The Waterford Mail.

VOL. XXVI. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1849. PRICE No. 2747.

PRIMARY VISITATION OF THE LORD BISHOP OF LIMERICK.

(From the Limerick Chronicle.)

The Right Rev. Dr. Higgin, Lord Bishop of Limerick, held his first visitation of the clergy of this diocess at the Cathedral on Thursday, 20th. The time-honoured sacred edifice was crowded by a respectable congregation, and there was full choral service on the occasion. Amongst the clergymen present and assembled round the Bishop's throne were—Dean Kirwan, Archdeacon Warburton, Archdeacon Forster, Revs. R. Dickson, Arthur Edwards, Richard Moore, Thomas Westropp, William Waller, William E. Massy, George Studdert, Edward Hassard, Robert Gabbett, William Maunsell, Pryce Peacocke, Thomas Elmes, Richard Maunsell, John Elmes, James H. Bouchier, George T. Evans, William Archer, Joseph Gabbett, (Effin), Thomas Walker, Wm. F. Maunsell, Lewis M. Maunsell, Arthur Watson, James Bennett, George M. Massy, Benjamin Jacob, Godfrey Massy, Henry H. Rose, Edward Croker, Thomas Croker, Gerald Beere, Carew S. O'Grady, George G. Gubbins, Mathew Eaton, William N. Willis, Robert M. Rodwell, William Curtis, John C. Creed, George Maxwell, Joseph Gabbett, (Uregare), Edward Ashe, Thomas Willis, George Studdert, Edward Norman, Augustus Coghlan, William Curtis, George Wren, Wm. Bluett, Joseph Bouchier, Thomas Plummer, &c.

The lessons of the day were read by Rev. Messrs. Bourchier and Gabbett (of Effin)—service by Rev. Messrs. Willis and Walker.

There was no sermon, and at the conclusion of Church service the clergy, whose names are above enumerated, assembled around the Bishop's throne to hear his Lordship's charge.

His Lordship commenced by adverting to his own feelings on thus publicly meeting his clergy for the first time—feelings of humility on his part, and an assured confidence that the clergy would gladly receive his admonitions.

He then proceeded to identify himself with them in the labours and responsibilities of the ministerial office; and having brought before their minds the high qualifications which are requisite towards the formation of the clerical character and conduct, he exhorted them to the zealous and faithful discharge of their duties.

Having adverted to the weight and dignity of their profession, he proceeded to call their attention to the great importance of catechetical instruction, and recommended the revival of catechetical examinations, on the principles laid down by the Society for Discountenancing Vice. His lordship insisted at length on the advantage of pre-occupying the soil of the youthful heart and mind.

In offering the above suggestions the bishop stated that he had made his observations more immediately in reference to those who were within the pale of their own communion; but it was to be remembered that the majority amongst whom they lived not only dissented from the Established Church, but had a strong hereditary attachment to their own, and therefore it required much of wisdom and prudence in their intercourse with them, and that the clergy should be particularly careful to promote to the utmost peace and good-will amongst all classes of the community.

He was aware that the indiscreet zeal of some of their body had been wielded as a weapon against the Church, and he therefore called upon his clergy to walk with due circumspection and care.

His Lordship then referred to the position and circumstances of the Church in connection with the state, and having drawn a distinction between religion, and the out works and means by which it is fenced and maintained, he recommended the clergy to bear this in mind, and generally to imitate the conduct of their brethren, and thus peacefully to dispense God's word and sacraments.

Having adverted to the valuable services of the clergy, and their cordial co operation with their brethren of the Church of Rome in mitigating the wants and sufferings of the people during the last three years, he called on them still to maintain the same disinterested position.

He deprecated that mistaken zeal which led some persons to act quite irrespective of the feelings of their neighbours, and stated his full conviction that the law of love would always be found the best casuist in all their dealings and intercourse with their fellow-men. He then quoted an apposite passage from Bishop Jebb, formerly of this diocess, in a primary charge bearing on the same subject, and passed on to the all-important subject of education.

The clergy, he believed, were well aware that the National system had long had his conscientious approval. He conceived that it was founded on the firmly fixed and fundamental principle of the British constitution, liberty of conscience—that it was the non-compulsory system—that it afforded to the members of the Established Church the unrestricted use of the Holy Scriptures, while it left to others the moral liberty of reading them or not, as they in the exercise of their free will might think fit—that it acted upon the very principle which had for so long a time been acted upon in the Dublin University, and that having before them the rules and regulations of the Institution, the admirable books which had been compiled for the use of the schools, and their practical management, the clergy would do well to give the subject their most dispassionate consideration.

Having spoken on the benefits and blessings of an intellectual as well as a moral and religious education, the Bishop adverted to some arrangements for the future intercourse between himself and his clergy, which would be materially convenient, and requested, in the case of illness, or any other cause obliging them to leave their parishes, he might be made acquainted with the circumstance, and that provision was made for the discharge of their duty.

His Lordship concluded his charge by briefly bringing before their minds the prospective happiness of the faithful and devoted pastor—that his labours and his honours differed from all others, inasmuch as they had the impress of eternity upon them, and were identified with the labours and honours of the great Master of the house, their blessed Lord and Saviour.

The charge throughout was delivered in a tone and manner significant of deep feeling, well proved zeal, and a profound sense of the episcopal duties. The assembled clergy had obviously but one sentiment of the entire devotedness of his Lordship to the best interests of the Christian Church of England and Ireland, though some of them may reserve for themselves the same liberty of opinion which the Bishop claims upon the *lex vexata* of National Education.

His Lordship subsequently instituted a careful inquiry into the state of each clergyman's incumbency, the parish church, and flock, catechetical instruction for the young, and pastoral attendance on the sick and aged. The result of these inquiries was in general highly satisfactory to his Lordship, whose paternal and dignified manner impressed all observers with a most favourable opinion of the new prelate.

There is no doubt, from the observations of the Bishop, that his Lordship will require of the clergyman not to be absent from his parish unless for good and sufficient cause—that his duty in such case must be discharged by a fitting representative known to the Bishop—that catechetical examinations be regularly pursued—that the churches and glebes be sustained in proper order—in fact, we are persuaded that the Diocesan will insist on every department being properly discharged.

NATIONAL ART UNION OF IRELAND.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

Office, 115, Grafton-street, Dublin, August, 1849.

The Council of the National Art Union are now prepared to issue vouchers for the year 1850. They recommence their operations under auspices more favourable than have attended them since the foundation of the Society.

The Society has now been in existence nearly four years. The public are aware of its value as a means of promoting a taste for the Fine Arts, and of calling into active assistance some of those industrial resources which had been hitherto unknown in Ireland. To some extent it has been instrumental in affording to our native artists a stimulus to their genius, and a reward to their industry. That a much larger amount of good has not been done in all these respects, is a subject of regret to the Council, but that end can only be accomplished by a more generous co-operation on the part of the public; this the Council cannot command; they can only endeavour so to work on the patriotic and enlightened sentiments of their fellow-citizens, as to induce them to do much good at a small expense to themselves.—This task they have faithfully performed; and they now offer to the public such motives for future support as they are satisfied ought to insure them ample funds for the ensuing year.

By an arrangement with Mr. Cranfield, the Council are enabled to promise to their subscribers a beautiful print from the work of a native artist. This fine painting (the "Wayside Incident," by Mr. A. Hayes), and the engraving from it on steel (which is now nearly finished by a first-rate engraver in London), they expect to offer in a few weeks for public inspection in Mr. Cranfield's new gallery; and, as it will be printed immediately in his establishment, each subscriber will at once be furnished with a print much in value beyond his subscription. Add to this the chance of a prize in the event of sufficient funds being placed in the hands of the Council at the close of the year; and your Council think they have made out a good claim on you for the support of this national institution.

The Council have heard with regret that some few of the subscribers for the past year have expressed dissatisfaction that no drawing for prizes has taken place this year. The reasons for this omission are given in our annual Report, recently published. The Council could not purchase pictures without funds—these funds they were not supplied with: that is the simple reason for the unavoidable omission; they hope it will not occur again; but this will depend altogether on the public themselves. The Council take all the trouble, and no light trouble it is—to expect them to do more is unreasonable. They hope a fairer and manly consideration of the question will banish all feelings of dissatisfaction that may have arisen, and that all our old subscribers, and the public generally, will look upon the National Art Union as a wide-spread association, united for a great and noble purpose—for the purpose of diffusing a taste for the Fine Arts, for promoting a higher civilisation in our country, and imbuing men with other and nobler feelings than those which arise from merely selfish considerations.

The Council now leave the matter in the hands of the public; they hope for a generous co-operation; they promise to do their part of the work faithfully; and they will not allow themselves to doubt of a favourable result.

Vouchers can be had at Mr. Cranfield's, No. 115, Grafton-street, and from our various agents throughout the country.

JAMES HAUGHTON, } Honorary
DURHAM DUNLOP, } Secretaries.

IMPORTANT TO PETTY SESSIONS.

At a petty sessions held in Lorrha on the 30th ult., amongst the cases entered for hearing was that of Martin Meara, on behalf of Thomas G. Prendergast, Esq., *v.* Edward Loughnane and others, for the trespass of cattle on growing oats.

The summons was issued by Thos. Hemsworth, Esq., J.P.

The presiding magistrates were Col. Dwyer, Thomas B. Stoney, and E. Fitzgerald Ryan, R.M., Esqrs.

Mr. Sheppard, solicitor for defendants, submitted that the requisites of the 2d section of the 7th Geo. IV., chap. 42, had not been complied with, as the complainant having caused the alleged damage to be valued by the authorised appraiser, and having been refused payment for such damage, did not "make his complaint to the justices at petty sessions," and the summons not having been given at petty sessions, it was therefore informal, and the magistrates had no power to entertain the complaint.

After some discussion,

The magistrates ruled in favour of the objection, but as the summons had been issued according to the general practice in the country, they requested Mr. Sheppard to give his objections in writing, in order that they might obtain the opinion of the law advisers of the crown on the point.

Mr. Sheppard complied, and it was forwarded to the government.

The opinion of the Castle adviser was as follows:—

"It was not competent for one magistrate to have granted a summons in this case, and out of sessions. The act requiring that the complaint shall be to the 'magistrates assembled at petty sessions,' and such magistrates (in the plural) are to 'summon the owner of animals trespassing.' The objection is well founded.

"J. H. BALDWIN."

The case was again heard, the requisites pointed out by Mr. Sheppard having been complied with, the bench then decreed the parties complained against.

There were also several cases where large numbers were charged with carrying away crops. Informations were taken and returned to Quarter Sessions.

LORD STANLEY AS AN IRISH LANDLORD.

The Rev. John Ryan, C.C., of Cashel, in a letter to the *Tipperary Vindicator*, says:—

With Lord Stanley's conduct as a landlord his tenantry have every reason to be content. He made within the last fortnight two visits to his property adjoining this city; he inspected the farms and husbandry of his tenants and their houses; and after seeing everything with his own eyes—relying, as he ought, on nothing or no one but his own personal knowledge—he made abatements to his tenants of 15 to 20 per cent. The farms are generally what are called "old takes," and the rents therefore not high. To one tenant (P. Kearney, of Stephenstown,) he remitted one year's rent out of two years' rent due by him, because several of his (Kearney's) cows died lately of distemper, and offered him liberal encouragement to build a respectable slated house. This treatment of his tenants by Lord Stanley—of the men who make the otherwise inert, unprofitable earth make money for him—is liberal, and wise as it is liberal; for thus, by acting on the *only* safe principle of "live and let live," sheriffs and bailiffs, &c., &c., will cost him but little, and his rents will be paid to him satisfactorily. 'Tis merely, however, with the view of securing due appreciation of such judicious and generous policy on the part of Lord Stanley, that I make it public through your respectable and thoroughly independent paper. I know the other landlords of this neighbourhood too well to think, or even imagine, that they will be in the slightest degree influenced by the wise example thus set them.

AN EXCUSE FOR COMMANDER PITMAN.—A correspondent offers an excuse for Commander Pitman's "inconsistent, severe, and cruel conduct," that having had his skull trepanned for an injury he sustained in the service, he at times evinced symptoms of excitement bordering on insanity, and more especially so after he had taken a glass of wine.—(U. S. Gazette.)

BLESSINGS OF FREE TRADE.

For the information of our agricultural readers we supply the amount of the imports of foreign cereal produce into Liverpool, from the 5th to the 18th of September. The quantity is considerable:—

298,948	bushels	wheat.
94,087	,,	Indian corn.
2,952	barrels	Indian corn meal.
55,003	,,	flour.
8,000	bushels	rye.
12,880	,,	oats.
51,824	,,	barley.
14,848	,,	beans.
41,792	,,	peas.
207	barrels	oatmeal.

MR. HUDSON'S PROFITS.

The following items have been culled out of the five reports already published on the York and Berwick and York and North Midland Railways of Mr. Hudson's profits. They are not pretended to comprise the whole. The amount, it will be seen, is the trifling sum of £593,695, of which £168,787 has already been paid. If such be the opportunities of gain, can we wonder at the desire and anxiety evinced to get into directions?—There is not here included the £90,000 received from the Bank of England, nor the original Newcastle and the Scarborough surplus shares given him, together about £70,000.

Money belonging to the railways in Mr. Hudson's possession, and returned by him:—

	£	s.	d.
Great North of England purchase account	11,292	10	0
Returned on East & West Riding shares	16,000	0	0
Money belonging to landowners	26,000	0	0
Contractors	42,479	13	7
North British money	62,267	14	3
Iron rails	9,000	0	0
Money returned and paid by him	167,039	17	10
Interest on two bonds, Bank of England	1,747	4	5
Total repaid	168,787	2	3
To pay:—			
Sunderland Docks	41,000	0	0
Due on 2,075 East & West Riding shares, say	15,000	0	0
Profit on Berwick shares	145,704	0	0
Ditto Extension	4,000	0	0
Brandling Junction	42,000	0	0
Iron rails	55,000	0	0
East and West Riding shares	60,000	0	0
Difference in iron	2,203	12	11
Hull and Selby Purchase shares for which he has given his bill	42,000	0	0
Difference to return for his land at Londesborough	18,090	0	0
	£593,694	15	2

We may here observe that the arbitration on the sum Mr. Hudson sought to receive for the damage done by the two railways passing through his Londesborough estate has been concluded, and £18,000 or £20,000 awarded as the amount he was entitled to. He had received £38,000, and will therefore have to return £18,000 to £20,000 overpaid to him. Legal proceedings, we hear, have already been commenced against him for the recovery of large sums he has made out of or by the railways.—(Herapath's Railway Journal.)

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—SEPT. 25.

Beyond a limited quantity of wheat, and a moderate supply of flour and oatmeal, we have scarcely any produce fresh in from Ireland, and still less coastwise since this day week.

Opposed by adverse winds the imports from abroad during the same time are also very light, the only arrival from the States being 5,062 barrels of flour, and from Europe a scanty supply merely of wheat, barley, and Indian corn.

Although the grain crops in the south of Ireland are stated to have been admirably well saved, and harvest in the north to be progressing rapidly, with fine dry weather towards completion, the improved accounts from England last week produced a livelier impression upon the trade in the markets of that country, and from an increased desire on the part of millers to enter into stock, prices of wheat and oats are in general quoted rather higher.

Having a very slender attendance of country millers at this day's market, the trade relative to all descriptions of English, Irish and foreign wheats, was extremely inactive: holders, notwithstanding, adhered tenaciously to our last currency, and except for the middle qualities of Irish new, which were easier to purchase, our quotations of this day week remained unvaried.

Choice sweet brands of States and Canadian flour, although taken by consumers less freely to-day, fully maintained the advance of Friday, sack flour of all kinds appearing stationary in value.

Barley and malt continued in slow request at late prices.

English and European beans, though not plentiful, moved sparingly on the terms last noted: Egyptians, however, influenced by a speculative demand, realised an advance of 6d per quarter.

Oats, even in the face of very limited supplies, barely supported previous rates.

Oatmeal was the turn cheaper.

Indian corn, meeting little inquiry to-day, yellow partially receded 6d per qr., whilst in most cases importers remained firm at former prices.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

THE LOST FOUND.—The brig Janet Kinnear, formerly of this port, it may be remembered, was wrecked in the Gulf of Finland about a twelvemonth ago, and abandoned, the underwriters conceiving that her recovery was hopeless. Immediately thereafter they settled with the owners.—By the last advices, however, from St. Petersburg, it appeared that the vessel had been raised and repaired, and was taking in a cargo for this country.—(Montrose Review.)

DOING A BAILIFF.—A quantity of corn, the property of a farmer named Kyran Dullard, residing at Glashare in the barony of Galmoy, having been seized on Friday last under a decree for a debt due to the Durrow Loan Fund Society, a bailiff named Patrick Farrell was left in charge of the haggart where the property was.—This worthy subordinate of the law remained upon his post all night, but observing that the family were stirring at about five o'clock, p. m., he bid them a "God save all here," and went in to light his pipe; the moment that he crossed the threshold however, the door was quickly shut and locked, and whilst the disconsolate bailiff remained a close prisoner inside the house, the entire of his charge was carried away, and, of course, has since remained invisible.—(Kilkenny Moderator.)

CHOLERA — IMPORTANT MICROSCOPICAL INVESTIGATION.—Dr. Brittan, lecturer on anatomy and physiology at the Bristol Medical School, in a series of investigations, undertaken in conjunction with Mr. J. G. Swayne, has observed the constant occurrence of certain peculiar bodies, hitherto undescribed, as characteristic constituents of cholera evacution; and by a further series of experiments he has succeeded in demonstrating the important discovery of similar bodies in the atmosphere, &c., of districts infected with cholera. We have been favoured with an opportunity of examining the actual specimens, and have seen Dr. Brittan's statements verified. The results of his observations have been submitted to the judgment of the most eminent microscopical pathologists of the metropolis, as well as of those gentlemen who have acquired great repute for their researches on cholera, and they, considering them of a novel and most important character, have urged Dr. Britain to give them immediate publicity."—(Medical Gazette.)

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER—A THIRD PARTY IMPLICATED.

Since the last examination of Manning and his wife at the Southwark police court for the murder of Patrick O'Connor, a circumstance has come to light which is likely to throw guilt upon a third person. Yates and Burton have been untiring in their exertions to trace out the truth, and yesterday they ascertained that O'Connor was seen by a woman who keeps a tobacconist's and news-shop, at 20 minutes before 6 o'clock, in company with Mrs. Manning on the evening of the murder. They passed her shop arm-in-arm and proceeded towards London bridge, followed about twelve yards in the rear by Manning and another man, whom she has minutely described and identified. It is therefore supposed, from another information, the three men, including O'Connor, entered a public-house, while Mrs. Manning hurried to his lodging to ascertain whether the deceased's property was safe. In the meantime, Manning, and the other man contrived to get O'connor to his house, where they were shortly afterwards rejoined by Mrs. Manning, and the murder committed. It is quite clear that the murdered man's property was not stolen on the first evening, and that her calling at his lodgings then was to ascertain whether his box and things were as usual before the deed was committed. Other circumstances of importance inculpating a third person are known, but until the whole affair has been laid before the authorities at the Home-office it would be improper to publish more of the facts. There is no doubt that the suspected person will be in custody prior to the next examination.—(Times of Saturday.)

INTRAMURAL BURIALS.

(From the Times of Saturday.)

One other objection remains—the gravest of all, and by far the most difficult to meet. It is founded on the absence of any present provision for the extramural interment of the poor, without adding to funeral costs, already very burdensome, a further charge for funeral transit to suburban cemeteries more or less remote. This objection is, however, fairly encountered, and we think satisfactorily refuted, by the sanatory reformers. They show, in the first place, that any additional cost involved in the transport of corpses beyond the precincts of the metropolis would be more than counterpoised in the saving which would result, as well to private as to parochial funds, from the abatement of fever pestilence caused by the inhumation of the dead among the living. They add, that, by a proper reorganization of the undertaking system, at present conducted on very false and uneconomical principles, corpses would be transported to suburban cemeteries for a less charge than is now made for their conveyance to the nearest intramural burying ground. And they particularly indicate the facilities which the railways afford for the establishment of cemeteries 10 or 15 miles from town, with the suitable receiving houses, to which the dorpse could be conveyed by night, and where the mourners might assemble, at small cost, the next day, to attend the funeral service, and to pay the last tribute of respect to their departed friend.

To these suggestions, which have our entire concurrence, we invite the attention of the great railway companies, who, by their suburban village experiments, and associative arrangements for the benefit of their workmen, have already done much to advance the great cause of social and sanatory reform; and to whom the present emergency presents a new occasion for the humane, and, because humane, therefore profitable application of their energy and capital. It is not necessary, in the first instance, that the ground laid out should be consecrated. Many intramural cemeteries—the Crossbone yard for one—are unconsecrated; and, amongst those which are consecrated, many—like the St. George's churchyard, described as little better than a huge "cess pool"—have ceased to deserve or justify the sanction of the church. The consecration of such horrible *cloacæ* for the reception of the city dead is not less a mockery of Christian faith than an outrage on human feeling. Who would not rather rest from "life's fitful fever" in some sequestered spot—fanned by the pure breeze, watered by the clear dew, and illumed by Heaven's unintercepted light, than be laid, amidst the harsh clamour of the sunless town, to fester in a consecrated "cesspool?" Away with them, then, these plague spots of metropolitan organism! Away with these gangrenous cancers, that poison the blood of the people. Let us root them out this very winter, lest, ere the next summer be past, they breed another pestilence amongst us. The air above—the earth beneath—and the waters under the earth, are alike polluted by their loathsome presence. Away with them—at once, and for ever!

Monday morning last, between nine and ten o'clock, as Mr. John Beary, of Derk Cottage, in this county, was walking his grounds, two shots were fired at him from behind a fence, one of which grazed his neck, and the other perforated his hat, providentially doing no other injury.—The cowardly assassins had spotted their intended victim within a few yards, and immediately fled from the cover, but were distinctly seen.—One of them escaped out of sight. Constable Grace and party of the Oulah station were in quick pursuit, and arrested the other miscreant near Cullen, whom they found to be the son of a respectable farmer named Tom. O'Brien, of Latten. They next proceeded to the old man's house, in search of his other son, who was not at home, but in a few moments he walked in, not supposing the police were before him, and they promptly secured him also, with a double-barrel gun in his hand, newly discharged. Mr. Beary has identified both prisoners.—(Lim. Chron.)

A NEW UNIVERSITY PROPOSED.—The *Liverpool Standard* announces that it is in contemplation to erect at Birkenhead, with the highest sanction in Church and State, an extensive range of buildings as a collegiate establishment—similar in character to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The Rev. Joseph Baylee is said to be the chief promoter of the design. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis of Westminster, and Lord Robert Grosvenor are said to have contributed £1,000 each towards this important object.

H.M. packets Asp and Pipe, plying between Portpatrick and Donaghadee, are to discontinue running on the 1st of October. The mails to and from the north of Ireland are now carried direct between Greenock and Belfast by contract steamers. It was quite time the government gave up the absurd attempt to construct and keep in repair Portpatrick harbour; in a few years it will be a heap of ruins, only denoting the place where about £2,000,000 of the public money was lavishly expended.—(Shipping Gazette.)

Father Mathew never spoke of the pension granted to him by the British Government as he was represented to have spoken, or rather written, of it lately in New York, when presented with an address and a sum of money by an Irish Society in that city. The answer published as Father Mathew's was not the answer of Father Mathew; neither did Father Mathew write any answer to the address.—(Cork Examiner.)

Father Mathew, in answer to an address from the committee of St. Mary's Abstinence society in Boston, enclosing him 150 dollars, speaks of "the pension generously granted by the British government," and "the pension kindly granted by the British government."—(Cork Con.)

SMITH O'BRIEN AND THE IRISH POLITICAL CONVICTS.

(From the Plymouth Times, Sept. 22, 1849.)

The Calypso, which arrived at Portsmouth from the Pacific last week, spoke in lat. 5 deg. 5 min. N., and long. 25 deg. W., on the 9th August, Her Majesty's brig Swift, Commander Aldham, with Smith O'Brien and his fellow prisoners on board, 34 days from England: all well. We have been favoured with a copy of some verses composed by the State prisoners—one from the pen of Smith O'Brien, which, if not of the best order of composition, will at least be interesting from the circumstances under which they were written. Whilst bewailing the little annoyances to which they have been subjected on shipboard, they do so in a tone of apparent good humour which shows that their spirits have not failed them. In perceiving the wishes expressed simply but not a little affectingly by the writers, for the welfare of their native land, one cannot but regret that men to all appearance sincere should have been so misguided. The verses are as follows:—

Lines written upon being interrupted whilst reading Lalla Rookh to my companions, by Sergeant Perry, Sergeant of Marines, who has been ordered to put out our lights every night at nine o'clock.

I.
Great Albion, here at midnight hour,
Surrounded by thy Guns:
I sing the triumph of thy power
O'er Ireland's Patriot sons.

II.
'Twas not enough to shake thy ire
Our limbs with chains to bind:
But thou must quench the living fire
Which still illumes our mind.

III.
When we with poesy divine
Strive to beguile the night,
Fat Sergeant Perry comes at nine
And robs us of our light.

IV.
'Twas once, to England's Tars of Old,
A pride with men to fight:
But now their duty is—we're told,
To put the muse to flight.

V.
The powers of Darkness thus assail
Sweet Learning's gentle joys,
And, sleepless, we our lot bewail,
Opprest with heat and noise.

VI.
Exult, proud England, o'er thy foe
At length he owns thy might:
His mind its culture must forego
While thus deprived of light.

WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

Written on board H.M.S. Swift,
July 27th, 1849.

Lines composed by the State Prisoners on board H.M.S. Swift, when locked up without light at nine o'clock in the evening, under such intolerable tropical heat as rendered it impossible for them to go to sleep. This ditty was written in the dark by one of the party:—

I.
Although it is our lot to range
The Earth's wide surface o'er,
Yet still our hearts can know no change—
We're Paddies evermore!

II.
Place us beneath yon burning Sun
On Afric's arid shore:
Yet e'en within the torrid zone
We're Paddies evermore!

III.
Though Whiskey now, and Gin, and Ale,
To us be known no more;
Yet still our spirits never fail—
We're Paddies evermore!

IV.
Let beef be tough, and biscuit dry,
And milkless tea outpour:
We'll shed no tear, we'll heave no sigh—
We're Paddies evermore!

V.
Though short our day and quench'd our Light,
Before that day be o'er,
Yet will our hearts can know no night—
We're Paddies evermore!

VI.
Let sharks and dolphins shun the hook
Baited from Purser's store,
We'll catch them yet by hook or crook—
We're Paddies evermore!

VII.
Though Neptune come with tar and soap
Our bearded chins to score,*
Still with this shaver we will cope
As Paddies evermore!

VIII.
Although the whitening surge beat high
And loud the tempest roar,
Yet quail we not when death seems nigh—
We're Paddies evermore!

IX.
Although the Cape no Hope may bring,
Our tone we will not lower,
For still in Table Bay we'll sing,
"We're Paddies evermore!"

X.
And when we tread Van Diemen's strand,
Transported to that shore,
In Pray'r we'll bless our native land,
As Paddies evermore!

Composed by the party on the 29th of July, 1849, about 600 miles northward of the line.

* Alluding to the common practice among sailors on crossing the line of roughly shaving those on board who have not before journeyed so far.

SMITH O'BRIEN.

(From the Stockport Advertiser.)

A correspondent who has a brother on board her Majesty's ship Swift, says—"The enclosed was written on board her Majesty's ship Swift, the 27th July, 1849, by Smith O'Brien, who is on his way to Hobart Town. I send it to you, thinking you may like to publish it:—

"Hardy and bold is Ocean's child,
Fear in his nature hath no part,
Of storm and strife the nursling wild,
Yet kind and gentle is his heart."

Archbishop Murray allows the use of flesh meat to the Roman Catholics of Dublin, in consequence of the prevalence of cholera.

Mr. Francis Morgan, an officer of the corporation, who fled last year to avoid the habeas corpus suspension act, has returned to Dublin.

The Poor Law Commissioners having received Mr. Barron's report of the inquiry he made into complaints against Mr. Woods, vice-guardian of Cootehill union, Mr. Graham, the clerk, and other officers of the union, for attending an Orange procession in the neighbourhood of Cootehill, on the 12th July last, have censured the parties for "a gross breach of official propriety," and declare that every person so offending is unfit to remain a paid officer in the administration of the poor-laws, and they will remove him from his office.

IMPORTANT TO SAILORS.—A case was tried in the Plymouth county court on last week, which must be of the utmost importance to sailors who have wives. The plaintiff, a tradesman, sued a seaman for £1 1s 6d. for goods supplied to his wife whilst he was at sea.—The Judge, William Praed, Esq., gave the following decision: You do not satisfy me that the defendant's wife was his agent in contracting this debt. Whenever a tradesman chooses, to trust a married woman (whether for necessaries or not) without the knowledge or sanction of the husband, I shall deem the credit to have been given to the wife, and not to the husband; and as it seems to have been without his knowledge or concurrence, he having been at sea at the time, and allowing her a sum for her maintenance, the judgment must be for the defendant.

UNITED STATES.

Liverpool, Tuesday.

By the arrival of the British and North American royal mail steamer Caledonia, Capt. Leith, which entered the Mersey at noon to-day, we have received our files of papers from New York to the 14th, and from Halifax to the 13th inst., both inclusive. The Caledonia has made the passage from Halifax in eleven days, and has brought home between twenty and thirty passengers.

The steamer Europa arrived out at Boston on the 12th inst., after a passage of only ten days from Liverpool, being the quickest outward passage ever made by this fine line of steam ships.

The news contained in the papers now to hand is excessively meagre and unimportant. The secret expedition to Cuba continued to occupy a good deal of attention, and to cause some alarm; but there appears every reason to believe that the project has been pretty nearly knocked upon the head by the bad management of those who had undertaken the leadership. A rumour of an insurrection in the eastern part of the island has been circulated; but this had arisen from the fact that the government had chartered two steamers to take troops to reinforce the garrison at certain exposed points. It appears, however, that when the steam ship Falcon touched at Cuba, on the 3d inst., the whole island was in a state of commotion and excitement, and that the Captain-General was using the most energetic means to suppress any attempt at rebellion that might be made. By an order of the Captain-General, the Falcon was not allowed to take any passengers on board, and no United States' newspapers were allowed to pass through the post-offices.

At New Orleans, on the 4th, it is reported that much excitement prevailed against the commanders of several United States' vessels, on account of their conduct towards persons encamped on Round Island. Proclamations and threats had been made by two of these commanders, which had been disregarded as illegal. Later advices state that the blockade of the island had been raised, and that provisions and other necessaries were permitted to be loaded without molestation.

The News from Canada is of so pacific a character, that we find scarcely anything in the papers worth quoting. Lord Elgin, on the 5th inst., proceeded, with his Countess, to visit Niagara Falls, with a view, it is said, to meet General Taylor, who is staying there. His lordship is not expected to visit Toronto, Hamilton, or any part of Upper Canada in his progress.—Public feeling continued somewhat feverish.—It is reported that the Customs League negociation had failed, in consequence of the refusal of the people of Nova Scotia to join the movement.—It is added that the association had been dissolved.

The cholera was greatly diminishing in all parts of the states, and had wholly disappeared from New York as an epidemic disease.

General Taylor, the President of the United States, still continued very feeble in health, and had, in consequence, returned to Washington, having cut his tour shorter than he intended.

Mexican advices to the 31st August had reached New York. Congress was still in session, but doing nothing of importance. Gen. Bustamenta had been relieved from the command of the Mexican army in consequence of ill health.

The Steamer Great Western had arrived at New York from the West India Islands, and supplied news from thence and from Venezuela.

Captain Simmons, of the barque Winslow, arrived at New Bedford, reports the arrival of the Neptune, of London, at Pernambuco, on the 31st July, having on board the Irish exile, J. Mitchell, and other convicts, bound to Cape Town, Africa. The Neptune had been 100 days from Bermuda. Mitchel's health was materially improving.

The following is given as the latest report of the money and produce markets:—

New York, September 10th, 1849.

The business at the stock board opened better to-day than it usually does on Monday. Except a slight decline in Canton and Erie, the transactions of the day were generally advanced rates, or at the highest quotations of Saturday.

Money is in active demand at higher rates of discount. Commercial paper of the first class cannot be done in the street at less than seven per cent. The banks cannot discount all that is offered.

The foreign exchanges are firm at the closing rates of last week. An advance in the rates is expected to take place upon the arrival of the next Californian mail, which it is supposed will bring a considerable remittance of gold, so large as to augment the supply of the precious metals in this market beyond the actual wants of the community.

FLOUR, &c.—Our market for Western flour is 6¼ cents to 12½ cents lower, with a fair demand for the city trade, a moderate inquiry for the East, and a limited demand for the inferior grades for the British provinces. The sales reach 5,000, at 4 dols to 4 dols 25 cents for common State and mixed Michigan (old) 5 dols 25 cents to 5 dols 37½ cents for straight State and Michigan, the latter new; 5 dols 44 cents to 5 dols 62½ cents for pure Genesee and favourite Western and Southern Ohio; 5 dols 68 cents to 5 dols 87½ cents for fancy State and Ohio and extra Ohio; 5 dols 87½ cents to 6 dols 31 cents for extra Genesee. Southern is steady, the supply is moderate; sales, 250 bbls at 5 dols 37½ cents to 5 dols 44 cents for old Baltimore and Alexandria, and 5 dols 50 cents to 5 dols 52½ cents for old Georgetown, 5 dols 62½ cents for new Baltimore. Rye flour is steady, with a good demand, and sales of 900 bbls at 3 dols. Cornmeal is heavy; sales of 350 bbls Jersey at 3 dols 18 cents to 3 dols 25 cents; brandy wine is held at 2 dols 37½ cents.

GRAIN.—Our market for wheat is heavy and lower; the demand is limited to the wants of millers here and at the eastward. There is some inquiry for export, but below present prices.—The sales include 4,500 bus. good Genesee at 1 dol 21 cents, and 1,500 bus fair red Southern at 1 dol 7 cents. Rye is pretty steady, with sales of 5,500 bus at 59 cents, and delivered. Oats are rather easier; sales of new Northern at 37 cents to 38 cents, and old at 40 cents to 41 cents.—Corn is lower; sales 23,000 bus at 60 cents to 61 cents for Western mixed; 61 cents to 62 cents for flat yellow, and 63 cents to 63½ cents for round yellow.

PROVISIONS.—A firm market for pork, with sales of 2,000 bbls at 8 dols 50 cents for rump; 8 dols 62½ cents to 8 dols 75 cents for prime; good mess at 10 dols 44 cents to 10 dols 50 cents, and sour mess at 9 dols 50 cents. Beef is only in retail demand at 12 dols 50 cents to 13 dols for mess; prime is nominal at 10 dols. Cut meats are dull and quotations are nominal. Lard is very firm and in good demand; sales 750 bbls at 6¾ cents for No. 2, and 6¾ cents to 6¾ cents for prime. Butter is firm and saleable at 8 cents to 11 cents for Ohio, and 11 cents to 15 cents for State. Cheese is in good demand for export at 4 cents to 6½ cents, the market is well supplied.

Several of the Dublin traders have already secured establishments at Ballinasloe for the great annual October fair. The annual show of the Ballinasloe Agricultural Society will be held on Michaelmas day.

OVERLAND MAIL.

FROM CALCUTTA.

We have received, by extraordinary express, our files of papers from Calcutta of the 7th of August, private correspondence of the 8th, and China of the 25th July. No Bombay journals have come by this arrival; but the *Bengal Hurkaru* contains several interesting paragraphs of news from Bombay to the 2d of August (being seven days later than the dates last received), which will be found among our extracts. The delay of the present Overland Mail was caused by the violence of the monsoon, the Precursor being obliged to go to the south of the line to avoid its fury. The Ripon took on board the bags at Alexandria, whence she sailed on the 16th instant. The intelligence now received is of no particular importance. India and China were quiet. Exports at Calcutta were extensive, and imports in good demand. Money Market easy.

Canton was tranquil, Shanghae had suffered much from floods, and the crops of rice and cotton had been considerably injured. Rice had risen enormously in price. Imports dull, but exports tolerably good.

(From the Bengal Hurkaru of August 7.)

SUMMARY.

Nearly a month has passed since we dispatched our last summary, but long as the interval has been it has produced little to give interest or importance to its records.

The sinister rumours in and about the Punjaub and Cashmere seem to be dying away. The report of our government having demanded the surrender of Goolaub Singh's artillery has been positively contradicted in the *Delhi Gazette*, which states, as on authority, that so far from there being any idea of hostility between the parties, they never were on better terms than now.—It is probable that these rumourf have originated in surmises as to the probability of a rupture with the chief of Cashmere, now that we have Sir C. Napier as Commander-in-Chief, looking out, as it is of course assumed that he is doing, for an opportunity to win new laurels. Goolaub Singh is the victim of a bad name. Such is the ill repute in which he is held that the most unequivocal demonstrations of loyalty and friendship avail not to neutralise that distrust with which his every act is regarded. It may be shown that his fortune, his sovereignty, his life, depend upon his preserving the favour of his British neighbours, and it will be admitted that he is at least knowing enough to understand his own interests; but still people cannot divest themselves of the impression that Goolaub is our enemy and only waits an opportunity of showing it. But while all these disagreeable rumors have been handed about the country, the latter disclosure relating to the Mountain Monarch exhibit him in the peaceful and philanthropic character of a subscriber to the Lawrence Asylum for the children of English soldiers, and to the British Indian government's five per cent. loan—to the former he has presented a magnificent donation of a lakh of rupees, in the latter he has invested, we believe, something little short of a million sterling.

Moolraj has not been executed, nor is it likely that he will be. In the latest intelligence from Lahore it is stated that a belief prevailed there that the order for the commutation of the sentence had actually been issued, and would shortly be made public.

The Punjaub continues quiet, and there is no immediate prospect of its peace being disturbed; but our government very prudently keeps its troops occupying the country on the alert, and a part of them are ready to move at the shortest notice.

The Marquis of Dalhousie and Sir C. Napier continue at Simlah, but it has been reported that they both contemplate a journey to the Trans-Indus provinces of the Punjaub.

Sir H. Lawrence has left Simlah and will proceed to Cashmere, partly, it would seem, for the benefit of his health and partly to transact business with the Maharajah.

A second and final distribution of Scinde prize money has been ordered. The amount for division are upon various deductions, including one of 2,73,677 rs. for Sir Charles Napier's additional sixteenth of the former instalment, is 10,89,360 rs., of which Sir Charles takes an eight, or 1,36,170 rs. The entire amount of the conquerors' share of the spoils of Scinde is 6,83,522 rs., very little short of the £70,000, at which it has been estimated.

Many of our home readers will learn with regret, if no more bitter feeling, that Captain J. D. Cunningham, the author of perhaps the best history of the Sikhs that has been written, has been removed from his appointment of political agent in Bhopal as a punishment for having in his book "made unauthorised use of official documents instrusted to his charge as a public officer." People here, knowing that other officers have been allowed without rebuke to do that for which Captain Cunningham is punished so severely, attribute his removal to his having written a book which the government does not like; and others see in the measure a testimony to the authority of the work which the bookseller might make much of by skilful management.

CHINA.

(From the Overland China Mail of July 25.)

This month has produced no new subject of interest; and the newspapers have been chiefly occupied in discussions arising out of Captain Keppel's invasion of Macao. But these can now attract very little attention out of China, as judgment will have been pronounced on the question by the government and by the press at home a month before they can be edified with the further lucubrations of local editors and their correspondents. The only point presenting any novelty or importance, which seems to us at all likely to be noted elsewhere, is the subsequent trial before the Macao court of four British seamen, who have been sentenced to three and four weeks' imprisonment, without any attempt being made by the British naval commander on this station to release them, or to question the jurisdiction of the Portuguese over the British subjects at Macao.

Canton continues quiet, notwithstanding the valicinations of our Indian and local contemporaries, who anticipated nothing but an aggravation of insolence and hatred of foreigners on the part of the populace, to follow upon their having kept us outside the city gates. Very few edicts from the Mandarins, or placards from the people, have been issued in reference to foreigners, and these few are moderate in their tone.

Shanghae has been suffering from the effects of rain and floods, unexampled in the experience of foreigners. The crops of cotton have suffered greatly, and the native trade had been impeded; while rice, the staple of life, had risen enormously in price.

Last month we mentioned the wreck of the schooner Torrington in the Yang-tse-kiang, and we have now to record the loss on the 7th inst. of two other vessels, also on the north bank of the river—namely, the Mary Whitney and Persian, from Singapore with Straits' produce; crews saved. Her Majesty's steamer Medea, we learn, succeeded in saving part of the cargo of the Mary Whitney, but finding it impossible to save the ship, blew up her decks. Her Majesty's brig Arab was endeavouring to float off the Persian, but it was feared she will not succeed.

It is further stated that the loss of the Torrington, at any rate, may be attributed to there being no beacon at the time on the north bank, the vessel have gone ashore within 200 yards of the spot, where the beacon used to be but was not.

Her Majesty's brig Pilot has been engaged in the suppression of piracy, sinking and capturing suspicious native vessels, and handing over the crews as pirates to the Chinese authorities at Amoy.

Belfast butter has found a new market in London.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs
3 per Cent. Cons.....	—	—	92
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	—	92½
3½ per Cent. Debentures	—	—	
Bank Stock	—	—	194¾
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	17½
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent...	—	—	
Ditto 4 per Cent.....	—	—	72¼
4 per Cent. City Debs ...	—	—	
4 per Cent. Ballast Office			
Deb. Gor. Sec.....	—	—	93½
Kingstown Railway Deb.			
4 per Cent.....	—	—	—

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock	200	India Stock	253
3 per Cent. Consols	92⅜	India Bonds	71 pm
Ditto for opening..	—	South Sea Stock...	100¼
3 per Cent Reduced	92⅜	Do. New Annuities	—
3½ per Cent	94	Exchequer Bills (£1,00)	
New 3½ per Cent..	—	38s pm	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, SEPT. 29.

It is with considerable satisfaction we learn that the state of our own county, as well as that of Tipperary, presents every appearance of tranquility. The prompt measures adopted by Government have been attended with admirable effect, and, supported as they have been by the energy of the local authorities, we may entertain a hope that, though there may still exist, and of which we have no doubt, some embers of that disorganisation which has unhappily prevailed amongst portions of the people, and which, as part of a system, has already manifested itself in deeds of ruffian violence, that the excitement will be but transitory, and that the wretched dupes of designing knaves will, by an abstinence from those illegal and pernicious courses into which they would be urged, and which are sure to bring down ruin on themselves, find that in a due submission to the laws of the land lies their only safety.

In another column will be found copious extracts from the correspondence of our contemporaries. We subjoin the following from our own correspondent, whose communications we have at all times found to be strictly correct:—

"ARREST OF SEVEN OF THE CAPPOQUIN REBELS.

"Dungarvan, September 27.

"Nothing particular has occurred in Cappoquin since my last communication—everything seems to have quieted down for the present to its original state, (but there seems to lurk in the minds of the peasantry a general determination to rise on the first opportunity), this may be principally attributed to the decisive steps taken by the authorities in that locality, who have taken the necessary precautions against any further attempt at insurrection in that quarter, and which has been nipped in its infancy. There are other parties in the adjoining locality who have reason to congratulate themselves upon the failure of this rebellious attempt, as there cannot now be the slightest doubt that had they succeeded in taking the police barrack, their determination was to slaughter the gentry and all others who refused to join them.

"On Tuesday last, two of the prisoners who were in custody, named Daly and Flahavan, were escorted back from Dungarvan to Cappoquin by a strong party of police, under the command of C. M. Kerin, Esq., Sub-Inspector, when a meeting of the following magistrates took place—Lord Stuart de Decies, Sir Charles Shaw, Sir Richard Keane, Sir Richard Musgrave, Mr. Chearnley, P. C. Howley, Esq., R.M., &c., &c., for the purpose of further investigating the matter relative to the attack on the police barrack, and which led to the arrest of seven other persons, named Matthew Joy, John Linnan, James Lyons, Thomas Wall, James Cooney, James Ryan, and Thomas Ryan, who were fully committed for trial at next assizes, next day, under a strong military escort, fifty-seven pikes taken at the attack, with several scythes mounted on long poles, were also transmitted under the above escort to the military barracks at Dungarvan. Some of the pikes are of a rude construction, being made of files, rasps, bars of iron, bevilled on the edge, and pointed very sharp—they are mounted on poles ten feet long, with fictitious names engraved on them. So great is the feeling entertained for the mother and two sisters of the late policeman Owens (who was their only support) that the magistrates purpose making up a subscription for them. I have only to add that the conduct of P. C. Howley, Esq., R. M., whose prompt and personal exertions in making the above offenders amenable, together with the suppression of a wide-spread conspiracy against property, which was gaining ground to a great extent in this part of the country, is deserving of the highest meed of applause.

"I have just received an account of one of the soldiers quartered in Cappoquin being attacked on last night, and having received some pike wounds—the soldier fired in return, but the full particulars I have not heard as yet."

Than Mr. Howley there can be no more efficient public officer; his zeal and activity in the discharge of his duty are above all praise, and we perfectly agree in the sentiments of our correspondent as regards that much respected gentleman and worthy magistrate.

We are rejoiced to find that the Roman Catholic clergy are at their posts, and vie with each other in the vehemence of their denunciations against those secret confederacies, whose existence is now so apparent. In another portion of our publication will be found, abridged from the *Tipperary Free Press*, the able and Christian appeal of the Very Rev. Dr. Hally to his flock at Dungarvan on Sunday last; and on the same day, as we perceive by the *Cork Examiner*, the Very Rev. Dr. Fogarty addressed his congregation at Lismore, admonishing those who had in any way connected themselves with illegal societies at once to withdraw from them—cautioning others against all approach to any secret confederation, and calling on all to aid the public authorities in bringing offenders to justice. Dr. Fogarty, after reading the clauses of 50 Geo. III., cap. 102, and 4 Geo. IV., cap. 87, against the administering of unlawful oaths and secret combinations, submitted a declaration to be signed by those present, and others, in which they bound themselves to co-operate with the constituted authorities in bringing to justice all persons whom they had reason to believe were connected in the formation of illegal combinations, or whose actions were such as tended to the disturbance of the public peace.

We regret not being able to give Dr. Fogarty's eloquent address this post; it shall appear in our next. We subjoin the declaration alluded to, and which was adopted by Dr. Fogarty's parishioners at Lismore:—

"We, the inhabitants of the town and parish of Lismore, in this sacred edifice assembled under the guidance of our Pastor, the Very Rev. Dr. Fogarty, P.P., declare that we are deeply impressed with a sense of the alarming and horrid outrage which has most unhappily been committed within the last few days, in the neighbouring parish of Cappoquin, the inhabitants of which have been always remarkable for their love of order and peace. We have, and not without the utmost indignation and horror, heard of that outrage, and being ever anxious to contribute by our united efforts to the preservation of peace and order in this parish, and being desirous that our example shoud be followed out in other parishes, by the united co-operation of the pastor and the people, thereby faithfully discharging the duties we owe to ourselves and to the community at large, we are determined to exclude effectually from this parish, all wicked, lawless, and dessgning men who may attempt to disturb the public peace; and in order to give practical effect to this determination, we solemnly pledge ourselves, in the presence of God and in his temple, to employ our most zealous efforts to prevent the approach of any agent or member of any secret or illegal society, who may attempt to disturb the public tranquillity which has so uniformly characterised the Inhabitants of the parish of Lismore. We also pledge ourselves, should any of those abandoned characters attempt with our knowledge to tender any secret oath or engagement with the view of uniting the people in any illegal society, to give the necessary information at once to the constituted authorities, and to give them also our united co-operation."

Similar sermons, we understand, were preached in all the Chapels in the County of Waterford on Sunday.

To the reverend gentlemen who have thus come forward in the exercise of their duty to warn their flocks against the pernicious principles which many of them have, unfortunately, too eagerly imbibed, all honour is due; they demand the respect of every member of the community, and the undying gratitude of those for whose benefit their admonitory voices were raised, we trust, not in vain.

We are glad to have it in our power to state that the reported attack on the police barrack at Ballinamult, which appeared in the correspondence of our Cork contemporaries, is without any foundation whatever.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD PETTY SESSIONS.

In our report of the proceedings at these sessions which appeared in Wednesday's *Mail*, one of the prisoners who had been tried stated that he had been abused and struck by one of the jail turnkeys, when leaving the prison, which statement was corroborated by Sub-Constable John Pallis (No. 19) who had escorted the man from the jail to the court-house. In reference to the charge we have received the subjoined contradiction of it from the respected Governor of the jail, Mr. Triphook, who has instituted, as will appear by his letter, an inquiry into the affair.—We, of course, had no knowledge of the facts of the case, and merely reported what was stated in open court.:—

"County Jail,
Waterford, 28th September, 1849.

"MR. EDITOR—In reference to a paragraph in your paper of the 26th instant, representing the ill-treatment of a prisoner named 'Michael Connors,' who is reported to have been abused in the most outrageous manner, and also struck by one of the turnkeys—and as it is further stated in your journal that Sub-constable No. 19 confirmed the prisoner's statement at the Petty Sessions in this city—I have to request you will be good enough, on my authority (being present myself at the transaction which gave rise to this affair), to contradict this statement, and to add that I have instituted a full inquiry to be made in the proper quarter, the result of which I beg you will make public so soon as I receive it.

"I would recommend 'Sub-constable No. 19' to attend simply to his duty when sent to this jail, instead of detailing in the presence of prisoners the exploits of misguided men outside these precincts.

"I need hardly state that no turnkey is allowed to ill-treat a prisoner in this establishment.

"I am, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,
"W. C. TRIPHOOK,
"Governor County Jail,
"Waterford.

"The Editor *Waterford Mail*."

INLAND FISHERIES.

At a meeting of the Conservators of Fisheries for the Waterford district, called by advertisement, held at their board room, in our new Court house, on Monday, the 24th instant, Nicholas Mahon Power, Esq., of Faithlegg, M.P., in the chair, Arthur Neale O'Neill, Esq., of this city, having been proposed by George Meara, Esq., of Maypark, J.P., and seconded by John Duff Coughlan, Esq., of Kilcop House, J.P., was elected inspector of fisheries for this district and clerk to the Board of Conservators. His appointment has given general satisfaction. Certainly a more efficient person could not have been selected to discharge the duties connected with this office. A number of first and second class water bailiffs were appointed to protect the fisheries of the Suir, Nore, and Barrow and their tributaries.

The following conservators were in attendance: Nicholas M. Power, Esq., M.P., Faithlegg; George Meara, Esq., J.P., Maypark; Michael Dobbyn, jun., Esq., Waterford, Wm. Madden Glascott, Esq., J.P., Alderton, county Wexford; Nicholas A. Power, Esq., J.P., Bellview; John Duff Coughlan, Esq., J.P., Kilcop House; E. Forristal, Esq., Rochestown; Captain Richards; George Powel Haughton, Esq., J.P., Kilmanock; Pierce Cox, Esq., T.C., Waterford; Patrick Tracy, Esq., Checkpoint; A. Allen, Esq., Ballystraw, county Wexford, and Mr. John Ryan, Duncannon.

CONCERT.

It is with pleasure we announce to our mucical readers that Mr. and Mrs. Magrath intend giving, at an early period, at the new Court-house, the Town Hall being in course of repair, a concert, which, from the information we have received, will rival any musical entertainment which has yet taken place in our city. Amongst the attractions of this *soiree musicale* will be the appearance of Mr. Ryalls (*prima tenor* from Liverpool), who so delighted the musical amateurs of Waterford on a former occasion, and whose presence will be hailed with all that delight his exquisite vocal powers so richly deserve. Several of the gentlemen amateurs of the 85th Light Infantry with others, have also kindly expressed their intentions of coming forward on the occasion, so that with the acknowledged abilities of Mr. and Mrs. Magrath, and the magnificent bill of fare they have arranged, we are confident the most fastidious or hypercritical will be amply satisfied.

THE 85TH LIGHT INFANTRY.

Owing to the agrarian disturbances in the neighbourhood of Carrick-on-Suir, a party of twenty men of the 85th, under the command of Ensign Ryecroft, proceeded this week from head-quarters to Besborough, where they remain till further orders.

Captain Parrott and Lieutenants Keyt and Gubbins, and a company of the 85th, have replaced the detachment of the same regiment stationed in Dungarvan.

WORKHOUSE LANDS.

In some observations which we gave in a recent number of the *Mail* on the improvements and excellent culture of the workhouse lands, we stated the name of the supervising agricu[l]turist to be Mr. Maher instead of Mr. Cleary. We are happy of the opportunity to iterate our praise of the vast melioration that has taken place under the able superintendence of Mr. Cleary, who deserves much commendation for what he has effected.

WATERFORD UNION—POOR LAW GUARDIANS.

This day the elected guardians of this union will be declared and reported by the clerk to the Vice Guardians, and a notification of same to meet on Thursday next issued to each. To-day, also, the magistrates of the union will assemble at the Board-room to choose an equal number of their body with the elected to act, *ex-officio*, in co-operation with them. In our next number we shall give the names of the several guardians and the wards and divisions which the elected guardians are to represent.

STATE OF THE WORKHOUSE, &c.

Total number in the house .		1467
Admitted during the week .		100
Discharged		131
Died "		4
Cost of provisions for the week	£101	1 5
Average cost of each pauper (hall diet)		1 1
Ditto (infirmary) . . .		2 0
Ditto (fever hospital) .		3 6½

We deem it right to state that in the fever hospital average, the support and wages, of nurses and other officers are included, which makes it appear so much higher than the workhouse averages.

FINANCE REPORT.

P. Kennedy (collected) . .	£100 14 6
S. Campion ditto. . . .	35 5 0
S. Jones ditto.	774 15 6
S. Gamble	0 0 0
J. J. Murphy	0 0 0
M. Fitzpatrick	101 1 5

Balance in Treasurer's hands in favor of the union £3671 0s 9d. This will necessarily be considerably reduced this week as the Vice Guardians will pay off all debts becoming due this day (29th September), being the usual half-yearly day of closing all the books of the Union. The amount of payments made last board day was £402 6s 11d.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF,

The amount of out-door relief paid for the last week was only £9 1s 6½d.

MASTER'S REPORT.

The following is the Master's estimate of provisions for the ensuing week for the workhouse and its four auxiliaries:—

16 sacks of wholemeal flour.
7 ditto superior.
4 lbs. butter.
550 lbs. meat.
3360 lbs. Indian meal.
1329 quarts of skimmed milk.
3055 ditto sweet milk.
448 lbs. salt.
16 lbs. 10 oz. tea.
64 lbs. sugar.
1680 lbs. rice.
4 sacks peas.
14 lbs. pepper.
28 lbs. lump sugar.
24 bottles of wine.
4 gallons of whiskey.
1 barrel of beer.
60 gallons of barm.
24 lbs. of candles.
336 lbs. of soap.
112 lbs. of soda.
2 lbs. of arrowroot.

MICHAEL STREET AUXILIARY.

We have extracted the following from the report-book of Mr. Walsh at the Michael-street house:—

"I have this day visited the Michael-street Auxiliary Workhouse, and have been both surprised and gratified to see so much accomplished towards improving the condition of our poor. The habits of order, industry, and cleanliness, are truly surprising, when we take into account the manner of early life of our poorer brethren, and offers great encouragement to persist and advance them, step by step, to a high moral tone, that will lead each person to depend on himself for raising his or her condition.

"JOHN DOBBYN,
"Surgeon, Dublin.

"September 26, 1849."

"I quite agree in the above statement.

"FRANCIS H. BURKITT, A.B.
"ROBERT J. BURKITT."

SUPPLY OF WATER—SANATORY COMMITTEE.

We again request the attention of the Town Council to the paramount necessity of—above all other things—attending to the obtainment of a sufficient supply of good water for the citizens at large. This is one of the most beneficial subjects that can be entertained, and the report of the gentlemen at the last Corporation meeting was most satisfactory, but we regret that their excellent report was lost amid a good deal of declamatory nonsense. We trust that this most interesting subject will be taken up on Monday next at the meeting of the Sanatory Committee, at which we expect to see a large attendance of the members, as many important measures are still to be taken into consideration. We should not—though cholera has, thanks to a kind Providence, disappeared from amongst us—relax in our efforts to preserve the health of our fellow-citizens; we therefore reiterate our hope that we shall have a very full meeting on Monday next.

ACCIDENTAL COLLISION.

On Wednesday last the *Green Isle*, Captain Bailey, came up at full speed to take her berth alongside one of the hulks, and unexpectedly came in contact with the *Duncannon*, lying at the stage opposite the Adelphi Terrace, and did her a good deal of injury. The captain repeatedly called to "reverse"—seeing the danger impending—but owing to the velocity with which she came up to the Quay the engineer could not manage to comply with the captain's orders. On inquiry we were happy to hear that not the slightest blame or mismanagement is attributable to the captain, who is well known, and respected by every one who knows him, in Waterford.

On Tuesday H.M. ship Ganges and H.M. screw steamer Dwarf sailed from Queenstown for Plymouth to be paid off. During the gale of Wednesday evening the Dwarf, then in company of the Ganges and Trident, sprung a leak. The Trident, in consequence of a signal from the Ganges, went to the aid of the Dwarf, but unfortunately ran foul of her and injured her still more. The Trident then took her in tow and proceeded with her to Kinsale harbour, where she now lies stranded and half full of water. Her crew and officers have been put on board the Trident.

We see by advertisement and "*bills of the day*" that Mr. Leonard, the celebrated Irish comedian, makes his first bow to a Waterford audience on Tuesday evening next, in a character he has made exclusively his own, as report says. If we are to credit newspaper accounts, Mr. Leonard has been by the press and the public acknowledged as the only legitimate successor of the late lamented Tyrone Power. Certain it is, he is everywhere spoken of as an accomplished actor and a perfect gentleman, never stooping to *characature* to illustrate *character*. We anticipate a rich treat, as the hall of the new Court-house is being fitted up for his representations, and a respectable company engaged to support him in his several characters. We reserve our opinion of Mr. Leonard till we have witnessed his performance.

INTRAMURAL INTERMENTS IN THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

By the subjoined correspondence it will be seen that, by order of the Commissioners of the Central Board of Health, Dublin, interments in the burying grounds of Christ Church, St. Olave's, St. John's, St. Michael's, and St. Peter's, are to be discontinued.

Considering the overcrowded state of those places of interment; their position in the centre of a dense population, and their inadequacy for the purposes for which they were intended, this prohibition is most salutary and well-timed, and we feel that to the active and persevering exertions of the Waterford Sanatory Association, to whom the closing of those cemetries are owing, the public are deeply indebted:—

(COPIES.)

Waterford, September 22, 1849.

GENTLEMEN—In forwarding the enclosed resolutions of the Waterford Sanatory Association, we have the honour to communicate to you, that for many years the over-crowded state of the intramural grave yards of the city has been a source of great annoyance to the surrounding inhabitants, and the gases arising from such a quantity of decomposed animal matter must have been highly prejudicial to their health.

The Grand Jury of the city of Waterford having passed a presentment for £1000, £500 to purchase five acres of ground as a public Cemetery, outside the Borough, and £500 to enclose it, this ground was vested by a deed, bearing date the 15th March, 1848, in the following trustees: The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cashel, Thomas L. Mackesy, Esq., M.D., J.P., Michael Dobbyn, Esq., Barrister-at-law, J.P., and Thomas Meagher, Esq., M.P., J.P., and a large Public Cemetery, well walled in, is now open for interments. But unfortunately the Grand Jury in passing the presentment omitted to present the intramural church yards of the borough as nuisances, and in the omission of such presentment there is no local legal power to close them up.

The amended Nuisances Removal and Disease Prevention Act having enabled the Central Board of Health to close all grave yards prejudicial to health, we are sanguine in our hopes that they will cause immediate steps to be taken for prohibiting interments in the following church yards in this city:—Christ Church, St. Olave's, St. John's, St. Michael's. St. Patrick's, St. Peter's. We understand the magistrates of the borough have addrsesed you on the subject, and have forwarded a certificate from the medical practitioners of the city, pointing out the very injurious influence of those grave yards on the public health.

Respectfully requesting the earliest attention of the board to this most important matter,

We have the honour to remain, gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servants,
(Signed)
THOMAS L. MACKESY, M.D.,
Chairman Waterford Sanatory Association.
ROBERT A. CARLETON,
Hon. Secretary.

To the Commissioners of the Central Board of Health, Dublin.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT A MEETING OF THE WATERFORD SANATORY ASSOCIATION, 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1849.

Resolved—That the old intramural grave yards of Waterford have long been a disgrace to the city, and from the earth being overcharged with decomposed animal matter, the interment of bodies in those yards must be highly injurious to the public health.

Resolved—That the Grand Jury of the city having purchased a piece of ground (of above five plantation acres) for a public Cemetery for the borough and its vicinity, no inconvenience can result from the closure of the intramural grave yards of the city.

Resolved—That our Chairman and Secretary be requested to forward these resolutions to the Central Board of Health, in a letter enforcing in the shortest manner the necessity of prohibiting intramural interments in the following church yards of this borough:—Christ Church, St. Olave's, St. John's, St. Patrick's, St. Michael's St. Peter's.

THOMAS L. MACKESY,
Cairman.
ROBERT A. CARLETON,
Hon. Secretary.

(Copy.)

Central Board of Health, 13 Ely-place, Dublin, September 28, 1848.

SIR—I am directed by the Central Board of Health to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d inst. and in reference thereto I am to forward for the information of the Sanatory Association of Waterford the enclosed copy of an order issued in accordance with the provisions of the "Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Amendment Act, 1849," prohibiting, for the present, any further interment of deceased persons in the grave yards named therein.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. H. HOPPER.
Secretary.

R. A. Carleton, Esq., Honorary Secretary Sanatory Association, Waterford.

(COPY.)

To the Churchwardens and other persons having the care and control of the Burying Grounds in the Parishes of Christ Church, St. Olave's, St. John's, St. Michael's, and St. Peter's, respectively, in the city of Waterford, and to all whom it may concern.

In pursuance of an Act passed in the tenth year of the reign of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled, the "Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Amendment Act, 1849," by which the Commissioners of Health are empowered to cause inquiry to be made by a superintending Inspecter, or by such other ways and means as the Commissioners may deem fit to direct, into the state of the Burial Grounds in any populous city, town, or place in Ireland; and if it appears to the said Commissioners that any such Burial Ground is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighborhood thereof, it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners, under the hands of two or three of them, to issue such orders as the Commissioners may think fit for the application of disinfecting substances, and for the adoption of such other measures of precaution in relation to the premises, as may in the opinion of the Commissioners tend to lessen or remove the danger to health; and whereas, it has been reported to the said Commissioners that the aforesaid Burial Grounds, in the city of Waterford, are in a condition dangerous to the health of the persons living in the neighborhood thereof,

We, the undersigned Commissioners, being of opinion that in order to lessen or remove the danger to health at present arising from the said Burial Grounds, it is expedient that interments should be discontinued in the aforesaid Parishes of Christ Church, St. Olave's, St. John's, St. Patrick's, St. Michael's, and St. Peter's, in the city of Waterford, for the present, do hereby order and require the aforesaid Churchwardens and other persons having the care and control of the same, to cause the discontinuance of interments in the said Burial Grounds until further orders; and to make such provision for interment elsewhere as to them may appear necessary, under the tenth section of the Nuisances Amendment Act aforesaid, or otherwise.

Given under our hands this Twenty-fourth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-nine.

PHILIP CRAMPTON,
D. J. CORRIGAN, } Commissioners.

DANGEROUS NUISANCE.

We have been informed that a highly respectable gentleman waited on the Mayor a few days ago to represent a house immediately adjoining the meat market in High-street, as a dangerous nuisance, it being in a most dilapidated and tottering state. We a few months ago directed the attention of the public to the unsafe position of the same house, and we trust it will not be allowed to remain as it is, for we predict, if much longer unattended to, that we shall have to record the loss of life, for assuredly it cannot remain stationary for any length of time. The inhabitants of the street ought to represent the house, as is required, a dangerous nuisance, which it is.

CORPORATION IMPROVEMENTS.

Notwithstanding the prejudices which were entertained against the present Corporation, we must give them credit for the many improvements they have effected, and are still following up in various parts of the city. We are pleased to hear that our suggestions, relative to the opening of Olave's-lane, are receiving that attention which, we flatter ourselves, they deserve. We have also heard that Keyzer's-street is to be gravelled and finished in the same good style that Exchange-street has been. Mr. Thornton deserves much credit for the attention he is paying to the public works of the city.

THE CHURCH.

ORDINATIONS.—On Sunday last the following gentlemen were admitted to holy orders:—

By the Bishop of Lincoln—Deacon—William James Peacock, B.A., T.C.D.

By the Bishop of Chester—Deacons—Isaac Holmes, B.A., T.C.D.; and Henry E. Phillips, B.A., T.C.D.

Priests—Richard C. Faulkner, B.A., T.C.D.; Thomas Moore, M.A., T.C.D.; and Wm. Postlethwaite Rigge, B.A., T.C.D.

ORDINATION IN THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ARMAGH.—On Friday, the 21st inst., the gentlemen whose names are subjoined were ordained in St. Patrick's Cathedral, by his Grace the Lord Primate. To the names are annexed the curacies to which the gentlemen are respectively appointed:

For Deacons' Orders—Horace Fleming, A.B., T.C.D., to the Curacy of Aughnacloy; James M'Neece, A.B., T.C.D., Arbor; Stopford J. Ram, A.B., T.C.D., Tynan.

For Priests' Orders—Rev. W. Parkinson, Ballymascanlon; Rev. Joseph Chamney, Drumbanagher; Rev. James Francis M'Cormick, Carlingford; Rev. Joseph Frazer Mathews, Pomeroy. The morning service was read by the Rev. Mr. Quin, and the Lessons by the Rev. Mr. Flavell.

An admirably appropriate and most impressive sermon was preached by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Armagh. The Lord Primate officiated at the Communion Service.

The Lord Bishop of Worcester held an ordination at Worcester Cathedral on Sunday, Sept. 23, when the following amongst others were admitted to holy orders:—

Deacons—Francis C. Morton, B.A., T.C.D.; Edward Adam Williams, B.A., T.C.D.; Thomas Charles Wood, B.A., T.C.D.

Priests—T. H. Fitzpatrick, B.A., T.C.D.

ORDINATIONS—On Sunday the following gentlemen were ordained priests and deacons in the Cathedral Church of Lisburn, by the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor.

Priests—Rev. Charles Beresford Knox, A.B., Rev. Frederick Flood, A.B., Rev. Francis Allen, A.B., Rev. Francis M'Caw, A.B., for the diocess of Down and Connor; Rev. John Stewart, A.B., for Dromore diocess; Rev. John Travers Lewis, A.B., for Clogher; Rev. William Cummins, A.B., for Ardagh; Rev. J. D. Cook, A.B., for Kildare; Rev. Wm. Maziere Brady, A.B., for Dublin.

Deacons—Messrs. William Studdert Kennedy, A.B., William Sayers, A.B., and Robert Mussen, A.B., for the Diocess of Down and Connor; Messrs. M. Neville Thompson, A.B., John Frederick Hearne, A.M., and Philip Homan, A.B., for the diocess of Derry and Raphoe; and Thomas Robert Hamilton, A.B., for the diocess of Clogher.

The Bishop was assisted by the Rev. Edward Cupples, his Vicar-General, and the Rev. Thomas Knox and Rev. Henry Murphy, his Lordship's chaplains. The latter preached, and the service was read by the Dean of Ross, and Henry T. Higginson, J.P., Esq., the registrar of the diocess, administered the oaths.

The Rev. James C. Develyn, A.M., has been licensed to the endowed stipendiary curacy of Bangor, diocess of Down and Connor.

The Rev. Thomas W. Skelton has been appointed to the perpetual curacy of Ballyjamesduff, county Cavan, vacant by the appointment of the Rev. Samuel H. Lewis to the Dingle mission.

The Duke of Devonshire has appointed the Rev. Mr. Giles, an English clergyman, to the living of Dungarvan, vacant by the death of the late incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Dickson.

The Rev. Frederick Keating Cradock, A.B., Assistant Curate of Bray, county of Wicklow, was ordained to be a priest on Sunday, the 23d inst., at Lisburn, by the Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore.

The Lord Bishop of Cork has signified his approbation that Friday, the 5th of October, be observed for a solemn fast and humiliation, and that there be divine service and an appropriate sermon at the Cathedral and other churches of that diocess in which cholera prevails.

Colonel Sir Charles O'Donnell accompanied the military re-inforcement despatched from this garrison for Cappoquin.

Sir Moses Montefiore has returned to London, after dispensing £5000 to the Jews in Palestine.

The Manchester town jail, just completed, has cost £120,000, and will accommodate five hundred prisoners.

Alderman John Holmes is to be Mayor of Liverpool.

On Monday the actuary of the Wrexham Savings' banks, Mr. T. Tyndal, was drowned whilst bathing in a pool near that town.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant will leave Dublin in the ensuing week for the north of Ireland, and visit the Belfast provincial college.

Sir Nicholas and Lady Redington have returned to the Under-Secretary's Lodge, Phœnix-park, from a visit to the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, at Alton Towers.

Mr. More O'Ferrall, Governor of Malta, is now at his seat in the county Kildare.

Pierce Shannon, Esq., Town Councillor, Patrick-street Ward, Limerick, is elected Alderman, without opposition, for Thomond Bridge Ward, in room of the late Alderman Wallnutt.

ANOTHER MURDER IN CLARE.—On the evening of Tuesday, the 18th instant, Michael Cleary, a farmer, residing in Crossderry, went to the lands of Ballycorick, and seized upon some corn, the property of John Cleary, under the authority of a civil bill decree. Not being prepared to remove the corn at the time, M. Cleary, assisted by his son, Simon, determined to watch it until the following day. About 11 o'clock at night they were surrounded by a party of about 14 men, who beat them so unmercifully with stones that the old man, Michael Cleary, who had attained the extreme age of 72 years, only survived 3 days, his sufferings having terminated on Friday last.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the Kilkenny Moderator.)

"Carrick-on-Suir, September 24th.

"We are still in a state of apparent tranquillity here; but though actual aggression is not had recourse to by the disaffected at heart, yet every possible *safe* means is resorted to for harrassing the authorities and the garrison. The countless reports put in circulation and delusive information daily sent in, of contemplated attacks upon Carrick and the surrounding police stations, keep the magistrates, military and constabulary in a state of constant watchfulness and active operation. Our garrison here is still being increased. A company of the 43d regiment, from Callan, arrived this day, with three officers, which strengthens our military force to 300 rank and file of all arms, and 15 officers, Major Aderly, 92d Highlanders, being in command. There are four companies of infantry, and 34 men of the 7th Hussars, which latter are commanded by Captain Lord Viscount St. Lawrence, son of the Earl of Howth. We have also 60 of the constabulary in this town. I am informed that a company of the 60th Rifles from Dublin, is to arrive at Piltown this evening, there to be quartered.—There is already there a company of the 85th from Waterford, and these we can call into Carrick at a moment's notice, should occasion require it; so you may perceive we are well prepared should the deluded people here be mad enough to contemplate any real disturbance.

"No stir of any importance took place here since my last communication till yesterday evening, when a detachment proceeded from this to Rathgormack, in the county of Waterford and immediately under the Commerah Mountains, as positive information had been received by the authorities here of an intended attack to be made last night on the police barrack of that village.—At about 9 o'clock, p. m., 50 men of the 92d Regiment, under command of Captain Hay, with a party of police, under Sub-Inspector Rennisson, and accompanied by John B. Graves, Esq., R. M., who is most indefatigable in his exertions, proceeded to patrol in that direction in order to act in case the attack should take place. The military returned at about one o'clock in the morning, but the constabulary remained at Rathgormack all night, making a force there of about 20 men, but no attack took place. Shortly after the patrol party left Rathgormack, fires were observed to be lighted on some of the hills in our neighbourhood, and the signals were taken up and soon blazed along a considerable portion of the Waterford mountains, thus evidently telegraphing the despatch of the troops into the district, and leaving no doubt of a regular organization and prepared system of signals amongst the people.

"In order to show you the feeling pervading the club-men of last year, I may mention the circumstance that last night after the force left for Rathgormack, whilst a party of police under the direction of Head Constable Orr, was patrolling the streets here, they arrested a fellow connected with the clubs, I believe a president of one of them, for being drunk and disorderly.—This fellow threatened the head Constable most grossly, and also declared that he was not afraid to announce himself a sworn rebel and enemy to the British Government. He was brought up this day before Mr. Graves, R. M., who ordered him to find two sureties in £20, and himself in £40, to keep the peace for five years. There is a very marked increase of intemperance amongst the lower orders here, evidently arising from a wish to screw their courage up, er else to console themselves for the ill-success of their plans.

"There is also an evident determination evinced to get possession of arms. On last night se'nnight when Mr. Jephson met the armed men at Coolnamuck, a farmer's house between Carrick and Glenbower was attacked and searched for arms by a party of men fully accoutred with guns, pikes, and all the munitions of war. Many other similar searches for arms at the houses of licensed persons are known to have taken place, though the proprietors are afraid to report them to the authorities.

"I have nothing further to inform you just now, nor do I apprehend that any important demonstration will be made in this locality. The authorities are too well prepared, and the people evidently fear to rely upon one another, all showing such a pussillanimous feeling and such a readiness to run at the report of a musket, in the enterprizes which they have hitherto ventured."

(From a Correspondent of the Tipperary Free Press.)

Dungarvan, Tuesday.

There are still rumours that several persons were either killed or wounded by the police in their own defence, at Cappoquin, on Sunday week, and that some of them were persons in a respectable position in society. It is true, that if such were the fact, the bodies of either killed or wounded might, under the circumstances, have been easily removed beyond the reach of immediate detection; and it is said the dead body found, about which nobody seemed to care, was left, in order to make the authorities believe there was no other of the assailants killed or wounded. I have just heard that another investigation of all the circumstanceo of this untowared event will take place immediately.

On Sunday last at first mass in the parochial chapel the very Rev. Dr. Hally, P.P., said, that if the Cappoquin outrage had extended to Dungarvan, he could not meet his good Bishop and brother clergymen even on such an occasion, without great pain and humiliation. The shepherd was the natural guardian of the flock, he, for one, was determined to watch over those entrusted to his care and keep them from being the prey of ravenous wolves—"*Wolves in sheep's clothing*." The impudence and barefacedness of these *wolves* would only be equalled by their base duplicity. Some of these fellows he now alluded to if he were told truly, had applied to him to assist them in the procurement of situations, and finding that he was not to be moved by *them*, they had resorted to the concoction of secret plots and the betrayal of the dupes whom they inveigled into their meshes and kept there by the sway of secret and illegal oaths. He knew more of their vile proceedings than they thought, and he was determined to avail of every legal means to guard the flock entrusted to his care from the machinations of such vampires, such demons in human shape. He saw a man on whom strong suspicion rested, enter the sacred precincts of the temple of the Deity, in the centre of two dupes who smiled confidingly in the villain's face, on whom they leaned, and who incited them perhaps to crime that he might basely profit by their detection and punishment—(great sensation.) Little could Government imagine that the reward bestowed on the *loyal informer* of a conspiracy against the State, was often given, perhaps nine times out of ten, to the very concoctor of the plot himself.—Although Dungarvan was not disturbed, he was sorry to say, it was not free from those who wanted not the inclination to make it a scene similar to that enacted at Cappoquin. To be sure they were but few, for the people of Dungavan were loyal to their heavenly as well as to their earthly Sovereign, a fact tested by the magnificent temple in which they were then assembled, as well as their peaceable and excellent demeanour at all times, and it was to preserve this high character that he would fearlessly use all means to put down, detect, expose and punish all such persons to whom he had alluded. In the course of his observations I thought he hinted at some attempt made to corrupt the military, or to connect some of the soldiers with the late movement. Perhaps I might be mistaken in the inference I drew, but the detachment for the last six months, quartered here, leaves town this day, and I have heard not without some prisoners. I can say that a feeling of general indignaton is prevalent against those who have sought, no matter for what purpose, to disturb and consequently injure this unhappy land.

(From another Correspondent.)

Ballyneil, Carrick-on-Suir, Tuesday.

Peace and quietness reign throughout in this locality. The melancholy occurrence which took place in Cappoquin has made a deep impression on the minds of even the greatest blusterers. No apprehension need now be entertained of any such insane proceedings in this part of the country, for those who some time since countenanced and promised aid to the expected *insurrection*, are now fully convinced of the folly and futility of any attempt of that nature. An armed party from the direction of Carrick-on-Suir marched out here some nights ago, with the hope of receiving a reinforcement, but it was "no go."—Some courageously refused taking part with persons of whose character they had not the slightest knowledge, and turned a deaf ear to their entreaties and threats, whilst others apprehending that their menaces may be put into execution, fled from their homes and took refuge during the night under hedges. Exposure to the cold air proved nearly fatal to one poor fellow. He is yet labouring under a very dangerous disease.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—On Sunday last the Roman Catholic Clergy of Clonmel and neighbourhood again impressed upon their flocks the danger and folly of being entrapped into any league or society of an illegal nature. Every argument that could be used was employed by those true friends of the peasant for this laudable purpose, and we are quite convinced that their exhortations have not been given in vain. (From the Clonmel Chronicle.)

THE WILDERNESS AFFAIR.—The magistrates discharged from custody four of the prisoners arrested near the Wilderness on Monday week. M'Nulty, a brush maker, on whose person two pike-heads were found concealed, has been fully committed for trial, at the ensuing quarter sessions of the peace, to be held in this town, on the 13th October, next.

ARREST.—On Tuesday night, about the hour of 10 o'clock, John Fitzgerald, a watchman arrested a fellow named Brien in the Irishtown, and found in his coat pocket a pistol and shot-bag.—The fellow says he is from Tipperary, and is a tinker. The Mayor remanded him for further examination.

On the night of Saturday last several of Major Ball's tenants, on the lands of Fortfergus, decamped taking with them every thing which they could convert into money. The worst feature of this flitting is, that these were independant farmers, some of whom had money lent at interest.

Lismore, Monday.

I mentioned, in a short communication sent you by special messenger last evening, that there were various rumours in this town of attacks having been made on several police barracks in the neighbourhood of Ballinamult. I have made every possible inquiry, and up to this hour (one o'clock) have learned nothing that could in the slightest strengthen those reports, and therefore take it for granted that they are false and untrue.—(Cork Examiner Correspondent.)

CASHEL RACES.

Notwithstanding the unpropitious aspect of the earlier part of Tuesday, and the fears of the lovers of sport, the afternoon proved tolerably fine, and the course was crowded by the sporting gentry of the south of Ireland, as well as by numbers of the fashionable world. The Marquis of Waterford and others distinguished on the turf were present.

The first race was for the County Plate, a Sweepstakes of 3 sovs., p.p.; 25 sovs. added by Nicholas V. Maher, M.P.; 3 yrs. old, 9st.; 4 yrs. old, 10st. 4lb.—3lbs. allowed to mares and geldings. Second horse to save his stake. Ten shillings entrance. Heats about a mile and a half over the steeple chase course.

For this six horses started. Mr. Tomlin's Blackjumper, Mr. Cunningham's Glenbower, Mr. Scully's Recorder, Mr. Roe's Maid of Honour, Mr. Keating's Red Rover, and Mr. Lockwood's Absolam—won by Blackjumper.

The second race was for the Rock Stakes of 15 sovs. each (five forfeit), with 100 sovs. added.—Weight for age—3 yrs. old, 9st. 4lb.; 4 yrs. old, 10st. 10lb.; 5 yrs. old, 11st. 5lb.; 6 yrs. old, 11st. 11lb.—3lb allowed to mares and geldings. Second horse to save his stake. Three miles over the steeple chase course.

For this race there started Mr. Scully's Sir John, Mr. Balfe's Lady Grey, Mr. Bouchier's Hermit, and Mr. Power's Wedge. Won by Sir John—Hermit and Wedge getting severe falls.

A farmer's race, won by Mr. Norton's horse, concluded the sports of the day.

On Wednesday five male convicts were escorted from Nenagh Jail to Dublin by Constable Arthur and a small party of Constabulary.—Fifty-eight convicts still remain in prison, and it certainly is too bad that Government do not take immediate steps for their removal when it is so over-crowded.—(Nenagh Guardian.)

On Friday last, while Quartermaster Hodgson, of the 1st Dragoon Guards, now stationed at Caher, was exercising in the Riding School at the Barracks, he dismounted from his horse which gave him a kick in the abdomen. He lingered until the following day, and died after much pain and suffering.—(Tipperary Free Press.)

SHARP SHOOTING—THE POOR RATES.—On Thursday a five-shilling rate was struck on this union, and on this day the warrants were placed in the bands of the several collectors with, we believe, strict instructions to levy the full amount of the rate with as little delay as possible.—(Galway Mercury)

The wheel barrows used under the Board of Works operations, in levelling hills and filling hollows in the Ennistymon union, have been utterly demolished by the authorities, as no bidders were found for the cast utensils. This is like the process of destroying tobacco, tea, and spirits, when the articles do not pay the fixed duty.

David Pugh Vaughan, an officer of the St. Asaph union, Flintshire, was arrested in Dublin for robbery of £120, the property of the guardians.

The following have applied to the Board of Works for loans to improve their lands:—County Limerick, F. S. Walker, £458; Hon J. Massy, £257; Wm. Leake, £462; John Croker, £163. County Cork, Earl Kingston, £10,270; William Beazley, £200; W. Allen, jun., £300. County Tipperary, Francis Spaight, £1116; Chief Justice Dogherty, £900; Lady Eliza Waller, £1060.

The Cork Harbour Commissioners and the Corporation are divided as to the utility of making floating docks, and the former have in vain applied to the Corporation for a site.

PROPOSED PALACE FOR THE QUEEN IN IRELAND.—We mentioned a few weeks ago that it was in contemplation to erect for her Majesty a marine residence on the Irish coast at or near Killiney, about seven miles from the metropolis, and within a mile and a half of the harbour of Kingstown. We are now authorised to state that Mr. William Deane Butler, the eminent architect, of Stephen's-green, Dublin, is engaged in the preparation of plans and drawings of the proposed building, and that he will shortly arrive in London to submit them for the approbation of her Majesty.—(Weekly Chronicle.)

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION.—On Friday morning a poor woman named Rose Fahey, supposed to have been a native of the county Galway, was found dead by the road side at Timoney, near Roscrea. On Saturday an inquest was held on view of the body, and a verdict returned that the deceased died of diarrhœa, which was aggravated by bad and insufficient food, and exposure to the cold.—(Nenagh Guardian.)

NEW COURT-HOUSE, *WATERFORD.*

MR. D. LEONARD,

The Celebrated Irish Comedian, of the Theatres Royal, Haymarket, Dublin, &c.

POSITIVELY

For FIVE Nights only.

During which he will be assisted by a respectable Company of Artists.

Mr. M'Dougal,

THE CELEBRATED SCOTCH DANCER WILL APPEAR.

Under the Management of

Mr. CHARLES COOKE.

On TUESDAY next, OCTOBER 2nd,

Will be presented Bayle Bernard's popular Petite Comedy as performed, by Mr. LEONARD for upwards of 300 Nights in the Theatres Royal, Haymarket, Dublin, &c., called the

IRISH ATTORNEY.

OR

GALWAY PRACTICE IN 1779.

Mr. M'DOUGALL, the celebrated Scotch Dancer, will appear in one of his National Dances, as performed by him at the express command of Her Gracious Majesty in 1844.

The whole to conclude with the Earl of Glengall's popular Farce, entitled

The Irish Tutor.

Dr. O'Toole (*alias* Terry O'Rourke), Mr. Leonard, in which he will sing "The Irish Schoolmaster" and dance his celebrated Irish Jig.

Reserved Seats .... 3s.
Pit .... 2s.
Gallery .... 1s.

Tickets to be had and Seats secured at Mr. G. W. CONNOR'S, Quay, and at SMITH'S Printing Establishment.

Doors open at half-past 7; performance to commence at 8 o'Cloclk precisey.

☞ Smoking strictly prohibited in the Court-house.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE QUAY OF WATERFORD,

Where they now lie,

On MONDAY, the 1st of October,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

BY ORDER of the Assignee and Mortgagees. ALL THAT, the Ship or Schooner called the

"Jim Crow,"

Burthen per Register 115 Tons;

Also, ALL THAT, the Ship or Schooner called the

"Swift."

Burthen per Register 113 Tons;

Also, ALL THAT, 55 64ths of and in the Ship or Vessel called the

"Three Sisters,"

Burthen per Register 123 Tons;

Together with the Sails, Spars, Boats, Rigging, and Appurtenances to them severally belonging.

Particulars may be known from Mr. ARTHUR SMITH, Solicitor to the Mortgagees, &c.; or to

HENRY KELLY, Auctioneer,
Lombard-street.

TIMBER SALE

AT CURRAGHMORE FOR 1849.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that there will be a SALE of TIMBER, at CURRAGHMORE, on TUESDAY, October 2, 1849, commencing at 11 o'Clock precisely, consisting of 200 Lots of prime Gross OAK, ELM, BEECH, BIRCH, SPRUCE, LARCH, and SCOTCH FIR. Also, a large quantity of FIRE WOOD, suitable for Boat Builders, Coach Builders, Farmers, Carpenters and others, which will be arranged in Lots to suit Purchasers.

The Gate-keepers of the different Lodges will give information on what part of the Demesne the Sales will take place from time to time.

CONDITIONS.

Purchasers must be prepared to pay a Deposit on being declared the buyers of at least one-third the amount of their purchase, else the Lot will be again put up; and also, to attend at the Office, PORTLAW, on the Monday after the Sale, to pay up their respective accounts, and to remove the Timber so purchased by them, otherwise the Deposits thereon will positively be forfeited, and the Timber re-sold the following day without further notice.

N.B.—Accounts cannot be settled, or Timber removed, on the day of Sale.

Printed conditions of Sale and every further information, may be had of

THOMAS CHAPLIN,
Auctioneer and Valuator, Kilkenny.

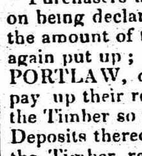
EMIGRATION ON THE NEW PRINCIPLE.

Established by the Undersigned in October, 1848.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

FOR

Port Adelaide, Port Philip, and Sydney.



THE splendid first-class teak-built Ship ASIA, 648 Tons register, and 900 Tons burden, J. Roskell, Commander, will be detained until the 6th of October in London, and the 8th at Gravesend, and sail from Plymouth on the 16th of October.

This fine Vessel has a spacious Poop, and upwards of 7 feet in the 'tween decks, and is fitted up with enclosed cabins for one class of Passengers only, who are 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. Has room for a few passengers.

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.

NOTICE.—This Company are the only parties who adhere to the rule of taking "BUT ONE CLASS OF PASSENGERS ONLY."

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

25th—Betrice Catherine, Williams, Liverpool, Salt, &c.—Shepherd. Morris,, Llenelly, culm—Mary's, Miller, Glasgow, g. c.

26th—Hope, Lee, Southampton, bark—Cygnet, Roberts, Gloucester, salt—Victory (s.), Stacey, Bristol, g.c.—Daring, Hasker, Galway, bal.

Put back—Agnes, Lewis, and Ranger, Griffiths, before mentioned.

SAILED.

25th—Rose (s.), Parfit, Bristol, g.c.

26th—None.

27th—Indefatigable, Williams, Dublin, coal—Daring, Hasker, Liverpool, ballast—Wave, Murphy, Wexford, culm—Jane Stanley, Leonon, Liverpool, g.c.—Charlotte, Bayant, Bristol, oats—Erin, Carnell, Londonderry, coals—Mavis, Rosseter, Newport, ballast.

The Ranger, Griffiths, and the Agnes, Lewis, before mentioned. at noon.

Wind—S.S.E. to W.N.W.

The price of first butter advanced to 70s in the Cork market, after a long stagnation in the trade.

Notice of Removal.

PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE.

F. T. HOWARD

BEGS to apprise his Friends and the Public that he is about to remove his Music Establishment to No 93, CUSTOM HOUSE Quay, the concern formerly occupied by the late JAMES CARROLL, Silk Mercer, and will open on or about the First of October next, with (in addition to his present stock) a selection of New Pianofortes, by the most eminent London Makers, which he will offer for Sale or Hire on the most reasonable terms; Guitars, Violins, Violoncellos, Cornopeons, Accordeons, &c.

The Newest Music received weekly.

Every article connected with the Music Trade kept.

Pianoforte and Singing.

F. T. H. intends to open at his New Establishment a MUSICAL ACADEMY, to Teach the Pianoforte and Singing to Classes on the system so generally adopted by the most eminent German and Italian Masters, and by the Profession in London and Dublin, with so much success. The several advantages derived by Pupils who learn on this system cannot be too highly prized, and not the least important is, that they cannot fail to become good Timists, as they are made to play together in concert the Lesson of the day, on several Pianofortes tuned to one pitch for the purpose, and to attend strictly to the Accents and Emphasis.

Private Lessons given at the Academy to Pupils who wish to learn out of Class, and Out-door Tuitions attended to as usual.

Pupils wishing to join either a Pianoforte or Singing Class will please leave their Names before the 5th of October.

Terms very moderate, and Instruction Books, Music, &c., supplied at one-half the marked price to those who attend the Academy.

Evening Classes for Young Lads to learn Singing or the Violin.

All particulars known on application at

HOWARD'S MUSIC WAREHOUSE,
Custom House Quay, Waterford.

Sept. 15, 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.

TO BE LET,

FROM 29th SEPTEMBER INSTANT,

The Farm House,

WITH 4½ ACRES OF LAND,

On UPPER GRANGE,

At present occupied by Mr. HILL.

Also, TO BE LET, or SOLD, the HOUSE and PREMISES in MICHAEL-STREET, lately held by the late RICHARD LYONS, Painter.

Apply to

Captain NEWPORT,
New Ross.

TO BE LET,

And Immediate Possession given,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, AND LANDS

OF

GREENVILL LODGE,

Four Miles from Waterford,

CONTAINING about 60 Acres of Land in a high state of Culture. Upwards of Two Thousand Pounds have been expended upon the House, Offices and Grounds within the last few years. This Demesne has the advantage of good Coach-roads, and lies adjacent to the projected Kilkenny and Waterford Railway Line. Excellent Lime-stone on the property.

Application to HUGH GREENE, Esq., Rockview, Inistiogue; or Mr. JOHN PHILIPS, Steward, on the Lands.

Dated September 1st, 1849.

(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

Waterford Union.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

I AM directed by the Vice-Guardians to request that all Parties who may have Claims against this Union, on the 29th day of September instant, will furnish their Accounts up to that day, on MONDAY, the 1st October next, otherwise they will have difficulty in procuring payment, as this timely Notice is given.

MARTIN DOYLE,
Clerk of the Union.

Board-room, 13th Sept., 1849.

Sun Fire Office,

Threadneedle-Street, Craig's Court, Charing Cross, and 65, Welbeck-Street, Cavendish-Square, London.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

MANAGERS.

W. R. HAMILTON, Esq., Chairman and Treasurer
CHARLES BELL FORD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Charles Boulton, Esq.	Felix Ladbroke, Esq.
Hon. P. Pleydell Bouverie.	H. F. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
Harry Chester, Esq.	Charles Littledale, Esq.
Samuel Pepys Cockerell, Esq.	George Warde Norman, Esq.
Raikes Currie, Esq. M.P.	Brice Pearse, Esq.
John Drummond, Esq.	Charles Richard Pole, Esq.
Russell Ellice, Esq.	Lambert Pole, Esq.
William Franks, Esq.	Henry Rich, Esq., M.P.
Capt. H. G. Hamilton, R.N.	Henry Stuart, Esq., M.P.
Joseph Hoare, Esq.	C. George Thornton, Esq.

THE Printed Receipts for Premium and Duty on Policies, as they become due, are ready for delivery, and are in the hands of the undermentioned Agents of the Sun Fire Office.

AGENTS.

Waterford	Mr. J. ALCOCK.
Dungarvan	Mr. F. Sheehan.
Kilkenny	Mr. H. Semple.
New Ross	Mr. James Howlett, Jun.
Clonmel	Mr. P. R. Banfield, Merchant.
Wexford	Mr. J. Kenselah.
Tipperary	Mr. R. Wilkinson.
Youghal	Mr. V. Russell.
Carrick-on-Suir	Mr. P. Hayden and Mr. A. O'Riordan.
Enniscorthy	Mr. J. Hinton.
Mitchelstown	Mr. E. O'Brien.
Thurles	Mr. M. Quinlan.
Gorey	Mr. Josh. M. le Febure.
Cashel	Mr. R. Keating.
Thomastown	Mr. Wm. Clifford.

Insurances may be made for more years than one, by a single payment; and in such cases there will be a discount allowed on the premium and duty for every year except the first.

N.B.—This Office insures Property in Foreign Countries, and the Rates are regulated by the nature of the Risks.

Duty paid by the Sun Fire Office in England and Scotland only:—

1846, £182,798; 1847, £184,484; 1848, £181,270.

CORN STORE.

TO BE LET,

From the 29th of September, 1849,

THE CORN STORE on SUMMER-HILL, now occupied by Messrs. Cole and Prossor. Application to be made to

WILLIAM MILWARD,
Mary-street, Waterford.

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, Sept. 28.

Since our last the market has not been so liberally supplied with farmers' grain as previously, and the firmness then apparent in the corn trade has greatly subsided after the receipt of lower accounts from the leading English markets. A decline must be noted in the price of wheat of 6d to 9d per barrel under that of Tuesday; supply of oats and barley small, no change in their value. The top price for flour, as we could learn, has been paid only for Hughes and Sons' brand. Middling and inferior descriptions are neglected, and prices nominal. Indian corn in limited demand, being held for an advance. Bacon pigs were scarce—value unaltered. Butter continues in large supply, and demand good.

Mill Wheat, White	19s 3d to 20s 7d
Do. Red	17s 6d to 19s 9d
Prepared Foreign do	23s 0 to 23s 6d
Shipping ditto	15s 0d to 16s 9d
Barley, malting	11s 0d to 12s 6d
Do. grinding	10s 0d to 10s 6d
Bere Barley, per barrel (new)	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Oats black (brl. 14 stone)	7s 6d to 8s 3d
Do. White, for mealing, per barrel	8s 6d to 9s 3d
Indian Corn (Galatz) per brl	16s 6d to 17s 3d
American white	15s 0d to 15s 6d
Ditto, yellow	16s 6d to 16s 9d
Indian Meal, per cwt	7s 0d to 7s 6d
Bran, per barrel	2s 9d to 3s 2d
Rye Meal	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Oatmeal, per cwt	9s 0d to 10s 0d
Flour, (extra fine) per sack	31s 0d to 32s 6d
Seconds	27s 6d to 28s 6d
Thirds	25s 0d to 26s 0d
Fourths	15s 0d to 21s 6d
Barrelled Flour, of 196lbs	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Do. Meal	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	42s 0d to 47s 0d
Scalded ditto	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Heads, ditto, singed	30s 0d to 34s 0d
Offal, ditto fresh	23s 0d to 00s 0d
Butter, (1st) per cwt	72s 0d to 75s 0d
Ditto (2d)	60s 0d to 70s 0d
Bacon	54s 0d to 58s 0d
Newfoundland Fish, per cwt	13s 0d to 00s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	12s 0d to 12s 10d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	13s 0d to 13s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	20s 0d to 21s 0d
Rum, per gallon	7s 0d to 0s 0d
Cork Whiskey, wholesale	6s 0d to 6s 2d
Straw, (wheaten) per ton	14s 0d to 00s 0d
Ditto (oaten)	13s 0d to 0s 0d
Hay, per ton	20s 0d to 21s 0d
Mutton, per lb	3½d to 5½d
Beef, per lb	3½d to 6d
Veal, per quarter	1s 0d to 1s 1d
Lamb, per quarter	3s 6d to 4s 0d
Dried Hams	6d to 7d
Pork, per lb	4d to 9d
Butter, (fresh) per lb	8d to 10d
Potatoes (minions) per stone	4d to 6d
Do. (cups) per stone	0d to 0d
Eggs, per doz	5½d to 6½d

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.

	firkins.	Price.
Wednesday	506	72s 0d to 75s 0d
Thursday	261	72s 0d to 75s 0d
Yesterday	262	72s 0d to 75s 0d

CORK MARKETS.—Sept. 27

Barrels.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. Currency.
25 White Wheat	17 0 to 19 0	00 0—20 Stone
118 Red Wheat	16 0 to 18 0	18 0—20 do
162 Ditto	18 0 to 20 0	
140 Barley	9 0 to 10 0	10 0—16 do.
245 Ditto	10 0 to 11 8	
— Bere (new)	0 0 to 0 0	0. 0
515 Oats	7 0 to 7 5	7 5—14 do.
875 Do New	7 5 to 8 6	
1 Pig	36 0 to 00 0	—00 0 per cwt.

CORK BUTTER—Sept. 27.

CANT.		CURRENCY	
1st quality	70s	1st quality	61s
2d do	64s	2d do.	55s
3d do.	58s	3d do.	49s
4th do.	68s 55s	4th do	46s
5th do.	49s	5th do.	40s
6th do.	43s	6th do.	34s

LIMERICK BUTTER—Sept 26

1st quality	70s	5th quality	44s
2d do.	64s	6th do.	00s
3d do.	58s	And 2s 0d over	
4th do.	52s		

CLONMEL—Sept 26.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter	65 0 to 70 0	Do black	0 0 to 0 0
Oatmeal	12 0 to 00 0	Flour 2ds	27 0 to 28 0
Bac'n pigs	44 0 to 45 0	Househld	32 0 to 00 0
Ren. Lard	40 0 to 44 0	Thirds	20 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 0 to 0 0	Beef	0 4 to 0 6
Do. red.	0 10 to 0 11½	Mutton	0 4 to 0 5½
Do ship.	0 9 to 0 10	Pork	0 0 to 0 0
Oats	0 6½ to 0 7	Veal	0 5 to 0 5½

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—Sept. 25

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d
White wheat	20 0 to 22 6	Oatmeal	10 0 to 11 6
Millers' red	17 0 to 21 6	Flour	00 0 to 00 0
Barley	10 6 to 14 6	Second	14 0 to 16 6
Oats	11 0 to 12 0	Indian corn	26 0 to 29 0
Bere	8 0 to 9 9	(per 480 lbs.)	

BIRTH.

On Sunday last, at Little Hampton, Sussex, the Marchioness of Ormonde, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Lismore, William Cole Hore, Esq., surgeon, to Eliza, daughter of the late Charles Finn, Esq., M.D.

At Ashburn, Derbyshire, John Henry O'Byrne Redmond, Esq., only son of Henry Thompson Redmond, of Killoughter House, county Wicklow, Esq. to Emilia Georgiana, only daughter of Gen. Count Mauley.

At Castletown Church, W. R. Collett, Esq., ex-M.P. Lincoln, to the daughter of the Rev. Edward Hartigan, Vicar-General of Killaloe.

In Benburb Church, Walter Hore, Esq., eldest son of the late Rev. Walter Hore, Rector of Ferns, county Wexford, to Marion Sadleir, youngest daughter of the Rev. Henry Griffin, Rector of Kilfeacle.

At Liverpool, Mr. G. Going, of Woodville, county Tipperary, to Catherine, daughter of the late Mr. B. Brodie, of Ennis.

DIED.

On Tuesday last, at her mother's residence in King-street, Miss Grandy, eldest daughter of the late Captain Samuel Grandy, of this city. The deceased amiable young lady was taken off in the bloom of life, and was to have been married to a respectable young gentleman of this city had she lived a few days longer. She is much and deservedly regretted by a l who knew her.

At the Grand Parade, Cork, Rebecca, relict of the late John Crane, of Wexford, Esq.

Of cholera, Mrs. Anderson, wife of the Proprietor of the *Belfast Chronicle*, and her sister, Emily Louisa, both daughters of the Rev. John Kerr, Rector of Kilkerrin, Tuam.

At Walton-villa, G. A. Wilson, Esq., late Captain Light Infantry, son of the late Admiral Wilson, Co. Wexford.

At Freshford, on the 24th inst., Mr. Nicholas J. Shearman, eldest son of Mr. Charles Shearman, of Kilkenny.

At Roscrea, Mr. Martin Molony, auctioneer.

At Callan, Lieutenant Agar Stewart.

In Clonmel, after a long and painful illness, John Sweeney, Esq., M.D.

At New York, Mrs. Ellen Ware, a native of Newcastle West, county Limerick.

William, son of the Rev. Henry Jennings, of Hatton Abbey, Driffield, was killed on Saturday by the accidental explosion of his fowling piece.

Days of humiliation and prayer have been observed in every diocese in England—cholera, thank God, has diminished.

Mr. Hanley, Treasurer, of St. Lucia, is dismissed.

At the fair of Abeyfeale, on Monday, there was a large show of stock, but not of the best condition. Fat cows rated from £4 10s to £8 8s; milch cows £5 to £8; dry heifers £3 3s to £5 10s; two years old £3 to £5; calves £1 6s to £2 10s; fat sheep £1 2s to £1 10s; bacon pigs 30s to £2 a cwt.; store pigs 18s to 35s; wool, 9s 4d 4d to 11s a stone.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

There is an apple tree in full blossom (the second growth this season) in a garden near Ballnacurra.—(Ibid.)

A sheep, the property of Richard Downes, farmer, of Begh Castle, in this county, which had two lambs in March, yeaned a second time on Saturday last.—(Ibid.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The following address has been published by the permanent committee of the Mountain :—

"TO THE PEOPLE.

"Brethren and Friends—It will be 57 years on the 22d of September since our glorious forefathers proclaimed the republic; no anniversary shines more brilliantly in the history of the world. The events which bear down the Democrats in Italy, in Germany, and in Hungary, grieve our hearts, but without weakening our courage and our hopes. The universal republic will come forth triumphant from so many misfortunes if France, by her calm and dignified attitude, supports and defends the standard of liberty of the people which Providence has placed in her hands. Serious duties are imposed on us; in presence of the constitution, which proclaims the right of meeting, to assemble together, is a crime, to sit down at a fraternal banquet to celebrate the Republic, is an offence against the Republic. Such is the state of things which has been made for us. After having protested against the laws which attack the imprescriptible rights of man, are them we to set them at defiance? or by accepting retrograde beyond the 22d Feb? No. Love of the Republic, fraternity of nations, and hatred of tyrants, are engraven on our souls in imperishable characters; French democracy does not require to give proofs of its devotedness and to make known the generous ideas with which it is animated. The misery of the people is still frightful; our enemies falsely attribute their sufferings to republican demonstrations. The most legitimate and the most pacific popular manifestation would be made a fresh pretext for accusing the Republicans and absolving the government of its want of power. The National Assembly is about to resume its labours; let us wait for the remedies which the majority may have found during its leisure to re-establish credit, to close the gulf of deficit, to put an end to sufferings, and raise up the standard of the Republic; let them not be able to say that our impatience and our agitation have thwarted their plans of financial and social renovation; the weakness of the government must be shown clearly, without excuses and without pretexts. The high court, which is about to sit, must be free from all preoccupation, ever frivolous and lying, which it would be sought to give birth to by our patriotic meeting. Our friends, accused of the imaginary plot of the 13th of June, will only defend the outraged constitution with more authority. Let us then abstain, and leave to our adversaries all the burden of a state of things which bears them down, in order that France may once more judge between them and us. Brethren, let us abstain!—Let us be calm and serious like a free people who know how to suffer and wait! Let us concentrate in the bosom of our families, in our domestic hearth, the fetes of this glorious anniversary, and although we be not all seated at the same fraternal table, on the same day, and at the same hour, we will exclaim with the same enthusiasm and with the same heart, 'Vive la Republique.'"

Paris, Saturday.

Mr. Rohillard, editor of the *Revolution Democratique et Sociale* was yesterday sentenced, by default, by the Court of Assize of Paris, to imprisonment for three years, and to pay a fine of 4,000f., for having published a libellous article on the 30th of May last.

A letter from Lyons of the 20th instant states that the trial of the insurgents of June last is proceeding before the court-martial summoned for the occasion. A shoemaker, named Daumont, has been sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen years, and several others who have succeeded in escaping from justice have been sentenced to transportation.

The President of the Republic came to the Elysee on yesterday, to hold a council of ministers, which was of considerable duration. After the council despatches were sent off to Rome for M. de Courcelles.

The health of M. de Falloux has still further improved, and his speedy convalescence is now confidently expected.

Paris, Sunday Evening.

Nothing in the shape of news stirring. The attendance in the Passage de l'Opera very scanty. Little or no business doing. Quotations for Threes almost nominal at 56f. 35c.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The conferences for the settlement of the affairs of Hungary commenced on the 18th, under the Presidency of the Emperor. Radetzky, Jellachich, Von Hess, and Baron Geksingor were present. Haynau was prevented from attending by indisposition.

The Slovacks have petitioned to have their country erected into a separate Crown Land, independent of Hungary.

The Russian and Austrian forces are assembling at Raab for the siege of Comorn.

On the 14th the garrison of Comorn made a successful sally, in which they captured an immense number of scaling ladders and other *materiel* of the besieging army. The Imperialists were very roughly handled, and great numbers of wounded arrived at Vienna on the 15th.

A frightful hurricane burst over Pesth on the 13th, accompanied by hail and lightning.—200,000 panes of glass were broken, the cattle grazing in the neighboring fields were killed, and all the vineyards round about Pesth and Buda utterly destroyed.

Innspruck, Sept. 8.

We are at this moment a prey to a great religious agitation. The news that a Protestant place of worship was about to be built has awakened the fanaticism of the masses. This agitation became more violent still when the parish priest of Innspruck having proposed in the municipal council to declare that the town of Innspruck should always continue to be a Catholic commune, this proposition was rejected. The country clergy have represented to the peasantry that the Catholic faith was in great danger from it.—The Catholic Union have held a great meeting in Innspruck, at which the Prince Hohenloe pronounced a discourse so fanatic that it shocked the most ardent Catholics.

Vienna, Sept. 18.

With the exception of skirmishes in the outposts on the 11th and 14th instant nothing of any importance has transpired before the fortress of Comorn.

THE MAGYARS IN TURKEY.

Constantinople, Sept. 5.

In my last letter (says the *Times* correspondent) I mentioned that Russia and Austria had required the Porte to give up the Polish and Hungarian refugees at present in the Turkish territory. M. de Titoff and Count Sturmer sent in separate notes—the Russian claiming the Poles, and the Austrian the Hungarians. The note of the Russian ministry was written in very strong terms; the revolutionary spirit at present convulsing Europe was severely commented on as destructive of all law and order. The Emperor's government thought it the duty of the Porte to assist in putting down anarchy, whose baneful influence might extend to the Sultan's own dominions, if the fomenters of revolutionary doctrines, now refugees in Turkey, were not given up to those governments whose authority they had tried to subvert. After declaiming in this note the Russian minister concludes his note by insisting upon the right, given by treaty to the Czar, of seizing upon the Polish "rebels and incendiaries" now in Turkey. The tone of the Austrian note was much milder. The Austrian government seems not to have forgotten that but a very short time ago, when some Bosnian rebels took refuge in Transylvania, they refused to give them up to the Turkish authorities. The long dispatch sent at that time by the cabinet of Vienna to the Porte, containing an eloquent appeal to the humane and generous feelings of the Sultan's ministers, was shown the other day by the Reis Effendi to Count Stummur, as in itself a sufficient reply to the present demand of the Internuncio for the extradition of the Hungarian refugees.

The notes of the Russian and Austrian representatives were submitted by the Grand Vizier to a council of the Turkish ministers, and, after mature deliberation, it was decided on to refuse the demand of both convoys. When the decision of the council was made known in the usual form to the Sultan, he gave it his warm approval.—He adverted, in a few expressions which he used on the occasion, to the late unjustifiable violation of his dominions by the Russian and Austrian troops, and to the misfortunes occasioned to the inhabitants of the Danubian principalities by that part of the Ottoman empire being made the basis of the military operations against the Hungarians by the Russian Generals—proceedings which were a gross infraction of every existing treaty and of every principle of international law. "The Hungarian and Polish refugees, now in Turkey, shall not be given up to either the Russian or Austrian government, (said the Sultan,) whatever may be the consequences." The Turkish words used by his Majesty to express the concluding part of the foregoing phrases were "Ghelen ghelsen," which in the original is stronger than the translation I have given.

In the midst of all these proceedings, a Russian general, an aide-de-camp of the Emperor Nicholas, arrived here, from Warsaw. He came here yesterday, in a Russian steamer, from Galatz, and on landing was saluted with thirteen guns. He is said to have made the journey from Warsaw to Constantinople with remarkable quickness. The object of the general's mission to the Porte is not, it appears, of a very conciliatory kind. The Emperor, as was anticipated, is highly incensed at the conduct pursued by the Turkish government throughout the whole of the insurrection in Hungary. It is said the Czar demands the immediate extradition of the Polish and Hungarian refugees, and that on this point his aide-de-camp has instructions to press for an immediate decision. This, however, is but a part of the Russian general's mission; what the rest is I have not yet been able positively to ascertain.—An extraordinary council of ministers has been called to day. It would be absurd to suppose, however, that the council will annul its former decision; or that the Sultan who has expressed himself in such strong terms to the contrary not many hours since, will now consent to deliver up the Polish and Hungarian refugees. Persons well able to form an opinion on the subject say that the Porte will remain firm in their original resolution.

The American man-of-war, the Jamestown, of twenty guns, is at present at anchor in the Golden Horn.

DESCRIPTION OF KOSSUTH AND MADAME KOSSUTH.

The Austrian authorities have issued warrants for the arrest of the chiefs of the late Hungarian insurrection. Accompanying them are descriptions of different persons. The following is that given of Kossuth :—

"Louis Kossuth, an ex-advocate, journalist, minister of finance, president of the committee of defence, governor of the Hungarian Republic, aged 45 years; born at Jass Bereny, in Hungary, Catholic, and married. He is of middle height, strong, thin; the face oval; complexion pale; the forehead high and open; hair chestnut; eyes blue; eyebrows dark, and very thick; nose thin; mouth small, and well formed; teeth fine, chin round. He wears a moustache and imperial, and his curled hair does not entirely cover the upper part of the head. He has a white and delicate hand; the fingers long. He speaks German, Hungarian, Latin, Sclavonic, a little French and Italian. His bearing, when calm, is solemn—full of certain dignity; his movements elegant, his voice agreeable, softly penetrating, and very distinct, even when he speaks low. He produces in general the effect of an enthusiast; his looks, often fixed on the heavens, and the expression of his eyes, which are fine, contribute to give him the air of a dreamer. His exterior does not announce the energy of his character."

Madame Kossuth is thus described :—

"Madame Theresa Kossuth, *nee* Mezzlenyi, wife of Louis Kossuth, aged more than 30, is Catholic. She is tall, spare, the face long, the complexion brown, the forehead long, the hair and eyes black; the eyebrows black, long, and narrow; the nose rather pointed, the mouth regular, the chin long. She speaks the German, Hungarian, and Sclavonian languages. She is very haughty, and her looks are full of pride."

RUSSIA.

The Emperar of Russia has addressed the following note to Count Nesselrode, Chancellor of the Empire and Minister of Foreign affairs :—

"Count Karl Vassailivitch—The eminent labours which have signalised your career, so gloriously devoted to the service of the throne, and the country, inspires me towards you with sentiments of sincere esteem and lively gratitude.—Your name, which is connected with the most striking events of contemporary history, will pass to posterity with the *souvenir* of the salutary influence which the power of Russia has exercised over the powers of Europe. Ye were the active assistant of my well beloved brother, the Emperor, Alexander of Glorious memory, in the memorable transactions which have procured to Europe, freed from the yoke of an ambitious conqueror, 33 years of peace and repose. In presence of the effervescence of public opinion, of anarchical excesses, of the disturbances which have afflicted the West, and which threatened to overthrow the basis of all legal order; your faithfully acting up to my sentiment, have known how to direct the policy of Russia towards the salutary end assigned to it by Divine Providence. The co-operation of the military forces of Russia accorded to Austria, has crushed the Hungarian insurrection, and given a mortal blow to the subversive scheme of the enemies of social order.—It is time that by the grace of God it has been once again given to Russia to preserve Europe from the incalculable calamities with which it is threatened. During the time which was required for the accomplishment of this undertaking you were constantly near me. Appreciating the importance of your services, and desirous of offering you a testimonial of my sincere sentiments, I send you herewith myportrait, ornamented with diamonds, to be worn at your button-hole.

"I am ever your very affectionate.

"NICHOLAS.

"Warsaw, Aug. 22 (3d September.")

ITALY.

We have accounts from Rome to the 12th.—arrests were still taking place, The Pope is said to have sent an amnesty, but of such a nature that General Rostolan has refused to accept it.

Garibaldi left Genoa on the 16th, on board the government steamer Tripoli, for Sardinia, and from thence for Tunis. The Papal Commissioner, on informing him of the government having fixed this distinction for him, added that in two or three months, if tranquillity is restored, he will be allowed to return and reside in the Piedmontese territories.

The Grand Duke of Florence will meet the Emperor of Austria at Trieste at Laybach. On the 3d of October the Grand Duke will, it is said, issue a liberal amnesty; on the 14th the civic guard will be called to arms, and on the 30th Parliament will meet.

The Council of State of Tessin have received a despatch from the Federal Council, announcing the result of the negotiations at Milan between the Swiss Consul and the Consul General of France, and Generals Radetsky and Huss, relative to the concentration of the troops on the Tessin frontier. The Austrian generals now assert that the concentration is for the purpose—

First—Of inducing Tessin to agree to the measures adopted by the Federal Council in respect to the refugees.

Secondly—As a precaution against the assembling of the discontented of all countries in the canton.

Thirdly—To be ready to meet any casualty which might arise from the entry of the German refugees into Switzerland.

THE PAPAL STATES.

A letter from Rome of the 12th inst. announces the arrest of M. Nicolini, who had taken an active part as a popular leeder in the late Tuscan revolution. Count Sacconi, of Permo, M. Polidori, and two other officers of the disbanded regiments, had likewise been arrested,

The Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, M. P., passed through Rome on his way to Naples towards the end of July.

General Budeau is expected to succeed General Rostolan as commander of the French army.

PIEDMONT.

The *Concordia* says that the authorities at Genoa treated Garibaldi with the greatest regard.—He had an orderly at his service, and a sentinel at his door. His friends were allowed free access to him. A letter from Genoa of the 16th, published in the same journal, confirms the intelligence of his departure on board the Tripoli for Sardinia, and thence for Tunis.

EXTERMINATION OF THE INDIANS.

The inhabitants of Florida have been alarmed by the approach of a party of Indians near their settlements, are clamorous for the governmeot of the United States to send out against them an army of extermination.

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

The *Louisville* (Kentucky) *Courier* of the 14th ult., contains an extract of a letter from Port Laramie, under date of June 16, from a gentleman in command of a Californian company, which says :—

"About break of day we discovered the Indians advancing upon us. Their number was very great. They yelled and came directly upon us. You may imagine how I felt. There were some who wished to save themselves, but I obliged them to remain, and gave orders that they should barricade themselves behind the waggons, from which they could fire with their guns, and not to lose courage. The firing commenced on both sides, and every discharge of ours brought down its man. For half an hour we kept them at bay, but notwithstanding they continued to close in with us more and more, and as we could not hold out against their numbers, we were obliged to abandon our ground, but not until we had killed some 100 Indians. We had 13 killed and nine wounded, of whom six were so dangerously hurt that they could not follow us. Two fell at my side, and I had my hat pierced by a bullet, grazing my hair. Finally, we loosened each one a mule, and took flight towards Port Laramie, 200 miles distant, leaving to the Indians everything besides."

ROSCREA PETTY SESSIONS

Before George Fitzmaurice, R.M., and Sandford Palmer, Esqrs.

HOW PADDY RYAN DEFEATED THE POOR-RATE COLLECTOR.

Paddy was summoned by Newhouse Davis, poor-rate collector, for rescuing and removing a quantity of wheat, seized by him for £18 poor-rates.

Mr. John Smyth, sen., appeared for the accused.

Tom Hickey being sworn, stated as follows :—I was put your honour, as keeper over a quantity of wheat, seized by me for poor rates, due by Paudeen Ryan, the boy in the dock, when in the dead of night, as I sot by the fire, drawing the last blast out of my dhudeen, I heard a nize, and afore I could say Jack Robinson, eight or ten devils stuck in me, and carried me clean into the yard (laughter.) I thin made parley, and bid them be aware how they offended a Queen's man; never fear, said them all, we have too much respect for her name to do you any harm. Well, two of the gang wint into the house, where Paudeen Ryan was snug in bed, an if he was, they made him get up, and dress himself, and thin brought him out and handcuffed him to myself, like the polis. So we were marched along two miles into a black bog, and kept there four long hours, with the plovers and philibeens flying about us, until all the corn was gone, and that's the whole of the matter, from the beginning to the end.

Court—Did you know any of the persons?

Tom—Devil a mother's soul iv em, barring Paudeen, wid whom I was in a state o' conjugation (laughter.)

Court—It was a nice trick, Paddy, to keep you out of the scrape.

Paddy—Is it me, your honours? Ax Tommy Hickey there. I call on him for witness, how the villains treated us; an' sure he is an honest man, an' a Queen's man moreover; long life to her blessed Majesty and the young Airl of Dublin—(laughter.) Eh, Tom, avic, aint it thrue?

Court—Did you know any of those villains, as you call them?

Paddy—Sorro one: how could I in the dark? I was thinking of something else, not knowing that every minit would be my last—dhrowned perhaps in a bog hole, and a big stone tied round my neck, an' my poor children left fatherless on the wide world.

Court—Ah, me! poor fellow; what a wonderful escape you had, Mr. Paddy Ryan.

Paddy—Why thin, you would say so, your honour, if you only knew the half iv it. It's no joke, and Tommy knows it—ax him.

Tom—Let me alone (laughter.)

Court—It was an ingenious trick; but we should recommend you, Paddy, to settle the matter by this day week. These shifts won't do to evade paying your poor rates.

Paddy—Forty years' luck and a-half to your honours.

From the Excise returns just issued the following summary of consumption of spirits for the half year ending 5th July, is taken :—

	Gallons.
England	4,107,000
Scotland	3,239,000
Ireland	3,091,000

giving an annual consumption to each individual according to the census of 1841, of, in England, 4 pints; Ireland, 6 pints; and Scotland, 20 pints.

EMETIC TARTAR IN CHOLREA.—The French *Patrie* has the following :—"After numerour observations made on a large scale, a military surgeon at Landrecies has published the following fact. Emetic is a means as simple as it is prompt and infallible against the symptoms of cholera. On the slightest derangement of the bowels, or inclination to vomit, although the vomiting may have begun with cholics, with or without diarrhœa, a sensation of coldness, cramps, the blue stage, headache, &c., an emetic taken on the appearance of one or the whole of these symptoms united, in the dose of from five to ten centigrammes, will make them entirely disappear in less than three hours, or in the course of the day at the latest. This fact is so clearly proved by evidence, that if every person inhabiting an infected place were to carry about him a grain or two of tartar emetic, and take it as explained above, the cholera will never attain any gravity, and there would not take place one death in a thousand cases."

CITY OF KILKENNY PETTY SESSIONS.

MONDAY, 24TH INSTANT.

Magistrates presiding—The Mayor, R. Sullivan, E. Smithwick, H. Potter, and T. Hart, Esqrs.

HAVING ARMS WITHOUT LICENSE.

The Mayor informed the Magistrates that there were some charges brought by the constabulary against parties having arms without license, which the Bench had this day to dispose of. In two of the cases the parties had been already brought before him for examination at his office, and he had bailed them to attend for the due disposal of the matter this day; however, in the third case the party accused was not at present amenable. It appeared that Mr. Thomas Power, of High-street, having had occasion to examine the box of an assistant in his shop, had found therein a case of pistols, a dagger, a belt and pouches containing ball cartridge and caps. Mr. Power had dismissed the young man from his service, but Mr. Winslow, S.I., having obtained information of the circumstances of the case, had reported the matter to the police authorities, and under their direction now sought an investigation of the case.

Mr. Winslow laid before the Magistrates an official communication from Major Brownrigg, Deputy Inspector General, directing that the proper proceedings should be taken against the young man for having arms without license.

In reply to questions from the Magistrates,

Mr. Power stated that the occurrence in question took place on the 16th inst. His reason for dismissing the young man was that he conceived that he was neglecting his business, and not from a suspicion of his being connected with any political or secret society. But four days after the event, at the suggestion of some friends, he deemed it prudent to mention the circumstance to the Mayor; however, it appeared that even previously Mr. Winslow had received information of the finding of the arms, and had reported on the subject to the Dublin authorities. The lad was not more than sixteen years of age, and he (Mr. Power) considered he merely had the arms from the passion which boys have for such matters. Was confident that he could not be connected in any political or secret society, for he had no opportunity of being so. He (the young man) was never out of his (Mr. Power's) house except on Sunday, and then he was obliged to be in against 8 o'clock in the evening.

The Magistrates upon consultation stated that they were bound to take informations and issue a warrant for the apprehension of the young man for having arms without license. Some of them suggested that it would be better for the lad to surrender himself to justice.

Mr. Winslow stated that the young man had not gone home since he left Mr. Power's, as he seemed to fear being arrested.

Mr. Power said that he would communicate with the lad's friends, and he was sure the result would be that he would at once surrender himself and give bail to appear and take his trial at Quarter Sessions. He conceived that this would be the best course, because it could be clearly shown that the arms were not intended for any mischievous or political purpose, and the extreme youth of the offender would be a great matter in extenuation of the impropriety of which he had been guilty through a want of a proper understanding of the nature of the law.

This case having been thus disposed of, the complaints of Constable Stevens against a man named Richard Cummins, and of Sub constable Doyle against a woman named Judith Walsh, for having arms in their possession, next occupied the Magistrates' attention. We published the circumstances under which these parties were arrested in our paper on Saturday, and it is therefore unnecessary to report them here.

Mr. J. Burke, in mitigation of the charge against Cummins, offered to depose that the man was care-taker to his farm, and that he had given him the pistol for the proper protection of his premises. He (Mr. Burke) was licensed to have the pistol, but it appeared Cummins was not, and it was stated that J. Greene, Esq., R.M., had positively refused a license to the latter for keeping arms.

The Magistrates decided that it was necessary for them to take informations in both cases; they were not in a position to take cognizance of any mitigatory facts, which should only be brought forward on the trial before the Assistant Barrister. Informations were accordingly ordered, the parties to be suffered to stand out for trial upon putting in sufficient bail.—(Moderator.)

THE NEW BREVET—THE CONSTABULARY

(From the D. E. Packet.)

We are happy to be informed that the visit of our gracious Queen to this country is to be followed by a brevet both in the Army and Navy.—We apprehend there are but few, if indeed there be any at the present day, who will not be gratified that men who have served their country long and well are about to be rewarded upon this auspicious occasion. But whilst, in common with every generous mind, we shall be delighted to hear of those marks of merit and distinction being conferred, we in the meantime respectfully beg leave to suggest to those in power, that there is another body in her Majesty's service, which a large and influential portion of the community would be exceedingly sorry to find excluded from the category of those who are to be the honoured objects of those distinctions. We mean, as doubtless many will anticipate, the Constabulary Force of Ireland. We think they amply deserve some meed of their Sovereign's approbation. We do not make these observations from any feelings of jealousy towards any other branch of her Majesty's forces. We neither belong to the Army nor Navy, nor yet to the Constabulary, whose claims we would advocate. We are not partisans, one way or the other; our only object is, that justice should be done to a force that, in our opinion, is eminently entitled to the favours (when favours are to be conferred) of those in power, as well as to the thanks of the public at large.

We have read both with pride and pleasure of the distinguished conduct and gallant exploits of the *red* and *blue jackets* of England, and are always glad to find them handsomely rewarded.—But there is a debt of justice and gratitude due also to the *green jackets* of our own country, nor have we any fear that they will lose by contrast or comparison with any other portion of her Majesty's forces. A body of our Constabulary has recently passed in review order with the Military before the Queen, and their appearance and discipline on that memorable occasion did not lose by contrast or juxta-position with veteran troops; on the contrary, they elicited the admiration of all, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert was pleased to express his approbation of their appearance and conduct in a highly complimentary manner.

When we witnessed this magnificent body of men march in noble array before our Queen and her Consort, we felt proud that these brave fellows, clad in their native green, were our own gallant countrymen; we felt deeply gratified that—notwithstanding all her Majesty may have read and heard of our wretchedness, poverty, and want, our country was still able to turn out from amongst her sons such a noble display. We would wish briefly to allude to the services of this force—they require no lengthened comment—they are too recent and important to be forgotten. We have now, as a people, passed through four eventful and trying years. Within that time famine, rebellion, and death, and more recently pestilence, have been abroad in our afflicted country. These were times to try the souls of men; men's hearts were failing them for fear of the evil to come; and but few, indeed, we apprehend, will deny the fidelity, zeal, efficiency, and humanity with which the Constabulary have performed their painful and arduous duties during this eventful crisis. Need we remind our readers or the public of their conduct at Ballingarry, Portlaw, Glenbower, and of their gallant behaviour at Cappoquin within the last few days? Who can say what ruinous and disastrous consequences might have followed had any portion of this force in an unhappy hour acted with neglect or forgetfulness of their trust or duty? They were indeed tried, but we rejoice to add that they were found faithful in the hour of trial; and that by their gallant and loyal conduct they have happily preserved our country and its people from the horrors of anarchy and civil war. To this body the Parliament and country are indebted for the very valuable information contained in the census and agricultural returns of Ireland. Captain Larcom, R.E., in his report, bears testimony to the intelligence and indefatigable exertions of both officers and men in furnishing the necessary materials for the compilation of the returns in question.

Under these circumstances it is that we have ventured to express our humble but honest opinion, unbiassed by any personal motive or object, that it will be but an act of just and fair dealing that the Constabulary force of Ireland shall not be overlooked in the distribution of any honours or promotions that are intended to be conferred.—Indeed their omission from a fair and equitable share of any such distinctions will not only be an act of great injustice to this excellent force itself, but will be inconsistent with a proper regard for the rights and interests of the peaceable, loyal, and industrious classes of the country at large.

BALLOON ASCENTS IN PRUSSIA.

Our scientific countryman, Henry Coxwell, has lately made three ascents, which are spoken of by the Berlin papers in the highest terms. On the 2d and 6th of September he ascended from Stettin, and as it was the first time an aeronaut ever rose over this seaport, considerable interest attended the exhibition. From the proximity of Stettin to the east sea, the aerial voyage was considered by the inhabitants to be exceedingly dangerous; and the case of Mr. Green, who lately lost his life in the Severn, was cited to show that this apprehension was not altogether groundless. The bold son of Albion, however, saw no fear, and boldly piloted his balloon over the Dammsischesee, much to the astonishment of the spectators, many of whom declared that an Englishman could do anything and everything.

On Sunday, the 9th of September, Mr. Coxwell ascended again, from Berlin, taking up with him three fellow-voyagers. Descending about three miles from Berlin, one passenger was safely landed, and the rest made a second trip, which lasted about an hour and a-half.

A German paper, in commenting upon Mr. Coxwell's enterprise, says :—

"This intrepid Englishman appears to have his gigantic balloon so much under command, as to be able to perform feats which we never heard of other aeronauts attempting. At one time he descends several miles from the place of ascent, and instead of allowing the gas to escape, he brings his balloon back by night and is ready to start again the following morning. On other occasions he lands passengers as easily as a ship captain or coachman would, and then continues his voyage. But what is most surprising, he bombards towns, discharges fireworks, and performs divers exploits which are amusing, and which keep up the interest of a balloon ascent. Truly this is the Napoleon of aerostation."

SPIRIT OF PUNCH.

IF FOR IT—HOW TO GET OUT OF IT.—Once on a time there was a gentleman who won an elephant in a raffle. It was a very fine elephant and very cheap at the price the gentleman paid for his chance. But the the gentleman had no place to put it in. Nobody would take it off his hands. He couldn't afford to feed it. He was afraid of the law if he turned it loose into the streets. He was too humane to let it starve. He was afraid to shoot it. In short, he was in a perplexity very natural to a gentleman with—moderate means, a small house, common feelings of humanity—and an elephant. France has won her elephant at Rome. She has brought back the Pope. She is at her wits' end what to do with him. She can't abet the Pope and the Cardinals, because she interfered in the cause of liberty. She can't abet the Republicans, because she interfered in the cause of the Pope and the Cardinals. She can't act with Austria, because Austria is absolutist. She can't act against Austria, because France is Conservative and peaceful. She can't continue her army in Rome, because it is not treated with respect. She can't withdraw her army from Rome, because that would be to stultify herself. She can't go forward, because she insisted on the Roman people going backward. She can't go backward, because the French people insist on her going forward. She can't choose the wrong, because public opinion forces her to the right. She can't choose the right, because her own dishonesty has forced her to the wrong. In one word, she is on the horns of a dilemma, and the more she twists, the more sharply she feels the points on which she is impaled, like a cockchafer in a cabinet, for the inspection of the curious in the lighter and more whirligig species of political entimology. Poor France—will nobody take her precious bargain off her hands? Rome is her bottle imp. She bought it dear enough, but can't get rid of it "at any price."

Mr. J. Coleman, chemist, Nottingham, killed himself on Wednesday night with a dose of prussic acid.

A HAGGART CONSUMED BY FIRE.—At about half past 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday the haggart of Mr. Martin Keeffe of Ballyreddin, immediately joining the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway line, was discovered to be on fire, and four large stacks of corn which it contained, were soon in a blaze. An exertion was made by the Bennetsbridge constabulary and the neighbouring people, to save a portion of the corn, but a large and valuable amount of property was destroyed. The sufferer imputes the origin of the accident to a spark from a passing Engine on the Railway having ignited the corn; this, however is not, we believe, fully established as a fact.—(Kilkenny Moderator.)

THE CITY CONSTABULARY.—We believe it is the intention of the local constabulary authorities to concentrate the men of the three stations of James's-street, Vicar's-street and Walkin-street, as soon as the new police barrack in the course of being erected by J. N. Greene, Esq., opposite the meat market, is completed.—The New Park station is not to be interfered with.—(Ibid.)

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Monday last a poor woman named Judith Dowling, subject to attacks of epilepsy, having been incautiously left by herself in the house in which she resided, in Green-street, suddenly fell in a fit in such a position that her clothes came in contact with the fire, and caused her to be burned in a most frightful manner about the head and bosom. She was taken to the County Infirmary, where she lies in a most precarious state.—(Ibid.)

VEGETABLES GROWN AT THE WORKHOUSE. A specimen of some of the vegetables grown in the ground attached to the workhouse has been sent by the master of that institution, to our office. They consist of potatoes, parsnips, carrots, onions, and mangolds. A root of the latter is most immense, and weighs twelve pounds. The extreme length and straightness of the carrots and parsnips prove the great care used in the cultivation of the ground; the onions grown in a soil unprepared for a crop of the kind, are really very fine, and the potatoes are very large. These crops have been grown by the agricultural class of the male school, under the direction of an Agricultural Instructor who appears to be a most efficient officer.—(Ibid.)

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS, AND EXCHANGES.

War-Office, Sept. 25.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. T. Manders, from the 2d West India Regiment, to be Paymaster, vice S. F. Jacson, who retires upon half-pay, as a Lieut., Unattached.

7th Dragoon Guards—J. J. Nunn, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Smith, promoted.

1st Regiment of Foot—Acting Assistant-Surg. J. W. Peake, to be Assist.-Surg., vice Barron, promoted on the Staff.

7th—Ensign the Hon. C. Browne, from 85th Foot, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Ruxton, who retires.

8th—Ensign G. F. Walker to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Dowse, deceased; Ensign F. M'Pherson, from 17th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Walker.

31st—F.S. Attree, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Baldwin, promoted.

41st—H. Rowlands, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Waters, promoted in 53d Foot.

62d—Serjeant-Major J. Sanderson to be Ensign without purchase, vice Whitehead, appointed to the 80th Foot.

69th—A. G. Shand, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Turner, who retires.

72d—Acting Assistant-Surg. D. J. Doherty to be Assist.-Surg., vice Hornblow, appointed to the Staff

77th—Lieut. J. Nicholson, from the 3d West India Regt., to be Lieut., vice Mostyn, who exchanges.

91st—Assistant-Surg. F. Reid, M.D., from the Staff, to be Surgeon, vice Power, deceased.

92d—T.A. Mackinnon, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Campbell, promoted.

3d West India Regiment—Lieut. R. Mostyn, from 77th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Nicholson, who exchanges.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Assistant-Surgeon L. Barron, M. D., from 1st Foot, to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class, vice Hardy, deceased; Assistant Surgeon G. Hornblow, M.D., from 72d Foot, to be Assist.-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Reid, promoted in the 91st Foot.

THE 43D REGIMENT.—At five o'clock on Monday morning 100 men of this regiment, under the command of Captain Primrose, Lieut. de Morel, and Ensign Gerardot marched from Kilkenny to Callan, where they are to be quartered. On the same day the company of the 43d relieved at Callan, marched to Carrick to strengthen the garrison there. This company was commanded by Captain Gore and Ensign Graham.—Brevet Major Talbot's company, under Lieut. Greene and Ensign the Hon. Henry Wrottesley, remains at Castlecomer. Lieut. Greene re-joined on the 31st ult. Brevet Major Talbot is on the staff in Canada, and Capt. the Hon. P. E. Herbert, at Malta. Lieut. Dick is Aide-de-Camp to Lord Harris at Trinidad.—(Kilkenny Moderator.)

THE 60TH RIFLES.—On Monday evening two companies of the 60th Rifles, under the command of the Hon. Captain Adrian Hope, arrived in Kilkenny from Dublin, and will, we believe, remain in garrison here for the present.—(Ibid.)

Major-General his Royal Highness Prince Geo. of Cambridge, having proceeded to England on leave of absence for a short period, the command of the troops in the garrison of Dublin, and is the Dublin district, has devolved upon Colonel Cockrane, D. A. G.

MILITARY AND POLICE FORCE IN IRELAND.—At present there are about 30,000 troops (including militia, staff, &c.,) in Ireland. Besides this imposing force, there are 21,800 enrolled pensioners, and 12,700 police. Total, 64,500 men.

Major-General Bainbrigge, C. B., having returned from leave of absence, has resumed the command of the troops in the Belfast district; and Colonel Hamilton has returned to Newry from Belfast, and resumed his duties as Inspecting Field Officer of the Northern Recruiting district.

The detachment of the 92d Highlanders, sent to Ballinamult, are to remain there for the winter.

RETURNED EMIGRANTS.—Several persons who left this country during the spring and summer for the United States of America, have returned within the last few days, and give a most deplorable account of the state of the Irish emigrants in the large cities, particularly New York, Boston, &c. They state also that several others, also emigrants, are preparing to return as speedily as possible. Except for agricultural labourers and servants, there appears to be little encouragement in the States for emigrants; and the great fault which all of them commit, is remaining in the seaboard towns after landing, whereas they should at once go west, and endeavour to apply themselves to business.—(Tipperary Vindicator.)

A fire, threatening destruction to the whole town, broke out in Queen-square, Fermoy, on Monday night, in the house of Mrs. Moore, and the inhabitants attribute to the officers and men of the 6th Reserve, and 59th Depot, their providential escape.

Henry Jefford, otherwise Henry Christie, son of a gentleman residing at Bayswater, has been arrested in London as a deserter from the King's Dragoon Guards in Limerick district, and stealing £22 amount of post office orders from private John Brown, of the Regiment, which Mr. Bowen, post-master of Caher, had casbed for the supposed Brown. The prisoner was identified by Serjeant Horton, King's Dragoon Guards, recruiting in London.

A letter dated Malta, September 12th, declares: —"Such heat as we have experienced for the last week has never been felt by any man in Malta.—East and West Indians declare those countries an iceberg to Malta. The thermometer is now 98 deg. in the shade; the wind fresh from south, and each blast blows upon one like the blast from a furnace. The cattle are dying daily by dozens."

Sir T. N. Redington, the Under Secretary, has reduced the rents of all his tenants in Galway 4s per acre.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

CARLOW—Tuesday, October 2, Orchard; Wednesday, 3, Knockan; Thursday, 4, Borris.

CORK—Monday, October 1, Cork City; Tuesday, 2, Aughadown, Ballyheene, Castlemartyr, Connagh, Enniskeane, Kilmacsimon; Wednesday, 3, Abacross, Inuishannon; Saturday, 6, Balliclough.

KILKENNY—Tuesday, October 2, Kilmurry; Wednesday, 3, Mullinavat; Thursday, 4, Kilkenny City; Friday, 5, Rosbercon; Saturday, 6, Gowran, Tullaroan.

LIMERICK—Monday, October 1, Kilteely, Knocklong, Newcastle; Tuesday, 2, Knockany; Thursday, 4, Castleconnell.

TIPPERARY—Monday, October 1, Balliclerihan; Tuesday, 2, Thurles; Wednesday, 3, Clonmel; Saturday, 6, Templetooby.

WATERFORD—Monday, Oct. 1, Tramore; Tuesday, 2, Ballykeerogue; Wednesday, 3, Ferrypoint.

WEXFORD—Monday, Oct. 1, Harrow, Taghmon; Tuesday, 2, Moneyhore, Tintern.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

SEPTEMBER 30.—EIGHTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Morning Prayer—First Lesson	Ezekiel	20.
Second ditto	Mark	3.
Evening Prayer—First Lesson	Ezekiel	24.
Second ditto	1 Cor.	15.

PHASES OF THE MOON FOR OCTOBER.

Full Moon, 2d day; Last Quarter, 9th day; New Moon, 16th day; First Quarter, 24th day; Full Moon, 31st day.

WATERFORD—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1849.