Vol. XXVI. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1849.

The Waterford Mail.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, 1851.

"To his Royal Highness the Prince, Albert, President of the Society of Arts.

Guildford, Dec. 7, 1849.

"SIR—I have had the honour to receive by your Royal Highness's commands the following extract from the Minutes of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition of Industry of all Nations:—

"'The Prince inquired whether Mr. Cole was prepared to report on the willingness of the contractors to place a limit on their profits, and was informed that the contractors had stated they were disposed to entertain at all times any wishes of his Royal Highness, and to refer them to arbitration.

"'His Royal Highness expressed his great satisfaction at this proof of confidence, and thought it expedient that the contractors should write a letter to accompany the deeds, agreeing that the council of the Society of Arts should have power to determine the contract by arbitration on the 31st March, or at any time his Royal Highness might think desirable.

"'Resolved—That a copy of the Minute entered on Friday last, referring to the contract, be officially sent to Mr. Drew, with a request that he obtain an answer to it from the contractors as early as possible.'

"To the two proposals above mentioned, respecting, first, the willingness of the contractors to place a limit on their possible profits, and, secondly, to assent to a further extension of the term for determining the contract, I have to inform your Royal Highness, that I am authorised by the contractors, Messrs. Munday, to reply on their behalf as their nominee.

"Before considering the first proposal, I submit it is necessary to dispose of the obvious preliminary question, whether the Minute implies that the government of the Society of Arts, or any body else, in desiring to limit the possible profits, is prepared to limit the possible losses that may be sustained under this contract. As the Minute does not allude to this contingency, I have taken it for granted that no one is so prepared. Under this view I proceed to discuss this proposal, which I am authorised to say the contractors are quite prepared to consider in accordance with your Royal Highness's suggestion, because they fully sympathise in the desire of your Royal Highness to protect to the utmost the public interests in this matter. They admit the full force of the fact, that the undertaking now appears under an aspect very different from that which it wore in July last, when it was first propounded by your Royal Highness. At the same time the contractors submit it should be borne in mind, in considering their position, that, before the proposition for holding the exhibition, accompanied with the offer to the world of prizes to the amount of £20,000 could be published, it was obviously necessary that there should be some guarantee that the proposal would become a reality. The contractors apprehend there can be no doubt that the government, the Society of Arts, or some one, must have taken the preliminary risk before any public steps whatever could be taken, and the contractors, for certain considerations, were then willing to undertake that risk. If a contract had to be made now, in the month of December, for the first time, the present information as to the expression of public feeling might, perhaps, cause the terms of that contract to be different.

"The contractors, however, do not wish to take advantage of the state of uncertainty which existed in July last, and are willing that the better knowledge and experience in this matter, which have been obtained at their risk and by their expenditure, should be fairly considered. But in so doing, I submit that the circumstances of the early period when the agreement was made ought not to be forgotten. In July there was no evidence at all to indicate how far the public would respond to the proposal; and there was no pecuniary guarantee whatever to secure its eventual success, as indeed there is none certain even now.

"The contractors were invited to enter into an engagement binding themselves to carry out this great work, involving a certain liability of £75,000; to be prepared at once when called upon to deposit £20,000 for a prize Fund; to advance all necessary capital for preliminary expenses; and to make an outlay immediately without any tangible commercial security whatever. If they had viewed this proposal simply as tradesmen, they would probably have declined it, as I knew that others had already done, but they were induced to entertain it principally by my knowledge (obtained from the perusal of minutes of meetings held at Buckingham Palace and Osborne House, and shewn to me by Mr. Fuller) of the interest taken by your Royal Highness in this matter in Messrs. Cole, Fuller, and Russell, from whom (then personally unknown to the contractors) the latter received an assurance of willingness to co-operate in the executive.

"Upon such moral rather than commercial security the contractors entered into this arrangement, binding themselves to carry out the proposal, which was not indeed defined in its extent, but was to be carried out to such an extent and in such a way as your Royal Highness, or a Royal Commission if issued, should direct.

"The receipts by which the outlay was to be repaid, either as respects the amount, or the regulations for obtaining them, were to be altogether beyond their control. How and whence they should arise they could not determine; this point resting with the public themselves and with the Royal Commission. It was agreed, when the receipts were sufficient to repay the £20,000 advanced for the Prize Fund, the expenses of the building, and some expenses mentioned in the deed, that the residue of the receipts, if any, should be divided in certain proportions between the Society of Arts, as trustees for the public in this matter, and the contractors. Out of their share the contractors undertook, further, to pay the expenses, necessarily very considerable, of all management, salaries, offices, advertising, printing, &c.; and the Society of Arts, I understood, would hold their proportion in trust for future similar exhibitions; so that, even after the Prize Fund and the building had been paid for, the contractors still had a risk, whilst the public were sure of a future fund, if the receipts from the undertaking afforded any surplus whatever beyond the outlay for prizes and the cost of the building. During the preparation of the deeds for giving effect to the arrangements already mentioned, a still further protection of the public was asked of them, and they consented to the proposition made by Mr. Cole, that the contract should be altogether cancelled upon arbitration before February 1st, 1850, if the government desired it; thus practically agreeing that, if a better arrangement for the public could be devised, there should at least be an opportunity of making one.

"I have now to state to your Royal Highness that as the contractors still entertain the same confidence towards the undertaking and its promoters as they did when they came forward in July, and by so doing enabled the proposal to be announced to the world, so they are now willing that an arbitration shall determine, when the exhibition is closed, the proportion of any surplus, after payment of all expenses whatever, to be allotted to them as remuneration for the capital employed, the risk incurred, and the exertions used.

"With regard to the wish of your Royal Highness that the contractors should agree to a still further extension of the time within which her Majesty's government shall be at liberty to determine the contract, and the suggestions made, as I understand, by your Royal Highness, that the period of extension should be the end of two months after the first meeting of the Royal Commission, I have to state that the contractors consent that the contract shall be liable to be determined at any time within the period suggested, upon the desire expressed by the Lords of the Treasury in the manner in all other respects provided in the deed.

"In conclusion, I beg leave to submit to your Royal Highness that, while I have no wish to parade the willingness of the contractors thus to make further concession or to submit to further modification in the terms of the contract for the public benefit, I think it only fair to call to mind the position in which they now place themselves.

"Your Royal Highness has the guarantee that the proposal will be carried out in such a way as a Royal Commission may direct. The Society of Arts have the honor of being the organ for executing the proposal without any risk or loss to themselves. The public not only have no risk of loss, but will have in fact all the profits of the undertaking, because I submit that a fair remuneration for risk and employment of capital cannot be considered as any other than an ordinary charge. In fact, the contractors are the only parties unprotected, and are liable to all the risks whatever.

"I have the honour to be, sir, with the greatest respect, your Royal Highness's most obedient and faithful servant,

(Signed) "GEORGE DREW."

Osborne, Dec. 10, 1849.

"SIR—I am commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Albert to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th December, and to express to you his Royal Highness's sense of the public spirit and confiding readiness which were displayed by the contractors in the original acceptance of the contract at a time when the risk of the undertaking could in no way be ascertained, or limited.

"His Royal Highness has no hesitation in acknowledging that it was owing to liberality and public spirit, thus displayed, that it became possible for him to bring the scheme of the exhibition of the industry of nations before the government and the public in a shape insuring the practicability of its execution.

"His Royal Highness is happy to trace the same feelings in the answer which he has received from you on the part of the contractors, under the present much altered circumstances of the undertaking; and the Prince is induced to hope that the position in which the present contract can be laid before the Government and the public will prove satisfactory to both.

"Firstly, Because the present agreement enables the Royal Commission, should it decide that the present contract will not be conducive to the public benefit, to determine that contract, within a limited time, upon equitable terms.

"Secondly, Because the contractors have consented to an arrangement by which the share to be assigned to them of any profits that may result from the exhibition, after payment of their expenses, shall be determined by arbitration, under the then existing circumstances of the case, whilst they still remain liable for any possible losses, trusting solely to the liberal support of the public of a scheme which they have already so warmly received.

"It is in appreciation of this fact that his Royal Highness feels it a duty to furnish to them the earliest information with regard to the scheme in which his Royal Highness, as President of the Society of Arts, in conjunction with the British public, stands now morally pledged to the world; and therefore the Prince is pleased to direct that the contract, with the modifications agreed to in your letter, together with this answer written by his Royal Highness's command, shall be published without delay.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) "C. B. PHIPPS

"George Drew, Esq."

Mr. Young is appointed governor of Castlebar jail.

ARREST OF A DESPERATE OUTLAW.—An atrocious character named Michael Hawkins, one of those charged with the murder of Patrick Clarke, Esq., of Southhill, county Tipperary, committed in 1845, and who, having absconded at that time, since remained at large though the government had offered a considerable reward for his apprehension was captured near Callan, on Thursday last, by Sub-Inspector Corr, of Mullinahone. Mr. Corr having received private information that the outlaw was harboured at the house of a man named James Miles, situate at Baungar, proceeded thither at three o'clock on Thursday morning with a party of about 30 of the Constabulary. Having surrounded the locality, an entrance was obtained, but Hawkins, being fully aware that the search was for him made an effort to force his way through the thatch of the house, which he had nearly succeeded in, when one of the policemen hearing the noise thrust his bayonet upwards, and wounded the fellow in the thigh. He still struggled to free himself by screwing the bayonet which remained fast in the wound off the carbine, but failing in the effort, he was dragged down; but he then seized a sprong and with that weapon defended himself for a considerable period, inflicting several severe wounds on the police, and not surrendering till one of the constables cocked his gun and declared his intention of shooting him if he made further resistance. The prisoner was brought by Mr. Corr before the Rev. Mr. Bryan and Purefoy Poe, Esq., the nearest magistrates, and was by them committed to Clonmel jail, to be tried at next assizes. Two other parties engaged in the murder of Mr. Clarke, were at the time convicted and hanged, and Hawkins was the last of the gang, remaining at large in Ireland.—(Kilkenny Moderator.)

A SWIM AFTER A THIEF.—On Saturday morning a party of the city Constabulary, under the direction of Head Constable Groghan and Constable Rice, proceeded to "the Lake," in this city, the well known head quarters of a notorious gang of thieves, in order to arrest a person named Egan, charged with being concerned in a robbery of cloth from Mr. C. Luby, of John-street. The Constables aware of the slippery folk they had to deal with in that locality, formed a kind of cordon round the place, and some of them having approached Egan's house, that person immediately upon perceiving them dived through a back entrance and was proceeding to run for it, when he was confronted by Sub-Constable Elliot, the tallest man in the force, not liking whose appearance he changed his course and sprung into the river. Elliott, however, was not thus to be baulked, and so he plunged in after the runaway and breasting the current, rapidly gained upon him. Egan then by a short "turn" contrived to gain the land at the opposite side of a high wall, where he hoped the coast was clear; but there he was quite disappointed, for a constable lay in ambush ready to pounce upon him. Perceiving this he took the water again, and was manfully pursued by Elliot through the stream, till the former at length becoming apparently exhausted, made once more for *terra firma* and gave himself quietly up to one of the constabulary, who was there waiting with open arms to receive him. Egan and his supposed accomplices in the robbery will be brought up on Thursday to be finally committed for trial.—(Ibid.)

THE EXPECTED HIGH TIDES.

Some have laughed at the prophecy of high tides and inundations on the 29th or 30th of the present month. We understand, however, that the impression on the mind of the public authorities is not such as would lead us to believe that they were of the incredulous mass. We heard it stated, on very good authority, that in all the public offices in England and Ireland, whose under stories are within reach of the high tides, the most ample precautions have been taken to avoid the danger of damage. In the Dublin Custom-house several alterations are said to have been made. Sugars and other articles, liable to be damaged by wet, are said to be in process of removal in anticipation of the visiting deluge.—(E. Freeman.)

THE HIGH TIDE PANIC.

It would appear from the subjoined letters, which were posted in the Chamber of Commerce, in this city, on Monday last, that we are, after all, not to have the high tide, the apprehension of which has caused so much uneasiness. There cannot be any doubt but the following documents, considering the position and character of the writers, possess an authority quite sufficient to calm down the panic which prevailed on this subject:—

"THE EXPECTED HIGH TIDE.

"Custom House Stores,
24th Dec., 1849.

"DEAR SIR—As it may be satisfactory to the members of the chamber, we enclose a copy of a note we have just been favoured with from Sir William R. Hamilton, in reply to one soliciting his opinion on the newspaper paragraph predicting a tidal inundation. His valuable opinion is confirmed by the scientific tide tables calculated for the use of mariners, by parties aware of the combination of the planets, and these correspond with the usual spring tide of from twelve to thirteen feet at these dock gates. We beg to add, that our London letters make no allusion to the circumstances, and we, therefore, infer that no importance is there attached to the prediction.

"We have the honour to be, very faithfully yours,

(Signed)
"J. H. AND G. SCOVELL.

"To Francis Codd, Esq., Hon. Sec."

"Observatory of T. C. D., near Dublin,
22d December, 1849.

"GENTLEMEN—In reply to your letter of the 19th inst., I have to state that I have requested my assistant, Mr. Thompson, who has had long experience in tide calculations, to revise those which he had made for a Dublin almanac, relative to the tides at the end of the month, and am informed by him that he finds no reason to expect any *extraordinary* tide at that time, though winds *may* somewhat raise the spring tide which *will* occur.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
"WILLIAM ROWAN HAMILTON.

"Messrs. Scovell."

—(D. E. Mail.)

A RICH BEGGAR.—John Hughes, an exceedingly wretched-looking street mendicant, brought before the magistrates at the City Court-house, on Thursday, had in his possession 14 sovs., four £1 notes, £2 in half-crowns, and 9s 11d in smaller coin! He wept bitterly on being informed (jocosely) that his booty was forfeited to the Crown, and was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment, to be maintained at his own expense.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.—We learn from the best authority in Sir Wm. Parker's fleet, that the Prince, 90, Captain Martin, and Thetis, 36, Captain Codrington, C.B., were to leave the admiral's command, and to proceed to Lisbon, on the 7th instant; and that Sir William Parker, with the other ships under his command, would immediately proceed from Besica Bay to Salamis Bay.—(Cork Reporter.)

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—A few months ago a man named Brazely, residing in High-street, Banagher, was bitten by a large dog, which he immediately killed after receiving the bite. Brazely applied to the doctor, and had the wound dressed, which after a short time, was healed; nothing further occurred until the 18th instant, when he attempted to burn one of his children in the fire, and upon hearing the screams of his wife for assistance, he rushed out of the house in order to catch her—she, however, succeeded in effecting her escape. Subsequently he ran through the street in a furious manner, foaming from the mouth, and attempting to bite the persons that came in his way, when he was arrested by the police, and brought to his residence, where he lingered until the 20th, when death put an end to his sufferings.—(Western Star.)

THE KING OF THE MOSQUITOES.—The following communication is from an American paper. It is dated Hull, United States, September 22, 1849:—"Skipper Mudge, who arrived at this port from Honduras last week in his smack Nancy, report thats he had an interview, before sailing, with his Majesty the King of the Mosquitoes. His Majesty wore a splendid cocked hat and a red sash, and had very large gilt spurs strapped about his ankles, but I regret to say that the remainder of his person was as the painters say, without drapery. We must make allowance, however, for difference of custom and climate. His Majesty, who cannot be more than twenty years old, was slightly intoxicated. His suite consisted of a one-eyed drummer boy, and two gentlemen with fifes, one of whom acted as an interpreter. The King of the Mosquitoes received Skipper Mudge seated on an empty whiskey cask. He motioned to the skipper to take a seat on the ground, or wherever he chose.'—The writer then goes on to describe the further proceedings of the interview, in the course of which his majesty's laughter having been excited, the cask rolled from under him, and he fell to the ground.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—A few days ago his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was permitted to accompany his parent in one of his shooting excursions in the neighbourhood of Osborne. Her Majesty also, with the usual royal attendants, being present in a carriage as a spectator of the sport. It appears that just as Lord Canning was about to shoot at a hare, a bird fell from the gun of another of the party, and the Prince of Wales running forward in playful eagerness to pick it up, placed himself exactly between Lord Canning's gun and the hare he was about to shoot, when Col. Grey, observing the danger, rushed forward so as to cover with his person the object of a nation's hopes, and in so doing received in the skirt of his coat upwards of twenty shots from Lord Canning's gun, which, but for Col. Grey's promptitude, would in all probability have taken effect on the head or face of the Prince of Wales. The shock, which was communicated to the whole of the royal party, was electrical. Lord Canning, not knowing what mischief he might have perpetrated, fell down in a fainting fit at the moment of the discharge of his gun, whilst Lady Canning, who was of the party, observing her noble husband fall, was impressed with the idea that his gun had burst, and was for a few moments in a state of indescribable suspense. The sensation of the whole party, especially of her Majesty and the Prince Consort, when it was ascertained that no real mischief had ensued from the discharge, may be readily conceived. Col. Gray's coat having been of sufficient thickness to prevent the shots from entering his body.—(Bucks Herald.)

THE CHURCH.

On Friday the Lord Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, held an ordination in the Cathedral of St. Canice, when the following gentlemen were admitted to deacons' orders:—

George S. Gerrard, B.A., to the assistant curacy of Grange Silva, diocess of Leighlin; Samuel Quinton, B.A., to the curacy of Rathvilly, Francis Hassard Burkitt, B.A., to the assistant curacy of Abbeyleix, Leighlin.

The following gentlemen received priests' orders:—

The Rev. George F. A. Armstrong, curate of Monamolin, Ferns; the Rev. Harloe Elwood, assistant curate of Monamolin.

A very excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. F. R. Sandys, Chancellor of the Cathedral; and the usual oaths were administered by Humphrey Semple, Esq., the Bishop's registrar.

The Lord Bishop of Down held a confirmation, for Belfast, in the parish church, on Tuesday, the 18th December, on which occasion 310 young persons were confirmed.

ORDINATION.—On Thursday, the 21st, the feast of St. Thomas, the Lord Primate held an ordination in the Cathedral, when the following gentlemen were ordained Priests:—

The Rev. Thomas Rooke, A.B., curate of Carnteel; and the Rev. James M'Neece, A.B., curate of Arboe.

The following gentlemen were admitted to the order of Deacons:—

Mason Mulligan, LL.D., Second Master of the Royal School, Armagh; Edward Fox, A.B., Fellow of New College, Oxford; William Power Cobbe, A.B., assistant curate of Grange; James Jones, jun., A.B., assistant curate of Kilmore; Samuel Stewart, A.B., assistant curate of Keady.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Maclean, prebendary of Tynan, who took for his text Eph. ii., 12—22.

The candidates were presented by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Armagh.

We were happy to observe that his Grace the Primate appeares to have quite recovered from his recent attack of gout.

ORDINATION.—By the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Croydon, 21st December:—

PRIEST—Edgar Broughton Barnest, Trinity College, Dublin.

On the 23d instant, at Bishopsthorpe, at a Special ordination held by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of York, Charles Tobias Mulloy, A.B., T.C.D., for the curacy of Hawnly.

REFLECTIONS FOR THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR 1849.

Be still, my soul, and ponder well,
Another year has fled;
And many a man is gone to dwell
In mansions of the dead.

And many a widow's bitter cry,
And many an orphan's tear,
And many a father's heavy sigh
Attest the closing year.

And many a desolate fireside,
And many a vacant chair
Proclaim that kindred once most dear
No more inhabit there.

Like those I, too, may be removed—
Next year may be my last;
Then how, my soul, hast thou improv'd
The precious year that's past?

Recall the past, what mortal can
Undo what has been done?
That power does not belong to man,
That power is God's alone.

My ev'ry action, thought and word,
Tho' hid from mortal sight,
Is written down before the Lord
In characters of light.

Each register by His own hand
Is written in the scroll;
And when before the Judge I stand
He will rehearse the whole.

Nor tears of blood, nor floods of grief,
Nor strength of human power,
Can give the troubled mind relief
In that distressing hour.

'Twere vain to seek a hiding-place,
Or from God's presence fly;
To shun the terrors of His face,
The glancings of His eye.

For, let me go to realms of light,
Or dungeons of despair,
'Midst seraphs bright or shades of night,
I find Jehovah there.

Or let me, with the morning's wing,
Fly to some distant land,
Behold, the Universal King
Still holds me in His hand.

Then whither, whither shall I flee
From His avenging rod;
Oh, where will He appear to me
As my propitious God?

I'll go to Calvary's sacred mount
And view the crimson flood,
That issues from the opened fount
In vital streams of blood.

I'll cast my sins on Him who bore
My burden on the tree—
Confess my guilt, and then implore
His pardon, rich and free.

And when He speaks that blessed word,
"Thy sins are all forgiven,
Depart in peace, endure the cross,
And gain a crown in heaven."

With soul inspired by grateful love
I'll serve Him all my days;
I'll never from His cross remove,
I'll never cease His praise.

I'll tell the news to all I meet,
That others may repair,
And cast themselves beneath His feet,
And find salvation there.

And when around the throne of God
I join the ransom'd throng,
I'll sing aloud of pard'ning blood,
And this shall be my song—

"To Him that loved us and hath washed
Our souls from guilt and sin,
And made us kings and priests to God,
Be endless blessing given."

Mallow. ROBERT MURPHY.

MORE RIBBON ATROCITY.—On Thursday night, the 20th instant, the neighbourhoon of Rathfriland and its vicinity was greatly alarmed by the firing of shots, from a number of Ribbonmen, who had assembled at the house of a Roman Catholic in that locality. They commenced discharging their guns in the direction of Protestant houses. A respectable Protestant farmer, hearing the shots, went out of his house, to ascertain what was the cause of the firing, and heard balls distinctly whistling over his house, and others striking the ground about him. Respectable persons, attending at their usual avocations in Rathfriland, on market days, have been waylaid and beaten, between Rathfriland and Hiltown, at a place called Cohgan's Hill, where they have been barbarously treated. One young man, named Henning, got several of his teeth knocked out; another person was taken hold of and thrown out of his cart; and many others have been similarly ill-treated. A gentleman riding on his horse, was attacked, the reins being seized, but he was well armed and prepared for the worst; when they saw his determination to resist, they told him to "ride on." The road leading from Hiltown to M'Comb's bridge is equally bad. What is the reason the constabulary remain inactive, in their barracks, instead of patrolling the roads, and bringing to justice those nightly murderers?—(Newry Telegraph.)

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received Cape of Good Hope papers to the 3d of November inclusive, but the intelligence they contain differs very little from that applied by many of the late arrivals from that colony. The people at large maintained most firmly the "pledge;" but the government had always obtained what they required for convicts, troops, and every one else who needed assistance. The Admiralty House is converted into a cattle crasl, and the Court House into a slaughter house. The government makes its own bread and biscuit, kills its own cattle, and procures its own vegetables, without the aid of contractors. Some 15 or 20 individuals have incurred grave censure by supplying government, either directly or indirectly, with different kinds of food. Among the number are the names of Messrs. J. B. Ebden and Co., Hendrick Morkel, sen., Henry Boase, and Samuel Drake. The stricture upon the conduct of Mr. Ebden have been exceedingly severe, for Mr. E. occupied the chair of the Anti-Convict Association for a considerable time. He was one of the first who advocated and insisted upon applying the "pledge," to the naval department at Simon's Bay, and so impressed was he with the necessity of resistance, that he even promised to die in the cause of the people. This gentleman is now charged with selling some 2,000 muids of wheat to the government. Mr. Ebden has written the following letter in justification of himself:—

"Cape Town, Oct 31, 1849.

"SIR—In reply to your letter of yesterday, received at a late hour last evening, stating, that you had been directed by the Anti-Convict Association to ascertain from me the correctness, or otherwise, of a report that I, or my firm, have either directly or indirectly, been supplying government departments, I hasten to say, without recognising for a moment the right of the association to catechise me, or in any way to interfere with any transaction of mine, in the ordinary course of business, that 'neither I, nor my firm, 'have been supplying government departments;' but, while I make this statement without any mental reservation, I have no wish to disguise or to conceal from the public the fact of my having sold a quantity of wheat to Mr. Edmond Leahy, for cash, which wheat, as I have been informed by Mr. Leahy, has since been re-sold by him to the government at a considerable profit.

"From the 18th of June last, the day on which as one of a deputation from the Anti-Convict Association, I presented an address to his Excellency the Governor, up to the present hour, I have had no communication either directly or indirectly with the government, or any department of the government, regarding supplies or any other transactions of business; and it is matter of notoriety that, since the 28th of September last, I have openly, in common with several of the principal merchants of this place, condemned and reprobated, in the most unqualified manner, the resolutions of the association proscribing all intercourse 'with the government, in any shape or on any terms,' as certain, in my humble opinion, to injure the cause we have at heart; and further, in the present position of the question, I have no hesitation in declaring, that I would as readily have sold the wheat to government as to any private individual, had any application been made to me by them.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"J. B. EBDEN.

"Mr. John Saunders, Secretary to the Anti-Convict Association

"P.S. I observe by the *Advertiser* of this morning, that without waiting for the information desired, touching the truth or falsehood of the report alluded to in your letter, the association have announced the firm of J. R. Ebden and Co. as under the pledge; and I have only to remark, that I shall be prepared to appeal to the laws of my country for the redress of any loss or injury I may thereby sustain."

A serious attack was made upon Mr. Hendrick Morkel, justice of the peace for Somerset West, he having supplied Capt. Sandford with sheep, knowing that they were intended for the government. Mr. Morkel and his two sons arrived at Stellenbosch on the 25th of October, when the while village rose in commotion. These gentlemen were pelted with rotten eggs and mud, and soon became soiled from head to foot. One of the sons was severely injured, and the magistrate himself was struck on the ear.

His Excellency, Sir Harry Smith, we regret to hear, is seriously indisposed, owing, it is believed to the intense excitement under which he has laboured for some time past, caused by the discontented and inflammatory state of the colony.

FLEETWOOD A PORT.—By a Treasury minute recently issued Fleetwood will become, after 6th January next, an independent port. It belnngs at preeent to the port of Preston.

WARTS.—Apply tincture of iodine, with a camel hair-brush, every night and morning. To the ordinary sized wart one or two drops at each application is sufficient. After a few days use the wart cracks, becomes dry and powdery, and then disappears altogether. This is stated to be an infallible remedy.

A NEW ATROCITY.—The Paris correspondent of the *Glasgow Mail* says, "People pretend that the Austrians are more humane at Venice than at Milan. A few days ago a poor old fruit woman, near the Rialto, enraged at a Croat who took her fruit without payment, loudly cursed the Austrians. She was immediately publicly flogged in the Piazza St. Marco. She was covered with blood when the execution was over, and cursed the Austrians again. The punishment was repeated, but this time she cursed not for she was dead. This is no rumour, but a fact."

THE MELICAL PROFESSION.—With a view to raise the standard of professional education, the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons have decided that in future candidates for the fellowship of the institution shall undergo additional examinations in mathematics and the Greek, Latin, and French Languages.—(Times.)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.—MEERUT, NOVEMBER 2.—We are in a fever of excitement on account of Sir Charles Napier being in our neighbourhood. As he passed through the other day, two or three parties having something to ask or explain, requested an interview, but Sir Charles declined to see any one, saying that at present he was a mere traveller, but that on his return from Agra he would make a longer stay, when he would see every and any body. When here he stayed at the hotel, about which there is a good story current. On arriving, the chief, according to his expressed intention, made straight for the dak bungalow, and had put one pijammed leg out, and was preparing the other to follow it, when a little girl ran out of the room he was about to enter, and said, "You can't go in there; mother's dressing." "Oh, replies Sir Charles, "certainly not," and prepared to go to the next, but again the little girl stopped him, saying, "But you can't go there either; father's sick." This was too much for the old chief's patience, and he replied, "Well, my little girl, next time your sick father and undressed mother come to the dak bungalow, I hope they will be content with one room." Having said which, he turned round and made for the hotel, not in the best humour at losing the expected corner of his well-beloved dak bungalow.—(United Service Journal.)

THE UNITED STATES.

Liverpool, Monday Evening.

The British and North American royal mail steamer, Canada, Captain Judkins, from New York and Boston, has just arrived in the Mersey from New York and Halifax, after a passage of 13 days from the former port.

By her we have received our files of papers from New York to the 12th, and Halifax to the 15th instant.

The steam-ship Hermann, from Southampton to New York, had put into Halifax after having been 21 days at sea.

Although Congress had assembled for more than a week, the House of Representatives had not been able to organise the fight, for the election of Speaker had not been concluded. Fifty-four ballots had been taken, but the opposition of the Whigs was still maintained, and very great doubt was entertained whether any Speaker will be chosen this year. Under these circumstances, of course, an entire stoppage existed as to the progress of legislation, and the President's Message was still lying in the office of the official printer unread. The report of the Postmaster-General had been published in the newspapers, and upon the whole was deemed to be of a very satisfactory character. It contains several suggestions for reform. There seems no doubt but that there will be established a uniform rate of postage throughout the country.

The arrival of the steamer Crescent City at New York, had furnished news one month later from California, the character of which varies but little in its general tenor from that which had previously been received from the same quarter. She brought home 150 passengers, and 1,000,000 of dollars in specie. The result of the proceedings of the convention, which met at Monterey to frame a constitution has been received, and given great satisfaction at New York.

The Convention, it appears, had agreed upon a constitution, which was to be submitted to the people for approval on the 13th November, and there was no doubt entertained but that it would be unanimously adopted. The constitution proclaims the widest liberty consonnat with order, and precludes all involuntary bondage. The Crescent City brought official dispatches for the Government at Washington, and these are said to confirm all the intelligence which has been published through other sources. The boundaries of the new state, as defined by the constitution include the whole of the Pacific coast of California, a thousand miles in length; and that territory, inhabited by a civilised people, is left, ou of which to form an additional State.

The Canadian advices extend down to the South East. The report of Lord Elgin having written to the Roman Catholic bishops, is now formally contradicted by the Archbishop of Quebec. The vacancy in the Ministry, created by the retirement of Mr. A. M. Vigea, had been filled up by the appointment of Colonel Tache to the Receiver Generalship. Rumours were current of the contemplated resignation of the Ministry but they do not appear to have rested on any reliable foundation. The annexation movements having ceased to have any novelty, they had for the most part ceased to have any effect upon the great body of the people.

Advices had reached New York from Jamaica to the 1st of December. Great dissatisfaction continued to be manifested to the Home Government, and the newspapers teemed with fierce articles of denunciation, and urging the people to seek other market than England for the disposal of their produce.

The Cork guardians refused to adopt Lord Glengall's protection petition.

The Surgeoncy of the 67th Regiment at Gibraltar, is vacant by the death of Doctor Shiel, of Clonmel.

An order is made absolute, with costs, against Lord Portarlington, for the sale of the Portarlington or Damer estates in Ireland, which owe £685,000!

Samuel Otway, a boy, has been sentenced, by Judge Perrin, to twenty-one months' imprisonment, for having two pistols and gunpowder without license.

HIRING NEWSPAPERS—In the Bloomsbury County Court on Wednesday a case came on for trial in which the plaintiff a newsvender, claimed £2 18s 10d for the hire of newspapers, &c.—Defendant did not appear in person, but pleaded by a solicitor, first, that no one had applied for the money; secondly, that the 23d George III., cap. 50, declared it illegal to lend newspapers.—Plaintiff produced 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 76, wherein it is declared that so much of the first mentioned act "as in any way relates to newspapers" is repealed. The judge ordered payment of the amount with costs.

MILITARY LAW.—Assist-Surgeon Douglas, of the 26th (Cameronian) Regiment, has been acquitted of all of the charges brought against him in his recent court-martial. He has been in arrest from the 11th of September to the 19th of December; the court-martial terminated its proceedings on the 2d of November, and, consequently, the assistant-surgeon had been *seven* weeks in arrest before the trial was over, and has been *seven* more weeks in arrest since his acquittal! Oh, blessed prerogative of military law!—(United Service Gazette.)

A GOOD LANDLORD.—We have much pleasure in stating that Robert Cooke, Esq., of Kiltinan Castle, has in the most generous manner made to his tenantry on the Kiltinan and Killusty estates, an abatement of thirty per cent. on the September rent and forgiven them all arrears. Mr. C. thus evidenced that he is not unmindful of the change in the times and the circumstances of the country, and his excellent conduct on this occasion is worthy of the highest eulogium, and well deserving of imitation.—(Tipperary Free Press.)

We are very happy to say that Samuel Dickson, Esq., who was unanimously returned for the representation of this county, is in good health at his residence at Cheltenham. It is now the fashion first to report a man's illness, and then canvass for his place; but we are greatly mistaken if in this, as in other recent cases, the expectants will not be disappointed.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

W. B. Skelton, Esq., son-in-law of the late J. Finn, Esq., of Ballymagibbon, Mayo, and member of the Connaught bar, has been admitted to the Canadian bar at Toronto.

ERECTION OF A STAND-HOUSE AT THE GREAT HEATH.—A meeting was held in the Court-house of Maryborough on Thursday, for the purpose of effecting the above object. A number of gentlemen of influence, subscribers to the heath races were present, and names were put down for over twenty shares.

A person having the misfortune to admit as a lodger into his house an individual of very improper character, named Bell, turned him out the other day, with the remark, that "He would never keep a *bell* in his house that *wanted hanging*."

Mrs. and the Misses Pennefather, widow and daughters of the late Chief Justice, are at present staying on a visit with the Lord Bishop of Ossory and Mrs. O'Brien at the Palace, in this City. Miss O'Brien, his Lordships's sister, arrived at the Palace this evening.—(Kilkenny Moderator.)

Major General and Mrs. M'Donald have issued invitations to a numerous circle of friends for a grand Ball at their residence, Kilcreen, on the eve of the New Year. We regret to learn that the gallant General is at present slightly indisposed.—(Ibid.)

THE ROYAL
SHAVING CREAM.

UNSURPASSED for promoting comfort in Shaving, as used by his ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, the King of the Belgians, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, the Marquis of Abercorn, and a large number of the Nobility of the United Kingdom, who are all desirous of patronizing this most useful article of Irish manufacture.

Sold in Pots at 1s. and 2s. each, by all respectable Chemists in the United Kingdom.

Under Royal Patronage.
BEWLEY, FISHER & COPS
Concentrated Essence of Jamaica Ginger.

As prepared for and used by
THE QUEEN & PRINCE ALBERT.

THIS Essence is prepared by a peculiar process, so that it contains all the carminative and restorative properties of Ginger in the most effective state, without the addition of any more heating stimulant.

JAMAICA GINGER is universally known as one of the most valuable medicines in relieving Gout, Nervousness, Cramps, Spasms, Flatulency, and sense of oppression after meals

This form will be found the most convenient in administration, Ten Drops being equal to Eight Grains of Powder Ginger.

Sold in Bottles by all respectable Chemists in the United Kingdom.

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AGENT IN WATERFORD,
R. LAFFAN, Quay.

W. C. HART, Apothecary.. Lismore.
M. H. PURCELL ..... Carrick-on-Suir.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
3 per Cent. Cons.....	—	—	96⅛
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	—	96⅝
3½ per Cent Debentures	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	159
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	21
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent...	—	—	—
Ditto 4 per Cent.....	—	—	—
4 per Cent. City Debs...	—	—	73
4 per Cent Ballast Office	—	—	—
Deb. Gov Sec.....	—	—	93
Kingstown Railway Deb.	—	—	—
4 per Cent.....	—	—	—

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock	203¾	India Stock	262
3 per Cent. Consols	96⅝	India Bonds	88 pm
Ditto for opening..	—	South Sea Stock....	—
3 per Cent Reduced	96⅞	Do. New Annuities	—
3½ per Cent	97¾	Exchequer Bills (£1,00)	
New 3½ per Cent..	—	58s pm	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, DEC. 29.

GREAT AGGREGATE MEETING IN THE ROTUNDO.

The following is the requisition which the Great Aggregate Meeting, to be held on the 17th of January, is to be convened :—

"We, the undersigned, deeply impressed with the importance of giving the fullest effect to the Great National Demonstration of Irish opinion upon the present condition of this country, and the absolute necessity of a change in the policy of recent legislation, as contained in an address to her Most Gracious Majesty, of the Peers, Members of Parliament, Gentry, Magistrates, Bankers, Merchants, and Tenant farmers of Ireland, hereby request a meeting of those who have signed that address, to be held at the Rotundo, in Dublin, on Thursday, the 17th day of January, 1850, at the hour of eleven o'clock, to deliberate upon the best mode of presenting the Address to her Majesty, and to adopt Petitions to Parliament praying for the immediate redress of the grievances under which Ireland labours, by the withdrawal of protection to her Agriculture, and the oppressive burden of the present system of poor laws."

Among the representatives of the Peerage, members of the House of Commons and influential and independent Gentry, whose names are attached to this document, are, we understand, the following :—

Downshire, Milltown, Mayo, Roden, Gormanstown, Shannon, Bandon, Enniskillen, Colonel Chatterton, M.P., Colonel Dunne, M.P., Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., M.P., Hugh Barton, Straffan, George Macartney, of Lissanoure Castle, William Wentworth Fitzwilliam Hume, D.L., of Humewood, James Hans Hamilton, M. P., County of Dublin.

AGGREGATE MEETING OF PROTECTIONISTS.

The following is an authentic list of the noblemen who, up to Saturday, have identified themselves with the Irish Protectionist movement by attaching their signatures to the address to the Queen :—

MARQUISSES—Downshire, Westmeath, Hertford, Waterford and Ely.

EARLS—Glengall, Mayo, Roden, Bandon Milltown, Shannon, Lucan, Donoughmore, Clonmel, Lanesborough, Castlestuart, Enniskillen, Limerick, Bantry, Stradbroke, and Erne.

VISCOUNTS—Bangor, Bernard, Gort, Dungannon, Suirdale Clements, Doneraile, Ashbrook, Lorton, Gormanstown, and O'Neil.

BARONS—Killmaine, Dunsandle, Dunsany, Massey, Muskerry, Clonbrock, Clarina, Clanmorris, Castlemaine, Carbery, Farnham, and Riversdale.

Bishop of Killaloe.

GRAND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

In the course of a few days, we are happy to inform our readers, Mr. Ryalls, whose highly acknowledged vocal powers have been as generally distinguished in Waterford, as they have been cordially and justly appreciated by the most eminent judges of the "divine art" in the sister kingdom, will give a Concert the first week in the new year in this city, which, for the elaborate character of its arrangements, and the *recherche* character of the attractions to be presented will, we are certain, afford one of the most delightful re-unions of musical talent which has yet taken place in Waterford, and will prove a treat of the most refined description to our amateurs. In another publication we shall be enabled to give further particulars of the intended entertainment to our readers.

THE EXPECTED FLOOD.—Up to the time of our putting to press, there is a strong northerly wind—quite opposed to a rising of the tide in our harbour to any extent; at the same time we think precaution necessary. We refer to Sir W. Hamilton's letter on the subject, in another column.

THE MURDER OF MR. PHELAN.

It will be recollected that it was stated in this paper that five men, charged with the murder of Mr. John Phelan, at Carrickbeg, in October last, had been committed for trial on the informations of James Cleary, a crown witness. It has created some surprise that on Christmas eve the parties were removed from this to Carrick-on-Suir, and bailed on that night before J. B. Graves, Esq., in the small sum of £20 each, and two sureties in the sum of £10, to appear at next assizes. The small amount of bail taken for those men for an offence of so grave a nature as that with which they stand charged is certainly strange, particularly when persons charged with larceny or assault, to stand their trial at Quarter Sessions, would be required to find the same amount of sureties. According to Cleary's informations, the men now out on bail were the supposed perpetrators of the murder.—We understand the order was obtained in the Court of Queen's Bench before Judge Moore.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Between the hours of nine and ten o'clock on Friday night last the large corn store at Ferrybank, occupied by the Messrs. M'Cann, was discovered to be on fire in the attic story, large flames issuing simultaneously from the numerous windows of that extensive concern. Shortly after ten o'clock the West of England, the Sun, and Barrack engines arrived, and being well supplied with men and water, continued to play on the burning pile, but such an ascendancy had the fire attained, that it was an utter impossibility to get it under, and although the engines continued to be worked during the whole night, the front store and a smaller adjoining one were completely burnt down with a quantity of corn stored therein, amounting, we have been informed, to at least £5,000. The proprietors, we understand, had their property insured for only £3,000. Such was the glare of light, when the fire was at its height, that a newspaper could be read without difficulty on our quays. The police, under the command of Captain Gunn, were, as usual, most active—also a party of the 85th, with their officers, and some of the crew of *H. M. S. the Sparrow*, exerted themselves in the most praiseworthy manner. Among those of our fellow-citizens who exerted themselves, we observed the Mayor, Alderman Davis, Sir Benjamin Morris Wall, Messrs. Galwey (jun.), Harvey, White, Carletons, and several others whose names have escaped us.

TOWN COUNCIL.

On Thursday, James Keating, Esq., J.P., was elected a Town Councillor for the Tower Ward, in room of Samuel Woods, Esq., recently elected an alderman for the Custom-House Ward.

INQUEST.

On Wednesday an inquest was held before his Worship the Mayor, Sir Benjamin Morris Wall, and a respectable jury, on the body of John Forristal, who fell off the plank of the *Devonshire* steamer, a few days previously, and was drowned, as noticed in last Saturday's *Mail*. A verdict of "accidentally drowned" was returned by the jury.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

HANDEL'S ORATORIOS; MOZART'S, HAYDEN'S, AND BEETHOVEN'S MASSES; ISRAEL IN EGYPT, SAMPSON. THE MUSICAL TIMES. A COLLECTION OF SACRED MUSIC FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS, edited by JAMES TILLEARD.

London: ALFRED NOVELLO.

Of the works which appear first in the above list we have written so often and in such terms of approval, that any additional remarks on our part may well be deemed superfluous; with respect to the latter publication, edited by Mr. Tilleard, and which is a new candidate for public patronage, it is one of the cheapest, best, and most useful works of the description which has yet appeared. The exercises and examples are easy and scientific, though at the same time presented in a popular and familiar form.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

We feel much pleasure in being able to state that, at the late examinations in HEBREW, Mr. William Lambert, educated at the Waterford School, obtained one of the PRIMATE'S HEBREW PRIZES on very distinguished answering.

The poetry signed "G. M." came too late for insertion this post; it shall appear in our next.

We understand that a Royal Commission for inquiring into the best mode of carrying out the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations in 1851, will shortly be issued, and is likely to consist of heads of parties and interests, members of the present and late administrations, representatives of art, science, mechanics, and manufactures; it is proposed in addition to nominate any number of local Commissioners desirable, to represent all interests both at home and abroad.

Prince Albert is appointed to the Rangership of Bushy Park, vacant by the demise of the Queen Dowager, and worth £2000 a year.

One of the twelve sailors, who deposited the late Queen Adelaide in the royal vault at Windsor was a black man.

The Countess of Desart has arrived at Salt-hill Hotel, Kingstown, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Worcester.

Three Jews are in custody in London, for having employed an engraver to forge Russian bank notes to the amount of £150,000.

The Galway guardians signed a requisition to the High Sheriff to convene a county meeting upon the basis of Lord Glengall's memorial for protection.

Mr. M'Causland, of the Connaught bar, has received the appointment of judge in South Australia.

The Rev. Daniel Foley has returned to Clonmel, after, he reports, a successful missionary scripural tour in Connaught, where he lectured and preached.

MURDER OF A FRENCH PHYSICIAN.—*La Presse* mentions that a physician, in the department of the Loiret, M.X., aged 66, who had saved 100,000 francs, (£4,000,) lately married a third wife, aged 21, on whom he settled all his property by the marriage contract. A few days ago he was found hanging. From the evidence, it was ascertained that he was first strangled and then hung. The police have arrested his wife and a young soldier, whose mistress she was said to be.

WATERFORD UNION—MEETING OF RATE-PAYERS.

On Monday last, pursuant to a requisition of the rate-payers of this union to the Mayor, a numerous and highly respectable meeting was held at the Council Chamber, Town Hall, to take into consideration what steps they should adopt, in consequence of the Poor Law Commissioners' demand of £6,000, of the rate now in the Treasurer's hands, as an instalment towards the payment of the money advanced by government during the pressure of distress consequent on the failure of the potato crops during the last few years. Shortly after one o'clock,

The Right Worshipful JAMES KENT, Esq., Mayor, was called to the chair.

The following gentlemen attended the meeting: Messrs. William Christmas, H. Denny, G. Gatchell, Dr. Thomas L. Mackesy, C. B. Cole, T. Purcell, P. K. Reid, Dr. J. Mackesy, T. Clarke, J. Sparrow, T. O'Reilly, H. Sharpe, P. Tobin, Captain S. C. Morris, H. Davis, W. Lambert, J. Dunford, J. H. Jones, H. Gallwey, — Chandlee, Sir Benjamin Morris Wall, J. S. Richardson, E. Williams, D. Thornton, M. Downey, Counsellor Alcock, P. Walsh (Solicitor), J. Milward, T. F. Carroll, J. Power, J. Carroll, G. Symes, H. Nevins, Counsellor Peet, W. Slaney, J. Hudson, T. Sheppard, &c., &c.

Mr. Lionel Stephens was requested to act as Secretary.

The Mayor having read the requisition, which was most respectably signed, said that it was late on Friday evening when he received it, and he gave as much publicity as the time afforded to his intention of holding the meeting in compliance with the wishes of the rate-payers. He got placards posted, and called at the *Mail* Office, where the publication of that paper was obligingly delayed three quarters of an hour, to give him an opportunity of advertising the meeting. His worship then read the Commissioners' letter demanding from the Board of Guardians an instalment of £6,000 towards the advance made by the Government—he also read the reply of the Guardians to the Commissioners on the subject, and the following report of the Committee of Guardians :—

"Waterford Union,
"December, 20, 1849.

"GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your letter to the chairman of this board, of the 18th instant, No. 78,649, the board after mature deliberation, take leave to submit the following observations :

"That the demand for the re-payment of £6,000 of the government advances, under the "Temporary Relief Act," is alike unseasonable and unreasonable; and if a compliance with it be enforced, must be attended with the most serious consequences to the well-working of the Poor-law in this Union.

"1stly—Because the present comparatively favourable state of the finances has been the result of great efforts on the part of the rate collectors, and rate payers—efforts produced by the confidence created by the improved management of the union for the last two years to pay up the rate of the present year, and arrears of the former rates. Circumstances which have mainly contributed to prevent the union from falling into a state of inextricable confusion and embarrassment.

"2ndly—Because after the efforts and sacrifices made during this year to collect and pay the rates and arrears, it would be impossible to expect the rate-payers to be in a position to pay a new rate before the next harvest.

"3rdly—That a new rate cannot now be struck because the revising valuation in progress cannot be completed according to the provisions of the act, 12th and 13th Victoria, for some months to come.

"4thly—Because, that even if there were not insurmountable obstacles to the immediate striking of a rate, such rate should be so high as to meet all the expenses of the union. The "Rate-in-Aid," and any further repayment of the government advances which may be exacted; as the Guardians know, from their intimate local information and experience, that it is quite impossible to collect more than one adequate rate in the year; and, that after the efforts made to meet the current rates, and the general depression after the successive years of deep distress, and extreme low price of agricultural produce, an unusually heavy rate, such as should be levied under the circumstances, would paralyse the exertions that would otherwise be made to meet an ordinary rate, and also disable the great body of the ratepayers from giving employment in preparing the ground for the next year's crop.

"This money has been collected with the most extreme difficulty—in many cases the stock or furniture of the poor rate-payer has been distrained to meet it; but if it be now seized for the payment of the debt due, all future efforts, not only in this, but other unions, will be paralysed by the mortifying certainty, that all exertion used to collect an adequate rate is in effect only holding out an inducement to the Commissioners to demand an unusually large instalment of the debt.

"5thly—That besides, in the event which must follow, the Commissioners persisting in the demand to cripple the finances of the union, by withdrawing the greater part of the funds necessary to sustain it, until a new rate would be fairly in course of collection, the Guardians would be driven to resort to the most objectionable of all modes of sustaining the rapidly increasing burdens of the union, during the approaching severe season, by going into debt for supplies, and subjecting the union to greatly increased prices, even if it did so happen that parties would be found rash enough to furnish the necessaries on those terms. And here we may state, that since this Board came into operation, little more than two months, the inmates of the house have increased about 500, which is in the ratio of more than 30 per cent., and which increase must continue to accumulate during the severe season into which we are now entering.

"In this remonstrance against the demand now made, the Guardians repudiate all idea of denying, or seeking to escape from the responsibility imposed upon them, to re-pay those advances, on the contrary, it is their desire that the repayment should be made fully, but in such manners as without withholding any portion of it eventually will permit the Union to be worked with the good management that has latterly proved so beneficial to it.

"That the Guardians are willing to undertake in any way the Commissioners may prescribe, that the Government advances to be re-paid by annual instalments of 6½ per cent. for 22 years, on the same principle as that sanctioned for-repayments under the "Drainage Act," and Labouchere's Letter." The first instalment to be forthwith paid—more than this they could not with any degree of common prudence, justice to the rate-payers, nor safety to the lives of the poor population, undertake, considering that in such times as the present, of general agriculture and trading distress in this country, such rates as have for the last two years been struck, with the addition of the "Rates in Aid" that may be leviable for the next two years, and the proposed instalments for Government advances, would prove as heavy burdens as could possibly be imposed on the rate-payers, without entirely breaking them down, and placing this Union in the sad category of insolvent Unions.

"It is presumed that the commissioners must be aware, as the rate-payers of this union are but too sensible that their taxation has increased with the last four years fourfold, whilst the value of produce of land, of every description, has fallen fully 30 per cent; this, in a fearful ratio, rendering the payment of additional burdens, or rates, utterly impossible, without entailing absolute ruin on the great majority of those who yet have any property left, or any means of giving employment to the multitudinous class of able-bodied paupers. One direct and immediate effect of such an attempt would be to drive many of the farmers, who have not yet abandoned their ground, to throw up large tracts of it, and leave them to increase the vast amount of unproductive waste lands.

"In conclusion, we refer to the evidence of the rate collectors taken by the board, and herewith sent; and we submit to the serious consideration of the commissioners, as we shall feel it our duty at once to impress upon the government the extreme danger of taking any step which would create any great discouragement, dissatisfaction, and disaffection amongst all classes of the rate-payers; and this at a moment, too, of critical transition towards even a faintly-hoped-for improvement in the country, when it is of the utmost importance to encourage the efforts now making to work through, successfully, the fearful trials which the people of this country have been suffering for the last four years.

"We have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servants.

"To the Poor Law Commissioners."

Mr. Meagher, M.P., addressed the meeting, and demonstrated the hardship of now calling on the ratepayers for this instalment, which demand, if persisted in, would oblige the Guardians to strike a new rate, whereas they otherwise had sufficient funds to carry them on till next harvest, when it would be more easy to collect a rate than at this season of the year. He said the meeting should take an earnest and resolute step to avert what he considered would be at the present time a great calamity. On resuming his seat Mr. Meagher was loudly cheered.

Mr. Richardson said a similar order of the Commissioners had been received in the Waxford Union, demanding the whole of the rate in the Treasurer's hands.

Mr. J. Power suggested the propriety of moving that a committee be appointed to adopt the necessary measures to prevent the Commissioners from seizing on the money in the Treasurer's hands.

Mr. Christmas said it was also the intention of the Commissioners to alter the boundary of the Union, and as it was an important question, a meeting of the ratepayers for the sole purpose of considering it should be held without delay.

Mr. J. Power—If not considered before the 15th of January it will be too late.

The Mayor said the present meeting was called for a specific purpose, and no other question could be then entertained.

On the motion of Mr. J. Power, seconded by Mr. H. Denny, the following committee was appointed to prepare resolutions for the meeting:—The mover and seconder, Messrs. J. W. Strangman, P. Tobin, P. K. Reid, G. Gatchell, C. B. Cole, H. Nevins, and Counsellor Hassard.

The committee retired to the Mayor's Office, and after remaining a considerable time in discussion, returned with a series of resolutions, strongly remonstrating against the demand of the Commissioners during the present depression of trade, and the acknowledged difficulty, nay impossibility, of collecting another rate before next harvest.

The resolutions were moved and seconded seriatim, and unanimously adopted by the meeting. Copies of them are to be forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant and Poor Law Commissioners.

Thanks having been voted to the Mayor for his promptitude in convening the meeting, the gentlemen present, after some further discussion of the subject, separated.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians, on Thursday last, the following members attended :—

Sir H. WINSTON BARRON, Bart., Chairman; Thomas Meagher, Esq., M.P., J.P.; Sir Benjamin Morris Wall, J.P.; Michael Dobbyn, Esq., V.C., J.P.; William Morris, Esq., J.P.; Messrs. T. O'Reilly, George Kent, Walter Hally, and David Hickey. John O'Connor, Esq., A.G., also attended.

The clerk having read the minutes of the last meeting, the following report was read from the

EMIGRATION COMMITTEE.

The Emigration Committee have to report that they have met several times since they were appointed.

They find that there are about 55 males and 73 females, making in all 128 persons, who are likely to prove proper subjects for emigration.

They have had an interview with the Government Emigration Agent, Captain Ellis, who has kindly afforded them any information in his power. He recommends Quebec as the most suitable place to send the emigrants. The probable cost of each would be about £5 10s.

The committee beg leave to recommend that a letter be addressed by the Board to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, for the purpose of obtaining further information upon this important subject.

Signed,
HENRY W. BARRON,
Chairman.

FINANCE—RATE COLLECTED, &c.

S. Gamble.....	£73	11	9
M. Fitzpatrick	102	7	3
Total	175	19	0
Remaining uncollected	3,614	7	2
Balance in favour of the Union on Treasurer's hands.....	9,782	12	0

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining from last week ..	1936
Admitted during the week ..	146
Discharged	112
Died	6
Remaining	1964

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.

Number of persons	15
Cost	9s. 4d.

After the usual routine business was disposed of, the Board adjourned.

What can be a greater proof of the excellency of JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES than the fact that families have been so pleased with their deliciousness, strength and flavour, as to induce them to write to their friends at a distance, urging the use of articles so luxurious and pleasant to the palate. Hence tradesmen write, "I have applied to by numerous customers for your Coffees, which friends have recommended them to obtain, and stating that no Coffees they have ever tasted can be compared to yours. Please, therefore, send me the terms of Agency." JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES enter more largely into the consumption of the people of this country than any other; and for this simple reason, that while they are unsurpassed in richness, strength and flavour, they are obtainable at prices usually paid for very inferior kinds.

The streets of Parsonstown are to be lighted with *Naptha*, which gives a most brilliant light.

Never go home to a "family dinner," unless it is the *mistress* of the house that invites you. Never compliment a lady on the color of her hair unless you know whether it is really her own.—Never meddle with law unless you have a purse deep as a draw-well, and nerves of cast iron.—Never compliment a widow on her good looks lest you should be required to specify "your own good intentions" immediately after.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Albert have been graciously pleased to contribute a donation of £500 to the fund for the promotion of female emigration.—In forwarding this contribution her Majesty was, we understand, graciously pleased to express the royal approval of Mr. Sidney Herbert's practical measure for the assistance of the working classes.

WATERFORD COUNTY AND CITY QUARTER SESSIONS.

On Thursday the hilary quarter sessions commenced here before John F. Waller, Esq., Assistant Barrister (*locum tenens* for Mr. Bessonet, who, we have been informed, is ill), and the following magistrates sat with his worship—The Mayor, Sir H. Winston Barron, M.P., Sir Benjamin Morris Wall, Thomas L. Mackesy, Thomas Meagher, Esq., M.P., Samuel King, Esq., and James Keating, Esq.

The following gentlemen were sworn on the

GRAND JURY.

Messrs. John Coombe, William S. Thompson, Humphry Hughes, Adam Rogers, John Hughes, John Dunford, Jeremiah O'Brien, John Bogan, Robert Ardagh, Stephen Phelan, John Blake, Colquhoun Morton, *Samuel Harris, Nicholas Fortune, Henry Sharpe, *Henry White, *Thomas Hill, William Robinson, Edward Lynch, John Hession, William Price, Patrick Tobin, John Meagher, and David Glanville.

The gentlemen thus * marked were affirmed.

Twelve of the grand jury were then sworn as a market jury for the ensuing quarter.

The Assistant Barrister briefly charged both juries. He told the grand jury that on looking at the calendar he perceived that their duties were light—he was not able to contrast them with preceding quarter sessions; but the number afforded some indication, and it was at present a gratifying contrast with former quarter sessions. There were 28 cases for trial, none of which were of an aggravated character, the majority being petty larcenies. As grand jurors, the only evidence that would come before them would be for the prosecution—they would have none for the prisoner—they should, therefore, find no bill except they were sure sure that the evidence, if uncontradicted, would be sufficient to ensure a conviction. To the market jury his worship said, their duties were highly important, and he had no doubt they would execute them in such a manner as will tend to the comfort and well-being of their fellow-citizens and the public at large.

Mr. Cooke, Clerk of the Peace, read for the bench a resolution adopted a few days previously at a meeting of magistrates, not to grant spirit licenses to any persons but those of good character, and where it could be satisfactorily shewn that such further accommodation of that kind was necessary.

The Barrister said he highly approved of the resolution. He then, assisted by the magistrates, proceeded to hear the claims of persons applying for spirit licenses. There were fifteen applications, only five of whom were granted, namely—Paul Caulfield, 31, Thomas-street; Anne Williams (hotel), 21, Bailey's New-street; James Kehoe, Mayor's-walk; Betty Doyle, Barronstrand-street; and Bridget Fitzpatrick, Broad-street. All the others were rejected, the magistrates having retired to the Judges' Chamber to consider all the applications at the same time.—The Barrister then announced in open court the several decisions of the magistrates.

The grand jury then handed down bills against the following persons for various larcenies :—John Ryan, Patrick Whelan, Matthew Meany, Bridget Power, Edmond Maher, John Keane and James Hennessy.

The Barrister will take his seat in court at nine o'clock precisely this morning.

THE CORPORATION.

This day Mr. Francis Morgan was re-elected one of the Law Agents of the Corporation. The divisions were 23 to 11 on the first amendment, and 26 to 9 on the second, in Mr. Morgan's favour—there being but one dissentient voice on the final question, of his re-election.—(Evening Packet.)

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The *Moniteur* contradicts several reports of dissensions in the Cabinet which appeared in the Paris papers, and likewise a statement made in a leading journal, that the President of the Republic had received £50,000 sterling from England.

A letter from Perpignan of the 20th inst. states that serious disturbances have taken place at Ceret, in consequence of the dismissal of the Sub-Prefect of the department. The demagogues of the town, aided by the Sub-Prefect's sons, assembled a tumultuous mob. The Mayor attempted to read the Riot Act, but the mob attacked him and prevented him.

The Prefect of the department had proceeded to Ceret, accompanied by a body of troops, to restore order.

The commanding officer of the 31st regiment of the line, which formed part of the army of the Alps, has received orders to proceed to Paris, where the regiment is to be stationed.

A person named Massy, who was sentenced to imprisonment for eighteen months by the Court of Poitiers for having participated in the revolutionary movement of the 13th of June last, but which judgment was reversed by the Court of Cassation, has been acquitted by a jury at Angouleme.

The Socialist Hall in the Rue Martel, and an *estaminet* in which several Socialists used to meet, have been closed by the Prefect of Police.

The *Constitutionnel* publishes a letter from Rome of the 15th instant, which announces that General Baraguay d'Hilliers having arranged all the political difficulties, the Pope woulfi shortly return to Rome.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

25th—Laurence Forristal, Burke, Cardiff, coals—Liverpool, Murphy, do., do.

26th—Mary, Merlafield, Cardiff, coals.

SAILED.

25th—St. Spiridon, Semanoff, Cardiff, ballast—Jane Francis, Cox, Llanelly, do.—Louisa, Bennett, Cardiff, lime-stone.

26th—Lavinia, Walsh, Cardiff, ballast—Rose, (s.) Burgess, Bristol, g. c.—Oscar, Dilton, Gloucester, sulphur-ore—Triton, Deeweigh, Liverpool, ballast.

NOVEL FOX CHASE.—On Wednesday, as one of the down trains from Bandon passed Upton, a large fox ran on the line and set off in full speed, followed quickly by the locomotive and train. As the engine gained on reynard the driver blew the steam whistle to induce him to leave the line, but the noise instead of awakening the pursued animal to his dangerous position, completely stultified him with fear. He threw up his head once or twice, and then turning round and facing his destroyer, stood across one of the rails until the engine struck him, and the wheels passed over his neck, killing him, of course, on the instant. The body was taken up by one of the railway police, and forwarded by next train to Bandon, where the engine driver claimed the brush, and the guard the pate, as trophies of the chase.

MR. DYCE SOMBRE.—It is rumoured in the Court of Chancery that this singular case is likely to be again made the subject of inquiry. It is stated upon good authority that the Lord Chancellor will propose that Dr. Seymour, Mr. Lawrence, and Dr. Forbes Winslow be appointed, in conjunction with one of his own physicians (either Dr. Bright or Dr. Southey) to consider this matter in all its details, and report accordingly. It is understood that Mr. Dyce Sombre has strongly expressed his readiness to abide by the medical opinions of these gentlemen.

PROTECTIONIST POLICY—THE COMING SESSION.

The following announcement in the *Manchester Courier* is cheering evidence that the Protectionist party are as firm and united as ever, and that they purpose reopening with vigour the campaign in the coming session of parliament :—

A meeting of the Society for the Protection of Agriculture and British industry, under the presidency of the Duke of Richmond, and of the Central Protection Society, over which Mr. G. F. Young presides, was held at 17, Old Bond-street, to day. The meeting was private, but it is understood the resolution for amalgamation was carried, and an agreement come to for unanimously supporting a dissolution of the present parliament. Great respect was expressed for Mr. D'Israeli's views, and it seems likely that they will be supported by the party. It is reported that a protectionist amendment will be moved upon the address.

The following, from the *Times*, refers to the same occurrence :—

At a special meeting of the 'Society for the Protection of Agriculture and British Industry,' which was attended by a deputation from the 'National Association for the Protection of British Industry and Capital,' it was yesterday unanimously resolved that the two societies be united, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. The meeting was very fully attended.

RE-APPOINTMENT OF THE PRACTICAL INSTRUCTORS IN HUSBANDRY.

We refer our readers, with pleasure, to another column for the rules and regulations agreed to by the Royal Agricultural Society, for the reconstruction of this truly useful body of men during the ensuing season. In pursuance of his Excellency's desire, the districts which will be supplied gratuitously with an Instructor will be fewer than last year, as gratuitous favours are seldom appreciated, and there are few localities that could not, by some exertion, provide the necessary fund for the purpose. Accordingly, where any defined district, such as is described, shall contribute the sum of £35, the Council are prepared to add a similar amount, and to provide a competent and efficient person to act as Instructor in the locality, for a period of eight months, certain. Surely, nothing can possibly be more advantageous than this—that for such a trifling sum, the services of a first-rate agriculturist shall be secured, to co-operate with the gentry and landholders in carrying out those practical improvements, upon which the future salvation of the country depends.

We trust, therefore, that most of the Poor Law unions in Ireland will avail themselves at once of this privilege, and that they will lose no time in providing the requisite funds for the purpose. We hope, also, that they will take the necessary steps for directing and superintending the movements of the Instructors carefully, without which all their labours will be thrown away, and that they will follow the example of the Fermoy union, and appoint a staff of Sub-inspectors, under the head one, to carry out the different operations in detail, and in proportion to the wants of the districts. An intelligent officer of the kind, thus acting directly under the directions of the local body, and with a competent staff of young farmers under him, would do a vast deal in raising the farming classes and organising an effective system of manual labour in their different districts. This is the season for exertion—for digging the land, and levelling hedges, and filling gripes, and above all things, preparing the ground for proper rotations in spring, and for an extensive system of green crop cultivation.—(Dublin Evening Post.)

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTOR COMMITTEE, FRIDAY DECEMBER 21.

At a meeting of the above committee, held this day, the following circular was agreed to, and ordered to be distributed generally, so as to secure the co-operation of the different localities as effectively as possible :—

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE RE-APPOINTMENT OF PRACTICAL INSTRUCTORS FOR 1850.

His Excellency, Lord Clarendon, having again placed a sum of £1,000 at the disposal of the Council for the re-appointment of the practical instructors in husbandry during the ensuing season, it is proposed that they should be sent to such districts as shall subscribe for the purpose, upon the following condition, viz :—

1st—That the instructors should be paid at the rate of £8 the calendar month, for their services; the same to be due and payable to them by regular instalments, on the 15th, or last days of every month, according to the time of their engagement, which may be mutually determined at such periods respectively by a fortnight's notice.

2d—That where any distinct and recognised districts such as a poor-law union or Local Farming Society, with an acknowledged managing body, such as a Board or Committee, and a responsible officer as secretary attached thereto, shall, on or before the 1st of January next, guarantee and subscribe the sum of £35 for the purpose, the Council will add a similar sum, and provide and send down a competent person to act as practical instructor of the district, for a period not exceeding eight months from the date of his appointment, and pay all the expenses connected with his engagement.

3d—That from and after the month of January, each locality making such application will be required to contribute a sum less in proportion by £4 for each month that shall have elapsed since that date, the Council undertaking to add a similar reduced sum, so as, to establish an uniform period of engagement for all.

4th—No applications will be received from particular estates, nor in any case, unless where such local managing body and officer, as above, shall be appointed and undertake to direct and superintend the movements of the instructors, pursuant to the wishes of the Council; and to exercise that salutary control over their services, so as to make them available, without distinction, to all farmers resident in the district, which in no case should exceed the limits of a poor law union.

5th—As it is most desirable that the Instructors should be sent out as speedy as possible, you are requested to communicate with the gentry in your immediate neighbourhood, in order to form the necessary committees, and to collect subscriptions; and upon the proper application being made, as above, and the requisite sum subscribed, the Instructor shall be appointed, and sent to the locality without delay.

EDWARD BULLEN, SEC.
Society's Rooms, 41, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

THE TEETH.—These organs are alike essential to health and beauty. It is therefore to be regretted that they are so liable to decay. Yet it is a fact which cannot be too widely known, that if, directly a black speck is seen in a tooth, it be filled with Brande's Enamel, the decay will be arrested, pain escaped, and the teeth preserved to ripe old age. If people allow their teeth to decay until the nervous pulp is wholly exposed, it cannot be wondered at that they find it difficult to ease or cure that terrible pain, the toothache. "A stitch in time saves nine"—and upon this principle, the use of Brande's Enamel will prove a real blessing to all who give it a trial where decay has made its appearance in the teeth.

Sir James Murray, who is Inspector of anatomy for Leinster and Ulster, has been appointed to a similar office for the province of Connaught, but without any additional salary.

ADDRESS
TO
Henry Brett, Esq.,
LATE COUNTY SURVEYOR OF MAYO.

Castlebar, Dec. 13, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR,

I HAVE the honour of transmitting to you an Address from the undersigned inhabitants of Mayo, which is as creditable to the kindly feelings of the noblemen and gentlemen who have signed it, as it is well merited by you. It gives me the most sincere pleasure to be the medium of conveying this flattering tribute of respect to you. Accept, then, my humble good wishes conjointly with those expressed in the Address: and allow me the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,
JAMES MacHALE.

Henry Brett, Esq., &c., &c.

Waterford, December 15, 1849.

VERY REV. AND DEAR SIR—I have this day the honour and pleasure to receive your very kind note, accompanying address from the inhabitants of Mayo.

To you, Very Rev. Sir, who have so warmly interested yourself in this act of kindness towards me, and to the host of friends who have kindly testified their approbation of my conduct, I owe a deep debt of gratitude, which cannot be effaced to the latest moment of my existence.

Wishing you and all my friends, every happiness, I have the honor to be, Very Rev. dear Sir, your very faithful servant,

HENRY BRETT.

The Very Rev. Archdeacon MacHale,
&c., &c., Castlebar.

TO HENRY BRETT, ESQ.

We, the undersigned, have learned with much gratification, however painful it is to us in other respects, that your interests have been promoted by your translation to a County less unhappily circumstanced than Mayo.

We should do as little justice to our own feelings as we should do to you, were we to allow you to depart without an expression of our sincere regret at losing your services as County Surveyor—a situation you so ably and so honestly filled during fourteen years, and an expression of our hopes that in the county of Waterford your talents and good qualities will be equally appreciated.

LUCAN, Lieutenant County of Mayo.
SLIGO.
ORANMORE.

A K Gore, Lieutenant, County of Sligo, and DL, JP, Mayo; Frederick Cavendish; Richard Augustus Cavendish, Barrister-at-Law; Alexder M'Donnell Cavendish; A C Lynch, D L, JP, Clogher House; Valentine O'C. Blake, DL. JP. Tower Hill; John Gardiner, DL, Farmhill; Edward Howley, DL, JP, Belleek Castle; H W. Knox, D.L JP, Netley Park; James Cuffe, DL, JP, Creagh; James Brown, D.L, JP, Claremount House; Mervyn Pratt, DL, JP, Enniscoe; Fitzgerald Higgins, JP, Trafalgar Park; B. Burke, RC, Dean of Tuam, and PP Westport; Thomas Paget, JP, Knockglass; William Atkinson, JP, Rehins: Robert Jones, JP, Fortland; John Symes, JP, Ballina; John D Brown DL, JP, Mt. Browne; John F. Knox, DL. JP. Mount Falcon; Wm Gardiner, JP, Clonagh; Edward Orme, JP, Ballycorroon; O. Higgins, JP, Trafalgar Park; James MacHale, Archdeacon of Tuam and PP, Castlebar; Edward P MacDonnell, Cahir House; Geoffry Martyn, JP, Curraghmore House; Charles Lynch, JP, Ballycarrin Castle; A Knox, DL. JP, Rappa Castle; W Hamilton, TPLI, Ballina; Patrick C Lynch, JP, Hollybrook House; James Knox Gore, JP, Ballina; William Orme, JP, Owenmore; Robert Kirkwood, JP, Killala; Francis Crean, JP, Prospect; Francis Prench, JP, Cullane; Courtney Kenny, JP, Ballinrobe; Thomas Elwood, JP, Strandhill; Robert Fair, JP, Bushfield; Richard Blake, JP, Garacloon; Ormsby Elwood, JP, Loughmask; Edward Dean, JP, Carragowan; Joseph Seymour, Clerk, JP; Francis O'Grady, JP, Tavrane; Martin D'Arcy, JP, Houndswood; Martin Browne, VF,PP, Balla; Isidore Bourke, Crown Solicitor for Mayo; J A Holmes, JP, Claremorris; James Huges, VF, PP, Claremorris; Charles Arabin, RM, Ballinrobe; Peter Caunon, VF, PP, Hollymount; Joseph Creane, Ballinvilla; Neal Davis, Clerk of the Peace for Mayo; Walter Bourke, Oldtown Cottage; William Crean, Ballindine; Bernard Durean, VF, PP, Swinford; Benjamin W Eames, Vicarof Kilconduff, Meelick, &c; G. Orme Malley, Barrister; Walter J. Bourke, Sessional Solicitor for Mayo; Francis Garvey, Barrister-at-Law; H. Browne, Claremount House; Joseph Canny, PI, Claremorris; Joseph Blake, Towerhill; Luke Dalton Fitzgerald, MD, Swinford; Dominick E. Blake, Solicitor, Ballinrobe; Abbott Trayor, MD, Claremorris; Thomas Palmer, JP, Summerhill; John Perkins, JP, Killala; J. Ormsby Orme, JP, Belville; Ernest Knox, JP, Castlereagh; Palmer Kirkwood, Killala; A S Perkins, Ballybrooney; J K Orme, JP, Abbeytown; Wilson Grey, Claremorris; John Gray, do; James Hamilton, Clerk, Belcarra; Michael Kelly, Parish Priest, Belmullet; Richard O'Grady, coroner, Carabeg; John Joynt, Ballina; Edward C Burke (Captain) Westlands; G Orme, Glenmore; Edward Atkinson, Ballina; John Coghlan, P P, Kilmovee; John O'Grady, Tavraue; George S Malley, Ballina; Patrick MacManus. P P, Crossboyne; Patrick MacHale, P P, Kilmore Erris; John MacHugh, Ballina; William F Coghlan, Ballindine; John Hamilton, Clerk, Turlough; Matthew Gibbons, Castlebar; Manus L O'Donel, solicitor, do; Henry Murphy, do; Peter Gerraghty, R C C, do; Michael Curley, R C C, do; Joseph McGuinness, R C C, do; Stephen Gibbons, do; Ignatius Kelly, solicitor, do; John Gibbons, do; William Walsh, P L G, do; Thomas MacGreal, M R C S L, do; Peter Brannick The Heath; Thomas O'Dowd, solicitor, Castlebar, J J O'Dowd, M D, M R S L, do; James Malley, P L G, merchant, do; John Dudgeon, do; Hanrahan and Armstrong, do; Dudgeon and Ellis, do; James Levingston, shipowner, Liverpool and Castlebar; James Conry, Master Extraordinary in Chancery; James Armstrong, Hotel, Castlebar; James Foy, merchant, do; Thomas Quinn, army contractor, do; William Hynes, do; Patrick MacFlynn, do; Timothy Tool, do; John Flynn, hotel, do; Alexander Foy, do; Thomas Foy; Michael Healy, contractor, do; Austin O'Malley, do; Thomas Forde, contractor, do; John MacHale, shopkeeper, do; James MacAndrew, grocer, do; Hynes MacAndrew, do. do; Patt Cogan, shopkeeper, do; Michael F Heraghty, hotel, do; Michael Kenny, shopkeeper, do; Stephen Trembleton, news agent, do; Patrick Haran, shopkeeper, do; Thomas Cooley, builder, do; Michael Clarke, architect, do; Theobald Thomas, draper, do; Michael Geraghty, hotelkeeper, do; Malachy Hennigan, spirit dealer, do; Edward MacMahon, merchant, do; Anthony Connor, farmer, do; Thomas Walsh, spirit dealer, do; Martin Barrett, shopkeeper, do; Hubert Canavan, do, do; Philip Forde, victualler, do; Joseph Carroll, do, do; John Layng, watch and clock maker, do; Robert Maguinness, do; John Ralph, clock and watchmaker, do; Luke Ward, do; John Cosgrave, do; Thomas Staunton, do; John Fitzmaurice, shopkeeper, do; John Fitzgerald, RCC, Islandeady; James M'Murray, RCC, Kilmore, Erris; John Keary, merchant, Belmullet; John Reilly, do, do; Thomas Meenaghan, do, do; Thomas Maguire, do, do; Henry Reilly, do, do; James Reilly, do, do; Anthony Caulfield, do; Brian Keary, do; Thomas Fergus, do; Pat Mulloy, do; William Barrett, do; Edward Fergus, do; John Padden, do; John M'Loghlin, do; J Reilly, sen., merchant, do; T G Reilly, merchant, do; Arthur Rose, P M, merchant, Belmullet; P. M'Andrew, do; Luke Lyons, Binghamstown; James Moyles, do; M. Glynn, Millbrook; Martin Glynn, Caltra; Patrick King, Caltra; Thomas Rafferty, Shessure; William H Freely, Ballindine; Thomas Waters, RCC, Crossboyne; Geoffrv Prendergast, Ballindine; John Reynolds; Bernard J Daly, Elmsquare; Malachy Kelly; Patrick Mullins, P P, Ballindine; J J Barrett, RCC, do; John Collins, farmer; Simon Conway, Master Extraordinary, Castlemorris; Thomas MacManus, P P; John Collins, hotelkeeper, Claremorris; Martin Gibbins, do; Michael Tierney, do; Wm Judge, farmer, do; Owen O'Donnell, farmer, do; John Lynskey, do; J J Prendergast, do; Mathew Prendergast, do; Myles J Prendergast, do; Thomas Keane, do; John Prendergast, do; Michael Burke, do; Patrick Standford, Cartown; J W Kelly, Claremorris; Wm Judge, do; Patrick Prendergast, do; Robert Potter, do; Michael Noone, farmer, Claremorris; James Vaby, do; J J French, Clooneonnor; J Kelly, merchant, Claremorris; William Thomas, do; James Tyghe, merchant, do; Mat Higgins, do; P J Prendergast, do; Philip Walsh, do; Pat King, do; William Keary, do; Eneas Prendergast, do; Charles Judge, do; Peter Albert Cunningham, do; John E Lewin, H C, do; Henry Taylar, do; Thomas M'Hugh, Coolaght, do; John O'Hara, T C D; Patrick Malone, R C A, Ballins; James M'Cawley, R C C, do; Dominick Madden, R C C, do; Thomas Costello, R C C, Belcara; Pat M'Namara, R C C, Hollymount; Thomas Hardiman, P P, Killmeena; Myles Sheridan, P P, Louisburgh; Martin M'Hale, R C C, do, Thomas Gibbons, R C C, Westport; Peter Jennings, R C A, Leghanvey; Dudley Durcan, M R C S L, Louisburgh; John Comber, merchant, do; Patrick Durcan, P L G, Swinford; Patrick Cunniff, farmer, do; Ulick Burke, A M, M D, Swinford.

REPLY.

Waterford, December 15, 1849.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—I have received your kind Address with mingled feelings of pleasure and pain—of pleasure at receiving at your hands so valuable a testimony, that my humble exertions to discharge my duty have not been unsuccessful; of pain, that circumstances have removed me from a sphere of action, where I enjoyed so much public confidence.

If success attended my efforts, the merit is not so much due to myself, as to the able and efficient support, which was invariably extended to me by every class in your county; and wherever my lot shall be cast, I shall look back with feelings of pride and gratitude to my long connexion with the county of Mayo.

I have the honor to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your very faithful servant,
HENRY BRETT.

To the Earl of Lucan, the
Marquis of Sligo, &c.

WATERFORD UNION.

Relieving Officer Wanted.

THE Guardians of the above Union will on the 3rd January, 1850, proceed to elect a Relieving Officer at a Salary of £——per annum, for the Kilmacthomas District, in the room of Mr. Edward Walsh, resigned. He must be fully competent to keep the Books of his Office, and to perform the duties as laid down by the Poor Law Commissioners which can be seen at my Office on any day before the appointment.

Applications in the handwriting of the respective Candidates specifying the names of two Sureties willing to join in a Bond of £100, enclosing Testimonials as to Character, and competency are to be lodged with me up to 10 o'Clock on the above day.

The personal attendance of the Candidates will be required.

By Order,
MARTIN DOYLE,
Clerk of Union.

Board Room, 20th December, 1849.

ADMIRALTY.

George Papodoplo and Jaime Alcona Mariners, Promovents; The Brig Alexander, of Bourdeaux, Emanuel Leal, Master, Impugnant.

BY the Marshal of her Majesty's High Court of Admiralty, TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, pursuant to the Decree of this Court, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of JANUARY, 1850, at the hour of One o'clock afternoon, on Board of said Vessel, now lying in the Port of Waterford, the Brig ALEXANDER of BOURDEAUX, with all her Boats, Rigging, Tackle Apparel, and Furniture as she now lies in the said Port of Waterford.

This Brig is of about 114 tons burthen French measurement. She may be inspected on board and further information obtained by applying to Messrs. ANDERSON and LEE, Promovent's Proctors, 2, Inns' Quay, Dublin; EDWARD NETTERVILLE BARRON, Esq., Solicitor, Beresford-street, Waterford; or to

JOHN M'LAUGHLIN,
Deputy Marshal,
6, South Cope-Street, Dublin.

Dated 12th December, 1849.

Dietetic Cocoa.

HOMŒOPATHIC PATIENTS, DYSPEPTICS, and Persons of Delicate Constitutions, are strongly recommended to use TAYLOR BROTHERS' DIETETIC COCOA, as being very superior to any preparation of the Cocoa Nut hitherto introduced. This article is manufactured on a peculiar principle, by which the oily portions of the nut are neutralised, at the same time its flavour, purity, and nutritious properties are maintained. It is an essential article of diet for those under Homœopathic Treatment, agrees with the most delicate digestive organs, is agreeable and soothing to the nervous system, and proves at the same time both invigorating and refreshing.

Sold wholesale by TAYLOR BROTHERS, at their Mills, Spitalfields, London, and retail, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. tin-foil packets, at 1s 4d per lb., by most respectable Grocers and Tea-dealers in the kingdom; of whom also may be had TAYLOR BROTHERS' original SOLUBLE COCOA (only one-third the price of Coffee), the consumption of which article exceeds ONE MILLION POUNDS per annum—a fact which has induced many parties to manufacture spurious imitations, which, although somewhat resembling the appearance, are totally devoid of the essential and peculiar properties of the original and only genuine article. To guard against these counterfeits, TAYLOR BROTHERS recommend the purchase of their article in packets only which bear their name, with directions for use. Sold by all Grocers and Tea-dealers.

PURE MUSTARD.

Those who would procure this article truly GENUINE, are invited to make trial of TAYLOR BROTHERS' EXTRA STRONG MUSTARD, which is carefully prepared from the choicest Brown Seed, of special growth, and is confidently recommended as possessing a PURITY and PIQUANCY of flavour hitherto unknown. This Mustard being packed in TIN-FOIL, is warranted to retain its original strength and flavour for any length of time. Sold in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets, bearing their name, by most respectable Grocers, Tea-dealers, and Oilmen in the Kingdom; and Wholesale by TAYLOR BROTHERS, at the MUSTARD MILLS, BRICK-LANE, and WENTWORTH-STREET, LONDON.

According to the Commissioner of the *Morning Chronicle*, there are in London 28,577 needlewomen under 20 years of age, whose earnings average 4½d per day.

KILBARRY.

TO BE LET,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,
TWO FARMS,
Within a Mile of the City of Waterford,
Adjoining the New Tramore and Cork Roads.

For particulars inquire of MESSRS. TANDYS, NEWMAN, and CO., Waterford, or MICHAEL HACKETT, the Bailiff, Duagh, who will shew the Farms.

WEST OF ENGLAND
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

Life Insurance

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

Also upon the joint continuance of Two or more Lives.

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

Upon the contingency of One Life dying before another.

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

PREMIUMS MAY BE PAID:
EITHER YEARLY OR HALF-YEARLY.
BY A SINGLE PAYMENT.
BY A LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.
BY AN ASCENDING OR DESCENDING SCALE.

Fire Insurance.

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

Prospectuses and every further information may be obtained from

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

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

N.B.—A powerful FIRE ENGINE attached to this Office. Station-House, Meeting-House Lane, Thomas's-Hill. T. SULLIVAN, Engineer, resides on the Premises.

Fire Policies falling due the 25th instant, should be renewed within 15 days, receipts for which are now ready.

CAUTION RESPECTING
John Cassell's Coffee.
JOHN CASSELL

FINDS it necessary to caution the Consumers of his justly famed COFFEE against purchasing imitations of his Packages. The fact that his Establishment is the largest in the Kingdom, and his COFFEE most extensively consumed, has led numerous parties to attempt making up very inferior articles in the same style of package; and some, to induce tradesmen to substitute their spurious article for that of JOHN CASSELL, offer a larger amount of profit. This has a tendency to prejudice the public, and hence the necessity of thus informing them that no Coffee can be the veritable JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE unless his signature is upon each Package. Go, therefore, to the Agent for JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, ask for JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, and see that it is JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE which is handed to you, having his signature upon the Package. This is necessary, for there are numerous imitations, stringent and bitter to the palate, while JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE is rich and strong, at the same time that it is mellow and delicious, pleasing to the palate, and invigorating to the system.

The following are the prices at which they can be obtained:—

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No 1, an excellent article	1s 4d
JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 2, cannot fail to give great satisfaction, being a combination of the choicest growths of Jamaica, possessing richness, strength, and flavour	1s 8d
JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No 3—To every Connoisseur in Coffee this will prove a treat, combining the finest mountain growths of both Jamaica and Turkey	2s 0d

JOHN CASSELL'S
FIVE SHILLING TEA.

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

Wholesale Agents and Consignees:

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

Sold by the following Agents:—

ABBEYLEIX	James Morrissey.
ARKLOW	Thomas Annesley.
BANDON	Henry Bullen.
BAWNBOY	Thomas Plunket.
BORRIS	Mrs. Mary Kelly.
BORRISOKANE	Mrs Marianne Burgess.
BORRISOLEIGH	Richard Chadwick.
BUTTEVANT	Jeremiah O'Connor.
CAHIR	S. Jellico & Co., Wellington-street.
CASHEL	Miss Sturdy.
CARNEW	James Kavanagh.
CLARA	Patrick Egan, grocer.
CLONAKILTY	John Spiller.
CLONEGALL	John M Donnell.
CLONMEL	S. Jacob & Sisters, Bagwell-street.
CORK	John Todhunter, Patrick-st.
EDENDERRY	Patrick Kelly.
ENNISCORTHY	James Devereux.
ENNISKEANE	Eliza Morgan.
FETHARD	Pierce Sanders.
KILKENNY	Thomas Quirk, J. Dunphy.
KILLALOE	Anne Thompson.
KILLENAULE	Thomas Walsh.
KINSALE	Stephen C. Fussell
LIMERICK	Jos. F Alexander and Co., 26, Patrick-street.
MALLOW	Miss Mary Ann Ryan.
NENAGH	M Kennedy, 1, Silver-st, P Kahe, Miss Meagher.
NEWCASTLE	Richard Doyle.
Do. Co Limerick	Maurice Quaid.
NEWTOWNMOUNTKENNEDY	James Newel, grocer, and hotel keeper.
QUEENSTOWN	Swanton and Co.
RATHKEALE	John Conway.
SHINRONE	Launcelot Kirwan.
TEMPLEMORE	Joseph S. Whitaker.
THURLES	Thomas Henesey and Co.
TIPPERARY	Richard Molloy, postmaster.
TRALEE	John Latchford, Bridge-st., Richard G. Bolster.
WATERFORD	Joshua Barton, George's-street.
WEXFORD	Charles S Reeves, grocer.
YOUGHAL	E. and A Merrick, North Main-street.

And by at least One Agent in most Towns throughout Ireland, and appointments will be made in those Towns or Districts not yet occupied.

All Applications for this valuable Agency to be made direct to

JOHN CASSELL,
80, Fenchurch-street, London;
OR
T. P. GOODBODY and CO.,
32, WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

Five cents is to be the uniform rate of postage on letters in the United States.

Among the novelties in America introduced by steam were "fine fresh pheasants, grouse, and hares, received from Liverpool by the steam-ship America," advertised by a *restaurateur* of New York, greatly to the delight of epicures and *gourmands*.

Foundry and Iron Works,
106, QUAY.

FOR SALE,
A TWENTY-HORSE POWER ENGINE, with Mill Work complete for Seven Pair of Stones (never put up)—all finished in the best possible manner.

Apply to
B. GRAHAM.

N.B.—The above will be Sold moderate.

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.	Moses Mocatta, Esq.
Arthur E. Campbell, Esq.	Capt A. L. Montgomery, R.N
Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S.	James Wm. Ogle, Esq.
Donald Maclean, Esq.	Emanuel Pacifico, M. D.
Samuel E. Magan, 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 25th December, should be renewed within fifteen days thereafter (9th January.)

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.

NEWSPAPER
FOR THE
Farming and Gardening Interest.

JANUARY 5, WILL BE PUBLISHED,
Price SIXPENCE, free by Post,
EACH VOLUME COMPLETE IN ITSELF,
Enlarged to Twenty-four Folio Pages,
THE FIRST NUMBER FOR 1850,
OF
The Gardeners' Chronicle
AND
Agricultural Gazette;
A Weekly Record of Rural Economy and General News.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED
BY
PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

THE FARMING PART (under the Editorship of a practical Farmer) treats of—

The Practice of Agriculture
Agricultural Science
Animal and Vegetable Physiology
Improvements in Implements, described by Woodcuts whenever requisite
Better modes of Husbandry
Results of well-conducted Experimental Farming
Growth and Rotation of Crops
Stock
Drainage
Irrigation
Foresting
Road-making
Farm-Buildings
Labourers
Agricultural Publications, &c., &c.

In short, whatever affects the beneficial employment of capital in land.

Reports are regularly given of the English, Scotch, and Irish Agricultural Societies and Farmers' Clubs—London Market Prices of Corn, Hay, Cattle, Seeds, Hops, Potatoes, Wool, &c., and the Weekly Averages.

AS REGARDS THE GARDENING PART (under the editorship of Dr. Lindley), the principle is to make it a weekly record of everything that bears upon Horticulture, Floriculture, Arboriculture, or Garden Botany, and such Natural History as has a relation to Gardening, with Notices and Criticisms of all Works on such subjects. Connected with this part are

WEEKLY CALENDARS OF GARDENING OPERATIONS,

Given in detail, and adapted to the objects of persons in every station of life; so that the Cottager, with a few rods of ground before his door, the Amateur who has only a Greenhouse, and the Manager of Extensive Gardens, are alike informed of the routine of Operations which the varying seasons render necessary. It moreover contains Reports of Horticultural Exhibitions and Proceedings—Notices of Novelties and Improvements—in fact, everything that can tend to advance the Profession, benefit the condition of the Workman, or conduce to the pleasure of his Employer; Woodcuts are given whenever the matter treated of requires that mode of illustration.

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS connected with the object of the Paper are also furnished weekly.

Lastly, that description of DOMESTIC AND POLITICAL NEWS is introduced which is usually found in a Weekly Newspaper. It is unnecessary to dwell on this head further than to say, that the Proprietors do not range themselves under the banners of any Party; their earnest endeavours are to make THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE AND AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE a full and comprehensive *Record of Facts* only—a Newspaper in the true sense of the word—leaving the Reader to form his own opinions: their object being the elucidation of the laws of Nature, not of Man. The Reader is thus furnished, IN ADDITION TO THE PECULIAR FEATURES OF THE JOURNAL, with such information concerning the events of the day, as supersedes the necessity of his providing himself with any other Weekly Paper.

A PROSPECTUS, WITH LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS, may be had on application, or by letter, at the Office, 5, Upper Wellington-Street, Covent Garden, London.

Parties intending to Commence with The New Volume had better give their Orders at once to any Newsvender.

Borough of Waterford.
CORPORATION LANDS
To be Let.

THE General Committee of the Town Council of the Borough of Waterford will receive Tenders, in Writing, for Letting on Lease, from the 25th of March next, that part of

THE LANDS OF MIDDLE KNOCKHOUSE,

in the County of Waterford, lately in the occupation of JOHN GRADY containing about Thirty-four Acres, Plantation Measure.

Also that part of the said Lands in the said County, lately occupied by JOHN CARROLL, containing about Twenty-five Acres.

The Term to be granted by the Leases will be either Thirty-one, or Ninety-nine Years, as may be preferred; the latter term will, however, be granted, subject to the approbation of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Such Tenders to be lodged with the Town Clerk, at or before the hour of THREE o'Clock in the Afternoon, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of December next.

By Order,
JOHN O'BRIEN,
Town Clerk.

Town-Hall, December 18th, 1849.

FIRST ADVERTISEMENT.

The Great Exhibition
OF
Works of Art and Industry
OF ALL NATIONS IN 1851.

(Patron—H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT,
President of the Society of Arts.)

Treston Chambers, South Lambeth,
London, December, 1849.

THE avowed object of this undertaking is, to afford the ingenious and industrious of all nations an opportunity of testing the relative merits of their works, and to offer the community facilities for determining the value of the productions of every clime.

The Committee have to inform Bankers, Merchants, Traders, and Mechanics, that the Report, as submitted to H. R. H. Prince Albert, containing the names of Promoters, Subscribers, and all those who have already professed an intention of aiding the execution of the above undertaking, together with a full description of the number of Works of Art already sent in, with complete instructions for those who are desirous of co-operating with the Committee in carrying out H. R. H.'s design, is now prepared, and will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom on receipt of Six postage stamps.

FREDERICK DAMER, } Assistant
ROBERT WALLINGBROOK, } Hon. Secretaries.

Under Royal Patronage.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS
IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE.
INSTANT RELIEF AND A RAPID CURE OF ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS,
AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE BREATH AND LUNGS, ARE INSURED BY
DR. LOCOCK'S
PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE extraordinary powers of this invaluable Medicine are now proved by a mass of evidence and testimonials which must convince the most sceptical that, for all disorders of the breath and lungs it is the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

Kirton, Boston.

Sir—Having had an ulcerated sore throat and violent cough for several months, accompanied by excessive expectoration, and obtaining no relief from my medical attendant, and being recommended by my neighbour, Mrs. Maddison, (who had experienced great benefit from Dr. Locock's Wafers) to try them, I was induced to do so, and feel great pleasure in bearing my testimony to a speedy cure experienced by me from one box only.

(Signed) CHARLOTTE HEAD.
Witness, Mr. J. Noble, bookseller,
Market-place, Boston.

Another Cure of a seven years' Asthma.

From Mr. Edwin Squire, Corn-market, Louth,
March 19, 1846.

Gentlemen—A lady (whose name and address is below) called at my shop yesterday and made the following statement respecting the beneficial effects produced by your popular medicine. She had been severely afflicted with asthma for seven years, until about three months ago, when, having received a letter from a friend in Louth, recommending Dr. Locock's Wafers, she purchased a box, and although she had not been able to lie down in bed for twelve or fourteen weeks, the first dose enabled her to do so and take a comfortable night's sleep, and she is effectually cured by five boxes. The lady added, that since her wonderful restoration to health, she had walked a distance of eight miles in one day, without being particularly fatigued. And whenever she takes a cold she has recourse to a dose of the Wafers, which afford her instant and never-failing relief. I can prove the genuineness of this case, and furnish the name and address of the lady, which is, Mrs. Martha Raven, St. Laurence, near Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

EDWIN SQUIRE.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.

From S. Pearsall, Esq., of her Majesty's Concerts, and Vicar Choral of Lichfield Cathedral.

Lichfield, 10th July, 1848.

Gentlemen—A lady of distinction having pointed out to me the qualities of Dr. Locock's Wafers, I was induced to make a trial of a box, and from this trial I am happy to give my testimonial in their favour. I find, by allowing a few of the Wafers (taken in the course of the day) to gradually dissolve in the mouth, my voice becomes bright and clear, and the tone full and distinct. They are decidedly the most efficacious of any I have ever used.

(Signed) SAMUEL PEARSALL.

The particulars of many hundred cures may be had from every Agent throughout the Kingdom and on the Continent.

To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness and increase the power and inflexibility of the voice.—They have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s 1½, 2s 9d, and 11s per box.

Agents: DA SILVA and CO., Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London. Sold by all medicine vendors.

DR. LOCOCK'S
FEMALE WAFERS.
GIVE NO TASTE OF MEDICINE,

AND are the only remedy recommended to be taken by Ladies. They fortify the constitution at all periods of life, and in all Nervous Affections act like a Charm. They remove all obstructions, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Weakness, and Allay Pain.

They create Appetite, and remove Indigestion, Heart-burn, Wind, Head-aches, Giddiness, &c.

In Hysterical Diseases, a proper perseverance in the use of this Medicine will be found to effect a Cure after all other means have failed.

*** Full Directions are given with every box.

NOTE.—These Wafers do not contain any Mineral, and may be taken either dissolved in water or whole.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Unprincipled persons counterfeit this Medicine.—Purchasers must therefore observe that none are genuine but "Wafers," and that the words "Dr. Locock's Wafers" are in the Stamp outside each box.

OBSERVE.—The counterfeit Medicines have words on the stamp so nearly resembling these, as to mislead the unwary. Purchasers must therefore strictly observe the above caution.

Agents—DA SILVA and Co., 1, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London.

Price, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 11s per Box.

Sold by all respectable Medicine Vendors.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR IRELAND,
MESSRS. BEWLEY & EVANS,
DRUGGISTS, DUBLIN.

County of Waterford.
NOTICE TO ROAD CONTRACTORS.

THE COUNTY SURVEYOR of WATERFORD will receive Tenders from competent Persons, either at his Office, Bridge-street, Dungarvan, or at Commin's Commercial Hotel, Waterford, till the 5th day of January next, to keep in repair till Spring Assizes, 1850—

510 Perches of the Mail-coach road from Waterford to Clonmel, between the Borough bounds of Waterford, near the Wooden Bridge, and the Bridge of Granny.

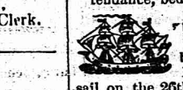
HENRY BRETT,
County Surveyor of Waterford.

County Surveyor's Office, Dungarvan,
24th December, 1849.

Emigration to Australia.

REGULAR PACKETS ON THE NEW PRINCIPLE ESTABLISHED BY THE UNDERSIGNED IN OCTOBER, 1848

Passengers are taken to PORT ADELAIDE, PORT PHILIP and SYDNEY, at the uniform rate of £21 each adult; Children in proportion to age; which includes provisions of the best quality, medical attendance, bedding and mess utensils.



THE fine first-class teak built Ship SANTIPORE, A 1, 700 Tons burthen. G. Gilmore, Commander. Lying in the East India Docks. Will sail on the 26th of January, 1850, and from Plymouth early in February. This fine Ship has 7 feet height between decks, and takes neither chief cabin or steerage passengers, but passengers all of respectability (on equality), who have the full range of the ship. The cabins are all enclosed throughout.

Carries an experienced Surgeon.

For dietary scales and further particulars, apply to
HALL, BROTHERS,
2, Riches-Court, Lime-street;
T. B. MALLET,
4, Castle-court, Birchin-lane;
Or to HOTCKIN and MOBBS,
3, East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street, London.

The Markets.

WATERFORD, Dec. 28.

Mill Wheat, White	21s 9d to 22s 3d
Do. Red	20s 0d to 21s 6d
Prepared Foreign do	22s 9 to 24s 0d
Shipping ditto	18s 6d to 19s 9d
Barley, malting	11s 0d to 12s 6d
Do. grinding	10s 0d to 10s 6d
Bere Barley, per barrel (new)	9s 9d to 12s 6d
Oats black (brl. 14 stone)	7s 10d to 8s 0d
Do. White, for mealing, per barrel	8s 0d to 9s 0d
Indian Corn (Galatz) per brl	17s 6d to 18s 0d
American white	17s 6d to 18s 0d
Ditto, yellow	17s 3d to 17s 6d
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	3 s 0d to 30s 6d
Seconds	25s 0d to 26s 6d
Thirds	21s 0d to 22s 0d
Fourths	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Barrelled Flour, of 196lb	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Do. Meal	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	34s 0d to 35s 6d
Scalded ditto	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Heads, ditto, singed	19s 0d to 20s 0d
Offal, ditto fresh	18s 0d to 22s 0d
Butter, (1st) per cwt	76s 0d to 82s 0d
Ditto (2d)	70s 0d to 72s 0d
Bacon	54s 0d to 58s 0d
Newfoundland Fish, per cwt	12s 0d to 15s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	12s 3d to 12s 6d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	17s 0d to 18s 0d
Rum, per gallon	7s 0d to 0s 0d
Cork Whiskey, wholesale	5s 3d to 6s 3d
Straw, (wheaten) per ton	15s 0d to 16s 6d
Ditto (oaten)	00s 0d to 0s 0d
Hay, per ton	42s 0d to 49s 0d
Mutton, per lb	4d to 5½d

INDIA AND CHINA.

EXPRESS FROM MARSEILLES.

We (*Times*) have received by extraordinary express our usual despatches in anticipation of the overland mail. We have intelligence from Delhi of the date of the 8th ult.; Calcutta, 8th; Madras, the 14th; and Bombay, the 17th. The papers report "uninterrupted quiet in India."

The Governor-General was expected at Lahore.

Sir C. Napier arrived at Delhi on the 30th ult., on his tour of inspection. A guard of honour was in attendance to receive him, but the gallant Commander-in-Chief dispensed with this ceremonial. The Indian papers complain of his neglect of form and state, and insist that a more imposing progress would give him greater hold upon the native mind. Sir Charles had departed for Agra. The Madras *Overland Athenæum*, after stating that the Governor-General was to proceed ultimately to Bombay by sea, says:—

"His lordship's health is not of the best order, and if not renovated by the proposed trip, it is rumoured, though we cannot find any authority for the report, that he will proceed from Bombay home. About Sir Charles Napier's return to England in the early part of next year there seems to be little doubt; and, as we stated in our last 'overland,' Sir W. Gomm is generally talked of here as his probable successor."

The weather at Madras was most unseasonable, the heat being oppressive, and very little rain having fallen. The crops were suffering from drought.

Sir Henry Lawrence is on a visit to his Highness of Cashmere, for the purpose, it is said, of talking over certain agricultural and governmental reforms that it is desirable should be adopted.—Major Herbert Edwardes, with Major Nicholson, was leaving Lahore for Bombay, *via* the Sutlej and Indus, with one year's leave to England.

The order for the distribution of six months' batta to the troops who took part in the Punjaub campaign has at length been issued; it is to be payable on and after the 1st of January, 1850.

Sir T. Turton had filed his schedule in the Insolvent Court for 12 lacs of rupees, three-fourths of the amount being composed of his official liabilities. The Chief Justice had refused his application for a protection from arrest. Colonel Pew, chief debtor of the Benares Bank, has also applied, but more successfully, for the benefit of the act.

Colonel Walpole had been appointed to the command of the southern division, in succession to General Gibson. Mr. T. H. Davidson, Registrar of the Sudr Court, had been appointed Judge of Combaconum; and Mr. G. T. Beauchamp, who was officiating in the latter capacity, had taken Mr. Davidson's place in the Sudr. It was stated that Mr. S. C. Bayley had been appointed to succeed Mr. Melville, as Under-Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General. Captain C. Mackenzie, commanding the 4th S. L. L., has been appointed a Brigadier in the Nizam's service. Major Cooke, of the 17th Regiment, has been, by sentence of court-martial, dismissed the Company's service.

CHINA.

The following is the letter of our correspondent at Hong Kong, dated Oct. 30:—

"The Peninsullar and Oriental Company's steamer Pekin arrived here on the 20th instant, bringing dates from England to the 24th of August.

"We regret to have to announce the death of Rear-Admiral Sir Francis A. Collier, C B., Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's naval force in the East. Sir Francis had been for some time in a precarious state, and within the last few days his health had given some uneasiness to his medical advisers. The death, however, was unexpected. He died of apoplexy on the morning of the 28th inst., at the residence of Judge Hulme, where he had been staying since his return to China.

"The vessels of war have been chiefly engaged this month in the suppression of piracy. Captain Hay, of her Majesty's brig Columbine; and Captain Wilcox, of her Majesty's steamer Fury, have destroyed a formidable fleet of 30, with their dockyards, not more than 40 miles from this colony. The chief, Chui-Apoo, had, until lately, a manufactory of gunpowder on this island. He was also engaged in the murder of Captain Da Costa and Lieutenant Dwyer, which took place in February last. The Columbine and Fury, along with the East India Company's steamer Phlegethon, were despatched 14 days ago to the west coast, in search of the celebrated pirate chief, Chap-ing-tsai, and his formidable fleet, alluded to last month. The expedition has not yet returned, owing, probably, to the severe gales that have lately prevailed, and to the difficulty of discovering the pirates in their places of retreat. These piratical junks average 500 tons each, carry 12 to 18 guns; some of them 24 pounders, and chiefly of English manufacture. The pirates have hitherto always been the first to give a broadside; and they not only manage their guns well, but fight desperately.

"The vessels of war in this harbour are—Her Majesty's ship Hastings, Captain Morgan, and sloop Royalist. The Medea steamer is at Whampoa; the Pilot at Amoy; Arab at Ningpo; and Mariner at Shanghae.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Casualties by death in the Armies of India, reported since the departure of the Mail, Nov. 3.

BOMBAY.

Lieutenant John Malcolm, 28th Native Infantry, at Nassick, November 5; Unposted Ensign L. Carr, at Sattarah, Nov. 2; Major-General F. D. Ballantyne, 8th Bombay Native Infantry, in England, Sept. 30.

MADRAS.

Assistant-Surgeon E. L. J. Gaine, at Vizagapatam, Oct. 20.

BENGAL.

Ensign A. J. C. Farre, 74th Native Infantry, Saugor, Oct. 21; Lieut. J. Palmer, 45th Native Infantry, at Hussan Abdal, Oct. 23.

ANOTHER CHEAP WAR STEAMER.—Her Majesty's steam sloop, Devastation, that had a thorough repair a few years' since, after which she had been in Commission about two years and a half, has been under repair in dock at Portzmouth for one year. Taking the cost of dock accommodation at £20 a-day, which is cheaper than the government charge to the merchant service, it will amount to £6,700. We believe the Devastation was one of Sir W. Symonds' and Mr. Edye's best steamers. This is the way the money goes!—(United Service Gazette.)

TORTURE IN SWITZERLAND.—A strange circumstance has just taken place at Herisau, the capital of Inner Appenzell, in Switzerland, showing how much in these countries of old liberties civilisation is behindhand in some matters. A young girl of nineteen, some months back, assassinated her rival. Her lover was arrested with her, and, as she accused him of the crime, both were put to the torture. The girl yielded to the pain, and confessed her crime; the young man held firm in his denial; the former was condemned to death, and on the 7th of this month was decapitated with the sword in the market place of Herisau. The fact is itself a startling one, but the details are just as strange. For two hours the woman was able to struggle against four individuals charged with the execution.—After the first hour the strength of the woman was still so great that the men were obliged to desist; the authorities were then consulted, but they declared that justice ought to follow its course.—The struggle then recommenced with greater intensity, and despair seemed to have redoubled the woman's force. At the end of another hour she was at last bound by the hair to a stake, and the sword of the executioner then carried the sentence into effect.

POOR RATES.

We have been requested to publish the following:—

QUERIES.

1. Whether, on the termination of the tenancy of land, previously rated to the poor rate, the immediate owner having exercised his right of possession, is liable to be sued by Civil Bill for any arrear of such poor rates in the capacity of subsequent occupier thereof, under section 71, without having been first rated as occupier of the land?

2. Whether, on the expiration of such tenancy, the owner, not having done any act which can be regarded as an act done in exercise of his right of possession, can be sued by Civil Bill for such arrear of poor rates, or can be rated as occupier of such land until he does some act in exercise of his right?

OPINION.

I think, in a case of this description, when the tenancy has determined and the landlord entered into possession, he can be proceeded against by civil bill, the rate having been previously demanded of him, and it is not necessary that he should be the first rated.

I think if the tenancy has been legally determined, so that the actual right to the occupation is vested exclusively in the landlord, very slight evidence indeed will be sufficient to render him liable as occupier, though I consider some necessary; but if the right of possession or occupation is really vested in a tenant who quits or abandons his farm before the determination of his tenancy, clear and unequivocal evidence will be required to render the landlord liable as occupier.

J. H. MONAHAN.

5th Dec., 1849.

OPINION OF COUNSEL.

1st Quere—Is a landlord liable to be successfully sued, by civil bill or otherwise, for a rate struck during the time his tenant was in occupation of his land, but which land the tenant thereafter abandoned, leaving unpaid the rate for which he was rated; and the landlord thereafter asserted his right of entry, and took possession, by leaving a caretaker in charge of the lands, but did not otherwise occupy them, nor did he use them for any purpose or derive any profit from them, his caretaker merely superintending the lands till they could be set?

2d Quere—The above lands having remained unset, under the above circumstances, another rate is struck, and the landlord is for such new rate rated by name, can payment of such last-mentioned rate be legally enforced from him?

OPINION.

In reply to the 1st Quere, I am of opinion that a landlord cannot, under the circumstances stated, be successfully sued by civil bill or otherwise.

In reply to the 2d Quere, I am also of opinion that payment of rate, under the circumstances mentioned, cannot be legally enforced from a landlord; because the whole poor law code in this country, as well as in England, requires that each occupier to be rated, or to be liable to pay rates, must *beneficially* occupy (see Rex *v.* Welbank, 4 Maule and Selwyn, 229; Rex *v.* Sculcoates, 12 East, p. 80)—because the 61st, 71st, 73d, and 78th sections of the 1st and 2d Vic., c. 56, make a clear distinction between an owner, lessor, or landlord, and an occupier or tenant, which distinction cannot be demolished by the tortious act of abandonment of his farm by the tenant, or by the legitimate exercise of his right of ownership or title by the landlord by a lawful entry on the deserted premises; because the words in the 71st section, "by the person subsequently in occupation," is further clearly explained by the latter part of the 78th section to mean the beneficial occupation of a subsequent *actual* tenant.

As to my opinion on the 2d Quere, I am fully supported by the authority of the cases of The King *v.* Dyer and Hall, justices in Middlesex, reported in 2d Adolphus and Ellis, p. 606; and The King *v.* Morgan and Dayrrell, justices of Buckinghamshire, 2d Adolphus and Ellis, p. 618.

PIERSE CREAGH,
22, Great Charles-street, Dublin.

22d December, 1849.

Lord Aldborough, who only succeeded to the title in the last three months, has got until the 10th of January to show cause against the absolute sale of the paternal estate, under the encumbered property commission, and which owes £160,000.

A CENTENARIAN AT OSBORNE.—A correspondent at Cowes writes thus on the 18th inst.:—"It having reached the ear of royalty that an aged woman named Read, residing at Cowes, would complete her hundredth year on the 21st inst., and that she had lost none of her faculties, her Majesty caused her carriage to be sent to convey the old lady to Osborne, whither she went wondering but rejoicing. After an interview with the Queen, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the Royal children, she was sent home loaded with gifts, and with a well-grounded persuasion that her few remaining days will be cheered with plenty. The deed may be trifling, but it speaks volumes in favour of her Majesty's kind feelings."

BAD NEWS FOR THE RATS.—A grand battue against the rats in the sewers of Paris, which are about 150 leagues in extent, commenced on the night of Saturday. The result up to this time is said to be the destruction of 250,000 rats, and it is expected that by the 1st of next month the number will have reached 600,000. The municipal authorities are of opinion that by making four battues a year Paris will be rid of these destructive vermin. Several plans of destruction were made use of by the different brigades of sewermen, but that which was found to be most successful was the placing a large leather sack in which a large piece of mutton tallow was placed—a dainty of which these animals are very fond—at the corner of each sewer, and towards which the animals were driven. The quarters which furnished the greatest numbers were the neighbourhood of the Halles, the streets near the Seine, the markets of the Rue Pascal, and the Faubourg St. Marceau. The *Union*, in giving an account of the affair, says:—"The 250,000 rats were all of the grey Norwegian breed, except from 500 to 600 black or English rats. Two of these animals were put aside by the men as a curiosity, to be presented to the collection of animals at the Jardin des Plantes. From the extremity of the tail to the tip of the nose these two rats measure fifty-one centimetres (nearly twenty inches English.) Their eyes are red, like those of white mice, and their coats are as black and glossy as the silk on a hat. The ferocity of these animals is such that one of the Norway rats was literally devoured in ten minutes by the two English rats above mentioned. The animals after their capture were all taken to the Ile des Ravagenus, where they were killed and skinned, an operation that was not effected without much danger. It is said that some demur has arisen on the part of two glovers of Grenoble, who had offered to take all the rats' skins at the rate of 100f. per 1000, they having discovered a means of rendering them available in making gloves.—It appears that they had calculated on the number reaching 100,000, and are now alarmed at the immense increase in the number; but as they have entered into a contract it must be fulfilled. It is said, however, that more advantageous propositions have been made by a Mr. J. Warton, a rich leather dresser of London, who is not alarmed at 100,000 more or less, and it is thought that he will be the purchaser of the "lot." The municipal authorities having raised the bounty from 50f. per 1,000, the sum given last year, to 100f., the sum per head for the men will be twenty centimes.—(Galignani.)

THE ARMY.

The result of the recent trial of Assstant-Surgeon, Dr. Douglas, of the 26th Cameronians, by general court-martial at Cork, was lately promulgated, and is as follows:—

"Horse Guards, Dec. 11, 1849.

"SIR—Field Marshal the Commander-in-Chief having had the honor to lay before the Queen the proceedings of the general court-martial, holden at Cork Barracks, on the 25th of October, 1849, and continued by adjournments to the 2d of the following month, for the trial of Assistant-Surgeon Frederick Douglas, of the 26th Regiment, who was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charge:—

"'For neglect of duty as Assistant-Surgeon of the 26th Regiment in the following instances:—

"'1st instance—For having at Cork, on or about the 4th of August, 1849, neglected to give sufficient medical treatment to Private Sharpe, 26th Regiment, whom he had seen in the regimental hospital in the morning labouring under an attack of cholera, and for not having again visited Private Sharpe, who died in the evening of the same day.

"'2d instance—For having at Cork, on or about the 27th of July, 1849, improperly delayed to visit and attend upon Private Robert Borland, 46th Regiment, after he had been informed that the said Private Robert Borland had been brought into the regimental hospital, and that he was in immediate need of medical treatment, and for having neglected to give due medical attention to the said Private Borland whilst he continued in the said regimental hospital.

"'3d instance—For having at Cork, on or about the 5th of August, 1849, improperly delayed to visit and attend upon Private Sydney Derby, 26th Regiment, although he had been informed that the said Private Derby had been brought into the regimental hospital, and that he was in immediate need of medical treatment, and for having neglected to give due medical attention to the said Private Derby whilst he continued in the regimental hospital.

"'4th instance—For having at Cork, on or about the 29th of July, 1849, improperly delayed to visit and attend upon Private John Taylor, 46th Regiment, although he had been informed that the said Private Taylor had been brought into the regimental hospital, and that he was in immediate need of medical treatment, and for having neglected to give due medical attention to the said Private Taylor whilst he continued in said regimental hospital—all such conduct being to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and tending to destroy the confidence which ought to exist between the non-commissioned officers and privates, and the medical officers of the 26th Regiment.'

"Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

"'The court-martial having duly considered the evidence given in support of the prosecution against the prisoner, Assistant-Surgeon Frederick Douglas, M. D., of the 26th Regiment, his defence, and the evidence he has adduced, is of opinion that the prisoner is not guilty of the charge preferred against him in the first instance.

"'The court is of opinion that he is not guilty of the charge preferred against him in the second instance.

"'The court is of opinion that he is not guilty of the charge preferred against him in the third instance.

"'The court is of opinion that he is not gullty of the charge preferred against him in the fourth instance.

"'The court acquits the prisoner, Assistant-Surgeon F Douglas, M.D. of the 26th Regiment, of the charge preferred against him, in all the instances specified in the said charge.'

"I have his Grace's directions to acquaint you that her Majesty was pleased to approve and confirm the finding of the court.

"I have, &c.,

(Signed) "FITZROY SOMERSET.

"Lieutenant General the Right Hon. Sir Edward Blakeney, G.C.B., &c., Dublin."

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War-office, Dec. 21.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—Cornet J. Ainslie, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Sir C.W.C. Burton, Bart., who retires.

6th Regiment of Foot—Quartermaster-Serjeant J. Leahy, to be Quartermaster, vice Knott, appointed Ensign.

17th—Ensign J. Barthorp to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Pollard.

19th—Ensign H. Hill Dawson, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Braddell, who retires; Henry T. Uniacke, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Dawson.

24th—Major W. G. Brown to be Lieut. Col. by purchase, vice Harris, who retires; Captain C. H. Ellice, to be Major, by purchase, vice Brown; Lieut. J. B. Thelwall to be Captain, by purchase, vice Ellice; Ensign G. Wedderburn to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Thelwall; Ensign R. J.L. Crutchly, from the 17th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Wedderburn.

40th—Ensign D. Pennefather to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Wilson, who retires.

60th—Second Lieut. R. Freer to be First Lieut. without purchase, vice Payne, deceased.

THE NAVY.

Portsmouth, Friday.

During the week the half-yearly examination of the students at the Royal Naval College in this dockyard has been held. To-day the result has been promulgated, by which we are enabled to announce the names of the successful officers:—

Mr. Alfred P.H. Helby, Mate, R.N., has earned his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, having passed the best examination of his class of candidates. This officer is the son of Commander John H. Helby (1847), and was the first recipient of the prize for proficiency in study established by the late Lord Auckland amongst the numerous other boons given by that First Lord to the service—the Naval Cadetship to the Royal School at New Cross.

Dr. A. Armstrong, lately promoted from the Royal Yacht, has been appointed by the Admiralty to the expedition about to proceed to the Arctic Regions in search of the gallant Sir John Franklin and his brave associates.

Second Lieutenants Jull and Brydges have also passed their examinations, and been found qualified for their appointment to the Royal Marine Artillery Corps.

The following gentlemen cadets have been found qualified for commissions in the Royal Marine corps at this examination—Messrs. Mould, Williams, Foster, Tait and Harrington.

Messrs. Foster and Harrington have been recommended to study for the Royal Marine Artillery, and will return to the Royal Naval College at the close of the recess.

Mr. Harrington received his appointment as cadet from the Royal Naval School, New Cross, last Midsummer, which was awarded him for his proficiency in mathematics and classics.—He also carried off the gold and silver medals.

The students of the Royal Naval College broke up for the Christmas recess this day. They will re-assemble on the 21st of January.

Much speculation is rife as to whether the successor to Sir Francis Collier in the India and China command will commission a ship for his flag or take to the Hastings, 72, Capt. Morgan, already out there. Our letters from the station express warm hopes of the latter, as the Hastings has only been eighteen months in commission, and is in first-rate order in every respect; her officers and crew are admirably assorted, and she has not lost a man by sickness or any other cause since she was commissioned—a most extraordinary and remarkable fact. In point of economy, too, the retention of the Hastings in her present position will be highly advantageous.

The repair of the damage done to the Contest by her late collision with the Fairy will be complete by Wednesday next. She will be paid advance, and will sail from Spithead on or about the 28th for Plymouth, to ship the mail for the coast of Africa.

The Fairy is to be docked on Monday, to see if she has sustained any damage in fouling the Contest.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant R. W. Suckling (1838), at present serving in the Rattlesnake, on the East India station, to be Commander.

Lieutenant J.F.B. Wainwright (1841), serving in the Hastings, flag-ship of the late Rear-Admiral Sir F. Collier, on the East India and China station, to be Commander.

Lieutenant W. N. L. Lockyer (1845), acting Commander of the Medea steam-vessel, on the East India station, to be Commander.

Assistant-Surgeon John A. Corbett (1840), serving in the Pluto, on the Coast of Africa, to be Surgeon.

Assistant-Surgeon J. Fisher, M. D., (1840), serving in the Powerful, on the Mediterranean station, to be Surgeon.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Henry F. Greville (1832), to the Ocean, flag-ship of Rear-Admiral Elliott, C. B., Sheerness.

Lieutenants W. H. Haswell (1845), to the Investigator, at Woolwich; and J. Wellesley, to the Phæton, at Sheerness.

Dr. A. Armstrong appointed to the Investigator, took up his commission at Woolwich dockyard, and joined the vessel to-day.

Captain Henry F. Greville, appointed to the Ocean, vice Captain Elliot to the Phæton, was midshipman of the Are husa, on the north coast of Spain, in 1809, and wounded; of the Volage, in the action of Lissa; and was actively employed in command of a tender on the coast of America, in 1813. The gallant officer is at present travelling in Sweden.

Lient. W.H. Haswell, appointed to the Investigator, was mate of the Talbot, and slightly wounded at St. Jean d'Acre.

ADMIRALTY, DEC. 20.

The following promotions have this day taken place, consequent on the death of Rear-Admiral of the White, Sir Francis Augustus Collier, C.B.:

Rear-Admiral of the Blue Manley Hall Dixon, to be Rear Admiral of the White.

Captain Fairfax Moresby, C. B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue,

EGYPT—THE GREAT NATIONAL RACE.

Letters have been received from Alexandria of the 8th instant.

The country was quiet, the harvest had been abundant, and trade was improving.

The ground for the proposed race between the Pasha's horses and those nominated by the English Jockey Club had been surveyed by an English sport gentleman. It is on the desert, within a few miles of Cairo, and consists of heavy sand from five to six inches deep. The distance to be run is equivalent to 6¾ English miles, and was accomplished by Bedouin and other Arab horses, at the recent race meeting there, in from 18 to 21 minutes—a pace there is every reason to suppose can, notwithstanding all the difficulties of the ground, be well attained by any well bred English hunter. There are, nevertheless, some beautiful animals among the Viceroy's extensive stud still untried; but the opinion of knowing sportsmen in the country, acquainted with the capabilities of English cattle, is decidedly favourable to the success of the latter.

A few nights ago at the distillery of Dickson and Co., Belturbet, 1,000 gallons of whiskey were lost by neglecting to secure the cock of one of the larger vessels.

Cootes, the pedestrian, succeeded in the astonishing feat, on Thursday, of running over all the bridges from King's-bridge (inclusive) to Carlisle-bridge, and of rowing down the Liffey, passing under the same bridges, within half an hour!

Letters are in Ennis canvassing for Mr. Butt, Q. C., as candidate for this borough, in the event of a vacancy, a rumour to the effect being in circulation for some time. The present member it is said expects some situation in one of the colonies.—(Clare Journal.)

The Revenue Cruisers preventative force is to be discontinued. Several cutters have already been taken off the stations, the coast guard boats being equal to all the services required.

The amount of property which reverts to Lord Ffrench's brother, the Hon. Martin Ffrench, by the verdict in the protracted will trial, is about £800 per annum, £5,000 in the funds, and "trusts," of about £1,600 in various securities, demised by their late brother, the Hon. Thomas Ffrench.

First Lieut. M'Carthy, Royal Marines, on board the Illustrious, 72, who had oxalic acid administered to him by mistake, is recovering at Haslar hospital.

From all parts of the continent, north and south, east and west, Rome, Sweden, Berlin, &c., accounts continue to be received of unusually heavy falls of snow. In Silesia it has not been so dense for many years.

The Austrian papers state that the members of Kossuth's family who were arrested, have been liberated, and that a Protestant Magyar has been appointed by the government to superintend their education.

A person's ordinary look or habitual expression is the work of years, it is stamped on by the hand of nature, and modified by the events of life, and is often a living embodiment and concentration of his thoughts and actions.—(Hazlitt.)

Mr. Lewes Joel, jeweller and bill discounter, Argyle-street, London, is lodged in jail for uttering a forged bill of £,1000 purporting to be drawn by John Marcus Clements, Esq., late 13th Light Dragoons.

A second time have the Birr guardians refused to admit the national system into the workhouse schools.

SACRILEGE.—Last night, a daring-robbery, was committed at St. Mary's Church by some miscreants, at present unknown, who, effecting an entrance, took away the clock, and three gas branches. We hope the authorities will be on the alert, and protect this venerable edifice from any further outrage. It is indeed curious why the Church of St. Mary's should be thus plundered, as three watchmen have their beats contiguous, and as the frequent robberies thereat ought to excite the vigilance of the police.—(Clonmel Chronicle of Dec. 22.)

Mr. John R. Godley, eldest son of the late candidate for Leitrim, has left with his family to settle in New Zealand, whither his letters and addresses at the Royal Irish Agricultural Society board strongly advised his countrymen to emigrate.

The Duke of Athol is shooting the Castlemartyr estate, Cork.

English and Scotch farmers are settling in Mayo. A Scotch farmer has taken Gortnor Abbey, one mile from Crossmolina, with 167 acres of good land fenced and drained, for £1 5s per acre. At Poula Coppul, near Belmullet, an Englishman has taken a farm of 600 acres—100 of them good arable land, at a rent of £75 per annum. At Ballyglass, an English family has taken 800 acres, of which 200 are fit for tillage, at £100 a year. Within four miles of Newport another "stranger" has taken a farm of 100 acres under Sir Richard O'Donnel.

Mr. Corry Connellan, on his return from London, has resumed his office of Private Secretary to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the duties of which were discharged in his absence by the Hon. G. Ponsonby.

THE PIOUS WOMAN—SUPERSTITION.

Catherine Murphy, a frightful looking old wretch, with bleared eyes, "long proboscis," emaciated and shrivelled jaws, was brought before the Mullingar Bench at its last sitting, charged with robbing the house of a poor woman residing near Rochfort-bridge. The complainant, an intelligent young woman, deposed that the prisoner was in the habit of lodging at their house, and that she was looked upon by the country people as a pious woman. She never travelled without her bag of tricks, pious relics of the good and just, little mementos of the happy and canonized. On the night of the robbery she commenced a "religious rite," by placing a lighted turf opposite the house, alongside which was stuck a fork; whilst the coal remained alive and the fork standing, the sleep of the inmates should be unbroken, and so potent was the spell thus thrown around him by the infernal Hecate that not one of them heard the cock crow. Long lasted this sleep—long enough indeed for the old wretch to remove every portable and good article of clothing within her reach to her bag. This bag was then brought on the table by Constable Mitchell, who, in putting his hand into it, was told by the prisoner, with a "horrid grin," to take care would he have the power of removing it safe from it. Despite this unpleasant hint, the constable commenced the work of dislodging the contents, and never did we see such a quantity of crosses and beads before as that bag disgorged. The very temperance medal of the complainant did not escape her cupidity. Jumbled promiscuously with tobacco boxes and pipe lids were the toe-nails of St. Anthony, the teeth of St. Columb Kill, and a host of such like mementos of all the saints in the calendar. The old harpy, when asked where the cloak was—which she stole and sold—modestly said that she disposed of it to an applewoman near the chapel of Kinnegad: so that all her deeds and dealings savoured of a *penchant* for the pious. His worship ordered her to be committed for trial at the next quarter sessions, and trusted that in the meantime she might practice such a "pishogue" on the governor, Mr. Tyrrell, as would leave the dock minus of her person when the sessions came. She then carefully stowed away, in a "pair of pockets," all the effigies of virgins and saints which the constable had dragged, impiously enough, from their sacred seclusion, after which she made her best bow to the bench, and was removed to prison.—(Westmeath Guardian.)

IRISH FAIRS.

TAGHMON FAIR.—On Wednesday last this usually large fair in this village at this period of the year was held. The attendance was large, but the stock was of rather an inferior description in every class. Beef, of prime quality, there could scarcely be said to be any, but varied from 2½d to 4d per lb on average—sheep were abundant, and sold from 15s to 34s each—pigs formed the staple of the day, and were calculated to have rated at 30s to 31s 6d per cwt. Stores varied from 16s to 30s each, being much dearer in proportion than the best fatted descriptions. There were a few milch cows which sold readily at from £7 to £9 each. In dry stock the demand was trivial, and ranged from £2 to £3 for two-year olds, and springers in ordinary condition £4 to £6, according to age and quality. The horse fair was largely supplied and few sales were effected. The description being chiefly inferior farm horses. The fair was considered bad.—(Wexford Guard.)

ENNISCORTHY FAIR.—This fair was held on Friday, and the same dullness pervaded it as prevailed at Taghmon, on Wednesday. There was a large supply of all kinds of stock, but scarcely any advances were discernable.—The day previous was the usual pig market, and it is said some pigs of very prime quality brought 34s per cwt., but no such price could be realised on Friday. There was a better description of horses, and a few brought as high as £20 each. In everything else the prices of Taghmon ruled the day. On the whole, both fairs were of a dull, gloomy, character. The monied man slow and cautious in his speculations, and the poor man who came for the sole purpose of turning his stock into cash, ready to catch at any offer sooner than turn home with it.—(Ibid.)

LIMERICK, SATURDAY.—It is a melancholy fact that never has our city exhibited such little appearance of the bustle of business on the eve of Christmas. Neither victuallers, bakers grocers, or provision merchants, will realise one-fourth by the sales to which they are accustomed at this period of the year. Severe frost has set in, and is likely to continue, after the heavy rains. The air is sharp, dry and bracing, with fog morning and evening. This weather is favourable to health, and will be advantageous to farmers, who will soon commence ploughing and digging the ground for seed wheat, a work entirely abandoned for the last fortnight or three weeks. At Wallace's Observatory, George's-street, the thermometer was 5 degrees below the freezing point on Thursday night. The height of the barometer this morning (Saturday) at ten, was 30.650 inches. Carts laden with sheet ice, more than an inch thick, are passing the streets this day, for the use of confectionary establishments.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

THE LINEN TRADE.—Sales in yarn were rather limited since our last notice, as manufacturers have been busily engaged taking in cloth from the weavers, and will not be giving out any until after Christmas. There is, however, no indication of any giving way in prices. In tow yarns an advance of 1½d per bundle was obtained. A very large quantity of cloth was sold in Ballymena, on Saturday, but at a reduction of ½d per yard on former prices. The exports from Belfast were as follows:—Linen 316 bales, 825 boxes. Yarn 78 bales, 2 boxes, 1 truss, 5 skips, Muslin, 1 case. Thread, 2 trusses.—(Belfast News Letter.)

POOR LAW ABUSE.—A gentleman who went up in the railway train this week to Dublin has sent us the following, for the truth of which he vouches, and we know our informant to be of strict veracity. The narrative may satisfy the public as to the present humbug administration of the law for relief of poverty. The dialogue thus commenced;—"Where are you going, my good man?" said a gentleman next to me to a poor looking countryman. "I am on my way to America, your honour." Have you any friends there? "No, your honour; but I was there before about three years ago when the times was getting bad in Ireland, and I put my wife and three children into the workhouse, and set myself for the States, where I made £14, and returned last month to see the wife and children; and when all our neighbours were starving, your honour, I took Biddy and the young ones out of the workhouse and spent the £14 with them, and when it was out I just put them in again." "Why did you not bring your wife and children with you on your way to America?" "Ah then t'would be foolish, your honour, when I can put them in the best house in the county—have them fed and clothed, and, better than all, *at other people's expense.*" Next year I may again return with more money, and nothing will amuse more than hearing that the country is treating Biddy well; and by the time I next return, and when the children are grown up, I will have enough of money to give them a decent education, and, with the new Colleges, I might get them into the learned profession."—(Limerick Chronicle.)

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE DIET.—England is the most flesh consuming country in Europe, while its mortality is the smallest, the duration of life being about a third longer than in Italy, where macaroni and other farinaceous substances form the staple diet, and where milk, partly from deficiency of pasture, and partly from prejudice, is little used.

You may be Cured yet!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND RHEUMATIC GOUT.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

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

(Signed) THOMAS BRUNTON.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) ANDREW BRACK

AMPUTATION OF TWO TOES PREVENTED.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) OLIVER SMITH JENKINS.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DESPERATE SKIN DISEASE.

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

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

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

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

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

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—Dec. 24.

In addition to the supplies alluded to in Friday's report, we have to note some further arrivals from Ireland and abroad, making in the aggregate since this day week a tolerably good supply of wheat and oats, a large accession of oatmeal, and a moderate import of other produce.

By the present reports from nearly all the English and Irish markets, the corn trade continues to exhibit in its general bearings increasing stability, more especially as regards wheat, oats, Indian corn, and flour, with an inclination upwards, and in some cases an improvement in the value of each.

In consequence of the approaching holidays, and our market this morning being held out of its regular course, very few buyers appeared, and except to one or two extensive country millers, who purchased the best descriptions of foreign wheats to a fair amount, the sales of that grain were limited in the extreme; with unabated confidence as to future prices, however, last week's currency was fully maintained, and good Irish new, being still very scarce, may be noted the turn dearer.

American and prime sack flour continued to meet inquiry, and all qualities supported late prices.

Barley, malt, beans, and peas, although commanding little notice, remained steady in value.

Oats exciting more attention were readily saleable at our last quotations; and oatmeal, though taken less freely than on Friday, was not cheaper.

With some further inquiry for Indian corn, but very few samples exposed for sale, the transactions to-day were rather unimportant, but on quite as high terms as last noted.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

The Earls O'Neill and Rosse receive no pension from the State, for the service of their predecessors as joint Postmasters-General of Ireland.

EMPLOYMENT—GOOD EXAMPLE.—We were delighted to observe this week, as we passed along the Taghmon road, a number of men, exceeding fifty, engaged in draining the low lands of Crandaniel, lately taken by Mr. Sinnott, of Glynn, the property of Stephen Ram, of Ramsfort, Esq. This is an example worthy of imitation; and if it were generally followed by all who can afford it, there would be very little inconvenience felt from the operation of the poor law.—(Wexford Independent.)

SUNDAY LESSONS.

DEC. 30.—FIRST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.

MORNING PRAYER.

First Lesson ..... Isaiah 37.
Second ditto ..... Acts 27.

EVENING PRAYER