkward mischance created a slight delay. In consequence of the state of the tide, or some other cause, it was found impossible to lower the portcullis, or swinging platform, which was intended to form a gangway for the Royal visitors into the deck of the Fairy, and thus all means of communicating with the yacht, without breach of etiquette, were prevented. After several unavailing attempts to remedy the inconvenience, a few boards were hastily put together, and by the aid of a small staircase previously provided, a junction was at length effected.

The following was the order in which the principal nobility, gentry, and deputations were at this moment arranged in the pavilion:—The Mayor, all the Members of the Town Council, as follows:—Aldermen Harrison, Potte, Sterling, Nelson, Hamilton, and Crawford; Councillors F. H. Lewis, R. S. Leper, S. Thompson, T. Bell, W. Ewart, John Black, Joseph Young, Hill Hamilton, J. Coleman, J. Lytle, W. Forsythe, S. M'Cansland, T. H. Pardon, James Hart, Wm. Gillilan, R. Magee, P. Johnson, John Cuddy, William Carson, D. M'Connell, William M'Gee, J. G. Richarsor, John Holden, Charles Finlay, T. Major, and Hutchinson Posnett: Mr. Bates, the Town Clerk, Mr. Thompson, the Treasurer, and Mr. Hill the Sub-Treasurer, and the Rev. R. Oulton, the Mayor's Chaplain. The Commissioners of the Harbour V. Whitla, Esq., Chairman; William Pirrie, R. Grimshaw, D.L., J.P., David Grainger, William Valentine, Robert Henderson, G. M'Tear, Robert Boyd, John Clarke, John Dunn, W. C. Heron, Esqrs., with Mr. Getty, their Secretary. M. S. Moore, Esq., High Sheriff. Co. Antrim, and his Sub-Sheriff; W. Keown, Esq., High Sheriff, Co. Down; J.J. Clarke, Esq., High Sheriff, Co. Londonderry; S. Rice, Esq., High Sheriff, Carrickfergus; the Hon. W. S. Cotton M. P., Sir E. W. Macnaghten, Bart., M. P., N. Alexander, Esq., M. P., R. J. Tennent, Esq., M. P., J. S. Crawford, Esq., M P, John Boyd, Esq., M P,; the Marquises of Londonderry and Donegall: the Earls of Antrim, Roden, Erne, Enniskillen, and Belfast; Lords de Ros, Dungannon, Massareene, and Ferrard, John L. Chichester, M P. Deputy Lieutenants of Counties, in their uniforms: J. M'Neile, T. Verner, J. F. Fergusen, P. Kirk, J. Montgomery, R. Peel Dawson, N. D. Crommelin, T.G. Batt, C. Dobbs, E. M'Donnell, R. Ward, Esq. The Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, Archdeacons Saurin and Mant; the Right Hon. George R Dawson; the Hon. George Handcock; Sir H R Pakenham, Sir R Bateson, Sir W. Verner. The clergy of the different denominations in town: The Rev T F Miller, the Rev Dr Drew, the Rev William M'Ilwaine, the Rev Mr. Allen, Established Church; the Rev. Dr. Cooke, the Rev. Dr. Morgan, the Rev. R Knox, the Rev. William Johnston, Presbyterian Church; the Right Rev. Dr. Denvir, Roman Catholic Bishop, and three of his clergy. The deputation from the Chamber of Commerce:—James Bristow, Esq., President, James Steen, Esq., Vice-President, J. F. Ferguson, Esq., do., and S. Vance, Esq., Secretary. The deputation from the Charitable Society:—Rev. T. F. Miller, Rev. W. Bruce, and A. J. Macrory, Esq., G. Heyn, Esq., Prussian Consul A. Duffin, Esq., French Consul; T. Bozi, Esq., Spanish Consul; and James MacAdam, junior, Portuguese Consul. All these gentlemen wore their very handsome uniforms.

The Harbour Commissioners then arranged themselves on either side of the inclined platform in front of the pavilion, and the deputations proceeded, in the following order, on board the Royal Yacht to present their addresses:—

DEPUTATION FROM THE TOWN COUNCIL.

The Mayor first went on board the yacht, accompanied by his Chaplain, the Rev. Richard Oulton, the cushion bearer, Master J. W. J. Andrews, and Aldermen Harrison, Stirling, and Crawford, and the Town Clerk, Mr. Bates, to present the addresses to her Majesty and Prince Albert, from the Town Council. On approaching her Majesty. the Mayor, holding the cushion on which the mace was placed, (a beautiful piece of workmanship wrought with gold and silver thread, on crimson velvet, and manufactured by Messrs. J. G. M'Gee, & Co.) knelt and presented the mace, saying—" Your Most Gracious Majesty, I as Mayor, deliver up to your Royal prerogative the insignia, of the authority which I hold; and allow me to assure your Majesty that, in exercising that authority, it has always been my anxious desire never to abuse it." Her Majesty then lifting the mace, replaced it, saying—" I deliver back to you, as Mayor, the mace of your borough, feeling satisfied that you will properly exercise you authority." The Mayor then presented the address to her Majesty, and said, " In the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Town Councillors of the Borough of Belfast, I beg leave to congratulate your Majesty on your safe arrival at the capital of your Northern Province; and permit me to assure your Majesty, that in no part of your dominions do you possess a more loyal and attached community, than that of the town on which you have conferred the distinguished favour of honouring it by your Royal presence, on this your first visit to Ireland."

The address of the Corporation was then presented by the Mayor, and her Majesty having graciously received it, Sir G. Grey intimated to the Mayor her Majesty's desire that he should kneel, upon which the Queen, receiving the sword from the Marquis of Londonderry, gold stick in waiting, and touching the Mayor, first on the left and then on the right shoulder, said, " Rise, Sir William Gillilan Johnson." Loud cheers rent the air on the Mayor receiving the title. The Mayor then retired, and the other members of the deputation, and the Town Clerk and Chaplain, were severally presented to her Majesty.

Addresses were then presented to her Majesty and Prince Albert from the Harbour Commissioners, the county of Antrim, the Clergy of the Diocess of Down, Connor, and Dromore, the Clergy of the General Assembly resident in Belfast, the Roman Catholic Clergy of Down and Connor, from the *Senatus* of the Queen's College, the Belfast Academical Institution, the Chamber of Commerce, the Belfast Charitable Institution, which her Majesty and the Prince received in the most gracious manner.

The Marchioness of Londonderry was then announced to the Queen by Sir George Grey. Her Majesty shook hands with the Marchioness, and entered into conversation with her, as did also Prince Albert. The Marchioness then introduced her daughter, Lady Adelaide Vane, to the Queen, who shook her warmly by the hand. The Marchioness of Londonderry then presented her Majesty with a small parcel, containing a specimen of needle-work, we believe finished by the noble Marchioness's daughter, and her Majesty received it evidently with much pleasure. She instantly opened the parcel, and turning round to Lady Jocelyn and Miss Dawson, the ladies in waiting, who were then behind her Majesty, began to examine its contents. Her Majesty then gave the parcel to Miss Dawson, who immediately took it to the cabin. All the visitors having withdrawn, her Majesty took Prince Albert's arm, and left the quarter-deck for the place of landing.

THE LANDING.

The last of the deputations having left the Royal Yacht, a delay of a few minutes occurred while her Majesty prepared for her debarkation, after which she proceeded from the Fairy along the temporary gangway, escorted by Prince Albert, with a slow pace, and bowing repeatedly to the ladies and gentlemen on either side as she advanced. Her Majesty was followed by Lady Jocelyn and the Hon. Miss Dawson, ladies in waiting, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, and was preceded by the Mayor and the General. The Queen was rather plainly dressed in a robe of light blue flounced tabinet, with a *visite* of fawn-coloured *glace* silk, a white crape bonnet, with a white feather. She wore no ornaments of any kind. Her features, notwithstanding an evident air of weariness, and the effects of exposure to the sun and wind, had that charming, gracious expression so often noted by those who have described her person; and as she gazed around her with manifest delight and approbation, it was impossible not to feel that the emotions of the woman predominated over those of the Queen. Prince Albert wore a black body coat, buttoned over his breast, simply decorated with the star of the garter; trousers of dark grey colour, and a plain hat. His appearance, of a decidedly foreign cast, and unmistakeable from his portraits, created a very favourable impression, and he was universally admired for the noble bearing of his manner and the perfect grace of his movements.

Having reached the High-street entrance of the pavilion, her Majesty and Prince Albert, followed by Lady Jocelyn and the Hon. Miss Dawson, took their seats in the splendid carriage of the Marquis of Londonderry, which was drawn by four beautiful greys, with two outriders, the whole equipage being elegant in the extreme.

The Royal cortege then advanced into the centre of High-street in the following order:—First, a party of mounted police, headed by S. W. Tracey, Esq., R.M., and Captain Flinter, County Inspector; next a troop of the escort preceding her Majesty's carriage, which was supported on either side by the General and Staff, then the other troop of the escort; then the carriage of Earl Fortescue and Sir George Grey; after which followed those of the Town Council, the Foreign Consuls, the Borough Members, the High Sherifts of Antrim and Down, the Representatives of Antrim and Down, the Deputy Lieutenants, Noblemen, Gentry, and Deputations. The most vociferous cheering, waving of hats, handkerchiefs, banners, &c., arose in successive peals as the cortege began to move. The band of the 9th Regiment struck up the National Anthem. The excitement was at its height.

Our contemporary, who devotes all his available space to the details of the royal progress through the city, presents a most glowing description of the gorgeous display presented to the eye of her Majesty during her route. In every quarter she was met by the most fervent demonstrations of loyal enthusiasm, and the magnificence and extent of the decorations, &c., which at every point presented themselves, would not fail in comparison with those of Dublin and Cork, and in some respects were superior to both. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the procession, by those who have visited Belfast, when it is stated that it extended from the Linen Hall to the entrance of Bridge-street. Independent of the numbers thus congreated, the windows of the several houses were thronged with multitudes—every available inch of standing room was occupied, and the many beautifully-constructed platforms and balcouies could, by no known process, be made capable of containing an additional individual. One of the platforms contained 1,500—another 900. We continue our abridgment from the *News-Letter*:

When the head of the procession reached the gates of the Linen Hall it halted, and no carriage but her Majesty's (preceded by the Mayor's) and that of the Marchioness of Londonderry entered.

THE LINEN HALL.

It would be difficult to make any remarks that would equal in force what has been so often truly and well said concerning this great and much-admired establishment, in which the linen trade of Ireland—the great and flourishing staple of Ulster—is so nobly represented. A department of our commerce, and one so immense and important to the inhabitants of this province as the linen trade, should have an establishment in its capital worthy of its importance, and such a one we find in the universally-admired Belfast White Linen-hall. It was matter of universal gratulation that, although we could not present to her Majesty, the Queen of these realms, splendid and antique buildings, or magnificent and time-worn edifices, we could exhibit that which was more characteristic of national greatness and prosperity—great and noble commercial and benevolent institutions—splendid and capacious harbours—and an industrious, independent, loyal, and peaceable population. Everything was done by the committee of the buildings to make a suitable preparation, and present the establishment under the most favourable aspect to the Royal eye; and we must congratulate them, in conjunction with the energetic committee of the Royal Flax Improvement Society, on the complete success which crowned their united efforts.

Precisely at five minutes to three o'clock, the Queen and Prince Consort entered the Hall in the coach of the Marquis of Londonderry, accompanied by a brilliant staff, and immediately the Royal standard was unfurled from the mast erected in the centre of the quadrangle, the band of the 13th Regiment playing the national anthem. She was handed from the carriage by the noble President of the society, the Marquis of Downshire, and entered the beautifully ornamented entrance to the exhibition-rooms. The details will follow of the particulars of this most interesting scene. During the Queen's stay in the Hall, Mrs. Fenton, Miss Fenton, &c., had the honour of a presentation to her Majesty.

The Royal cortege was received at the outer end of the hall by the committee of the Linen Hall, consisting of Mersrs. S. G. Fenton, John Curell, Edward J. Smith, George Gray, William Ferguson, and Wm. Simms. accompanied by the Marquis of Dowunshire, President of the Royal Flax Improvement Society. Passing through the arch, which was dressed with layers of the flax plant in the growing state, surmounted with laurel, and on the top a harp and crown in flowers, with the words " Royal Flax Society" in dahlia letters underneath, the carriages entered the inner gate, passed through the porch, and on emerging on the walk which skirts the inside quadrangle, the Royal party was received by the Vice President and committee of the society. Among the former we noticed the Marquis of Donegal, the Earl of Erne, Sir W. Verner, Bart, M.P., Sir R. A. O'Donnell, Bart., Sir James Strange, Bart., Sir R. Bateson, Bart., Wm Sharman Crawford, Esq., M.P., Edmund M'Donnell, Esq., of Glenarm Castle, Esq., &c. All of these then surrounded the Royal carriage, and followed its progress round the square, the Marquis of Downshire still walking at the Queen's side. The windows of the Hall and the grass plots gave accommodation to about 1,700 persons, chiefly ladies, all of whom testified their loyalty by cheering, &c., while the Queen was passing. On reaching the door of the exhibition, where the band and colours and a guard of honour of the 13th were stationed, her Majesty was handed from her carriage by the Marquis of Downshire, and the band struck up the National Anthem, the military presented arms, and the Royal Standard (which had been furnished for the occasion from the Tower of London), was hoisted to the top of the flag-staff in the centre of the square. The only persons who had a right to admission with her Majesty, were the President, Vice President, Committee and Secretary of the Royal Flax Society, and the party who accompanied her Majesty, viz., the Mayor, Sir George Grey, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, and Lady Adelaide Vane, the Marquis of Donegal, Lord Belfast, Lord and Lady de Ros, &c.

The entrance to the exhibition-rooms was carpeted and hung with damasks. Turning to the right, the royal visitors entered the room where the addresses of the Society to her Majesty and Prince Albert were to be presented. Her Majesty received them from the President, and handed them to Sir George Grey, through whom a reply will be transmitted to the Society. They then entered the range of rooms containing the exhibition. These, which have been justly considered the finest suite of rooms anywhere occupied for the purposes of the linen trade, presented a very handsome appearance. They run the entire length of the East side of the Linen Hall, and are only separated from each other by arched alcoves, the effect being extremely chaste, and the pale blue of the walls and ceiling, very suitable to contrast with the pure white of the linens. The floor was carpeted with crimson cloth, covered with yard wide bleached damask; and each room was fitted up with two tables, on which the articles were placed, and the floor carpeted with unbleached damask. The order of the exhibition was to commence with the flax plants, proceeding through all the subsequent states in which it is fitted for the manufacture, and to finish with the most elaborate of the productions of this branch of trade. In the first room of the range, were specimens of flaxseed and of its products—oil cake, for feeding cattle, and the oil so extensively used in planting; flax growing in handsome ornamented vases, and some being in flower; bundles of green flax in boll; the same pulled and dried; the straw after steeping; the straw bruised before scutching, and some specimens from the new steeping establishment at Newport, Mayo, showing in the same piece the green state with seed vessels attached, a few more bruised, some scutched and the ends hackled. This ingenious mode of displaying the different processes which the plant undergoes up to the spinning, attracted much attention from her Majesty and the Prince. In this room two of the committee were placed, who answered any question addressed to them by the august visitors. The same arrangement was carried out in all the succeeding ones, the President attended by the Secretary leading the way, her Majesty and the Prince, with Lady Jocelyn and the Hon. Miss Dawson, followed by the Vice-Presidents and the rest of the Royal party. The second room contained samples of scutched flax, from the different counties of Ireland, and also of the foreign flaxes used in the Irish spinning trade. In the third were beautifully prepared specimens of hackled flax, of hackle-tow, and of silver, with rove on spools. Here her Majesty frequently expressed her surprise at the softness and beauty of the fibre in this state; and perceiving a small model of a spinning wheel, in ivory, with a figure representing an old woman at work, she made several inquiries about the old and new system of spinning flax. Passing to the fourth room, a range of samples illustrating the yarn department, whether tow or line, running from 1½ lea to 400 lea; of handspun yarns from 240 to 800 lea, and a beautiful assortment of linen thread, bleached and dyed. The fifth room contained a miscellaneous assortment of articles made from flax, not classified under any of the other heads—such as a very fine scarf made with the needle, of fine linen yarn half-bleached, to resemble the colour of the Mechlin lace—flax in tubing, manufactured for the London Sanatory Association—patent flax belting for driving machinery; shirt breasts woven in the looms—models of a wheel and reel—specimens of flax prepared by M. de Changy of Brussels, &c., &c. In the sixth room were unbleached linen fabrics of all kinds, to which Prince Albert gave much attention. This and seventh room, which began the specimens of the bleached articles, appeared to give him most pleasure. His remarks showed a considerable knowledge of the manufacture; and he asked many questions about the bleaching process, and the recent chemical improvement connected with it. The eighth room also showed a collection of bleached fabrics, including shirtings, towellings, drills, &c. The ninth was a large room against one side of which were stretched from the ceiling to the floor, specimens of the finest damask tablecloths, of different manufactures and makes, and on tables were damask napkins, many of them in mahogany frames. Her Majesty deigned to give particular notice to some fine damask, manufactured by Mr. James Coulson, of Lisburn (in the service of her Majesty, who obtained the gold medal at the last exhibition of Manufactures of the Royal Dublin Society, where much competition prevailed) having the royal arms, with various insignia of royalty interwoven; also a specimen of such as have been furnished for Prince Albert's Light Infantry—an overlay slip, ornamented with the Irish harp and crown. The motto, " *Cead Mille Failthe*" to our Queen and Prince, having the date of her Majesty's landing in Ireland, the united rose, thistle, and shamrock at each side, with appropriate wreaths, a specimen of the Royal artillery order, their honorary inscriptions interwoven, and an over slip decorated with the Marquis of Lansdowne's heraldic bearings. There were also several specimens of beautiful damasks from the manufactory of Messrs. Blain, which received a passing notice. In this room were a number of specimens of linens, elaborately ornamented, to show the manner in which they are made up for export to North and South America, the Mediterranean, &c. The tenth, eleventh, and twelfth rooms contained cambric handkerchiefs, and lace work from the Fisherwick-place School, and a very fine collection of printed cambrics, and lawns for ladies' dresses, shirts, &c. The Queen was particularly attracted by the dresses; and on the Marquis of Downshire offering, on the part of the Society, any specimens she might wish to select, she at once graciously accepted them, and chose a few among the number. A selection of articles from the other departments of the exhibition were afterwards laid off by Lord Downshire, and sent after the royal party to their yacht.

The Queen, on leaving the exhibition, expressed to Lord Downshire, as president of the Flax Society, the great pleasure she had experienced in witnessing so interesting an exposition of the staple industry of the province.

When her Majesty had finished the inspection of the exhibition under the management of the Flax Society, she passed through the rooms of Messrs. Sadlier, Fenton, & Co., where a large quantity of linen was laid out, to the exhibition of

SEWED MUSLIN.

Her Majesty on entering was met by the most noble the Marchioness of Londonderry, who had kindly consented to show her Majesty through the different departments of this trade.

The first branch to which her Majesty's attention was directed consisted of the designing of patterns and the preparing of same for printing. The printing of the pattern on a beautiful lithographic press was the next operation of which her Majesty was pleased to express her admiration. Her Majesty remained until an impression was struck off, which she took in her hand and remarked to her Royal Consort, " is that not beautiful?"

In the room were three very interesting looking females, busily engaged in working at different beautiful stitches of embroidery, which were most elaborately displayed in a very handsome design, which was expressly drawn for the occasion by Mr. John Ireland, the talented and successful designer for Messrs. John Holden, & Co. of Belfast, and which had been previously selected from several designs drawn by different artists, by the Committee who managed the exhibition. The centre represented the Royal Arms. On each corner was the Irish Harp, and in the centre of the four sides was the regal crown, beautiful intermingled with a wreath of shamrocks, roses, and thistles, the whole of which was surrounded with a row of armour and sparring-stitch, splendidly interwoven. It is worthy of remark, that all the figures were formed of objects which can be embroidered. In this particular consists the chief taste and knowledge of the designer.

There was also being sewed a very handsome cake-plate cover, designed by Mr. David Gilmore, the talented designer of Messrs. Robert Lindsay, & Co., of Belfast, drawn specially for the purpose.

We also observed several specimens of unbleached work, which, when sent to the market, will, doubtless, further enhance this interesting, beneficial, and flourishing branch of Irish manufacture. Her Majesty expressed herself highly gratified with them. Several of these specimens were from the Ladies' Connaught Association.

The Marchioness of Londonderry, accompanied by her daughter, Lady Adelaide Vane, conducted her to the Show-room, containing the finished goods, which were most tastefully arranged by Messrs Wood and Boman, of the firm of J. D. Lindsay & Co. The deputation from the Sewed Muslin Manufacturers in waiting on her Majesty were Messrs. John Holden, D. M'Donald, J. Lindsay, and Samuel Browne. Her Majesty, after inspecting the several specimens of goods, selected a splendid cape, a dress pocket handkerchief, a chemisette, and a pair of cuffs, in the choosing of which she displayed a most correct taste of design and execution. Her Majesty then withdrew, having graciously expressed herself much gratified with the entire exhibition. One of her Majesty's maids of honor selected a chemisette and a pair of puffed sleeves for her Majesty's use.

On concluding her inspection of this exhibition, her Majesty returned through Messrs. Sadler, Fenton & Co's rooms where she had an opportunity of observing a variety of linens ready, and being prepared for shipment to various markets. In the office, an address was presented, by the Marquis of Londonderry, from the Chemico Agricultural Society, which was represented on the occasion by Dr. Hodges, John Andrews, Esq., and Mr. Orr, which her Majesty was graciously pleased to receive.

Mrs. Fenton and Mrs. Holden had the honour of being present during the Queen's inspection of the flax manufactures and and sewed muslins.

In the first department, the specimens of brown linen exhibited were of the manufacture of Messrs. Dunbar and Dickinson and Co., of Gilford; J. and W. Charley and Co., of Seymour-hill; Richardson and Co., Lisburn; and Thos. M'Caw, of Dromore. In this department, one of the articles attracted her Majesty's particular attention, and having minutely inspected it, she remarked " it was beautiful."

In the white department the goods sent in by Messrs. Richardsons & Co., Michael Andrews, and Thomas Ferguson & Co., attracted much attention. The specimens from the Royal Manufactory of Mr. Andrews, Ardoyne; and from Messrs. Coulsons, of Lisburn, were indeed beautiful.

Some very fine specimens were also exhibited of the manufacture of Messrs. John Brown & Sons, Donacloney, Mr. John Henning, of War-

ingstown, and Messrs. James Blain & Co., of Belfast. Some fancy articles in this department, from the warehouse of Mr. Roddy, of Donegall-street, attracted deserved admiration.

CAMBRIC DEPARTMENT.

The specimens exhibited by Mr. Henning, of Warringstown, and Mr. Malcolm of Lurgan, were much admired; as also some splendid fancy handkerchiefs from Lord Dufferin's school at Killileagh, exhibited by Mr. Nocher of Arthur-street. Printed cambrics from Messrs. Andrew Mulholland & Son, S. K. Mulholland & Hinds, of Durham-street, and Mr. Robert Howle, of Old Park, excited much attention.

It is much to be regretted that her Majesty was not conducted through the whole of the spacious and splendid establishment of Messrs. Sadler, Fenton & Co., the inspection of whose immense and beautiful stock must have greatly added to her Majesty's gratification.

Her Majesty was about three quarters of an hour in the Linen Hall, and on re-entering her carrage was greeted with the most rapturous applause, which continued till she drove out of the square. Her Majesty appeared to be greatly pleased with her enthusiastic reception, and most graciously returned the loyal greetings of the multitude by whom she was surrounded by repeatedly bowing during ner progress to the gate.

Immediately before the embarkation of her Majesty, a deputation from the Royal Flax Society, consisting of C. G. M'G. Skinner, Esq., J.P., J. T. Reilly, Esq., J.P., Messrs. S. K. Mulholland, John Herdman, John Preston, and John Borthwick, accompanied by Mr. Robert Roddy, of Donegall-street, and Mr. John Henning, of Warringstown, arrived in a carriage with an appropriate banner flying, with a package containing specimens of the different fabrics, presented to the Queen, and which were placed on board the Royal yacht.

The procession having left the Linen-hall, proceeded slowly onwards through Wellington-place, where the houses were for the most part prettily decorated, and thence into College-square East, where many thousands were congregated to witness the procession. The Royal Academical Institution was ornamented with several beautiful flags. Passing Fisherwick-place Church, the chaste architecture of which was much admired, the cavalcade slowly moved on, passing the Ulster railway station. Its noble front and portico was crowded with spectators, who cheered lustily as her Majesty and the Prince directed their gaze towards the building, on the roof of which were exhibited three splendid flags, with red crosses, on a white ground waving above the centre and wings. Nothing worthy of particular note occured as the procession advanced through Victoria-place and Albert-place, until the *cortege* arrived at the Malone Turnpike, on its way to the Queen's College and Botanic Garden. Having driven round the principal walks her Majesty proceeded to the Queen's College, and having inspected some of the principal rooms, re-entered her carriage, and drove back to town. Having arrived at Bridge-street she turned into Donegall-street, and after passing through Bridge-street and High-street, to the Pavilion.

THE RE-EMBARKATION.

On the return of the Queen to the pavilion, her Majesty leaning on Prince Albert, was conducted by the Mayor on board the Fairy. The Queen previous to her departure intimated through Sir George Grey that she desired an interview with the Mayor, who immediately attended, when her Majesty said—"Mr. Mayor, I feel greatly gratified by the reception I have met with." The Mayor said that her Majesty's approval would be a great satisfaction to the inhabitants of Belfast, who humbly hoped that her Majesty would on some future occasion honour them with a similar mark of her royal favour. The Prince also expressed in warm terms the pleasure which his visit to Belfast had afforded him. The Mayor made his acknowledgments for his Royal Highness's approval. Sir George Grey shook hands cordially with the Mayor, and said that her Majesty's reception was most magnificent, that nothing could be more gratifying, and that the arrangements in all respects were most creditable to Belfast.

The Mayor and the other gentlemen who attended him having bowed farewell to the illustrious party, returned to the pavilion. The warps of the Fairy were then loosed, the steam put on, and the beautiful little craft turned her bows towards the centre of the river amidst the most enthusiastic cheering from those on shore, and on board the numerous vessels around. The utmost anxiety to obtain a parting glimpse of the Queen was now manifested, and all formality was laid aside, the pavilion, and platform leading to it, hitherto sacred from the presence of the multitude, were now packed by all classes indiscriminately, and brilliant uniforms and robes of state were mingled in strange and inextricable confusion with many a greasy jerkin. Her Majesty and the Prince repeatedly bowed to the masses which lined the quay. As the Fairy got clear of her moorings, and was actually under weigh, by her Majesty's orders, conveyed through Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, the seamen of the vessel returned three cheers from the stern to the acclamations of the crowd, and long after her Majesty was out of sight, the Fairy was followed by the lingering gaze of the loyal and devoted inhabitants of Belfast.

The Craignish Castle, with the Harbour Commissioners on board, followed the Fairy down the lough; and the Commissioners, having seen the Royal party safe on board the Victoria and Albert, immediately returned, having performed the last act of their agreeable duty.

ILLUMINATIONS, &C., IN THE EVENING.

For many hours after her Majesty's departure, six o'clock, the principal streets continued crowded to excess. At dusk, several house fronts were superbly lighted with coloured lamps, but there was no attempt at a general illumination, as it was known that such was not her Majesty's intention.

The *News-Letter* office was brilliantly illuminated with a large and handsome star, a crown, and the letters "V" and "A." The lamps being interwreathed with laurel, produced a very happy effect, and the display was much admired.

The rural population outside the town demonstrated their loyal gladness after nightfall by kindling large bonfires on the neighboring hills.

THE MAYOR'S BANQUET.

In the evening, at seven o'clock, the Mayor, Sir William Gillifan Johnson, gave a sumptuous banquet to a large and distinguished party in the Donegall Arms.

The dinner was of the most *recherche* kind, and comprised all the delicacies of the season, served in the most excellent style. The wines were of the choicest vintage, and the *dessert* profusely supplied with the rarest fruits, &c.

THE QUEEN'S DEPARTURE FOR SCOTLAND.

Early on Sunday morning, the Royal squadron was obliged to put back and come to anchor at Holywood, from stress of weather. At two o'clock the *Banshee* put off for Belfast with orders, and had not returned when the *Victoria and Albert* sailed. During the early part of the day, the Royal party came frequently on deck, to acknowledge the greetings of the numerous parties who, in craft of every kind, came alongside to catch a glimpse of their Sovereign. The Royal children, who for some reason unknown to the public, did not accompany the Queen during her visit to Belfast, were objects of universal curiosity and attention. On one occasion her Majesty held up the Prince of Wales in her arms, in order that he might be the better seen by the spectators. At half-past three o'clock, the *Victoria and Albert* put to sea, followed by the rest of the squadron, and bore off for the Scottish shore. Her departure was saluted by the battery from Carrickfergus Castle. Her Majesty remained on deck, waving her handkerchief, in affectionate adieu, until her form became indistinct in the distance.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs
3 per Cent. Cons.....	—	—	92¼
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	—	92¼
3½ per Cent. Debentures	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	193
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	—
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent...	—	—	—
Ditto 4 per Cent.....	—	—	66⅝
4 per Cent. City Debs...	—	—	
4 per Cent Ballast Office	—	—	94
Deb. Gov. Sec.....			
Kingstown Railway Deb.	—	—	—
4 per Cent.....			

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock	199¼	India Stock	256
3 per Cent. Consols	92¼	India Bonds	83 pm
Ditto for opening..	—	South Sea Stock....	100¾
3 per Cent Reduced	92¼	Do. New Annuities	—
3½ per Cent	93⅜	Exchequer Bills (£1,00)	
New 3½ per Cent..	—	49s pm.	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18.

HER MAJESTY

On Tuesday landed at Perth, and arrived at Balmoral the following day, in excellent health.

Her Majesty was received with the usual demonstrations of loyalty on reaching the Scottish shores.

The report which we this post present of the Queen's visit to Belfast will be perused with pleasure, especially on account of the interest she appeared to take in the exhibition of our "native staple," as displayed at the Linen Hall. The expressions of gratification which fell from the royal lips on that occasion were most cheering, and we trust that the approbation of Royalty, added to its own intrinsic merit, will impart to a branch of our native manufacture an importance in the eyes of those by whom it has hitherto been so much neglected.

We now hasten to lay before our readers a document which will be read with feelings of pride by Irishmen—the estimate which their Queen has formed of their character—the gratification which she has experienced in visiting their country, and the interest she takes in its prosperity, and in "all that concerns the happiness and welfare of her Irish people."

She has seen with her own eyes that the Irish are not the demoralized brutes represented by the *Times*; she has heard with her own ears those outbursts of loyal greeting which have risen to Heaven's high concave in accents which could alone issue from an Irish breast.

"No hireling cry,
No factious roar of mercenary joy
Sound, without transport;
But the heartfelt shout of a whole
Nation's welcome.

She came to our shores relying not on the slanderers of Ireland, who would fain pour the "lep'rous distilment" into the royal ear, and make her distrust us as rebels, false, and treacherous; and—

"Blest for ever be she who relied
Upon Erin's honour and Erin's pride,"

she found men true, warm, devoted to her Royal person, and loyal to the crown which she so dignifies by wearing.

We must here conclude with the document alluded to, which so powerfully refutes the mendacious atrocities of our revilers. It is addressed to his Excellency the Earl of Clarendon:—

"Royal Yacht, 13th August, 1849.

"MY LORD—It is with sincere pleasure that I perform the duty which devolves upon me, in obedience to her Majesty's command, of expressing to your Excellency at the close of her Majesty's visit to Ireland, the heartfelt satisfaction which she has derived from her reception in that portion of the United Kingdom; and from the gratifying evidence which universally presented itself, from the time of her Majesty's arrival at Cork, to that of her departure from Belfast, of warm and devoted loyalty and attachment to her throne and person, and of affection for every branch of her family. The circumstances which have attended this visit cannot fail to strengthen the deep interest which your Excellency is aware has long been felt by her Majesty in all that concerns the happiness and welfare of her Irish people.

"Her Majesty rejoiced to observe among the multitude who enthusiastically greeted her appearance, the absence of all distinction of class and party; and she indulges the hope that the feelings elicited on this occasion may tend to promote, among all her faithful subjects in Ireland, that union of heart and affection which is essential to the prosperity of their common country.

"I am further commanded to assure you of the satisfaction with which her Majesty remarked the general regard and esteem entertained for your Excellency which have been so justly earned by your able, judicious, and impartial discharge of the high trust confided to you.

"I am, with great truth and regard, my lord, your Excellency's obedient servant,

(Signed)

"G. GREY."

AFFAIRS OF HUNGARY.

It is with feelings of considerable pleasure we perceive that the successes achieved by the gallant Hungarians are as rapidly as they are signally followed up; and though the intelligence conveyed to us passes through hostile hands, and, therefore, aught favourable to the cause of Hungary and liberty, is deprived of its full weight, still, even those journals favourable to despotism in its most hideous garb, are compelled to acknowledge, though indirectly, that the tide of victory is in favour of the Hungarians. On the 3d of August, a day ever to be noted in Hungarian annals, one of the most signal victories was obtained by the Hungarians over their opponents, who, as the correspondent of the *Daily News* informs us, lost their "position, guns, and stores, with the bridge over the Danube, which connected them with the Schutt. Their outposts have been driven up to Wieselburgh, twenty-five miles nearer Vienna than Raab. Raab, Gorgo, Acs, and other places, have been taken. The communication with Pesth has been completely cut off. Finally, the embarrassment that has resulted from this blow to the garrison of Pesth, the corps of Schlick, the army of Haynau, and the Russian corps of Paniutin, not to speak of the forces under Paskiewitch, all of which are thereby cut off from Vienna, is so great as to make the victory of ten-fold more importance in its ulterior results than in the immediate losses inflicted on the Austrians.

From the same source we learn that:—

"The spoil which fell into the hands of the Hungarians upon the 3d and 4th was immense. The whole artillery of Acs and Mocsa was taken, part spiked, and part driven off to Comorn. A whole battalion of the foot regiment of Mazzuchelli was captured, the military chest taken; two field dispensaries, an invaluable acquisition, were carried off; 2,700 head of oxen, with escort, safely stowed behind the entrenchments at Uj-Szony. In Raab were found, besides other large stocks of munition and victuals, 100.000 cwt. of flour, 40,000 uniforms, and at Gorgo, 5 barges laden with 17,000 cwt. powder and corn. At the same time, by an excursion on the left bank of the Danube, a Russian transport, with 30,000 new uniforms, was seized at the town of Galantha. The brigade defeated at Acs, where the main battle took place, fled without saving a single gun. Then Klapka turned his arms against Gorgo, when a whole Austrian flotilla, with all sorts of supplies, fell into his hands. Raab was entered on the 4th at ten at night."

Public opinion is now being generally elicited throughout the empire in favour of the struggle for independence now going on in Hungary, and the feelings of sympathy expressed at the several public meetings with her noble sons, have been warmly expressed, but the great majority of the people are, as yet, completely in the dark as to the nature of the conflict now going on. It is not a servile war, neither are the Hungarians rebels, in any sense of the word. They are but seeking for the ratification of those decrees enacted by their diet, to which the late Emperor of Austria, as King of Hungary, gave his most solemn sanction, but which the present government refuse not only to respect, but are endeavouring to bring the country into the most abject and degrading serfdom, by means equally atrocious and degrading to humanity.

The following, on the relations between Hungary and Austria, we take from a recent number of Blackwood's Magazine:—

"The nature of the relations by which Hungary is connected with Austria—the origin and progress of their present quarrel, and the objects for which the Hungarians are contending—appear to have been very generally misunderstood, not in this country only, but in a great part of Europe. Men whom we might expect to find better informed, seem to imagine that Hungary is an Austrian province in rebellion against the Emperor, and that the origin and tendency of the movement was republican. The reverse of all this is true. Hungary is not, and never was, a province of Austria; but has been and is, both *de jure* and *de facto*, an independent kingdom. The Emperor of Austria is also King of Hungary, but, as Emperor of Austria, has neither sovereign right nor jurisdiction in Hungary. The Hungarians assert, and apparently with truth, that they took up arms to repel unprovoked aggression, and to defend their constitutional monarchy as by law established; that their objects are therefore purely conservative, and their principles monarchical; and that it is false and calumnious to accuse them of having contemplated or desired to found a republic—a form of government foreign to their sentiments, and incompatible with their social condition."

We shall in our next enter more fully into this subject, which is one of general interest, and trust that we shall be enabled to show that, in the language of a London contemporary, "the peculiarity of the Hungarian cause is this, that it invites the sympathy and support of partisans of the most various shades of political opinions, of the conservative no less than the constitutional radical. The lover of religious freedom and the lover of commercial freedom are equally interested in the triumph of the Hungarians.

We shall here conclude for the present by giving the following prayer offered up by the Hungarian leader, Kossuth, and which was read at a public meeting at Manchester, the Mayor presiding, by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, in moving one of the resolutions expressive of sympathy with the great efforts for independence now being made by the Hungarians:—

"Lord! God of the warriors of Arpad! Look down upon thy servant from thy throne of stars—look down upon thy servant, for the prayer of millions ascends to heaven from his lips, magnifying the mysterious power of thy omnipotence. My God! thy sun is radiant above me, and beneath me are the bones of my heroic brethren that are fallen in battle; the heavens are blue above me, and the earth beneath my feet is red with the holy blood of the sons of our ancestors. Send, O God! the genial rays of thy sun, that flowers may spring from this holy blood, that the bodies of my brethren may not perish in lifeless corruption! God of my ancestors! God of the nations! open thy ear to the voice of our warriors, for in it thunders the arm and the spirit of a brave people, bent upon crushing the iron arm of tyranny. As a free man I kneel on the fresh graves of my brethren. Sacrifices like these sanctify thy earth; they purge it from sin! My God! a people of slaves must not live on this sacred soil, nor step on these graves! My Father! Great Father of my father! Mightiest of the mighty! Almighty, thou the God of heaven, of earth, and of the sea! Lo! a nimbus of light rising from these bodies irradiates the front of my people! God, in thy mercy, bless their dust! Let the ashes of our heroes rest in sanctity! Do not abandon us, great God of battles; but magnify thy power over us!—Amen."

After the foregoing had been in type, we received a letter, which will be found elsewhere, suggesting the propriety of calling a meeting of the citizens, expressive of the sympathy felt with the Hungarians in their present position.

It is gratifying to know that Tramore is at present healthful. No case of cholera or even symptomatic has occured to-day. A few cases have occurred, but comparing the population with the number of cases, the comparison speaks volumes for the health of the place.

The Board of Directors of the Mechanics' Institute, acknowledge to have received from Thos. Meagher, Esq., M. P., 29 volumes of interesting and valuable parliamentary reports, which have been added to the library.

Nine families were ejected last week from a property near Templederry, county Tipperary.

The Queen has ordered four Dublin outside cars.

Her Majesty as a mark of the royal favour, has granted the next term examination to the undergraduates of Trinity College. The Provost has received a letter to that effect from Sir George Grey.

Among the congregation attending mass at Templederry chapel, on Sunday, were the two Masters Mitchel, who occupied seats in the gallery.

At Pencreke, Wales, during the storm on Wednesday, a young married lady was killed by lightning.

Twelve vessels arrived in Cork on Sunday with India corn, which is now a complete drug in the market.

The *Dublin Gazette* of Saturday contains six pages of the addresses presented to the Queen which are simply stated to have been "graciously received."

The Right Rev. Dr. Oliffe, R. C. Bishop of Darca, in Bengal, and coadjutor to the Bishop of Calcutta, was presented to her Majesty at the levee.

Cholera prevails most frightfully in Cork.

John M'Caskey, charged with attempting to murder his wife, being found a lunatic, is sent to Belfast district asylum from Carrickfergus jail.

HUNGARIAN INDEPENDENCE.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

SIR—Permit me to suggest through the medium of your columns the propriety of calling a public meeting of citizens to express sympathy with the noble Hungarians in their present struggle for independence. There can be no doubt but that our worthy Mayor would cheerfully convene a meeting for the purpose. The leading towns of England and Scotland have held, and are holding meetings, to give expression to their opinions on the subject, and I see no reason why Waterford should not give utterance to what must be a general feeling, involving, as it does, the peace as well as the progress of civilisation throughout Europe.

Trusting that a numerous and respectable requisition may be got up for this,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

P.

16th August, 1849.

P. S.—It would be well if some gentlemen would volunteer their services to act as a committee, and secretaries, to arrange the preliminaries of the proposed meeting. Those who are so disposed could signify their intention at your office, or to the Mayor, who would, I am sure, be happy to lend his valuable assistance.

P.

THE LATE-HOUR SYSTEM,

BEING A NATIONAL EVIL, THE MOVEMENT SEEKING ITS OVERTHROW SHOULD BE NATIONAL TOO.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

SIR—You will, I am certain, agree with me that protracted labour, as carried on in shops and work-rooms in this country, generally, is a serious individual and national evil.

The present premier—when presiding at a meeting of the Metropolitan Early Closing Association—designated it as being "one of the greatest evils of this country." That eminent surgeon, Mr. Grainger, of St. Thomas's Hospital, says, that he "would pledge all he knows of the constitution of the human frame to the assertion, that it is only another term for sickness, suffering, and death;" and Mr. Hopkins, draper, of Shoreditch, states that when, as an assistant, exposed to its influence, so intolerable was his misery, that he has "often wished that death would terminate his existence."

If any further reasons than the above were needed why we of the parent society should desire that the system referred to, wherever existing, should be abolished, we have them abundantly in the heart-rending letters of which from various parts, we are constantly in the receipt.

But it may be asked if such abolition be practicable? To deny its practicability would be (as I have said elsewhere) "to cast a reflection on Deity, or else to offer an insult to humanity; it would be to say, in effect, that a system which embitters and shortens the lives of thousands of those whom it enslaves, is either wantonly and determinedly upheld, or else is so deeply seated in the foundation of things that it cannot be destroyed." But the former—except in isolated cases—is not, and the latter COULD not be the case. On the contrary, I feel certain that all that is necessary in order to the proposed reformation is, that well devised measures should be energetically and perseveringly pursued.

Seeing that the proposed change would promote the health, increase the intelligence, and improve the general character of the employed, thereby rendering them more valuable in their situations—that it would extend to employers themselves increased facilities for recreation, friendly intercourse, and public usefulness—that it would in no degree diminish the amount of business, while it would materially reduce the expense of its transaction—seeing this, employers have, through the instrumentality of the Early Closing Association, gradually become favorable to the change, and are now, as a body, desirous it should be effected.

Observing the brutalising nature of the system under review—its Sabbath-desecrating tendency—that, in the striking language of Doctor Hugh McNeill, "it reduces its victims to a state of mechanism in business, and animalism in enjoyment," and that it is utterly vain to expect any material improvement in the moral structure of society so long as that structure continues to be thus damaged, and even undermined, at its base—observing this, the Clergy and Ministers of the Gospel generally are, for the most part, not simply approvers of the project, but ever ready to further it by their personal advocacy.

And the public at large, at length recognising the important truth, that the Author of our being never intended that His intelligent creatures should be degraded to the condition of mere "beasts of burden," or "hewers of wood and drawers of water," but that they should occupy a position the very opposite of this—one, in fact, in unison with that immortal spirit which reigns alike in every human bosom—recognising this, they seem becoming daily more desirous to see them placed in such position.

This is all well, and so far highly hopeful. But the question naturally arises here, how is it that the evil complained of has not ere this been corrected, if indeed it be true that its existence is at once so universally confessed and lamented? I reply that the chief cause of this is the circumstance that hitherto there has been no mode adopted by which to gather up and converge, as it were, into one focus, the feeling in favor of the object, which, though already existing, is yet not fully ripened or properly directed.

I have long entertained, and am now more than ever deeply impressed with the opinion, that the Early Closing Movement, to be thoroughly, permanently, and speedily successful, must assume more of a national character—an opinion in which the Board of Management fully concur. "Union is strength"—"In the multitude of counsellors there is safety"—are aphorisms as applicable and significant in the present instance as in themselves they are true.

The precise mode by which thus to extend the operations of the London society is a matter which I could not so far trespass on your valuable space as to stop here to discuss. This can afterwards, without difficulty, be arranged. In the meantime, therefore, I will not do more than merely state, that our plans and machinery may, without difficulty, at once be made available for national purposes, and that it will afford me pleasure to hear from those of your readers—employers or employed, of whatever trade, in the several towns throughout which your journal circulates—who, agreeing with the opinion as to the expediency of thus extending the operations of the society, are desirous to see it carried into practice.

Warmly inviting such communications, all of which that are so marked will be viewed as strictly confidential.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
On behalf of the Metropolitan Early Closing Association,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN LILWALL,
Secretary.

Offices, 32, Ludgate Hill,
August 6th, 1849.

Several of the 60th Rifles in Dublin have fallen victims to the cholera—the disease has completely left the 2d Queen's.

The 28th Regiment are confined to barracks at Plymoth, owing to the prevalence of cholera there.

Mr. Ferrall, Governor of Malta, and Gen. Ellice are expected to arrive in the next packet at Southampton.

Lola Montes has a most violent temper, and is constantly smoking. Her extravaganoe is unfounded, she is quite inattentive to her relatives in Ireland.

Respecting the investigation at Castlewellan, the Commissioners purpose giving instructions to the law agents of the Crown, to have indictments furnished against parties on both sies.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY,

The intelligence of the defeat of Csarich by Klapka is fully confirmed. Aulich, it is said, is at Raab, and the Austrians have evacuated Wiesilburgh. Georgey is between Enlau and Miskolocz, in the rear of the Russians. He has opened his communications with Dembinski, and occupies the high road from Pesth to Ourka, thus cutting off the communications of the Russians with their reserves. Bem has divided his army into two corps, and has invaded Wallachia and Moldavia at the same time. According to the last accounts he was within a short distance of Jassy, which the Russians were preparing to evacuate.

Letters from Cracow say a Russian corps of observation of 40,000 men has been concentrated on our frontiers, in case the Hungarians should attempt an invasion of Poland. Nearly all the troops of Gallicia have already entered Hungary. Six or seven couriers from England, France and Russia, traverse our city daily. It is asserted that in consequence of representations from England and France, the Russians will evacuate Hungary in the course of forty days,

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope to the 20th of June bring us still further intelligence of the dissatisfied state of the people, in respect to the intended importation of convicts into that colony. Earl Grey is resolved to carry out his project, in opposition to the wishes of Sir H. Smith (the Governor), the Council, and the general feeling of the colonists. Memorial after memorial has been forwarded to the noble earl against the scheme, but all to no purpose: for his lordship has imperatively commanded Sir H. Smith to adopt the instructions he has received, which his Excellency has announced his intention to do. "Obedience," says Sir H., "to the Government must be paramount, and neutralise all other feeling." The Neptune transport was shortly expected to arrive with convicts, and great fear was entertained that their landing on shore would be attended with serious disturbances.

His Excellency the Governor had communicated to the Legislative Council a dispatch from Earl Grey, intimating that her Majesty's ministers had determined to give the colony representative government. The Council received the information with coolness, bordering upon contempt; being satisfied that however acceptable such a representative government might be; the advantages would be more than neutralised by the adoption of the obnoxious convict plan.

ITALY.

Letters from Gaeta state that the Pope continues obstinately to refuse to grant the conditions required of him by the French. The cardinals and priests by whom he is surrounded, are thirsting for blood, and that thirst must be slaked at whatever cost. They now, it is said, express a wish that the French army should withdraw altogether from Rome, and give it up to the Spaniards, or, at all events, that the garrison should be composed of an equal number of French, Austrian, and Spanish troops, who shall wear the pontifical cockade. The cardinals are determined to carry out the victory gained for them by the French troops to the utmost possible extent, even to the organising of a new St. Bartholomew, if such should be requisite.

AMERICA.

Liverpool, Tuesday.

The British and North American Royal mail steamer Caledonia, Captain Leitch, arrived here to-day from Boston and Halifax; and by her we have received our files of papers from New York to the 31st ult., from Boston to the 1st, and from Halifax to the 3d inst., all inclusive. The news supplied, however, is not of a striking character, and is fully embodied in the following summary, which we quote from the *New York Courier and Inquirer*:—

The mail steamer Europa, with dates from Liverpool to the 14th instant, reached our harbour early on Friday morning last, and on that day and the following day we received late intelligence from California and from Mexico, together with considerable sums in specie and gold dust. Neither the gold, however, nor the news from Europe, or on our own Continent, had much effect upon our markets, which are dull. This is more or less the case always at this season of the year; but in addition to ordinary causes, the discouraging character, upon the whole, both of the European and the Californian intelligence, and the increasing mortality by the cholera, exercise a depressing influence.

On the 20th of May last a mutiny occurred on board the ship Memnon, bound from New York for California. When off Monte Video, the crew who had given previous evidence of dissatisfaction, made an attack upon the chief officers of the ship, when a dreadful scuffle ensued; knives and belaying pins were brought into requisition, and the deck was spotted with blood. The captain and mates finding they were getting the worst of it, rushed into the cabin for arms. The passengers, who had at the outset rendered assistance in attempting to quell the mutiny, also retreated to the cabin, armed for general protection, and, wounds dressed and pistols loaded, another rally was made to the deck by the officers and passengers. Then, in perfect coolness, and bleeding, as all the officers were, the first and second mates went forward with their pistols, with orders to fire and kill any man who refused to come aft.

The crew, finding that the officers and passengers were all armed, gave up the contest, and 8 men were finally manacled and sent below. The captain put into Monte Video, and the mutineers were sent on board the American sloop of war St. Louis.

Major Gen. Jervois has resigned the office of Master of the Ceremonies in Bath, after holding it for 14 years. Major F. Brownlow, brother to the late Lord Lurgan, it is generally supposed will be his successor.

The seven contractors to whom the surrounding Poor Law Unions are heavily indebted justly complain that half the sums lodged by the rate collectors in Bank are placed to the credit of the Government towards the Rate-in-Aid. It is certainly a great hardship that the rates of a union should be appropriated to payment of insolvent unions in distant places, while the injured local contractors are left unpaid; and even if it were not so, no more than the proportion that the Rate-in-Aid bears to the Union rate should be appropriated from the sums as collected towards the Rate-in-Aid. From this and the heavy liabilities of many of our neighbouring unions they are unable to make contracts as advantageous as they otherwise would. The Newcastle union owes over £11,000, and the Kilmallock union over £8,000 to Messrs, J. N. Russell and Sons, of this city, which the guardians are bound by contract, and under a heavy penalty to pay before they can do so to any new contractor. The Listowell and Scariff, unions are also indebted to other merchants of this city.—(Limerick Chron.)

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO CARTON.—Her Majesty seeing an outside car belonging to the Duke of Leinster near where the Royal carriages were stationed, at the bridge crossing the Rye Water, observed that she would not have it said that she had been in Ireland without having been on an outside car, and that therefore she would return to the house in that way. Her Majesty and the Prince were then conducted to the car and driven along the margin of the river towards the mansion amid the loud and enthusiastic cheers of the assembled crowds. Her Majesty expressed herself highly delighted with her drive through the demesne, and especially with the latter part of it, on "the Irish car."

CONTROVERSIAL DISCUSSION AT TEMPLENOE, COUNTY KERRY.

A religious discussion having been fixed to come off at Templenoe, on the 9th and 10th inst., between the Rev. James Rogers, Protestant Curate of that parish, and the Rev. William Ahern, R.C.C. of Kenmare, the disputants proceeded at about twelve o'clock on the former day to the townland of Reen, in the first-mentioned parish, where a platform was erected for the occasion.—The chairmen selected by the rev. gentlemen were Daniel M'Carthy, Esq., of Kilfadimore, and Edward Godfrey, Esq., of Old Dromore. The following were the terms agreed upon:—The discussion to take place on the above-mentioned days, and to commence at 12 o'clock each day, and continue till five. Thirty minutes to be allowed to each speaker. The subject to be—1st, Why the Word of God is withheld from the people? 2d—The right of private judgment. No person to address the meeting but the Reverend Messrs. Ahern and Rogers.

The Rev. Mr. Rogers, who had been the challenger, had only completed the exordium of his opening address, which was listened to with no small attention by about two thousand persons, when Mr. Dillon, R.M., and Mr. Ledger, S.I., were seen approaching the platform. Mr. Ahern having got a whisper, was soon no where. Mr. Dillon having with much courtesy intimated to Mr. Rogers that he had received sworn informations that a breach of the peace was likely to result, he should consider himself under arrest; disorder became the order of the day. Hooting and booing and cries of "soup," saluted the Rev. Mr. Rogers, as he descended from the platform, having first pledged his honour that he would not renew the discussion on that or the subsequent day. On gaining the ground, a rush was made at him, when Mr. Thomas Gallwey, B. L., assisted by two or three English gentlemen, Mr. Dillon and Mr. Ledger, succeeded in keeping away the crowd.

The Rev. John O'Sullivan, P.P., addressed the meeting, denouncing what had taken place as a trick, got up for the purpose of slipping out of a discussion, where the enemy was sure to be worsted.

The Rev. Mr. Ahern was subsequently placed under arrest in the town of Kenmare by Mr. Dillon, but having also pledged his honour that he would not again seek to renew the discussion which he said had been forced upon him, was permitted to go at large.

In the evening the rev. gentleman and some other Roman Catholic clergymen addressed a large body of people from the windows of the Lansdown Arms, congratulating themselves and their audience on the "victory," which they had, they said, that day achieved.

A strong party of policemen had been in attendance in the vicinity of the scene fixed on for the discussion.

AN ELOPEMENT CURIOUSLY PREVENTED.

A singular instance of popular morality was displayed a few days since in a city in the South of Ireland, to which we do not desire to refer particularly, but which is remarkable for the strength of its military garrison, and the beauty of its fair daughters. A lady, highly connected, and married to a respectable gentleman, conceived the romantic and very novel idea of eloping from her husband, and with a son of Mars. The lady and her husband had been staying at a fashionable watering-place; but suddenly pretending that she stood in desperate want of a particular article of female dress, she left her unsuspecting lord, and returned to ———. She then ran to her house, packed up a few "necessaries," ran back into the street, and got on a car with her military Paris, and was dashing off to the railway station, when a young lady, a relation of the adventurous Helen, recognised her as she was flying on the "wings of love," and called on the virtuous populace to arrest her flight. The populace, moved by the appeal, quitted their various occupations, flung aside the implements of their craft, and rushed after the car, which they soon overtook and stopped. They then seized the lady, and bore her off, in spite of her struggles, and took the military hero into custody! Thus the affair rests at present; but whether the lawyers are likely to be benefitted by the mad freak of the captured lady, remains to be seen.—(Cork Examiner.)

TWO MEN STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—On Friday evening last, as two farmers (father and son), of the name of Grey, were engaged in farming operations in a field within three miles of Cloughjordan, they were struck by lightning, the father about the knees, and the son in the body. They, and a horse, which they had ploughing, were laid prostrate by the electric fluid. The younger Grey's hat was torn to pieces by the lightning. Providentally, none of them suffered any serious injury.—(Nenagh Guardian.)

A few nights since, while his family were asleep, the house of Mr. Cornelius Clune, of Ballymaclune, near Quin, was set on fire in three places. The conflagration was discovered by a servant-man, who was awoke by the crying of a child, apparently suffocating. The family had time to save the furniture, but the house was totally consumed. This diabolical attempt to destroy an entire family was, in consequence of the owner having taken the grass of a farm from which the previous tenant had been evicted.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

At Nenagh Petit Sessions, on Monday, a poor-rate collector, named Corbett, summoned three men for non-payment of poor rate. One of the defendants had never paid rates before, and the collector sought to enforce the payment of the rates from the others on *a new valuation*. In reply to the solicitor for defendants, the collector frankly admitted that any person is eligible to make emendations in the rate-book!

Petitions have been lodged with the Master in Chancery Farrer for the winding up of the Galway and Ennis Grand Junction Railway Company, by Mr. Augustus Newton, of the Inner Temple, a contributor of £275 to the undertaking, which was started with a proposed capital of £350,000 in 7,000 shares of £50 each, deposit, £2 15s. The petitioners seek to recover a sum of £1,750, which they allege has been standing since 1845 in the bank, in the names of Lord Rossmore, Lord Albert Conyngham, and Mr. Fitzgerald, the company's committee of management.

Roscrea fair was well supplied with stock of every description and was a great improvement on Brusna fair, both as regards the quality of stock offered for sale and the prices obtained.—Fat cattle sold from £8 to £12; milch cows, £4 to £6 10s; bred heifers, 2 years old, £5 to £7 10s; yearlings, do., £2 10s to £4; wedders, 28s to 32s; hoggets, 21s to 25s; lambs, 12s to 16s.—100 fine lambs, the property of H. Darby, Esq., Leap Castle, fetched as many pounds. Store pigs, 20 to 30s; bonnives, 12s to 16s per pair. A very high price was asked for fat pigs, but very few were disposed of. No horses were exhibited for sale.—(Nenagh Guardian.)

Cloughjordan fair was held on Monday, the 13th instant. The quantity of stock offered for sale was not as large as on former occasions, and was of a very inferior description. The demand was limited, there being but few buyers—Milch cows sold from £3 to £6 10s; heifers (2 year old), from £2 15s to £5. Lambs, 12s to 15s; Wedders, 25s to 30s. Pigs, limited supply, and sold at 48s per cwt.—(Ibid.)

HULL PENNY BANK.—This project, for creating and fostering habits of regularity and frugal economy, and affording the opportunity of weekly and daily deposits of the smallest sums, repayable, with interest, after a reasonable period, and ready to be withdrawn at any time in full, has, we learn, been fully organized, with a very numerous committee of respectable and benevolent persons. —(Liverpool Albion.)

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP PANAMA, WITH FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN GOLD DUST AND SPECIE, AT PANAMA.

By the arrival of the Crescent City, Captain Stoddart, from Chagres, we are in possession of correspondence and files of papers from San Francisco and California to the 21st June, and from the Isthmus to the 16th June.

The steam-ship Panama left San Francisco on the 20th of June, with about 100 passengers and about 500,000 dollars in gold dust and specie.—She arrived at Panama on the night of the 11th of July, and would leave again on the 1st of Aug. The American barques Tasso and Ellen Francis were waiting at Panama for passengers to go up to San Francisco; several other small vessels were also there, bound up with passengers.

There is but one opinion among the passengers with regard to the gold in California. It is still found in great quantities, but it is only hard-working chaps that can stand the fatigue of digging it.

There was no sickness at the mines, and everything was going on quietly. The number of persons at the mines is estimated at between twenty and thirty thousand; about one-half foreigners. Business at San Francisco very dull, and dry goods and provisions selling below their original cost. Lumber is still in great demand, selling for three hundred and fifty dollars per thousand.—Rents enormously high, and rather on the rise.

LAMARTINE.

Among the advertisements which figure in the Paris papers for the last two days, is one which causes great regret in France, and will cause regret elsewhere. M. de Lamartine, though known to us only as one of the glories of France, and one of the heroes of the revolution of February, has been, in fact, one of its first victims. He is completely ruined; and after making efforts, almost as great as those of our own Sir Walter Scott, to save his patrimony, it is at length to be inevitably consigned to the auctioneer's hammer. Amongst the *ventes d'immeubles* of the Paris papers is to be seen, "*A vendre la terre de Milly, appertenant a M. de Lamartine,*" &c. This is the place where M. le Lamartine was born, where he passed his earliest years, and which he has immortalised in his *Confidences.* At one time it was thought that the place would be saved. One of the principal publishers of Paris agreed to pay off the whole of the debts affecting the property, M. de Lamartine agreeing, in return, to supply the publisher in question with a certain number of volumes. The arrangement was complete, the money was about to be paid down, when the revolution of February occurred. The publisher offered to keep to his bargain, but informed M. de Lamartine that in doing so he should be irretrievably ruined, upon which M. de Lamartine at once tore up the bond. The debts continue as great as they were before the revolution, while the value of the property has greatly diminished. Creditors are clamorous, and, in short, the place must be sold for whatever it will fetch, and that will not be near the amount of the debts affecting it.

SUICIDE.—On Saturday last an old man named Thomas Hogan, who lived on the Roaring-spring road, in the south suburbs of this town, deliberately threw himself into the river, at the Green, and was instantly drowned. His body has not been since found, and his hat was picked up at Coalville on Monday morning. The family of the unfortunate deceased had recently emigrated to America, which preyed upon his spirits, and deprived him of reason. He was weighmaster in Mr. Guiry's store, and bore an excellent character.—(Clonmel Chronicle.)

Sir Wm. Somerville, it is rumoured, will shortly be raised to the Peerage, an honor consequent upon her Majesty's visit, and that he is to be succeeded in the office of Chief Secretary by Mr. Redington. The successor of the latter gentleman, as Under Secretary, is not mentioned.

Before the re-assembling of Parliament three members connected with the representation of Ireland, will resign their seats in the legislature, two of them retiring into private life, and the third receiving a colonial appointment.

At Cork assizes, Timothy Rabilly, John Coghlan, Michael Leary, and a young boy named Reidy, charged with the wilful murder of John Tuomy, a shoemaker, were found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

The swell mob committed innumerable robberies in Dublin during the Queen's visit.

Some idea may be formed of the immense number of passengers on the Kingstown railway by the sum of £3,560 being received within the week.

Major Turner, Master of the Horse to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, was presented with a valuable diamond ring, by order of her Majesty, previous to the royal departure.

The Earl of Clarendon's state coachman received 100 sovereigns in appreciation of the careful discharge of his duty while driving the Royal carriage.

It is said that the two Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, will not accept the Professorships in the Queen's College, to which they have been appointed.

Dr. M'Hale did not visit Dublin during her Majesty's sojourn.

The poor law commissioners have directed an inquiry to be instituted into the conduct of certain officers of the Cootehill union, accused of having taken part in the orange procession of the 12th of July.

A clerk in a chandlery and general establishment in this city, has absconded to America with £80.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

MURDER.—On the evening of the 12th instant, the body of a man (aged 66) named Michael Banon, who resided near Lisaduff, was found in an angle of field, within two hundred yards of a dwelling, in a mutilated state. There were several severe wounds on his head, apparently inflicted by stones, his abdomen and arms were black and disfigured, and the pressure of a person's knees was visible on his chest. It is strongly supposed that the murder was committed by a relative of the deceased. for the purpose of becoming inheritor of his property, Banon having been a comfortable farmer; and of preventing him from getting married, which marriage it appears to have been his intention to contract.—(Nenagh Guardian.)

Mr. Joseph Reville, of Farm Lodge, near Clonmel, has a Mule now sixteen years old, and perfectly sound in every respect, he has been driving her to a small outside car for eleven years, and from a Diary which he kept it has been ascertained that during the eleven years this animal has been driven 41,153 miles, a distance nearly equal to twice round the globe, the average distance travelled each day was 10¼ miles sometimes fifty and downwards. She was never beaten as to speed, and could trot for a short distance at the rate of 12 Irish miles an hour or more.—(Tipperary Free Press.)

A county grand juror was arrested at Cork, on Monday, by a wine merchant, for £428, and judge Ball refused to discharge him.

The French Legitimists are preparing a grand demonstration in favour of Henry V. Will Gen. Changarnier be as active in his endeavours to put down the White *emeute* as he was to put down the Red? The Duc de Bordeaux is to be at St. Ems in the course of a week or two, and there is to be a pilgrimage of the old Legitimists to that celebrated watering place during his stay.

A VERY LUCKY HUSBAND.—There are now living within half a mile of Broomsgrove, Worcestershire, on the Worcester road, four children, born at one birth, all girls. They are 15 months old, two of them can walk alone, and the others nearly so. The father is a labouring man named Lambert. His wife at her previous confinement bore him three children, the whole of whom are also alive, making seven children within two years.

VERY COOL.—On Wednesday a tradesman at Colchester closed his doors, and affixed outside the following notice:—"Gone to Mersea Regatta—open again at seven o'clock." The hour having passed, and the engagement to open at seven o'clock having been broken, some cruel wag appended to the notice, in large characters—"Drunk, and can't get home."—(Ipswich Express.)

THE TRANSATLANTIC PACKET STATION.

In connection with Ireland's future we have some cheering intelligence to communicate—intelligence that we think cannot be more appositely introduced than at the moment when the national heart is throbbing with enthusiasm, and the national spirit animated by hope. In one cheering word, then, Irishmen, *the establishment of Galway as a trans-Atlantic packet station is almost an accomplished fact.* It has been stated and demonstrated to the government by Mr. M'Alman, the great manager and capitalist of Cunard's line of steamers and packet-ships, that a saving of £150,000 a year may be effected by adopting Galway as the American packet station; and three steamers of 1,500 tons each are now building in Liverpool to ply between Galway and Halifax. It is proposed that they shall carry the mail, and we understand that the average length of time occupied by their passage will not exceed six days. There is a railroad now in process of formation from Halifax to Quebec, and already an electric telegraph is established between New York and Halifax; so that commercial intelligence can be conveyed at least three days sooner by this than by the ordinary route. It is further, we have reason to believe, proposed to send the West India mails by Halifax, at which port the West India steamers are to meet the Galway packets, thus establishing a direct communication between Ireland and the West Indies.—(Evening Packet.)

A MAJORITY OF ONE

It is distinctly admitted by the Fourteen Roman Catholic dignitaries, who offered an address to the Queen, on the occasion of her first visit to Ireland, that the other Thirteen dissent from that very moderate, if not guarded, expression of loyalty and allegiance. "We have not been commissioned," say they, "to speak in other names than our own." Her Majesty, therefore, may reckon herself Queen of the affections of the Roman Catholic priests in Ireland by a measuring cast of one.

The state of the poll may be classified provincially thus:—

ARMAGH.

GOOD SUBJECTS—Raphoe, Kilmore, Dromore, Down and Connor.

SILENT—Armagh (Archbishopric vacant), Derry, Clogher, Ardagh, and Meath.

DUBLIN.

GOOD SUBJECTS—Dublin, Ferns, Kildare and Leighlin, and Ossory.

CASHEL.

GOOD SUBJECTS—Kerry, Limerick, Killaloe, Waterford, and Cork.

SILENT.—Cashel (Archbishop), Cloyne and Ross.

TUAM.

GOOD SUBJECTS—Killala.

SILENT—Tuam (Archbishop), Clonfert, Achonry, Elphin, Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora, and Galway.

Hence it appears that Connaught, although it supplies her Majesty with an Attorney General and an Under Secretary of the favoured church, and with a Cabinet Minister, who certainly does not favor any other other church, is arrayed as six to one against receiving the Queen with ordinary courtesy.—(E. Mail.)

HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE AS TO TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

The *Lancet* (says the *Daily News*) publishes a series of reports describing the modes of treatment adopted in cholera cases at ten different London hospitals. One of these papers contains the following as "facts which appear evident."

Not to give stimulants (alcoholic) recklessly, nor to measure the amount to be given by the intensity of collapse. Those patients have most unquestionably done the best who have taken a minimum of brandy.

Of all stimulants, patients never respond to any so effectually as to chloroform, in doses of ten minutes, frequently repeated. In every case in which it has been given it has comforted the patient, often brought back the pulse to the wrist, and patients have died with ease who would otherwise have suffered intense agony.

When the collapse is at hand, but especially when it has come on, avoid any quantity of opium; it does no good, and enough has been often given to poison patients, if they outlive the collapse. It kills them in the stage of consecutive fever, increasing the delirium and excitement.

Most decided benefit has followed the hydropathic practice; at least, so far as covering the limbs with cloths wrung out of warm water, and covering the patient up with blankets. The cold death-like sweat has often been then exchanged for a warmer excretion from the skin, to the manifest relief of the sufferer.

The free use of copious diluents may always be permitted with advantage.

Small doses of calomel and opium have been chiefly trusted to; but the general feeling, is that the less done when collapse comes on the better.

In decided collapse, an emetic has sometimes marvellously roused the patient. But the great thing, after all, is to see the patient in the stage of early cramps, with collapse, and stop them with opium in the way above described. Cases have been observed in which there has scarcely been purging, and no vomiting after the first appearance of approaching collapse.

As to the essence of the disease, the writer's own notion is, that cholera depends essentially on a poison, subject to laws *quoad* contagion, like that of common fever; that this enters the blood, and instead, like fever, of tending to the skin, and then producing the peculiar eruption of that disease, it produces a rapid exosmosis of the serous portion of the blood through the capillaries of the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines. And if the patient does not die from exhaustion from this loss, or from arrest of circulation from draining off of fluids, he eventually sinks poisoned from retained excretions in the blood just as a person dies in Bright's disease.

The funds of the Chester and Holyhead railway are most unprosperous.

Mary Ball, convicted of having murdered her husband by administering poison to him, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Coventry, on Thursday week.

Sunday night a fearful conflagration occurred upon the estate of Sir Thomas Lennard, situate at Wennington, near Raynham, Essex, and considerable property destroyed.

On Friday night three houses were burned to the ground by some malicious persons unknown, on the townland of Kilbreedy, near Adare, belonging to Mr. Michael Nash, and which were occupied by his labourers.—(Limerick Chron.)

Excellent potatoes, of large size, and perfectly sound, are this day selling in our market at 4d per stone.—(Ibid.)

At the private ball given by the Countess Clarendon, the Queen was so struck with the beauty of Miss Henry, that her Majesty desired an introduction. The singing of the Messrs. Robinson and of Miss Kelly, and Callaghan, private amateurs, astonished and delighted her Majesty's court.

The humanity of the Queen was characteristically displayed by her Majesty twice a day, enquiring, through Prince George, for the health of the two Enniskilleners who were badly injured at the review. By the constant attendance of Dr. Sidey, they are nearly out of danger.

Lieut Snelling, of the 40th Regt. died of cholera at the Dublin Castle Guard on Saturday. On Sunday afternoon the remains of the deceased officer were interred with military honours in the Military Cemetry.

Major Whittingham, C B. 29th Cameronians, will, it is supposed, be one of the officers considered entitled to Brevet promotion, in commemoration of her Majesty's first landing in Ireland, he having been field officer of the day, that is senior officer on regular duty in the Cork garrison on that auspicious occasion.

TO BE LET,

A SMALL STORE,

SITUATE IN COFFEE-HOUSE LANE,

And adjoining Mr. JEREMIAH O'BRIEN'S Store.

It is in good repair. Rent moderate.

For particulars apply at the *Mail* Office.

Waterford, August 18, 1849.

WATERFORD SCHOOL.

Rev. Dr. PRICE, Master.

VACATION TERMINATED AUGUST 4TH.

THE Course of Instruction pursued in this School is well calculated to *advance* and *complete* the Education of those intended for the MILITARY PROFESSION.

In the JUNIOR SCHOOL Children can be received at the age of *Seven Years,* for whose *classification* and *improvement* arrangements have been carefully made.

COUNTY WATERFORD.

FARMS TO LET,

From the 29th of SEPTEMBER Next,

FOR SUCH TERMS AS MAY BE AGREED UPON,

ABOUT 20 ACRES of the LANDS of GAULSTOWN, and about 45 ACRES of the LANDS of SLIEVEROO, (Plantation Measure), situated 5 Miles from Waterford, and 2 from Killoteran Lime-kilns.

The above are excellent Tillage and Grazing Lands. Application to be made to

JOHN ESMONDE, Esq.,
Pembrokestown,
Waterford.

The Steward at Pembrokestown will shew the Lands.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL LOTS OF THE LANDS OF

Middle and Lower Knockhouse,

IN THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD,

CONTAINING in all 71 Acres 0 Roods and 4 Perches, Plantation Measure, held under Leases from the Corporation of Waterford, at Rents amounting in all to £180 9s 10d sterling per Annum, and part Set to Solvent Tenants, at Rents amounting to £178 11s 4d per Annum, exclusive of a Substantial Dwelling House, in good repair, and 20 Acres of Land in high cultivation, valued at £100 per Annum, leaving an Annual Profit Rent of £98 1s 6d per Annum.

For further particulars apply to

Mr. RICHARD WALSH,
Ferry Bank, Waterford, or to
Messrs. TANDYS, NEWMAN & Co.,
16, Colebeck-street, Waterford, and
5, Foster Place, Dublin.

Extensive Timber Sale.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

At Desart,

Within Six Miles of KILKENNY,

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 23d and 24th of AUGUST, 1849,

Commencing each Day at 11 o'Clock precisely,

200 Trees of Prime Gross OAK,

Squaring from 12 to 30 Inches, of excellent quality;

WITH 400 LOTS of SMALL OAK, ASH, LARCH, SPRUCE, and SCOTCH FIR. Also, from 20 to 30 Trees of PRIME GROSS ASH, fitting for Ship-builders, Carpenters, Coopers, Farmers, &c., &c., which will be arranged in Lots to suit Purchasers.

Printed Conditions of Sale and every further information required may be had of the Forester at *Desart,* or of

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

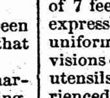
EMIGRATION ON THE NEW PRINCIPLE.

To follow the "BOLTON."

To Sail punctually the 25th AUGUST. Last Shipping Day the 23d of August.

FOR

Port Adelaide, Port Philip, and Sydney.



THE fine fast-sailing new Ship "MINERVA," (belonging to Messrs. Wigram, of Blackwall), 829 Tons register. Coppered and Copper-fastened. George Coleman, Commander. Lying in the East India Docks.

This fine Vessel has a spacious Poop, and upwards of 7 feet in the 'tween decks, which will be fitted up expressly for Passengers, who will be taken at the uniform rate of TWENTY GUINEAS, including provisions of the best quality, bedding, &c., and all mess utensils necessary for the voyage. Carries an experienced Surgeon. This Ship calls at Plymouth, her date of sailing thence being 5th of September. Parties first engaging will have a preference of berths.

For further particulars apply to

HALL, BROTHERS.
2, Riches-court, Lime-street; to
T. B. MALLET,
4, Castle-court, Birchin-lane; or to
HOTCHKIN & MOBBS,
3, East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street, London.

Trains to East India Docks leave Fenchurch-street every 20 minutes.

PORT NEWS PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

15th—Emma, Daley, Cork, wheat—Santo Antonio,—Machads, Vienna, Indian corn—Victory, (s.) Stacey, Bristol, g. c.

16th—William Penn, (s.) Clarke, Liverpool, g. c.—Bertha, Downing, Marseilles, wheat.

Put back—Michael Anthony Fleming, Stanton, before mentioned, at 10 a. m.

SAILED.

16th—British Queen, Conway, Dublin, timber—Pheasant, Atherton, Wexford, do—Mary and Sarah, May, Portsmouth, bacon and butter—Elizabeth, Murphy, Glasgow. g. c.—Michael Anthony Fleming, Stanton, St. Johns, N. F. L., do.—Flora, Mathias, Swansea, ballast—Julianna, Rowland, Dublin, flour—Brisk, Jenkins, Cork, coals—Betsey, Donivan, do., do.—Hinton, Flavin, Cardiff, do.—Wanderer, Young, Limerick, g. c.—St. John Baptista, Patione, Cardiff, ballast—Double X, Roach, do., porter—Confidence, Gibbs, London, provisions—John and Elizabeth, Lewis, Milford, g. c.—Lilly, Thrower, Chester, flags, Venus, Groves, Newport, ballast—Jim, Doyle, Porthcawl, timber—Fame, Pavey, London, provisions—William, Kruse, Dublin, timber—Mary and Sarah, May, and the M.A. F., Stanton, at 4, a.m.

17th—Stag, Spillane, Cork, coals—Agile, Williams, Llanelly, ballast—Cleveland, Furniss, Cardiff, do.—Neptune, Griffiths, Newport, g.c.—Two Brothers, Francis, Cardiff. ballast—Maid of Athens, Benfelow, Liverpool. do.

Wind—W.N.W. to N.N.W.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.—Elizabeth, Murphy, Glasgow, 1,900 cwts. flour, 63 frks. butter, 7 tons marble. Double X, Roche, Cardiff, 78 kldkns, 48 firkins, 5 brls. porter. Confidence, Gibbs, London, 3,293 frks. 49 casks butter, 902 fls. bacon, 10 chests starch, 3 packs feathers, 1 cask whiskey. Rose (s.) Burgess, Bristol, 85 frks. butter 148 fls. bacon, 59 brls. oats 5 casks porter, 43 pigs, 129 cows, 238 sheep. Juliana, Roveland, Dublin, 950 cwt. flour.

Entered since our last, per. Emma, from Cork, 350 brls. wheat.

TUITION.

The Misses Tottenham

BEG to inform their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the lamented Death of their Sister, the late Mrs. BROWNE, the Establishment in William-street is not to be continued.

Thankful for the very distinguished patronage which, in conjunction with the late Mrs. B., the Misses TOTTENHAM have enjoyed from an extensive circle of kind friends, they further beg to announce that it is their intention shortly to submit to their Friends and the Public a Prospectus which, they trust, will secure a continuance of the support which they have received throughout a period of many years in the City of Waterford.

William-street, Waterford,
4th August, 1849.

TO THE INHABITANTS AND VISITORS OF TRAMORE.

Messrs. Andrews & Co.,

OF DUBLIN,

BEG to inform the Inhabitants of TRAMORE they have an Agent for the Sale of their TEAS at the same Prices as in Dublin,

Mr. James Kearney,

LICENTIATE APOTHECARY,

who has a supply at various Prices, made up in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. Packages, lined with Lead, and warranted to keep fresh in flavour and strength. The following prices are recommended.

LIST OF PRICES:

Good Congou Tea	3s 8d
Fine Pekoe Flavoured Congou, recommended	4s 0d
Souchong Tea, Rich Flavour	4s 4d
Lapsang Souchong Tea	4s 8d
The Best Black Tea	5s 0d

Coffees.

Good Mocha Coffee	1s 8d

An Order for TEAS, by the Penny Post, will be sent to any part of Waterford, carriage free.

PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE AND PERFECTLY UNRESERVED

AUCTION

OF SUPERB

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

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

Lorenzo F. O'Neill

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has been highly honoured with positive instructions from the Representatives of the late

JOHN HACKETT, Esq.,

to Sell by completely Unreserved Auction, at MOUNT PROSPECT, COUNTY KILKENNY,

Within Four Miles of WATERFORD,

On THURSDAY, AUGUST 23d, and following day,

The entire of his very valuable Effects. The Furniture consists of, in the

DRAWING-ROOM AND PARLOUR.

Twelve Mahogany Chairs, in Drab Damask; a handsome Pair of Loungers, Spring Stuffed, and Window Hangings to match; Twelve Mahogany Chairs, in Hair Cloth; Spring Stuffed Sofa, in Crimson Merino; Two Ditto Easy Chairs, and Window Hangings to match; Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets, Hearth Rugs, and Crumb Cloths; Set of Dining Tables; Loo, Card, Work, and Fancy Ditto; Mahogany Book Case and Nobby, Pier Cabinet, Chimney Glass, Brass Fenders and Fire Furniture, Bell Pulls, Sideboard, Pair of Mahogany Plate Buckets, Lustres, China Vases, Foot Stools, a handsome-worked Fire Screen, Twenty-five valuable and beautifully-framed Engravings, Table Linen, &c., &c.

THE BED ROOMS

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

THE SILVER PLATE

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

THE SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE

Consists of Candlesticks, Branches, Salvers, Cruet Stands, Epergnes, Coasters, Sugar Bowls, Cream Ewers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Spirit Stands, &c., &c.

PANTRIES, HALL, LOBBY, AND OFFICE.

Dinner, Dessert, and Evening Services of China; Glass; Delft, with Breakfast and Tea Equipages; Cruet Frame, furnished; Cutlery, Trays, Eight-day Clock, Oil Paintings, Umbrella Stand, Mats, New Stair Carpeting and Rods, Hall Lamp, Ditto Tables, Office Desk and Alphabet, Chairs, &c., &c.

THE SERVANTS' APARTMENTS, &c.,

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

OUT-OF-DOORS.

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

PROGRAMME OF SALE.

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

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

Sale to commence each Day at Eleven o'Clock.

The Auctioneer deems it necessary to inform the Public, that intended Purchasers will meet with no disappointment whatever, as all *must be Sold without reserve* on the above-named day.

N.B.—For the accommodation of parties coming from the County Wexford, Boats will be in readiness to convey them from the Steamers to the Auction.

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

14th August, 1849.

To be Let,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, GARDEN, AND LAWN,

OF

ABBEYLAND.

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

A FARM adjoining, containing 17 Acres, to be Let with the House, or separate.

Apply to

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

ATLAS

ASSURANCE COMPANY,

92, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Established in 1808.

DIRECTORS.

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

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

Auditors—Francis Bligh Hookey, Esq., and Joseph Pully, jun., Esq.
Actuary—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.
Solicitor—William Bovill, Esq.
Surveyor—Thomas Hooper, Esq.
Assistant Surveyor—Thomas Lloyd, Esq.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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

RENEWALS.—Policies due on the 29th September, should be renewed within fifteen days thereafter (14th October.)

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

HENRY DESBOROUGH.
Secretary.

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

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

TRY ERE YOU DESPAIR.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CURE OF ASTHMA.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) BENJAMIN MACKIE.

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

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

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

CURE OF DROPSY IN THE CHEST.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) J. S. MUNDY

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

Your most obliged and obedient servant,

(Signed) ALDBOROUGH.

CURE OF A DEBILITATED CONSTITUTION.

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

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

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

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

The Markets.

WATERFORD, Aug. 17.

The trade since Tuesday has been in a brisk state. Holders of Indian corn were firm, and 1s to 1s 3d per barrel advance over last rates has been paid.—Bakers' flour in good demand at previous rates.—Coarse flour and oatmeal in slow demand, the former declined 1s and the latter 2s per sack. Nothing doing in butter or bacon.

Mill Wheat	24s 0d to 24s 6d
Prepared Wheat	24s 6d to 24s 9d
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	18s 0d to 18s 6d
American white	15s 6d to 16s 0d
Ditto, yellow	16s 6d to 17s 0d
Ditto damaged	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Indian Meal, per cwt	8s 0d to 8s 3d
Bran, per barrel	3s 9d to 4s 0d
Rye Meal	11s 0d to 11s 6d
Oatmeal, per cwt	11s 0d to 12s 0d
Flour, (extra fine) per sack	33s 0d to 34s 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 0d
Do. Meal	17s 6d to 18s 6d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	40s 0d to 41s 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	65s 0d to 70s 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	14s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	14s 0d to 00s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	20s 0d to 21s 0d
Rum, per gallon	7s 6d to 9s 6d
Cork Whiskey, wholesale	6s 0d to 0s 0d
Straw, per ton	15s 0d to 25s 0d
Hay, per ton	13s 0d to 15s 0d
Mutton, per lb	4½d to 5½d
Beef, per lb	5½d to 6½d
Veal, per quarter	1s 0d to 1s 1d
Lamb, per quarter	3s 6d to 4s 0d
Salmon, per lb	0s 5d to 0s 6d
Dried Hams	6d to 7d
Pork, per lb	4d to 9d
Butter, (fresh) per lb	8d to 10d
Potatoes (minions) per stone	7d to 0d
Do. (cups) per stone	0d to 0d
Eggs, per doz	0d to 6d

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.

	firkins.	Price.
Wednesday	289	65s 0d to 70s 0d
Thursday	123	65s 0d to 70s 0d
Yesterday	396	65s 0d to 70s 0d

CORK MARKETS—Aug. 16

Barrels.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. Currency.
— White Wheat	00 0 to 00 0	00 0—20 Stone
— Red Wheat	00 0 to 00 0	00 0—20 do
— Ditto	00 0 to 00 0	
— Barley	00 0 to 00 0	00 0—16 do.
— Ditto	00 0 to 00 0	
131 Bere (new)	8 8 to 9 0	00 0
89 Oats	8 6 to 10 6	00 0—14 do.
— Do New	00 0 to 00 0	
2 Pigs	28 0 to 00 0—00 0	per cwt.

CORK BUTTER—Aug. 16

CANT.		CURRENCY	
1st quality	65s	1st quality	56s
2d do	57s	2d do.	48s
3d do.	53s	3d do.	44s
4th do.	68s 49s	4th do	40s
5th do.	45s	5th do.	36s
6th do.	38s	6th do.	29s

LIMERICK BUTTER—Aug. 15

1st quality	65s	5th quality	32s
2d do.	59s	6th do.	00s
3d do.	53s	And 3s 0d over.	
4th do.	47s		

CLONMEL—Aug 15.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter	60 0 to 66 0	Do black	0 0 to 0 0
Oatmeal	12 6 to 00 0	Flour 2ds	27 0 to 28 0
Bac'n pigs	44 0 to 45 0	Househld	32 0 to 00 0
Ren. Lard	40 0 to 44 0	Thirds	31 0 to 00 0
Bran	3 8 to 0 0	Fourths	16 0 to 00 0
Bere	14 0 to 00 0	Wool	10 0 to 14 6
Barley	14 0 to 16 0	Potatoes	0 5 to 0 7
Wheat	1 1 to 0 0	Beef	0 4 to 0 6
Do. red	1 0 to 0 0	Mutton	0 4 to 0 5½
Do. ship	0 0 to 1 1	Pork	0 0 to 0 0
Oats	0 9½ to 0 10	Veal	0 5 to 0 5½

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—Aug. 14

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
White wheat	23 0 to 26 0	Oatmeal	12 0 to 14 6
Millers' red	22 0 to 25 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	23 0 to 26 0
New do	11 6 to 13 6	(per 480 lbs.)	

BIRTHS.

In Clonmel, the lady of the Rev. John Hewitt Wren, Vicar of Rathronan, of a son.

In Nenagh, the lady of Maurice Lenihan, Esq., *Vindicator* office, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At the Cathedral, Limerick, by the bride's uncle, the Lord FitzGerald and Vesey, the Hon. Lewis Alexander Grant, of Grant, son of the Earl of Seafield, to Georgina, daughter of the late Robert Geo. Maunsell, Esq., and grand daughter of the late Standish Grady, of Elton, county Limerick, Esq.

DIED.

On Wednesday, at South Parade, Mrs. Alcock, relict of the late Henry Alcock, Esq., of this city.

On Wednesday, Mrs. James Redmond, who for several years filled the situation of matron to the Lunatic Asylum, with great credit to herself. She leaves a large interesting young family to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate mother.

On Thursday, Mr. John Brophy, of the Quay, wine and spirit merchant, after a few hours illness.

On same day, Mr. John Mullowney, of Little Barronstrand-street.

August 13, in this city, Walter Bishop, Esq., formerly of Gore's-bridge, county Kilkenny, and brother to the late Major Bishop, of the 40th regiment.

At Tramore, after a short illness, Amy Irwin, daughter of the late Judge Chamberlain, and wife of the Archdeacon of Ossory.

At Ballina, in the county of Mayo, after a few hours' illness, Elizabeth, wife of Francis Knox, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late William Watters, Esq., clerk of the peace for the county of Kilkenny.

In Nenagh, Anne, daughter of Mr. Edward Gleeson.

Richard O'Donnell, Esq., an old and respectable merchant and distiller of Kilkenny, and father of Mathew O'Donnell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

At Carrigmahon, Madame O'Grady, Kilballyowen, county Limerick.

The *China Mail* gives the following account of a smart action having taken place between the boats of her Majesty's ship Inflexible and some private junks at the Great Lema, or Tam-koantow. Two of the junks, which were all armed with three and twenty large guns and a number of men with small arms; one of them made a desperate resistance, and eventually was boarded and taken possession of by one of the boats, under command of Lieutenant Gordon, in which was Mr. R. B. Creach, midshipman.

The W. W. W. Company held their half yearly meeting on Monday, and though only about twenty shareholders attended, there was much uproar and confusion. The directors recommended the object of the company to be confined to making the line to Wicklow, which (notwithstanding an ineffectual attempt to procure a committee of inquiry) was adopted by a majority, principally composed of the directors. It appeared probable that as the concern will no doubt be cut adrift by the Great Western and South Wales Companies, the Kingstown company will eventually become possessors of the whole for a small sum.

The work of the pier at Skull is advancing gradually though the number of men employed for the present do not exceed 50, in consequence of the difficulty of getting good stone. The road leading to where the pier is to be erected is nearly completed and, to the credit of the overseer in charge Mr. Cassidy, there was no such work carried on under the old public works. Here there are no unnecessary check-clerks, overseers or gangers—the public money goes only where it was intended it should go—into the pocket of the poor tradesman and labourer.

BAPTISM OF THE HON. AND REV. B. W. NOEL.

(From the Christian Times.)

The Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel was baptised on Thursday evening, in the Rev. Mr. Evans' chapel, John-street, Bedford-row. As might be expected, the chapel was crowded long before the ceremony commenced. After a hymn had been sung, the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Evans' co-rector, read the latter part of the 8th chapter of the Acts, beginning at the 25th verse. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Morris. Mr. Shepherd delivered an introductory address; and another hymn having been sung,

Mr. Noel entered the pulpit, and said:—Having been asked, my brethren, to address a few words to you on this occasion, I gladly avail myself of the opportunity of speaking a few words on this particular point—why a person unbaptised should be baptised, after having made a profession of faith in Jesus Christ in other ways, and perhaps for many years. I have not come to the resolution to obey what I believe to be Christ's command without having fully weighed the grounds upon which that step is to be taken. Without having read anything whatever in favour of the exclusive right of believers in Christian baptism, I have read all the strongest arguments that I could meet with upon the other side. I believe I have weighed well every considerable argument that has ever been adduced in the maintenance of infant baptism as an addition to, and which evidently becomes a substitution for, the baptism of believers in Christian churches, and I have come distinctly to those two conclusions, which appear to me, at least, to be certain. I will not speak of the convictions of others, I but speak of the conviction of my own mind, after very much examination. It appears to me to be distinctly proved, first, that baptism, as ordained by Christ, is an immersion in water—a being buried in the water; end, secondly, that immerson is meant to be a profession of faith in Christ. If these two conclusions are correct—and I believe they will completely prevail with the Christian world eventually—then it follows that a person who, like myself, has only been sprinkled in infancy is unbaptised, because such a person has neither been immersed, nor has he made a baptismal profession of faith; and these two things constitute Christian baptism. So that if these conclusions are correct, then I, and others who have been only sprinkled in infancy, are in neither sense baptised. Should we, then, after having professed our faith in Christ at the Lord's table, at many times, come to this, which is the initiatory rite of Christianity, and begin again a profession of faith in Him? These are the reasons which have led me to conclude so for myself, and which have led, I believe, some of brethren and sisters, who are about to be baptised, to the same conclusion. In the first place, there is no instance in the New Testament, of any person unbaptised, after the institution of Christian baptism by our Lord, coming to the Lord's table, and, therefore, if we should continue to attend the Lord's table without being baptised, knowing that Pædo baptism is not the baptism appointed by Christ, we should be doing contrary to all the precedents of the New Testament. In the next place, Christ has required a baptismal profession of faith. It does not appear to me to be sufficient to say that we have confessed Christ in other ways. That may be true, but there is no reason why one confession of Christ, appointed by Him, should be taken as the substitute of another confession, appointed likewise by Him; and, therefore, as He has said to us, as well as to others, "Repent and be baptised for the remission of sins, and ye shall receive the Holy Ghost;" He that believeth and is baptised shall be saved," therefore, he required from us a baptismal profession of faith, as well as a profession of faith in other in other ways. This has been so clearly seen by the Churches of Christ in general, that it is not only those which are called "Baptist Churches," but all the churches, why refuse to admit to the Lord's Supper or into church membership any whom they consider to be unbaptised. If a man—for instance, one of the Society of Friends—has been a consistent Christian for years, has followed the Lord diligently and zealously, has done good by his pen and by his preaching, and is welcomed by all persons who rejoice in seeing the work of the Spirit as a thorough Christian—if that person should come to recognise that the sacrments are still obligatory, and that he shu uld come to the table of the Lord, there is no church that would receive him unbaptised. Neither the Roman Church, nor the Anglican, nor the Presbyterian, nor the Independent Churches would receive such an one, unbaptised. And, therefore, the fact of his having made a profession of faith in other ways has not appeared to any of the Churches of Christ as a reason why an unbaptised person should not, at any point of his heavenward course, be baptised when he comes to recognise his error. Our blessed Saviour has set us an example in this matter. At the age of 30, when He was known by all who knew Him to be devoted to God—when His whole life was a profession of devotedness, not in the least requiring baptism as an expression either of repentence or of faith—when John was baptising converts, because the kingdom of heaven was at hand, summoning men to believe in Christ as the Saviour about to appear—then it was that Jesus, not certainly needing to be baptised unto faith in himself, and needing no repentence, was yet at that age baptised—after long years of piety. This He did because He would honour the ordinance of God, not needing it Himself, but with a view to the welfare of others and the honour of God. He was therefore baptised. The hon. and rev. gentleman proceeded with his discourse to some length. On these grounds, it had seemed to him to be his duty not to shrink from a public acknowlegment of Christ's authority, and with his brethren around, to be baptised, to acknowledge that He has a right to our subjection.

After singing, and prayer over the pool, Mr. Noel, and thirteen others, six of them females, were baptised in the usual manner by the Rev. Mr. Shepherd.

THE NEW SAVINGS' BANK BILL.

In consequence of the late period of the session and the press of other business, the Chancellor of the Exchequer recently announced that this important bill would not be brought forward until early next session. Government, we hear, will become responsible for sums only actually received by the treasurer of each savings bank, and certified by him in the depositor's pass books, and that no other person will be authorised to give a receipt on the part of the government. For his trouble the treasurer will receive a fixed salary (say £50, for a bank with £100,000 capital), and not a quarter per cent. as previously announced. A manager is to be in attendance as usual to make out a list of the deposits oe payments, as the case may be, from the depositors' pass books, to be handed to him by the treasurer for that purpose; each book being then handed to the actuary, who will make the entry in the ledger account in the presence of the depositor. The treasurer and manager are both to certify to government the total amount deposited or paid out. As no repayment will be made but by previous notice, the treasurer is to retain a sufficient sum only to provide against the next repayment day; all above that amount will have to be forwarded immediately to the Bank of England, to be placed to the account of the National Debt Commissioners. It is not clear at present that auditors will be appointed; but it will be proposed to reduce the government rate of interest to £3 2s 6d per cent., and to allow a uniform rate of 2½ per cent. to depositors; also to reduce the maximum of balance to £100.—(Reporter and Savings' Bank Advocate.)

DREADFUL MUTINY ON BOARD THE AMELIA OF GLASGOW.

(From the Shipping Gazette of Saturday.)

We have received the following account of a daring mutiny on board this vessel, and which resulted in the loss of seven lives. The schooner Amelia was on her passage from the coast of Mexico to Hong Kong, having on board specie in gold and silver amounting to about £60,000 and which led to the sanguinary occurrences that took place. The Amelia was commanded by Mr. Robert L. Macnally, a Scotchman; besides whom a Spaniard, Don Ramon Alva, acted as supercargo and principal Master. The crew consisted of 19 persons, only two of whom, lads about 18, were British subjects, namely Thomas Gannon, and Charles M'Donald; the remainder were Dutchmen, Norweigians, Spaniards, Portuguese, and Mexicans. There were besides as passengers, a Mr. and Mrs. Sarah Selina Cooke, and her female servant. The mutiny broke out about 2'clock of the morning of the 3d October last year, and appears to have been wholly confined to three of the crew, Jose Torres, Andres Baldibizo, and Jose Calero. The second mate, Caetano Gomez, who had charge of the watch, was attacked and murdered by these ruffians, when Mr. Alva came upon deck, followed by Mr. Cooke, the passenger. The former was immediately stabbed in several places; he managed, however, to get down into the cabin to arm himself and to alarm Mr. Macnally, but when endeavouring to force his way upon deck, sword in hand, he was mortally stabbed when he had reached the top of the companion ladder. Mr. Cooke, the passenger, was their next victim; he was stabbed and thrown over board. The mutineers then went forward, called the larboard watch, and showing their bloody knives, told them they had murdered every one aft except Mr. Macnally, Mrs. Cooke, aad her servant, Mary Hudson; that they, the mutineers, were in command of the vessel, and if one of them refused to obey their orders he would be instantly murdered. The remainder of the crew having no arms to defend themselves, had no alternative but to submit; large stones and pieces of lead were then handed upon deck for the purpose of destroying Mr. Macnally, who was still confined to the cabin. At eight in the morning it was communicated to him, that if he would lay down his arms and submit quietly they would not take his life; these terms he refused, but said if they would allow him and the two females the gig, with the necessaries he required, he would give them no further trouble and would direct them the course to steer. After a consultation this was promised, and having got from him the course for Malabrigo, orders were given to prepare the boat; the vessel was at this time lying to. Trusting to their faith, he went on deck unarmed, when he was seized and thrown overboard with weights: the schooner then filled, and made sail. The next proceedings of these ruffians were what might be expected of them; they dressed themselves in the clothes of those they had murdered; took all the gold and distributed it amongst the crew; destroyed all the papers and writings which they considered offensive, with many valuables, which were thrown overboard; and finally got at the wine, and became more or less intoxicated. The following day, the 4th, Jan Smit, a Dutchman, Wm. Peter, a Norwegian; Frank Geering, of St. Michael's; Jean Berenger, of Bordeaux; and Joze de Averasturi a Spaniard, of Bilboa, proposed a plan to recover the vessel that night, which they communicated to the rest of the crew, four excepted, whom they were afraid to trust. Having prepared for their enterprise an adze, some boarding pikes, &c., at 11 o'clock Jan Smit despatched Torres and Baldibizo, who were sleeping upon deck, and then fell upon Calero, whom he overcame after a sharp struggle. The bodies of these ruffians were then thrown over board, and Jan Smit took the command with the consent of the crew, the lad Gannon being engaged to navigate the vessel. Their first intention was to have returned to Mazatlan, but the state of the weather, which came on to blow, prevented this, and the course was shaped for the Sandwich Islands, where, after a tempestuous passage, she arrived safely at Honolulu, on the 12th of October, 1848.

The preceding part of this narrative has been of a melancholy character: what follows is more pleasing. After the mutineers had been got rid of, the money which had been distributed among the crew was all brought aft, and deposited in the cabin—a meritorious instance of good faith and honesty among so many men of different countries. Through the arrangements of Mr. Miller, her Majesty's Consul-General for the Pacific Islands, residing at Honolulu, specie, amounting to 287,684 dols. was safely landed, and taken charge of by him; a list was likewise taken of the effects of those who had been murdered; and, in fact, everything in the vessel was safely secured through the exertions of Mr. Miller, to whom much praise is due. It may be useful to mention that among the papers found on board the Amelia were three bills of lading, with corresponding letters of advice and instructions, from Jecker Torre and Co., of Mazatlan; one for 150,000 dols. consigned to Messrs. Turner and Co., of Hong Kong, but for account and risk of Messrs. Finlay, Hodgson and Co., of London; another for 120,000 to Messrs. Turner and Co., of Hong Kong, in payment for a cargo previously ordered for shipment in the Amelia on her arrival in China. The third bill of lading was for 1,379, in favour of Mr. J. A. Durran, of Macaco. 16,304 dols were landed, for which no bills of lading or other document could be found. We have now the gratification to state that Jan Smit, of Rotterdam, whose conduct on this occasion is above all praise, has been presented with £1,100 by several of the Insurance Companies, and also with a valuable sextant, by Ashdown, of Finchlane, with the following inscription:—

"Presented to Mr. Jan Smit, of Rotterdam, by the Corporation of the Royal Exchange, the Corporation of the London, the Indemnity Mutual Marine, the Marine, and the Alliance, Marine Insurance Companies of London, in testimony of their high estimation of Mr. Smit's services, and their especial appreciation of the fidelity and courage displayed by him in rescuing the schooner Amelia, of Glasgow, and her valuable cargo, out of the hands of mutineers, during the voyage from Mazatlan to China, in the year 1848.

"London, Aug. 1. 1849."

"A Gone 'Coon."—On Thursday week some young men being out sporting, observed a strange looking animal peering out of a rabbit hole in the sandbank bordering Ross's Bay, and within the lands of Granshaw. They endeavoured in vain to get hold of it by dogs and also a ferret; but at length they proceeded to unearth it, when the spade they were using struck the animal on the neck and killed it. It turned out to be a racoon, but how it came to this country no one knows.—Probably it had made its escape from some foreign vessel which had been in the lough, as was the case with one of its kind some years ago.—(Derry Journal.)

Care of the Eyes.—Looking into the fire is very injurious to the eyes, particularly a coal fire. The stimulus of light and heat united soon destroy the eyes. Looking at molten iron will soon destroy the sight. Reading in the twilight is injurious to the eyes, as they are obliged to make great exertion. Reading or sewing with a side light injures the eyes, as both eyes should be exposed to an equal degree of light. The reason is, the sympathy between the eyes is so great that if the pupil of one is dilated by being kept partially in the shade, the one that is most exposed cannot contract itself sufficiently for protection, and will ultimately be injured. Those who wish to preserve their sight should preserve their general health by correct habits, and give their eyes just work enough with a due degree of light.

GEORGEY, THE HUNGARIAN CHIEF.

The following account of this accomplished soldier and distinguished patriot may prove acceptable to many of our readers. It is from the pen of the author of Revelations of Russia:—

"Georgey (pronounced, as nearly as the sound can be rendered by our alphabet, Guergay) may be now between two and four-and-thirty years of age. Destined by his father, one of the small landed Magyar gentry, to the career of arms, he might possibly, by proficiency in his professional studies, in which he left behind him all competitors, have made up for deficiencies of patronage and interest; but his temper was too unpliant for one so situated in such a service as the Austrian. After holding his commission a few years, he found himself involved in a quarrel with his superior, though, notwithstanding the partial severity of military discipline in these cases, the award was in his favour. Whether through disgust, or because feeling that his future promotion was barred, Georgey retired as a lieutenant from that army whose grey-headed generals he was one day destined so signally to discomfit. Devoting himself now entirely to the positive sciences, he repaired to Prague, where unwilling to burden the slender means of his father, he lived with the most rigid frugality, and studying in particular chemistry with untiring assiduity under a professor of some celebrity, who, brought to acknowledge that he could teach nothing further to his pupil, distinguished him by his friendship and intimacy.—This professor was married to a lady of large fortune, whose sister and co-heiress—a young person of considerable attractions and lively imagination—conceived so romantic an attachment to the youthful student as to make him an offer of her hand. Instead of eagerly profiting, as was expected, by this good fortune, Georgey, thanking the lady for her flattering preference, replied that she was too young, and had seen too little of the world to be able to judge of her own feelings towards him, but that if, after a year's travel or sojourn amidst the gaieties of Vienna, it was quite unchanged, he should be proud to lead her to the altar. The heiress, at the expiration of a year, returned. Picqued in her feminine pride, she still distinguished Georgey, amidst her numerous suitors; but he perceiving, or suspecting, that a point of honour or obstinacy, rather than affection, prompted the fulfilment of her engagement, relieved her from it by marrying a foreign lady, highly accomplished, but without fortune, and filling, if the writer remembers rightly, the situation of governess or companion in that very family. The death of his father having taken place, Georgey retired with his bride to his small patrimonial estate in the north of Hungary, where he was endeavouring to apply to the working of mines his scientific acquirements, when those political changes took place in Austria and Hungary which brought the opposition into power. Some office in the Mint being vacant, for which Georgey conceived himself qualified by his knowledge of mineralogy, he applied for it through a friend to Kossuth. 'Georgey,' Kossuth is said to have replied, 'I have heard much of Georgey; I cannot give him the appointment you require.' 'But,' persisted Georgey's patron, 'I assure you that his knowledge, talents, and political attainments qualify him eminently for the office.' 'Enough,' said Kossuth, 'I cannot make the nomination you desire, because I destine him for other purposes. I have long had my eyes on him, and before a twelvemonth is over may want him as Minister of War.' The baffled intercessor, at first conceiving that Kossuth was in jest, retired, but from this period dates the advancement of his unsuccessful candidate. When the Hungarian army, advancing to the relief of Vienna, became convinced, on the field of Swechat, of the treachery of the General Moga, it named Georgey its chief by unanimous acclaim. But that appreciation by his fellow-soldiers on the battle field, which the sequel has shown to be just, Kossuth, who took a prominent part in the action, has made, as we have seen, long previously in his cabinet, and may have mainly aided. Georgey, who, through the Hungarian war, has held the most important command, and obtained, together with Bem, the most decisive success, shares with Bem the reputation of being the ablest leader of the Hungarian armies. This subaltern, become at once a commander and the conqueror of so many generals of routine, is, notwithstanding his youth, distinguished by exceeding caution, so that if results less brilliant and decisive are expected from his genius than from the adventurous impetuosity of Bem, the Hungarians entrust to him their main army, with the implicit belief that he will never throw away a chance, nor risk the fortunes of his country on the hazard of a die, however tempting."

GENERAL BEM.

The following brief account of General Bem, who is united with Georgey in the struggle for Hungarian independence, we find in the *Westminster Review*:—

"Of a noble Gallician family, he first saw service as a lieutenant under Davoust and Macdonald in the French expedition against Russia.—On the re-organisation of the Polish army, his military talents secured him a professorship; but his independent spirit, and his bold utterance of free opinions, subjected him to long imprisonment, and even torture. In the Polish revolution his great skill as an artillery officer gained him the command of that branch of the service. Up to a recent period he has lived in retirement in France and England, devoted to scientific pursuits. He was on his return to his native land, when the command of the National Guard of Vienna was conferred on him, which he held with honour up to the surrender of the city. A price being put on his head, he escaped to Pesth; and Kossuth and the War Committee gladly availed themselves of his military genius, since so amply displayed in the fields of Transylvania. Bem's greatness and gallantry as a soldier are not more remarkable than his humanity as a man. Despite the vile calumnies of the insatiate libellers of freedom in the German and English press, he has in no single instance abused the fortune of war, but has been generous to excess in forbearance. Indeed, throughout the war, the whole conduct of the Hungarians towards their prisoners has been chivalrous, and offers a noble contrast to the cold-blooded fusillades on defenceless men, and the scourgings of delicate women, of the Austrians."

Mr. Stamford, Conservative, is elected M.P. for Reading.

Mr. Cusworth, of the Sheffield Dispensary, is committed for manslaughter of a patient, the result, it was found at the inquest, of gross ignorance and brutal treatment.

It is stated on unquestionable authority that immediately upon the arrival of her Majesty at the Viceregal Lodge, on Monday last, after the public procession through Dublin, and in the presence of all her suite, she expressed to the Lord Lieutenant her delight at the enthusiastic reception she had met in the city, and declared that if she should have life and health next summet she would come again in state, and hold a court for some time in the Irish metropolis. This spontaneous avowal of gratified feelings so frankly made by our gracious Sovereign will explain the demi official announcement of ours last post, as to the happy impressions of the Royal mind by this first visit to Ireland, and of the intention of her Majesty to become intimately acquainted with the country and the people, whose welfare is now an object dear to the Royal bosom, from the very favourable sentiments so cordially expressed to the Lord and Lady Lieutenant by their illustrious Mistress. Her Majesty's visit to Ireland, next year, will be in State, accompanied by the Royal Household, her principal Ministers, a splendid Court, and all the foreign Ambassadors.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

LOLA MONTES.

(From the Observer.)

The Helen of the age is most assuredly Lola Monte, alias Betsey James, alias the Graefinn von Lansfeldt, alias Mrs. Heald. As far as can be gathered from her dark history, her first public act was alleged adultery, as her last is alleged bigamy. In the interim what a variety of phases did she not witness in life. Lola Montes was a perfect beauty some six or seven years since; indeed when she came out at her Majesty's theatre in 1842 her loveliness was surpassing: but this is to anticipate her history. At the present moment she may be some thirty years old, or thereabouts; and as regards her personal appearance, though she is still handsome, she can no longer lay claim to the title of lovely.

The career of Lola Montes, or rather Mrs. James or Mrs. Heald, has been romantic and extraordinary. In all human probability she is an Irishwoman; she was married in Ireland to an Irishman; and statements have been at various times made to the effect that she is a native of the sister country. The family of James is a respectable one in the county of Meath; and it seems that in July, 1837, she was married to Lieutenant James, of the East India Company's service, one of that family. Her maiden name was Rose Anna Gilbert, and the marriage took place at Meath, in Ireland. She accompanied her husband to India and returned to Ireland in 1841 or 1842. From thence she came to this country, and a legal separation took place between her and her husband. The cause of that separation was an allegation of adultery with a Captain Lennox, a member of a Devonshire family. Judgment went against her in the Consistory Court by default; she did not appear in person or by proctor to the suit instituted by her husband; and the judgment was a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, which was prayed on the part of the plaintiff. Shortly after this she appeared at her Majesty's theatre under the name of Lola Montes—a Spanish *balayrina*. Her incompetency as a public dancer, however, was evident on her first appearance; but, added to this, she was recognised as the notorious Mrs. James by a prince of the blood and his companisus of the omnibus box. The result was, that her beauty could not save her from insult. To avenge themselves of the director, Mr. Lumley, for some pique conceived against him at the moment, these chivalrous Englishmen of the higher classes hooted a woman from the stage. Lola Montes appeared only once more; after that she never came on the mimic scene again. From England, where she tangled the *virtuous* Earl of Malmesbury in a delicate kind of newspaper correspondence—an assertion having been made in public that she visited that pious nobleman at his own house—from England she proceeded to Paris, where her beauty and her daring soon introduced her to a circle more distinguished for its intellectual power than for its self-denial or integrity, viz., the journalists in the pay of the late monarchy in that country—the Girardins, the Beauvallons, the Alexandre Dumas's, the Michael Chevaliers, *et hoc genus omne*. With one of these individuals she formed a close connection, which was severed by his death in a duel. Dujardin, if recollection serves aright, was his name, and that of his slayer is Beauvallon. The trial that ensued, upon which that "black fellow" Dumas was examined, disclosed a tissue of infamies as surprising as it was horrible to contemplate. The man was actually inveigled into this encounter for the purpose of being murdered; and murdered he was accodingly. Lola Montes inherited all his property, including a chief share in a Paris newspaper, which he edited himself. She was present as a witness at the trial in question, which took place at Rouen; but nothing transpired to implicate her mediately or immediately in the cause of his death. It is presumed that she parted with her share of the Paris journal; for she soon afterwards quitted Paris; and the next place in which she was heard of was at Berlin. Here she came in contact with the police in a characteristic manner. At a military review near Potsdam she attempted to break the line of *gendarmes* who kept off the crowd of spectators from the King—doubtless she had a design on that maudlin monarch—and smote a policeman with her riding whip. The Prussian tyrant could not with any show of decency imprison her for five years in a fortress—the penalty of this offence—so he ordered her out of Prussia. She was next heard of in Bavaria, where she ran a career of splendid guilt for two years and upwards. It terminated, however, in the practical dethronement of the aged monarch of that country, who had become infatuated with her charms. Her own exile and ruin speedily followed. The King of Bavaria built a splendid palace for her in Munich, and bestowed upon her large estates and a patent of nobility; but she played some terrible tricks with his people—such as hounding her pet bull-dug against aged priests, coming to issue with the Jesuits, and generally carrying all before her with a high hand. To the English who courted her favours she was very attentive; and she was known to be hand and glove with at least one correspondent of a London morning journal resident in Munich. When Maximilian was dethroned, it was with great difficulty Lola escaped. The mob would have torn her to pieces if they had laid hands on her. As it was, they wrecked her palace. She was ultimately deported to Switzerland by command of the new King, where she joined her ancient lover. Why and wherefore they again separated is a sort of dirty mystery at this moment; but, to the surprise and amazement of the London public, she was announced in the journals as resident in this metropolis. Great was the desire of "tuft hunting" John Bull to see her—to see the woman whom he had driven off his own stage; but she kept close for a period. It is said, however, that her courses were not the best; and that, in consequence, she was insulted and maltreated by two abandoned females, well known to the moral youths of the fashionable world, in this most God-fearing country. She returned to London with an income, as she stated, of £2,000 a year. She was quickly visited by many of her old friends, and among others, it is said, by Lord Brougham. She declared her intention to get married, and in a few days Mr. Heald was introduced to her, and, after a short courtship, a marriage took place. The friends of Mr. Heald were indignant at such a connection, and Miss Heald, his aunt, originally appointed his guardian by the Court of Chancery, deemed it expedient to make inquiries into the rumour that the former husband of the lady was alive.—The result of that inquiry led to the present proceeding. A warrant was obtained for the arrest of "the countess" on a charge of bigamy, and on Monday morning she was taken into custody at her house in Half Moon-street, Piccadilly, just as she was about to get into her carriage.—She was taken to the station-house. At the station-house in Vine-street she coolly pulled out a cigar, apologising to the superintendent or inspector for not having another to offer him, proceeded to smoke it with the utmost unconcern. At one o'clock on the same day she was conducted to Marlborough-street, where she underwent an examination before Mr. Bingham, the sitting magistrate.

It appears from the proceedings in the divorce case subjoined, in which Lieut. James sought to be relieved from his matrimonial tie with Lola Montes, that the lady is stepdaughter of Major Craigie, who married Mrs. Gilbert, Lola's mother in India. Miss Gilbert was sent home for education, and ran away at the age of fifteen with Lieut. James. The *liaison*—which led to the proceedings against her in the Consistory Court—was with Captain Lennox, who accompanied her in the Larkins from Madras. On the voyage, and subsequently, no doubt could exist of their intimacy, and judgment of divorce, as already stated, was pronounced.

The fact is now apparent that she was married at the age of 15 or 19, under the name of Gilbert, to a gentleman named Thomas James, a Lieutenant in the 21st Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry; that proceedings were subsequently commenced against her in the Ecclesiastical Court for a divorce, in consequence of an improper intercourse which existed between her and Mr. Lennox; and that these proceedings terminated in a judgment of divorce *a mensa et thoro*, which, it is well known to every one, effects only a separation between husband and wife, and gives no right to either party to marry again. That course can only be effected by proceedings in the House of Lords, in whom is vested by the English law the sole power of granting a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*. The evidence produced before the Consistory Court is of the most clear and convincing nature, and proves that the character of this lady, whose fame has become so disgustingly notorious, has been from an early date that of a mere wanton, alike unmindful of the sacred ties of matrimony, and utterly careless of the opinion of the world upon morality or religion.

PROCEEDINGS FOR DIVORCE AGAINST MRS. JAMES.

The legal proceeding above above alluded to, took place on the 31st of May, 1842, in the Consistory Court of London, before the Right Hon. Stephen Lushington. The libel instituted by the proctor of Thomas James, Esq., then in India, against Eliza Rosa Anne, otherwise Eliza Rosanna, otherwise Eliza James, of Islington—The first witness examined was the Rev. John James, who performed the ceremony of matrimony between his brother and the lady under the name of Eliza Rosanna Gilbert. The rev. gentleman stated that it was reported a clandestine marriage had previously taken place between the parties, but of which he had no certain knowledge. The marriage was properly solemnised at Rathbeggan, in the county of Meath, and an entry of the marriage was signed by both parties.—The next witness was a Mr. Browne Roberts, of the East India Company's service, who, upon his return from India, met Mr. and Mrs. James at Dublin. Mr. James then informed him that his wife was the stepdaughter of Major Craigie.—Mr. and Mrs. James went to India in 1838, and and in 1841 the witness was informed that Mrs. James was about to return to England, and that Major M'Mullen had been requested by her husband to take charge of her upon her arrival.—Mrs. James, however refused the hospitality of Major M'Mullen, and went to the Imperial Hotel, Covent-garden, where the witness had an interview with her, and endeavoured to induce her to place herself under his protection, which she also declined doing. We next have the evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Walters, of the Imperial Hotel, who proved that Mrs. James arrived there in company with Mr. T. Lennox, and upon being asked what rooms they should require, Mr. Lennox answered that one bedroom was sufficient and the lady answered, we want only bed-room."—Mr. Lennox and Mrs. James then supped together in a private sitting-room attached to the bedroom, and though no one saw them in bed together, still there was but one bed room engaged or charged for. On the following morning the bill was paid by Mr. Lennox, and they both left the hotel and took lodgings in Great Ryder-street, St. James's, where Mrs. Walters called upon Mrs. James, who acknowledged that her name was James, and said she was about to be divorced from her husband, and intended to marry Mr. Lennox. It appeared from the evidence of Mrs. Martin, that during the time Mrs. James remained at her house in Ryder-street, Mr. Lennox was in the daily habit of calling upon her. He frequently came as early as nine in the morning, but did not remain later than midnight. She was not aware that Mr. Lennox ever slept there. The rent of the lodgings was partly paid by Mr. Lennox and partly by Mr. James. The next evidence was that of Mrs. Sarah Watson, the sister of Mr. James, to whom her brother had written, informing her that his wife was in ill-health, owing to a fall from her horse—that he had consequently sent her to England, and had requested her aunt, Mrs. Rae, of Edinburgh, to take charge of his wife. Mrs. Watson, it appears, called on Mrs. James in Ryder-street, and after stating to her that she had heard of her having passed a night with Lennox at the Imperial Hotel, urged her to place herself under the care of Mrs. Rae; but this course was most positively declined, and Mrs. James with an oath declared she would never go to any friend of Major Craigie. The conduct of Mrs. James on board the Larkins, the vessel in which she returned from India, was detailed by Mr. Charles Ingram, the commander of the vessel, and his wife, who was also on board. Mrs. James embarked at Calcutta, and was attended on board by her husband and her step-father, who placed her under the care of their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Sturges, who were also passengers. The Larkins touched at Madras, and there received Lieut. Lennox as a passenger. Within a few days after the conduct of Mrs. James became very flighty towards Mr. Lennox, and she subsequently allowed him to visit her in her cabin. She was often seen sitting on a sofa with Mr. Lennox, his arm being round her waist. She was repeatedly remonstrated with, but she said she was her own mistress, and no one had any right to interfere with her. The conduct of Mrs. James was so improper on board that Mrs. Ingram found it necessary to discontinue associating with her, and to exclude her from visiting her cabin.—This evidence was confirmed by Caroline Marden, servant of Mrs. Ingram, who had more than once seen Mr. Lennox lace Mrs. James's stays, and kiss her. She had also seen Mrs. James put on her stockings while Mr. Lennox was in her cabin. Major M'Mullen was the last witness examined, who gave evidence as to his intimacy with Mrs. James's stepfather, and of his offers to protect her, bur which offers she refused. These were the chief points of the evidence in support of the libel. Mrs. James was cited, but did not put in any answer, and the divorce from bed and board was accordingly granted in the usual terms.

There was a remarkable incident at the Queen's Theatre, Dublin, on Thursday week, that the Queen's anthem was twice cheered, and "Patrick's Day" groaned.

Dreadful Explosion.—On Friday, a dreadful explosion of firedamp occurred at Mr. Wm. Thomas's colliery, two mines from the village of Aberdare. Some sixty disfigured corpses were brought from the pit, and then it became fatal to descend. One hundred and five men and boys were in the pit at the time of the explosion, very few of whom have been brought out alive. Seven horses were also killed.

A Shark Caught in the Finn River.—On Saturday last the people in the neighbourhood of Killygorde were thrown into considerable excitement by the appearance of a huge fish in the river Finn. It was first observed by two men who noticed it struggling from want of sufficiency of water, and who began to pelt it with stones.—As the rumor spread vast crowds assembled, and several persons fired shots at it, some of which proved fatal. The result was that the monster was captured and dragged to shore, when, upon examination, it was discovered to be a shark, of the red species, whose upper jaw proceeded several inches over the lower one. This monster of the deep measured in length eight feet, and weighed eleven stones. It is supposed that it had made its way from Lough Foyle, and up the river in pursuit of salmon.—(Derry Standard.)

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, acting in concert with the Lord Lieutenant to forward Irish industry and enterprise, gave instructions that a large quantity of cloth of Irish manufacture, and made up in Dublin, by Mr. O'Driscoll, of Kildare-street, should be provided.

INCIDENT AT CARTON.

(From the Evening Post.)

There were a few of the county constabulary on duty, to protect the grounds from the people outside the fosse, but the performance of their duty was an easy act. The people in their enthusiasm ascended the wall, got in upon the pleasure grounds, and the Duke knowing they would conduct themselves as became Irishmen, did not prohibit them. By order of Lord Otho Fitzgerald, who, no doubt, had it in command from his noble father, the constables looked on upon the invasion of the prohibited ground, and, sure enough, just as the noble Duke anticipated, the people in the presence of her Majesty, and mingling with the first nobility in the empire, conducted themselves with perfect decorum. They formed a crescent in presence of the Queen; those in the first rank sitting down, those in the second kneeling, and in this order they kept the ranks unbroken, and being uncovered they permitted all in the rere to see a dance to the music of the Irish bagpipes, performed by some of the tenants and labourers, with their wives and daughters, which the Duke and Duchess had provided for the enjoyment of the Queen. Her Majesty, who in all probability had never seen an Irish dance before, evidently enjoyed the performance; in fact, she did not cease to laugh during the entire scene of merriment which was passing before her, and repeated over and over by several sets, who jigged away and threw up their heels with the most cheerful and fantastic gestures and exuberant joy. One fine athletic young fellow, from whose symmetrically formed limbs the sculptor might take his model, at the conclusion of his jig said, with stentorian lungs, "Long live our gracious Queen." The cheers and pious aspirations that succeeded were thrilling in the extreme, and the bright intelligent eyes of her Majesty gave token that she felt their full force and efficacy. The young dancer then advanced within a couple of paces of her Majesty and bowing with peculiar politeness and unaffected grace, he retired to his companions in the crowd. Her Majesty smiled with the most gracious affability. His Royal Highness Prince Albert and Prince George, their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Clarendon enjoyed the fun with right good will, and the Duchess, her face beaming with benevolence, looked alternately at the Royal group and the simple rustics with peculiar enjoyment.

THE DESERTERS FROM THE CHILDERS.

(From the United Service Gazette.)

Lieutenant Graham and Mr. Elliott, the lieutenant and master of the Childers, who deserted from that vessel whilst at the Cape on her way home, gave themselves up to the Admiral on the departure of the Childers. We understand that Lieutenant Graham wrote a letter to Admiral Reynolds, stating that his reason for quitting the ship was on account of Commander Pitman's conduct towards him, and both himself and the master had determined not to go home with him. The Admiral, however, sent them home in the Nimrod, arrived at Devonport, and they now await trial by court martial at that place. Thus all the reports which have been circulated as to Commander Pitman's mode of commanding his ship will be cleared up. It said that not one third of the ship's company who left England in the Childers came home in her. At all events Lieutenant Graham and Mr. Elliott have placed themselves in a very serious position by their act of desertion.

The "Iron" Duke.—The Civil Tribunal at Paris was on Wednesday occupied in hearing the pleading of M. Langlais for Eme. Collet and the *Presse*, with respect to the publication in that journal of the letters of Benjamin Constant to Madame Recamier. The tribunal postponed its judgment for a week. In the course of his argument, M. Langlais had occasion to produce the MS. of an unpublished volume of M. de Chateaubriand's *Memoir d'Outre Tombe*, which was specially devoted to Madame Recamier, and from this volume he read, as he said, "a specimen of British gallantry," the following letter from the Duke of Wellington to the lady, written when the allies were in Paris:—

"Paris, Jan. 13.

I confess, madam, that I do not much regret that business will prevent me from calling on you after dinner, inasmuch as every time I see you I leave you more penetrated with your charms, and less disposed to give my attention to politics. I will call on you, however, to-morrow morning, on my return from the Abbe Sicard's, and hope to meet you, notwithstanding the effect which these dangerous visits produce on me.

"Wellington."

—(Galignani.)

There are now sixty vessels in the bay of California deserted by their crews and Captains; and two steamers, sent as packets from the United States, are also deserted and lying idle. For a short voyage to the coast some few sailors can be had at 200 dollars a month.

The Irish Poplin trade was extensively patronised by the Queen during her Majesty's sojourn in Dublin.

AN IMPROMTU

ON FINDING A DEAD BUTTERFLY LYING IN THE PATHWAY ON A SUMMER'S DAY.

What crush'd thee, fair and delicate thing?
Thou of the rich and beautiful wing!
Wert thou tired of winging thy joyous way
On the sunny beam of a July day?
Or weary of kissing the thousand flowers
Which woo'd thee to squander thy idle hours?
Satiate with pleasures—each flow'r cup thy home,
'Mong which thou hadst license unfetter'd to roam.
I often have envied thy brilliant career,
As slow to my eye has gather'd the tear,
And I've thought what a life of rejoicing was thine
As thou sported thy way through the verdant vine;
And glanced like a spirit before mine eye
Up to the deep, deep azure sky.
And I've thought how delicious thy winging must be,
Untrammell'd by earth, from its sorrows free.
And now, in my path, mute and breathless I see
A fairy-like stranger, and can it be thee?
I see *thou art dead*, yet cannot tell why,
The thought never struck me that thou could'st *die*.
Must *all* pay the penalty, from great to small!
And the answer comes painfully, ALL e'en ALL.
* * * * * * *
Thou art crush'd beauteous insect, the spark has fled,
Thy wings are folded, and *thou art dead!*

Waterford, 1849. H. E.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Carlow—Tuesday, August 21, Hacketstown.

Cork—Monday, August 20, Cork City (2 days), Dromagh, Fermoy, Shandrum; Tuesday, 21, Ballinamoney, Bantry, Magilla, Timolegue; Wednesday, 22, Cooldorkey; Friday, 24, Curraghbeglands, Milford.

Kilkenny—Tuesday, August 21, Callan; Thursday, 23, Durrow.

Limerick—Monday, August 20, Cahirconlish, Newcastle; Friday, 24, Drumculloher; Saturday, 25, Rathkeale.

Tipperary—Tuesday, August 21, Ballyporeen, Thurles.

Waterford—Monday, August 20, Clashmore; Tuesday, 21, Kitstown-Lawrence, Windygap.

Wexford—Monday, August 20, Clontoche, Newtownbarry; Tuesday, 21, Killuran, Limrick; Friday, 24, Ballyhack, Wexford Town.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

August 19.—Eleventh Sunday after Trinity

Morning Prayer—First Lesson....2 Kings 5.
Second ditto.... Acts 17.
Evening Prayer—First Lesson....2 Kings 9.
Second ditto. ....1 Peter 4.

Waterford—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Saturday, August 18, 1849.