of compact when man existed on the sunject, and he had brought in a bill to repeal those acts on which the compact was supposed to rest. The learned gentleman had subsequently been pro-moted to a seat on the bench; and he (the Mar-mark of Normanhy) had no compacting to make

moted to a seat on the bench; and he (the Marquis of Normanby) had no complaint to make against his conduct as a judge. But it was certainly an unfortunate circumstance that the government should have raised to the bench persons obnoxious to the great majority of the people of Ireland (hear, hear). He supposed that if Mr. Serjeant Jackson had continued a law officer of the crown there would now be another resignation in addition to that of the right hon, gentleman the late President of the

greatest esteem for the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; he believed him to be sincerely desirous of discharging the duties of his office for the welfare of the Irish people. But the noble lord knew nothing of Ireland; he had passed the greater part of his life in strange countries, although it should be admitted that there was no

country so strange to most Englishmen as Ireland was, and the noble lord, from his experience of

oreign lands, would, therefore, have some advar tage over other Englishmen in dealing with that country. Lord Heytesbury, it should be remem-

bered, would have to depend for his information upon the persons who might surround him; and it was for that reason that he (the Marquis of Nor-

manby) complained of the present constitution of the government in Ireland. He believed he had frequently stated, and he then should repeat the statement, that the curse of that country was that Englishmen knew so little of it. It appeared from the census taken in the month of June, 1841, that there had then been only 21 000 Englishment

there had then been only 21,000 Englishmen in Ireland. That should be deemed an extraordinary fact, and especially when it was remembered that it was calculated that there were 60,000 Englishmen residing in Paris. He trusted that the report they had heard was true, that an illustrious

country of becoming personally acquainted with Ireland; and, if that gracions intention were carried into effect, he trusted that their lordships, as well as the members

of the other houses of parliament, would be read

to admit that their duties would require them to know something of that country for which they

were legislating, and which was in many essential and important points so different from their own. As to the result of the visit to which he alluded—if visit there was to be—he could speak most confidently, because he had had the good fortune to have witnessed the devotion and the enthusiasm which had been shown by the people of Ireland when her Maiesty on her accession to

of Ireland when her Majesty on her accession to the throne had testified her sympathy for that people, she being the first of her line who had manifested so decided an interest in their wel-fare; and he had no doubt, with the recollec-

tion of that period still fresh in his memory, but

tion of that period still fresh in his memory, but that however enthusiastically her Majesty might have been received in other parts of her dominions, she had never yet witnessed anything like the enthusiasm with which she would be welcomed in Ireland. But a serious responsibility would rest with her Majesty's ministry as to the consequences of that visit. If it were to be a useless pageantry like the former visit of a Sovereign to that country the result would he was sure, he

to that country, the result would, he was sure, be at variance with the intentions with which the vi-sit would be undertaken, as well as with the ex-

pectations to which it would naturally give rise. Let noble lords resolve on maintaining the in-tegrity of the constitution of the empire; but let

them, at the saine time, be prepared liberally and at once to extend to all parts of these kingdoms the equal benefits and advantages of that consti-

made on the recommendation of the inspector general or not; and also a similar return of all

the promotions from head constable to the higher grades in the same form; also distinguishing

grades in the same form; also distinguishing whether made on the recommendation of the in-

spector general."

Lord STANLEY said that the 'noble marquis

in bringing forward his motion, had somewhat unfortunately introduced subjects of great gene-

ral importance, and had entered into a digre which appeared to him not to be intimately con-nected with a return as to the appointment o constabulary officers. But as the noble marquis

was about to be set to the people of thi

CIVIL WAR IN SWITZERLAND. INVASION OF LUCERNE BY POUR THOU SAND FREE CORPS AND REFUGEES.

SAND FREE CORPS AND REFUGEES.

(From the Journaldes Debats (Thursday.)
At a late hour we received the intelligence that on the 1st instant, the free corps of Argan, reinforced by volunteers from the radical cantons, and the refugees from Lucerne, amounting together to 4,000 men, had entered the canton of Lucerne. They had advanced beyond Surzee, a small town five leagues from Lucerne, near Lake Sempacher, and prohably had gained possession of the city itself, which had only 2,000 men to defend it. At Bale, all the men from 18 to 25 years of age had entered the Burgher Guard, for the maintenance of order and the protection of the city; but at Berne, the proclamation against the free corps, instead of arresting the movement, had only excited the people the more. The agitation began to extend to all parts of the Canton. At Fillau two cannon had been seized. In the canton of Solure the same effervescence prevailed. According to the accounts we had previously received, Lucerne was insufficiently prepared to resist invasion; but it was expected that the According to the accounts we had previously received, Lucerne was insufficiently prepared to resist invasion; but it was expected that the smaller cantons of Schywytz, Uri, and Unterwalden would come to her aid, and thus render the success of the Radicals at least doubtful. Altter den would come to her aid, and thus reducer the success of the Radicals at least doubtful. A letter of the 3 th ult., from Argau says!—The government of Lucerne, instead of endeavouring to conciliate parties in its canton, has redoubted its prosecutions. Fresh warrants of arrest are daily issued, and consequently we have daily arriving in this canton hundreds of fugitives, almost all armed. Two days ago the number of these fugitives amounted to nearly 2,000, of whom 1,500 at least are armed, and a great many have uniforms. The news they bring can only increase the irritation of the neighbouring cantons, which are overburdened already with emigrants. The different governments have taken all the measures dictated by the conclusion of the Diet; but they already find themselves inundated, and the Council of State of Argau would have been overthrowir had it ventured upon energetic measures; for these it ventured upon energetic measures; for these could have ended in nothing since the soldiery would have refused to act.

(From the Debats of Friday.)

"From the accounts we have received, which are somewhat confused, we collect that the free corps presented themselves before Lucerne uno corps presented themserves below Laterine upon the morning of the 1st, and were received by a fire of musketry, and two attempts to enter the town were repulsed. It is admitted that the be-siegers, believing in a capitulation, retired to the Faubourgs, where they were received by a fire of grape-shot so terrible, that from 300 to 1,000 were killed. Notwithstanding this terrible loss, the free corps mastered the town. On hearing of this loss the Radicals of the other cantons put themselves in movement against Lucerne. Those of selves in movement against Lucerne. Those of Bale Champagne left on the 1st. On Bale Ville there was the greatest alarm, and at Bale several incendiary attempts were made. On the other hand, the Catholic party of Argovia had risen to go to the aid of Lucerne, and the tocsin sounded throughout the canton. The Vorort had convoked 17 battalions and Berne 7; but it is not likely they can put down a struggle began in a manne

There is one very important error in this account. We have in the Moniteur of Saturday, an official contradiction of the statement that the "Free Corps" had entered Lucerne. On the contrary, they were totally routed, leaving upwards of 600 killed and wounded at the gates of

The Debats of Saturday contains the follow-

ing :--.
"The account of the defeat of the free corps,
"Captain Schuyder, of was brought to Berne by Captain Schnyder, of Lucerne, who a few days before had gone over to the free corps with a party of his company, and who, on reaching the territory of Berne, proclaimed that all was lost. It appears that the succour demanded by Lucerne from the smaller Catholic cantons arrived in time, and that it was with these reinforcements that the government repelled the double attack of the free corps. As to the murderous engagement spoken of, it seems that the communes of the cantons, which at first suffered the free corps to march quietly through them, rose en masse in their rear, and thus got them between two fires. The artillery of the as-sailants was taken from them, several of their leaders were made prisoners, and the rest of the expeditionary army was in full retreat, pursued by

A telegraphic despatch from Besancon, received in Paris on Saturday, confirmed the news of the defeat of the free corps in the canton of Lucerne. They had been put to flight in every direction, leaving the killed and wounded and prisoners on the field of battle. The remains of these corps had returned to their homes.—At the date of the 4th no further movements were ht in ever

ooken of. From the Swiss and French journals and from private correspondence, it appears that the attacking corps possessed themselves of an eminence that commanded the city of Lucerne, and that just as they were preparing to bombard it a masterly movement of the government troops cut off the party who had reached the hill, and thus saved the place from their fire, and insured cut off the party who had reached the hill, and thus saved the place from their fire, and insured the overthrow of the insurgents. Their loss, the amount of the force considered, was immense.—
600 of them at least, including the leading men of the party, were supposed to have fallen, independently of a considerable number made prisosoners. The rout of the free-rops was complete. On the Paris Bourse the movement party were

concrs. The rout of the free corps was complete.

On the Paris Bourse the movement party were supposed to have been annihilated by this reverse. It was said that M. Guizot had publicly expressed his confidence on the capability of the Diet (which was to assemble on Saturday) to restore order to the cantons. Count Pontois left Paris on Friday with the research with fenctions as Franch Minister. night, to resume his functions as French Minister

A letter from Berne of the 2d messan.

When the main body of the expedition reached
he narrow valley of the Reus, through which the
he narrow valley of the Reus, through of the troops of the narrow valley of the Reus, through which the Basle mad passes, a party of the troops of Lucerae spring a mine, and thus threw them into the utmost confusion. The besieged, about the same time, effected a vigorous sortie, best back the volunteers, who were overcome with fatigue, after a long march, and routed the Bernese column, which fied in every direction. Only 2,500 out of the 5,600 or 6,000 men who formed the expedition had returned."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords-Monday, April 7.

nected with all the most violent proceedings of the Orange party; and the present Attorney General for Ireland had only been known out of the Four Courts from his memorable declaration at a factions meeting—a declaration of which no satisfactory explanation had since been given—respecting the faith to be placed in the oath of his Catholic fellow countrymen. The very first Solicitor General whom the present government had appointed for Ireland was Mr. Serjeant Jackson, who had at the time on the table of the House of Commons a bill for the extinction of the College of Maynooth (hear, hear, and a laugh.) That learned person had previously felt, it appeared, some difficulty in voting against the grant to that college on recount of the sort of compact which had existed on the subject, and he had brought in a bill to repeal those acts on RAILWAYS.

Lord BROUGHAM moved for a return of the number of railway bills passed through parliament during the last ten years, distinguishing the number passed in each year, the number now pending, the number in favour of which the railway committee of the Board of Trade had reported, the mittee of the Board of Trade had reported, the sum paid per share on each railway already authorised by act of parliament, and the sums per cent. divided by each railway on its shares. His lordship took occasion to remark upon the present frenzy of speculation in these investments, and to recommend to ministers the example of Lord Liverpool who had in 1825 given a solean warning to the public of the dangerous nature of the speculations then so popular. The urgency for some such warning was now much greater, for instead of £17,000,000, which were then said to be involved, £180,000,000 would be required to complete even a few of the proposed railways; and he called upon the legislature no longer to make itself a party to these extraordinary powers which were demanded for them, and of the abuse which were demanded for them, and of the abuse of which he gave several justinces. In many cases the taste for this species of gambling had been already ruinous, and if it did not receive a check he anticipated serious evil to the pecuniary nterests of the country.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE had no objection

to give all the information in his power, but he could not give the prices of railway stock, or the dividends paid per share. His lordship mentioned everal instances of the hardships to which the several instances of the hardships to which the owners of property were exposed in the neighborhood of railways, and of the effrontery of railway engineers. It would require, he believed, from £140,600,000 to £150,000,000 to complete all the proposed railways, but it was impossible to conceive that they would all receive the sanction of the legislature. conceive that they would all receive the sanction of the legislature.

Lord ASHBURTON said that all this railway

speculation would have an incidental effect calling for the serious consideration of parliament. The manufactures would receive an enormous stimulus, and the reaction would probably be such as to throw a large proportion of the operatives of the country into a state of great distress HEALTH OF TOWNS (IRRLAND.)
In reply to a question from the Marquis of

The Duke of BUCCLEUCH said that the Senatory Bill in contemplation of the Government would be presented in sufficient time to afford opportunities for ample consideration of its clauses, and he saw no reason why its provisions should not be extended to Ireland and Scotland as well

CONSTABULARY FORCE (IRBLAND.) The Marquis of NORMANBY rose to bring forward the motion, of which he had given notice on riday last, for returns of the appointments and promotions connected with the head constant bles in the irish constabulary. He felt that the motion was not inconsistent with the respect he entertained for the noble duke opposite, who was a great authority upon all subjects. His was a great authority upon all subjects. His complaint against the government was, that they had for the first time departed from the general understanding that he (the Marquis of Normanby) had entered into, when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with Colonel M Gregor, on his appointment; and that the matter had been given in evidence before a committee of the house, and recognised by the government. The noble dukt in evidence before a committee of the house, and recognised by the government. The noble duke said, on the occasion in question; that no such understanding had ever existed on the subject; and the noble duke had gone on to say that he (the Marquis of Normanby) had himself acted upon a different principle. But upon that point he had no hesitation in saying that the noble duke had heen entirely misled. His late lamented friend Mr. Drummond had correctly stated the facts of the case in giving his evidence before a committee of that house, when he said that the 250 head constables were to be selected from the constables constables were to be selected from the constable on the recommendation of Colonel Kennedy, and that it was known among the whole corps that it was to the inspector-general alone they were to look for promotion. Mr. Drummond had further said that one in three of the chief constables should be promoted to that rank from the rank of head constable. The fact: was that he (the Marquis of Normanby) had not taken away from the inspector general a power which he had before possessed; but it was true that he had conferred on him a right which he had not before enjoyed. He thought that Mr. Brownrigg had been treated with great hardship; for in this case the recommendation of the inspector general had, for the first time, been disregarded, and the previous un-derstanding, been violated. But he did not wish to dwell at any length upon that case, as he was aware that any interference upon his part in the matter might rather prejudice than promote the interests of Mr. Brownrigg. He was anxious to take that opportunity of stating that he had not had communication, direct or indirect, upon that subject, either with Colonel McGregor or with subject, either with Colonel M'Gregor or with Mr. Browning. He believed that the appointment of which he complained had originated in a promise made by the late Lord Lieutenant, who had been assisted by Sir James Graham in carrying his wishes in the matter into effect. If he were correct in that belief he should extremely regret that the influence of the noble earl, or of the right hon, gentleman, should have been everregret that the influence of the noble earl, or of the right hon, gentleman, should have been exercised in such a manner. An impression unfortunately prevailed in Ireland (and the tone of the recent detate upon the present subject had confirmed that impression) that the appointment of constabulary officers was about to be taken out of the hands of the inspector general, and about to be transferred to some department in Dublin Castle. He should state a case of which he lately heard, and which he thought would go far to confirm his statement upon that point. He had been told that at the last assizes for the county of Armagh, at a dinner given by the High Sheriff to the members of the grand jury, and at which three constabulary officers had sheen drunk, while one of the constabulary officers had stood up in his uniform and had cheered that toast. Now such conduct was the inrely opposed to the orders of Col. Kennedy and of Col. M Gregor; and he believed that it rould only have taken place in consequence of the prevalence of that impression to which he had before alluded, that the officials in Dublin Castle were henceforward to have the apopintument if constabulary officers. right hon. gentleman, should have been exer-

tions upon her Majesty's government, but to cast disparaging observations upon almost all those who were engaged in carrying on the business of that government, he should beg leave to address a few words to their lordships in vindication of those noble and learned personages against whom the noble marquis had directed his attack, as well as with respect to the general policy which it had been, and which it still continued to be, the deterand publishy expressed with the publishy of the Dist (which the publish of the Dist (which the Dist (wh

of the state or of the people of Ireland. Now he (Lord Stanley) could say that he knew no man of greater experience, of greater observation, greater experience, of greater observation, greater experience, of greater prudence than the noble lord now at the head of the government of Ireland (hear, hear.) With all possible respect for the moble marquis opposite (the Marquis of Normanby) he (Lord Stanley) would beg to express his opinion that Lord Heytesbrity possessed as extensive, as accurate, and varied information, with respect to the state of Ireland, as even the noble marquis but and an addition of the inspector general. When recalled from Ireland, that had been the determination of the noble Marquis—but not till them—(hear)—and their lordships would bear in mind the condition of the government in Ireland had been of persons holding extreme opinions. He had alluded to Mr. Serjeant Jackson, now a judge. That learned gentleman was a man of the strictest nad aluded to Mr. Serjeant Jackson, now a judge. That learned gentleman was a man of the strictest and most acknowledged integrity. True he might be a man strong in his religious opinions if you will, but since he had been promoted to the bench of justice was there a single man could cast the slightest imputation upon his conduct, or say that he had ever swerred to one side or another in the execution of his duty? (hear.) Then, who was the Master of the Rolls in Ireland? (hear.)—The present Master of the Rolls had been the Attorney General under the government of Earl Grey, and subsequently even in that of Lord Melbourne, of which the noble marquis himself formed a mart (hear.) another resignation in addition to that of the right hon, gentleman the late President of the Board of Trade; for that learned personage could scarcely have come down to the House of Commons with his own bill in one hand and the new bill of the government in the other. He should very much distrust the transfer of the appointment of the constabulary force from Col. M'Gregor, who had executed the duty so admirably, to the authorities at Dublin Castle. He had the greatest esteem for the present Lord Lieutenant

ed a part (hear.)

The Marquis of NORMANBY—We found Mr.
Blackburn Attorney General when we came into Lord STANLEY—The noble marquis said they found Mr. Blackburn Attorney General, and they continued him in the same position (hear, hear.) The present Master of the Rolls was the same Mr. Blackburn whom Lord Melbourne had no objection to (hear.) Then with respect to the present Attorney-General for Ireland, could it be said he was a man of violent party impressions; he, the son of Baron Smith, one of the most acthe ston of Baron Smith, one of the most active advocates of Catholic Emancipation? (hear.) But it seemed to him that the noble marquis was pleased to consider every man who differed from himself in politics as being a person of extreme opinions (hear.) Then what had the noble lord to say to the appointments of Mr. Howley (hear, hear) or Mr. Compinger (hear, hear) or the hear), or Mr. Coppinger (hear, hear), or the present Solicitor General for Ireland? (hear.)

present Solicitor General for Ireland? (hear.)
The Marquis of NORMANBY said he had excepted the latter in noticing the present ap-pointment. pointment.
Lord STANLEY had not been prepared for this turn of the discussion which the noble mar-quis's speech caused, and consequently those names of the persons whom he then mentioned names of the persons whom he then mentioned were simply such as occurred to his mind while he was addressing their lordships; and these appointments, he contended for it, amply and satisfactorily proved that the conduct of the government in these matters was not actuated by a spirit of religious bigotry—(hear, hear.) So far from that being the case, there were one or two instances in which the supporters of the government had complained that they selected zealous partisans of the former administration in their distribution of the instrument had rested in their distribution of the patronage that rested in their hands. When the noble marquis took that opportunity of casting his imputations on the go-vernment, he might or ought to have borne in mind, that the very time he made those charges was a particularly inopportune one; being well aware of the whole extent of the risk which the government incurred in introducing measures of extreme liberality with regard to the Roman Catholic people of Irel nd. He (Lord Stanley) did not deny the risk that the government ran in pursing the course they intended in this respect, that they ran the hazard of alienating many supporters, and sacrificing many valuable and valued friends; some instances of which had already taken place; but, notwithstanding all this, the covernment had determined to persevere in its conduct; and yet the noble marquis thought it the best moment to charge them with bigotty—(loud cheers.) Adverting to the motion, he (Lord Stanley) did not object to a word of it, if the noble marquis would consent to carry it back to May, 1836, when the act regulating the constants. government incurred in introducing measures of to May, 1836, when the act regulating the constabulary force in Ireland came into operation. It arose out of a complaint made by the noble marquis against the appointment of Major Priestley, and he had asked whether it was intended to deforce in Ireland came and he had asked whether it was intended to de-part from the usual practice of leaving the higher appointments in the constabulary to the Inspector-ineral? Great as was his (Lord Stanley's) respect for the noble marquis, he must say that there was no part of his public conduct in which he should be so unwilling to follow his example as in his government of Ireland (cheers.)—Ministers, therefore, did not feel necessarily bound by any precedent the noble marquis had bound by any precedent the nonle marquis nau set; but it was remarkable that his practice, when in office, had been the very opposite of what he now recommended. Not only had he not left the higher appointments to the Inspector-Gene-ral on any real or supposed understanding, but tution. He should conclude by moving for "a return of all appointments as head constables in the Irish constabulary, from the 1st of May, he had distinctly and repeatedly repudiated such a course from the year 1836 to the year 1838; nay more, he had lost the services of Col. Shaw Kennedy, because he depied the claims of that officer in this respect. In 1836, the constabulary force had been increased in Ireland from 5,000 to force had been increased in Ireland from 5,090 to 8,000 men; and it was at that time proposed to appoint an inspector-general, four deputy-inspec-tors-general, forty-two county inspectors, forty-two paymasters, thirty-five sub-inspectors, be-sides a number of chief constables of the first and second class (hear, hear.) This enormous amount second class (hear, hear.) This enormous amount of patronage, claimed by the ministers of that day, had been much cut down in the House of Lords. The 42 county inspectors were reduced to four, and the 42 paymasters to 18. The main object of the bill was stated to be to transfer the power of appointment from the local magistracy to the Lord Lieutenant, that the Lord Lieutenant might exercise it through the inspector-general. There were 140 officers created from £5 Ua-year downwards, and it was the complaint of Colonel Shaw had taken upon himself not only to cast reflec-tions upon her Majesty's government, but to cast were 140 officers created from £5 0 a-year downwards, and it was the complaint of Colonel Shaw Kennedy that he had been allowed no voice in the nomination of any of the eighteen paymasters, although he had suggested that seven of the places should be filled by sub-inspectors in the force. The fact was that junior officers were put over the freads of their seniors, and Colonel Shaw Kennedy in his evidence before the committee of their lordships, had stated that he was thus placed in a situation with regard to the force which could only be looked upon in one of two lights—either that he did not do justice to the officers, or that he was a mere cypher. The fact was, that the government rejected all his recommendations—

and their fordships would pear in the dition of the government at that time. Thus the noble Marquis's new light was directly opposed to his constant practice all the time he was ford ligutenant; and he (ford Stanley) could not help thinking that the change was a sort of charitable bequest made by a repentant and expiring testator (cheers and laughter.) He (Lord Stanley) testator (cheers and laughter.) He (Lord Stanley) was ready to assent to the propriety of giving the inspector-general the controlled the interior appointments in the force; he wished the inspector-general to be consulted also upon all picture to general to be consulted also upon all picture to the property of the ought not to interfere with the higher officers, such as deputies inspector-general, who might be called upon to act for or to succeed the inspector-general. The noble marquis asked for an assurance that the appointment of Major Priestly should form an exception to the rule. He (Lord Stanley) could not consent to make it an exception. He oved his nomination not to private favour, but to public services; he had been one of four provincial language in the lehad been one of four provincial impectors; they were reduced to two, and Major Priestly then became a stipendiary magistrate. When Tiperary was disturbed, he had received a special appointment in that county from Lord De Grey, the arduous duties of which he most satisfactorily discharged for three years and a-half. When they were at an end he received an assurance from Lord De Grey, the he would take the sarliest onwere at an end he received an assurance from Lord De Grey that he would take the earliest op-portunity of marking his sense of his merits; and when the office of deputy inspector-general be-came vacant, in the time of Lord Heytesbury, came vacant, in the time of Lord Heytesbury, Major Priestly was elected to fill it. Why, then, was this case to be made an exceptional one? It was the duty of the Lord Lieutenant to reward faithful, able, and zealous services, and he had done so. He was not to be passed over because the noble marquis, near the close of his official existence, had thought fit to enter into some understanding about the exercises of his partnarge. existence, had thought fit to enter more con-derstanding about the sacrifice of his patronage, none to bestow. He had said thus much in con sequence of the attack upon ministers, who wer sequence of the attack upon limiteds, who were
not desirous of exercising any power beyond what
the noble marquis had himself claimed; and he
had no objection to the motion if it were carried
back to 1836, and was so worded as to include
the higher as well as the lower rank of officers in
the constabulary force of Ireland.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said that nohighed been further from his intention than to

thing had been further from his intention than to misrepresent the noble marquis, when he spoke on a former occasion. He had done everything in his power to avoid entering into the discussion at all, as he expected to be in a situation which would have rendered it impossible for him to have taken part in it. He had arranged, the refore, that it should be left to his noble friend the Secretary of State and the President of the Council. When he found that he could not avoid it, it was only two or three days before that debate was to take place, and when the noble marquis declared that he was resolved to bring it forward. He (the Duke of Wellington) had then made every effort duly to inform himself, by reading all the documents relating to the subject, but still he felt that he was not in a situation to do it justice. He could only regret that the noble marquis would not postpone the discussion until his noble friend the Secretary of State could take part in it, and what he (the Duke of Wellington) had said and what he (the Duke of Wellington) had said was founded upon the documents to which he had referred. He repeated that he had not the slightest intention to misrepresent the noble marquis—(cheers.) What he had contended for was, that under the act of parliament the Lord Lieutenant had certain rights and duties, and he was to estimate the one and the other by the terms of the statute, and not by any arrangement into which his predecessor might have entered (hear). Most particularly it was to be remembered that the practice of that predecessor had been conformable to the statute, and not to the arrangement. This was what he had urged on the forment. This was what he had urged on the for-mer occasion, and he had added that no com-plaint was made that Major Priestly was unfit for plaint was made that wallor Friesdy was mint to the office; on the contrary, the noble marquis had admitted that he had no ground of complaint against Major Priestly. It was the duty, then, of the Lord Lieutenant to make that appointment, and he (the Duke of Wellington) in justification of it had quoted the course the noble marquis had himself pursued all the time he was in office. himself pursued all the time he was in office.himself pursued all the time he was in omce.

His impression was, that after the noble marquis
had informed Colonel Macgregor that he should
have the nomination of the chief constables he
had deprived him of two-thirds of those appointments by allowing him only to name one in three; even in the case of the one, the selection had not always been made by the inspector-general; at times the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant always been made by the inspector-general; at times the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant prevailed over that of the inspector-general. In this statement he was borne out by the evidence before the committee. It was quite true that Colonel Shaw Kennedy had been mistaken in his construction of the act when he supposed that he was to have the selection of all the officers there named, including the magistrates. This could never have been intended, but he thought it was clearly indicated that the paymasters were to be appointed on the recommendation of the inspector general. These also were taken away from Colonel Shaw Kennedy, and when the noble marquis was in Ireland two thirds of the minor appointments were also claimed by the Lord Lieutenant. If he had misrepresented the noble marquis he was sorry for it, but it had been forced upon him, and nobody could have taken more pains than he did not to intermeddle with the discussion.

would support them when they came beauty would support them when they came beauty their lordships. He had not questioned motives as the noble lord had done. But he could tell the as the noble lord had done. But he could tell the mobile lord that he approved of the policy of government, not merely in consequence of the measures with respect to Ireland which they had not brought in. In 1839, they had heard of a certain interests he will registration Bill. Where was it now? It was then cred up as necessary, and pressed forward then cred up as necessary, and pressed forward urgently. The noble lord had sat for a years in the present calinet, wet he had not brought for the present calinet, wet he had not brought for the present calinet, wet he had not brought for the present calinet, wet he had not brought for the present calinet. Serjeant Jackson, he had to the appointment of Serjeant Jackson, he had the registration bill of 1839. Whit registration that the appointment of Serjeant Jackson, he had he whether the sto he repeat

have said that the Roman Catholics had no regard to the sanctity of an oath, and when he attempted to explain the matter in the other house it was done by an offer to read the speech as corrected by himself—an offer which the house was not at all anxious to accept. He had no objection to the amendment which had been made to the motion, being anxious that the fullest information should be afforded on the subject.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said he perfect-to-mediate the difference hetween a head con-

that on the former discussion as penetrally understood the difference between a head constable and a chief constable. He understood that on the former discussion as clearly as on the present, and had never made the mistake attributed to him. But about the sub-inspector he

buted to him. But, about the sub-inspector he knew nothing.

The Marquis of NORMANBY would inquire, then, what was the charge which the noble duke meant to make? What was he (the Marquis of Normanby) supposed to have taken away?

The Duke of WRILINGTON—What he said was, the inspector general was deprived of two thirds, of those appointments. Having been told that he was to have the these appointments, he was deprived of two thirds, and had all one third left.

third left. mird left.
The Marquis of NORMANBY said that was not the fact. The inspector general was never told that all these appointments were to be given to him, He was told that one third should be given to him for promotion from the ranks. If the noble duke would look at the returns, he would see that no further power had been exer-

cised.

Earl ST. GERMANS said when the charge was brought against his right hon. friend in another place, it was fully rebuiled. His right honfriend published an accurate report of the speech, in which no such passage appeared, and in the House of Commons he distinctly demed the accuracy of the report. As the noble marquis was aware the denial had taken place, he was scarcely justified in repeating the charge in the absence of his right hon friend.

The Marquis of NORMANRY said if the right

The Marquis of NORMANBY said if the right hon, gentleman meant to make such a denial, he was bound to take it as one. He, however, was present at the time and did not consider it as a denial, for the right hon, gentleman merely referred to the corrected report of his speech, which he offered to read.

The motion was then agreed to.
Adjourned.

House of Commons - Monday, April 7.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Grogan, from the noblemen and gentlemen of Carlow in favour of the Dublin and Carlow Railway bill; also from noblemen and gentlemen in Meath and Westmeath, against the Drogheda and Dublin Railway extension bill; by Sir J. Y. Buller, one against the Nottingham Railway, and also against the Cornwall Railway; by Mr. Hume, one against the Berwick Railway; by Sir T. Esmonde, one in favour of the Carlow, Wexford, and Dublin Railway. Railway.
On the motion of Mr. Collett,

The Great Southern and Western (Ireland) Railway bill was read a second time, and ordered

to be committed.

In reply to a question from Lord PALMERSTON,
Sir R. PEEL stated that no modification had

Sir R. PEEL stated that no modification had been made in the convention between France and England for the regulation of the fisheries, and that no change was in contemplation.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGRONS.

Mr. HAWES expressed a hope that the right hon. baronet would not move for a second reading of this bill at a late hour of the evening, as the parties who were deeply interested might in such case be taken by surprise. If, therefore, it could not be brought forward at an early hour, he hoped the right hon. baronet would consent to a postponement of it. he hoped the right home to a postponement of it. Sir J. GRAHAM said that there were three the maner before it. He

important measures on the paper before it. He should have no objection to postpone the second reading of it to that day se'nnight (as we under-

AUCTION DUTIES. The house having gone into committee on the

excise acts,
The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER entered into the reasons which induced the government to propose an abolition of those duies. Owing to various exemptions and evasions, the duty was really paid upon only \$27,000,000 of property, whereas \$45,000,000 of property were asannually transferred by auction It also appeared that this tax, amounting to only £300,000, cost no less than £50,000 in the collection. It was proposed that the license for autioneers should be raised from £5 to £15, and to relieve them from the necessity of taking out extra licences, and other expenses to which they are, at

present, subjected.

In answer to a question from Mr. Hawks, the

In answer to a question from Mr. Hawks, the right hon, gentleman stated that if all the members of a firm sold property by auction, then each partner should take out a separate licence.

Mr. G. BANKES, in opposing the reduction of the duty, contended that the county rate pressed unequally on the agricultural interest, and that any surplus revenue might be applied either to that, or affording relief respecting lunatic asylums, jails, expenses of proclamations, and other matters to which the landed interest are liable. Very few of the 4,000 auctioneers in the kingdom paid extra licenses, and raising the license from £5 to £15 would operate so injuriously as to compel many of them to shandon their occupations, and while this injury was inflicted upon them, to good was done to the agriculturiets. Under these circumstances, he would take the sense of the floure upon the remission of those auction duties.

the nouse upon the remarked to the same districts.

Mr. M. GIBSON did not think the propose of Mr. Bankes either so small or so modest a himself appeared to deem it. A? I kindio and a justice of the peace, he knew some about the poor rates and county rates, and astonished at the cool assurance which proper the reduction as a relief to the tensing armore the laborer, for, in point of ract, they were a tion of the rent intercepted before it reaches landlord. If the bill of the gainon against landlords were to be made out its uncount, while the paining. The expenditure of the last was a source of gain to the landlords in the set of increased profits and rents, though they

n of other dutie

more beneficial to the mass of the community, such as the duty in soap, the consumption of which was proved to amount to two per cent. on the expenditure of the labouring man.

Sir J. GRAHAM, in supporting the repeal of the austion duties, adverted to some of the arguments of Mr. Bankes respecting the pressure on the landed interest, and said if those hon members most competent to form an opinion of the proposed law of settlement should be adverse to the bill, he would not press it: The county vates, more particularly as regarded the expenses of jalls, might be materially reduced by a proper system of economy, and by a more effective anditsystem of economy, and by a more effective anditing of the county accounts.

After some observations from Mr. Darby, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Ormsby Gore,

Lord J. RUSSELL contended that it would be better to retain the auction duties, in order to enable the government to know the second of the contendent of the contendent

be better to retain the auction duties, in order to enable the government to keep a more efficient surplus to meet contingencies, or otherwise to repeal the duties on butter and cheese.

Sir R. PEEL expressed a hope that the agricultural members would continually bear in mind the grounds upon which hon members on the opposition side of the house were prepared to support those auction duties. Instead of attaining their own object, the agricultural members might find the surplus applied to the reduction of the duties on butter and cheese.

After some obsevations from Colonel Sibtaore respecting the necessity of repealing the

THORP respecting the necessity of repealing the

duty on fire assurance.

Mr. COBDEN observed that Sir R. Peel had appealed to the selfish interest of the agricultural members. For his own part he would vote for the auction duties, and for the repeal of the duties. on butter and cheese, whenever they should be brought under the consideration of the house. er same observations from Sir T. ACLAND

and Mr. LABOUCHERE, the house divided. For the repeal of the auction duties 167 Against it 30

Majority . 137
On the proposition to raise the annual licenses of the auctioneer to £15,
Mr HUME moved that it be reduced to £7

10s, which was seconded by
Mr HAWES, who considered that a £15 license would act as a preference of the larger over

the smaller auctioneers.

After some debate,

Sir R. PEEL stated that the only object of the government was to protect the revenue, and promised that inquiry and returns on the subject should be made. Meantime he asked them to let the £15 stand, with the understanding that no gentleman would be precluded thereby from moving a reduction to £10 or £7 10 or any other

Mr. HUME said it was clear that the government had no data whatever, except that there were 4,000 auctioneers, producing by licence

The discussion which arose was somewhat desultory, though animated, many members thinking that £10 would be a reasonable compromise. The discussion was about to be terminated by a divi-

sion, but, as the gallery was clearing,
The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER offered to take "ten guineas," but Mr. Hume promptly retorted that the "guinea" was not a "legal temder." Loud laughter followed, but tely, rather than go to a division, the CHAN-CELLOR of the Exchagus was bid down to £10; and so the amount of the annual licence was fixed at £10.

The house then went into committee on the

customs acts, when, after some discussion, the various clauses were agreed to.

The next business was a committee of supply, but several members objecting to going on at that late hour.

late hour.

Sir R. PEEL stated that as the house generally had, since the commencement of the session, afforded great facilities for getting on with the public business, he would postpone the committee till forded great facilities for getting on with the public business, he would postpone the committee till Wednesday.

PUBLIC MUSEUMS BILL.

This bill went through committee.

OLASS EXCISE DUTY BILL,

This bill went through committee. Report ordered to be received next day.

The report of the committee of supply of Friday was brought up, read, and agreed to.

The mutiny and marine mutiny bill were seve-

The mutiny and marine mutiny bill were seve-

rally read a second time.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

House of Lords-Tuesday, April 8.

Petitions were presented from the Wesleyan Methodists of Hampshire, against the further grant to Maynooth THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.

Some conversation ensued in consequence of Lord NORMANBY moving for a return containing the date of the appointment of the present inspec-

CUMPENSATION TO TENANTS (IRELAND).
The Earl of DEVON said that at no dista was intended to submit a measure to the house, for the purpose of securing compensation to tenants in Ireland for making improvements in

The Customs Duties Bill went through com-Adjourned to Friday.

House of Commons-Tuesday, April 8.

MAYNOOTH.

An immense number of petitions were presented against the further grant.

Sir R. PEEL said that, in the course of the present month, he would state the outline of his plan, so as to enable hon. members to form a

THE ARMY.

The under mentioned general officers have be The under mentioned general officers have been selected by the Commander in Chief, for the daily rate of pay of £1 5s viz., Major Generals Alexander Thomson and John Duffy, the former from the 13th, and the latter from the 17th of February last; Major Generals Henry Daubeney, Douglas, Mercer, Francis Miles Milman, and John Reeve, the first from the 5th, the second from the 9th, the third from the 14th, and the fourth from the 18th ultimo.

Major General John Ball has been been seven the first from the 18th ultimo.

Major General John Bell has also been awarded good service money of £200 a year, commencing from the 18th ult.

from the 18th ult.

Major General Lord Downes, commanding this district, will be appointed to the colonelcy of the 54th regiment. Lieutenant General Sir Henry Sheehy Kealting will be moved from the 4th to the colonelcy of the 33d, vacant by the death of General Sir Charles Wale.—Limerick Chronics.

Chronice.

Major General John Bell has had conferred on him the pension for distinguished services of £200 per annum which had reverted to the Commander-in-Chief's patronage on the appointment of Major General Sir Henry King to the coloneley of the buffs.

the boffs.
The 73d regiment will move from Dublin gar-The 73d regiment will move from Dublin gar-rison to Kilkenny, to replace the 24th. The 95th regiment, from Castlebar, will replace the 73d. Five companies of the 59th regiment will are tive in Dublin garrison from Templemore, on the 14th inst.

14th inst.

The 30th regt. in Limerick, raceived the route on Thesday for Castlebar and Galway, to replace the 65th, ordered to Dubin. le ostin, ordered to Duoun.
The 24th regt, at Kilkenny and Waterford, is
refered to replace the 30th in Limerick.

	Tues.	Wed	Thur
3 per Gent. Cons	984	984	981
34 per Cent. Stock 34 per Cent. Debentures	1021	1021	102
Bank Stock Royal Canal Stock	211	***	-
Grand Canal Ditto		30 1	
Ditto Dehs 6 per Cent Ditto I per Cent	71		
4 per Cent City Dehs 1 per Cent Ballast Office			1
Deh. Gov. Sec	<u></u> :	المكت	
4 ner Cent			2444

Bank Stock 2i2 India Stock —
3 per Cent Consols 994 India Bonds 72
Ditto for opening 94 South Sea Stock —
3 per Cent Reduced — Do New Annuities —
34 per Cent Red — Exchequer Billa (£1,000)
New 34 per Cent 1024 60 per.

LATEST PRICES OF IRISH RAILWAY

diving to the second	Share.	Paid	Per Share.
Dublin & Kingstown		t a sign	M. SOL
Railway.	100 , 0 0	100 0 0	6 0 0
Waterford and Line		12 100 201	18000000
rick do	50 0 0	2 10 0	
Dablin & Droghedado	75 0 0	65 0 0	0 0 0
Dundalk & Enniskil			
Jeh do	50 0 0		
Gt. Southern & Wes.			
Ditto Scrip			- 12 CONT. 1 S.
Ditto Extension			
Dublin & Belfast Junc		PC140-0-500-0-500-0-500-0-500-0-500-0-500-0-500-0-500-0-500-0-500-0-500-0-500-0-500-0-500-0-500-0-500-0-500-0	10 10 0
Athlone Railway	50 0 0		
Belfastana B llymena			
Wexford and Carlow. Dublin and Cavan.do	50 0 0		
			0 0 0
Cork and Bandon Irish Great Western.	50 e 0	2 10 0	0 0 0
Dublin to Galway.	TO 0 0		
Waterford to Kilken	50 0 0		5 12 6
Kingstown to Bray .	25 0 0		5 0 0
Londonderry and En	50 0 0	2 10 0	10 12 6
niskillen	50 0 0	2 10 .	3 10 0

WATERFORD SHARE LIST.

	Share.	Paid.	Present Value.
dge Debentures	100	90	220
s Shares	30	25	15
amrock Steam	50	50	25
aterford and Limerick Rail.	50	2 10	64
y Seals	100	100	par.

THOMAS S. HARVEY Share roker

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, APRIL 12.

The accession of Mr. Grey V. (or as he is com nonly called in Fermanagh GRAVY Porter) to the Repeal Association has given a fillip to the slumbering energies of that wearied and almost exhausted body. The policy of the union has been again called in question, and the restoration of a domestic parliament to College Green been again talked of as the panacea for all the evils brought on the country by English misgovernnent. The new member, however, gives no countenance to those theories; and it would puzzle a counsellor" as wise as O'Connell himself to tell why he should be called a repealer, when the whole drift of his (Mr. Gravy Porter's) policy is to retain the Imperial Parliament just as it is, only with the addition of a proportionate number of Irish members. He thinks-and so do we—that this country could go on better in union with England than without it; and if the Roman Catholics would only consider what advantages they have gained since the union, and by reason of it, they would think so too.

The union, in fact, was devised by Mr. Pitt for this among other reasons—that in a united Parliament, in which the Protestant interest must continue to predominate, concessions might be safely made to Roman Catholics, which it would be unsafe to grant were the legislature to continue Irish, and probably become Roman Catholic. It was a paving of the way for Irish Romanists into the legislature of the country, and a method by which the Roman Catholic religion might be relieved of disabilities, without any danger to the Established Church. As such the Roman Catholics regarded it, and heartily petitioned in its favour; whilst the Protestants, foreseeing the abuses of power likely to ensue from the admis sion of Roman Catholics, were as sincerely and strongly opposed to it. The result has justified

the expectations of both parties. Since the union Roman Catholics have been admissible to high places in the army, the navy, the bar, and other liberal professions from which they were heretofore excluded. They have been politically emancipated, and have obtained access to both Houses of Parliament, to all offices of trust, dignity, and emolument in the state except two-the Lord Lieutenancy of freland and the Lord Chancellorship-all the other judicial henches being opened to their ambition. Twelve Protestant bishoprics have been sacrificed to their jealousy and hatred of the Established Church ; tithes have been abolished, and a rentcharge payable by the landlords, substituted in its place; and one fourth of the Church income has been confiscated to their pleasure. Corporations hitherto Protestant, have been transferred to their hands. The system of National Education, hi therto the right and duty of the Established Church, has been modified to their taste, and given up to their service, with a large endowment (£75,000 a-year) conferred upon it by parliament; whilst the Church Education Society is left by the state either to perish, or maintain itself on the diminished income of the clergy. And now, the state is preparing to endow the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, for the education of Popish priests, with a perpetual grant of £30,000 a-year, though not a penny of the public money has been or will be bestowed upon the Protestar University. It is obvious that this grant for the education of priests, is but the prelude to a much larger grant (say three or four hundred thousand pounds per annum) for the maintenance of priests; and the consequent establishment of Popery as the national religion of Ireland. Now what more could a domestic parliament in College-green have given in the time? Would it have given so much is the still more pertinent question. The Irish parliament, as long as it ex-isted, was exclusively Protestant; and its fears of

Popery would in all probability have prevented its conceding most, if not all, the advantages we ribed; and considering that every gain to the Roman Catholic religion has been made at the corresponding loss of the Protestant, we would be justified in saying that a domestic parliament neither could nor would have gone so far as the Imperial Parliament has done and is doing The Roman Catholics therefore ought to be satisfied with the union; for without it they never would have been in the position to demand so many favours as have been conceded to them since it was enacted; and some of the wiser

amongst them are beginning to feel this truth. Even Mr. O'Connell (as appears from his speech at the association on Monday) would now e content with the imperial parliament if recruited by a few additional members for Ireland!

BOARD OF GUARDIANS-THURSDAY.

At the meeting of the board this day, the first notice under the New Marriage Act, to be read three successive Thursdays, was announced by the Clerk. The parties are Thomas Goouch, 97 Quay, Waterford, and Mary Shannon, Wexford, the marriage to take place at the meeting-house of the Society of Friends in Wexford. The report of the proceedings, in full shall appear on Wednesday.

MECHI'S LETTERS ON AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

It is with pleasure we perceive that those letters of which the author has already distributed gratuitously 20,000 sets, with drawings, at an expense, including postages, of nearly two hundred pounds, are now presented to the public in a cheap pounds, are now presented to the public in a cheap and elegant form, at cost price, with no profit to the philanthropic writer, but merely with the ob-ject of affording to others that knowledge on agri cultural subjects so necessary to all concerned, but which is possessed by so small a portion of practical farmers. We strenuously recommend this work to our agricultural readers.

MURDER-CORONER'S INQUEST.-On Mon-MURDER—CORONER'S INCUEST.—On Monday, Thomas Denehy, Esq., County Coroner, held an inquest on view of the body of a man named James Mullany, who w.s found murdered on the public road at Templemichael, in this county, within two miles of Youghal; from the evidence produced a verdict of "wilful murder" was returned by the jury against a person named William Triby, who was arrested on Monday night, and fully committed to the County Jail to abide his trial at the ensuing assizes.

Rule of Court at Lismore General Quarter Sessions of the Peace on 4th April, 1845:—Sheep stealing, to be transported for 10 years, 1; one year's imprisonment, 1; larceny, one month's im-prisonment, 2; five months do., 1; forcible entry, one month's imprisonment, 1.

At the Dungarvan Quarter Sessions on Tuesday no business of any interest was transacted.— The Court was occupied during the principal part of the day hearing appeal cases from the Petty Sessions which were of no interest. The registry of votes was a blank for the repealers. There is rather a heavy calendar in consequence of the criminal business of the last session having been adjourned to the present owing to an error committed by the foreman of the grand jury in the finding of the bills.

Captain Kellett, R.N., K.C.B., who is at present on a visit to his friends in Clonmel, has been directed by the Admiralty Board to report on the ed site of the bridge over the river Suir at proposed Granny.

The Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners Benevolent Society of London have sent through their agent, Mr. Abraham Stephens, of Duncha-non, £5, for the relief of the widow and children of the late Capt. Richard Doyle, who was drowned at the entrance of Waterford harbour, he being a member of that very useful society.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT-A ROYAL RESI-DENCE IN IRELAND.

It being the determination of our gracious So vereign and her illustrious consort to visit her faithful Irish subjects, a marine palace is to be built between Dalkey and Killiney, in the midst of that enchanting scenery, where the royal family will reside every summer.—Communicated in the Pilot.

Pilot.

Lord Stanley has brought the gratifying intelligence to his father, the Earl of Derby, that it is her Majesty's intention to pass through Liverpool, on her way to Ireland, about July next. Preparations are making at Knowsley, on the most magnificent and extensive scale, for the reception of the royal visitor, who will stop there a few days.—Liverpool Chronicle of Saturday.

THE MAGISTRACY.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed John Alexander Drought, Esq., of Cloneen, Parsonstown, late Captain in the 65th regiment, a magis-

trate for the King's County.

Henry Greene, Esq., of Court Hill, Dunboyne, has been appointed a magistrate for the county Meath.

THE JESUITS.

At this moment, when all Switzerland is in arms against the Jesuits, the following history of the banishments of this order from different countries will be read with interest:—

"The Jesuits were banished from Venice in 1606; from Bohemia, in 1618; from Naples, in 1622; from the Low Countries, in the sar from India, in 1623; from Portugal, in 1752 from France, in 1764; from Spain, in 1767; and last from Rome, in 1773."

Lord Suirdale arrived at Knocklofty, Clo on Monday, from Palmerston House.

The Clonmel Masonic Lodge was opened on Thursday, on which occasion the brethen dines

Thursday, on which occasion the brethren dined together.

On Saturday, Michael Ryan (Oge) and John Fennell were committed to the jail of Neangh, charged with being of an armed party who attacked Mr. Ryan, of Ballymackeogh, and the Police, at Newport, Fennell had a cut from about an inch below his left eye down to his chim.

Departure of the Calbonia sailed from Liverpool on steam ship Caledonia sailed from Liverpool on Saturday evening, for Halifar and Boston, taking out a hearer of despatches from Government to Mr. Packenham, Minister at Washington, conveying the declaration of Government respecting the Oregon, for which purpose her detention from Friday to Saturday was ordered by the Admirality. The Caledonia took with her not less than 50,000 newspapers and an equal number of letters.

Execution.—On Tuesday last the final sentence of the law was carried into execution, in front of Glonmel Jail, on the body of James Nagle, convicted at last assizes for the murder of his wife. The unfortunate man, to the last, declared his innocence, of the crime for which be suffered.

Mr. O'Connell will be entertained to a public dinner at Dundalk on the 1st of May.

The Duke of Wellington completes his 76th year on the 1st of the ensuing mouth.

The Duke of Devoushire has been suffering for some days past from an affection of the eyes. Finday the inquiries after his grace's health were very numerous, the suswers given being that "the duke was not so well to day." Execution.—On Tuesday last the final

TOWN COUNCIL-TUESDAY.

An adjourned meeting of this body was held on this day. The following members were preent :- Sir B. Morris Wall, Mayor, in the chair : Messra. Clarke, Meagher, R. Walsh, O'Brien, Alcock, Curtis, Carroll, Tobin, Galwey, Kelly, Kehoe, W. Aylward and Keily,

The Town Clerk read the minutes of last day's

The Town Clerk read the minutes of last day's proceedings.

Mr. Clarke brought forward the report of the finance committee, stating it was the first branch of business to be disposed of.

Counsellor Walsh—There is a matter of paramount importance which should take precedence of all other business—that is the loan from Mr. Power to the corporation. It will not take much time to dispose of, and had better be considered first. I move Mr. Clarke's business be postponed until after the disposal of the subject of the loan.

Mr. Power will not brook delay.

Mayor—We have a great deal of business to get through.

get through.

The Town Clerk read minutes of the process The Town Clerk read minutes of the proceedings of a committee meeting on Monday night, in which was a letter from Mr. Cooke, late town clerk, claiming compensation for loss of his fees by the cessetion of the Record and Quarter Sessions courts; also, touching the loan from Mr. Power, authorizing the Mayor and Mr. Meagher to receive the money from him on the part of the corporation. A recommendation was also contained in the report—that the treasurer should go to Dublin to make searches.

go to Dublin to make search Counsellor Walsh (to Town Clerk) .- Stop

Counsellor Alcock—Go on; read the repor Counsellor Walsh—Was there a formal communication from Mr. Power?
Mayor—No, only a verbal one. He asked whether we wished to take a transfer of stock, or

preferred cash.
Mr. Curtis was for taking cash.

Mayor—The same day he pays, notices should be in preparation to serve on the creditors.

Counsellor Walsh—We should ascertain from him on what day he will be ready to pay the mo-ney and affect the loan, in order that the necessary notices may be given to the creditors of our intention to pay them off.

Counsellor Alcock—Who is to receive the

noney? Counsellor Walsh—The two gentlemen apointed by the committee.

Counsellor Alcock—I, on the part of one of the creditors, must protest against the money being paid to any persons without sufficient

Mr. Meagher—If I consent to receive this money, I will not consent to any responsibility, but act merely a ministerial part, and the deed of mortgage should contain a clause of indemnity to gentlemen acting as the trustees, and save them from all future annoyance. Mr. Power will pay over the money to the gentlemen appointed by the committee.

Counsellor Walsh-The only purpose intended is the receiving safe custody, and paying in the Counsellor Alcock—Suppose a fatality should

ccur in the bank, or even in your own private Mr. Meagher-I will not undertake any re

sponsibility. Mr. Power will run that risk.

Counsellor Walsh—We are but the trustees of the public funds. Some one amongst us must take charge of the money to be lent. We have too many hands and arms to grasp at the money. A selection from amongst us must be made. Mr. Power is in a hurry to have the loan effected. He has put an interrogatory to you, and he will not pay the money until he knows by your answer whether the Lords of the Treasury or this

not pay the money until he knows by your answer whether the Lords of the Treasury or this council are to be the recipients. There is no doubt about the answer, and Mr. Power will hand the money over ad interim to the gentlemen appointed by the committee.

Counsellor Mcock—I can only say you are not complying with the act of parliament. If the money be paid before the mortgage is effected, will there be assignents of the judgments?

Counsellor Walsh—These are all matters of detail. The judgment creditors will be satisfied.

Mr. Aylward read the passage from the report, authorizing the Mayor and Mr. Meapher to receive the money and pay off existing jugments.

Counsellor Alcock—I do not profess to offer any advice to the trustees, but I think this is not complying with the act, and may involve the council in expensive and variations litigation hereafter.

Mr. Keily-What then would you recommend Counsellor Alcock—I would recommend you to wait until you receive an answer from the Treasury, and not by any act of the council to receive the money from Mr. Power, until the

mortgage be ready for execution.

Counsellor Walsh—We have good security in the trustees. I must say I think Mr. Tandy is throwing unnecessary obstacles in the way of the loan. Mr. Power is ready to hand over the money to these gentlemen. If Mr. Alcock enter tains these apprehensions he speaks of, he is right of course to express them, and is only discharging his duty properly.

Counsellor Alcock—If the trustees act with

dinary prudence they will not pay off these debts

nuthority. leagher—Do you mean to say the trus Mr. Meagher ces have no authority?
Counsellor Alcock—No legal authority.
Mr. Meagher—It is true the council may refuse

to execute mortgage after the money is paid over but that is Mr. Power's affair. If Mr. Power said to us "Gentlemen, I'll make you a present of £46,000, if you undertake the corporation will discharge the debt," he is at liberty to do so.

Counsellor Alcock—Suppose you consented to advance your own money, what legal claim would now here. Mr. Meagher-None whatever. Counsellor Alcock—You cannot dispose of the

orporate property any way but by mortgage.

Counsellor Walsh—I should like to see the section of the act which says so.
Mr. Clarke—Mr. Mayor, a great deal of busi

Mr. Clarke—Mr. Mayor, a great deal of business is standing over to be transacted for the last three council days, whilst business only brought forward last night is occupying the whole abention and time of the council. At this rate, we will be kept here until 5 o'clock.

Counsellor Alcock had no desire to obtrude his opinion on the council, nor to make any personal display; it was the necessity and importance of the subject he looked to.

Counsellor Walsh would not obtrude himself on their attention, but that he thought it necessary to reply to the observation of a respectable

on their attention, but that he thought it neces-sary to reply to the observation of a respectable member of the council.

Mr. Mesgher again declared he would incur no responsibility in receiving the money as a trustee, and told the council not to lead Mr. Power into a trap. He used the word without intending any disrespect; but in a matter of such consequence there should be

g any disrespect; but in a matter of such ence there should be no misunderstanding.

Mr. Clarke brought up and read the financial report, in which £329 ls, the quarter's expense, including salaries, were ordered to be paid. Mr. Clarke next introduced his motion respect

Mr. Clarke next introduced his motion respecting the incumbent tax, and was proceeding to shew the necessity of its abolition by reading an extract from a work of Dr. Paley's, when one of the council (Mr. Patrick Tohin) having "stole away" and left the room, if was perceived that there was not a council. In vain was the messenger sent after him, but the gentle words, soon return" were lost on his obdurate cars. In vain were videtics sent forth in quest of some stray town councillor or alderman, but alsa with the like success, and the remaining members were

An adjournment took place until next Monday and the subject of incumbent tax remains i

AMERICA

AMERICA.

Liverpool, Tursday.—The packet ship, Montezuma, Captain Lowber, has arrived here this afternoon from New York, whence she sailed on the 18th ult., and by her we have been furnished with papers from that city to the date of her sailing, which are eight days later than those received by the last arrival. The news is not of particular importance.

With reference to the matters respecting the Oregon, there is nothing new. The subject of annexation continued to absorb a good deal of public attention, and the action of the American Senate in reference to it had caused the Mexican minister resident at Washington to demand his passport, in order to quit the capital. It is said he made the demand in language and in a manner not very becoming, but that the United States' government had determined not to regard the insult which was thereby offered to them, but had evinced a desire to ast with lenity; but at the same time it was determined to grant the passport, and it was expected that General Almonte would embark at New York for Mexico, on or about the 20th ultimo, and that the American minister at Mexico would forthwith leave the country. minister at Mexico would forthwith leave the

country.

It is also stated that President Polk is now It is also stated that I resident Folk is now opposed to amexation, although it was by his advocacy of the measure that he was elected to the post he now occupies. Truly, the Yankees are a queer lot. That which fley make to-day they was a fear annual as a fear annual as fear queer lot. That which they make to-usy mey will as seen unmake to-morrow. However, time will develope all things, and we swait the future development of measures for the annexation of Texas with mingled feelings of curiosity and disgust.

BRAVERY OF THE POLICE—RECENT ATTACK AT NEWPORT.

The conduct of the Tipperary police is beyond all praise: the more we hear of the affair the more gallant it appears. The six ruffians, perfectly well armed, when approached by the police, drew up in the middle of a field and commenced firing.—The police returned the fire, and then charged with the bayonet, when a most determined and The police returned the fire, and then charged with the bayonet, when a most determined and well-sustained hand-to-hand fight commenced.—
It appears that all the villains were either killed or desperately wounded, and one of the police, named Shanahan, was so much injured that he cannot survive. After their fire-arms were discharged the cillustrate feeth with the best scale of the control of the policy of the control of th

cannot survive. After their fire-arms were discharged, the villains fought with the butt ends of their guns until they were smashed to atoms: five of them are now dead or taken, and the sixth is severely wounded, and yet concealed.

We expect that the government, as well as the magistracy, will reward in the handsomest manner those brave policemen, who have thus established for the force a character of the highest order. The soldier of the Grenodies Grazele who order. The soldier of the Grenadier Guards, who when on sentry in Downing-street, was challenged by the mob "to let them pass on," lowered his by the mob "to let them pass on," lowered his bayonet, and thus addressed the ring-leader—"If you attempt to stir, by ——, I'll put this through you," and repulsed them, was next morning made a Warden of the Tower, with a salary of £100 a-year, which he still enjoys. This was the conduct of the immortal Wellington towards his good soldier. We put it to the government here, whether this is not an example worthy of imitation, so far as the thing can be carried out in this counter.

as the thing can be carried out in this country.

It affords us gratification to learn that the ma gistracy of Tipperary are about to take proper steps to mark their sense of the gallantry of these ic men.—D. E. Mail.

STATE OF ROSCOMMON. BARBAROUS MURDER—CAPTURE OF ONE OF

BARBAROUS MURDER—CAPTURE OF DNE OF THE MOLLY R'GUIRES.

We learn with deep regret that a barbarous, murder was committed at Ballyrahan, near Strokestown, by an armed party of Molly M'Guire's men, on Sundaylast, about 4 o'clock, almost in the presence of hundreds of persons, not one of whom would give the slightest assistance in capturing the assassins. It appears that about the hour named, a party of four men, armed, entered the house of John Dignan, poor-rate collector, and succeeded in taking therefrom a gun and pistol—Dignan was out, in consequence no opposition was given; the party then proceeded to the house of his brother, (in the immediate vicinity,) Michael Dignan, who was also out at a dance; immediately on their commencing to search for immediately on their commencing to search for his arms, a messenger ran for him, and the poor man at once came in and stabled one of the fel-lows, whilst another shot him through the head, which caused his instant death. The fellow wounded endeavoured to make his escape, but fell in a ditch close by from loss of blood, and mes sengers were dispatched on all sides for the magis trates and police, and, owing to the prompt at-tendance of the police, Captain Dillon, J.P., God-frey Hogg, Esq., J.P., and Mr. Blake, R.M., the frey Hogg, Esq., J.P., and Mr. Blake, R.M., the mob had not time to carry away the wounded man, which they intended doing but for his weakness. At one time it was apprehended an attempt would be made to rescue the prisoner, and in consequence a party of military was ordered out, with a strong escort of police, and the prisoner was lodged in bridewell. The physician is of opinion the wound is not mortal. The coroner, Mr. Peyton, held an inquest on the hode of motortone. the wound is not mortal. The coroner, Mr. Peyton, held an inquest on the body of unfortune Dignan, when the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against persons unknown, Such is the state of society in this unfortunate country, that no one would venture to identify the prisoner.

(From a Correspondent.)

"A man of the name of Duignan, residing near Strokestown, was attacked in his house on Sunday night by a party who demanded fire-arms from him. He defended himself, and stabbed one of the party with a knife, on which another

one of the party with a knife, on which another of the party whot Dugnan dead. They then carried off the wounded man, but were unable to take him further than about forty perches from the house, when they were pursued, and the man found on the road; he is now in the Strokestown bridewell, in charge of the police."—Dublis Eventual Mail

On Monday last an inquest was held at the Ormonde Factory, Kilseany, on the wody of George Oliver, a private of the '34th regiment who was found on the previous day in the mili race. Oliver was missing from barracks since the 1st of December, and it was generally supposed, till the finding of the body, that he had deserted. The jury returned a verdict of found drowned. There are entertained however strong suspicaons respecting this case. A report was widely circulated about the time that, Oliver was missed that a soldier had been throwninto the river, and, in all probability, a further and more minute examination will take place.

somer had been throwninto the tiver, and, in all probability, a further and more minute examination will take place.

To our great regret intelligence has just reached in so of the melancholy decease of Vice Admiral of the White Sir John Chambers White, K.C.B., Commander in Chief at the Norre, who died at Sheerness yesterday morning at 3 o'clock. At the hour mentioned his accretary, we understand took him some official documents for signature. He complained of a pain near the region of his heart, and immediately expired. Another of our correspondents says that the Admiral dropped down dead while crossing the half of his rendence. He was in the 76th year of his age. United Reristics Gazette.

We are happy to announce the welcome fact that the Norwegua. Het his just acceded to the propositions land before at by the King relating to a very considerable reduction in the duries on British manufactured goods (33,00,35) her cent. on cottons, woollens, and hard-wave).

ATTEMPTED DISSOLUTION OF THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION!!! (From the Morning Herald.)

(From the Morning tierald.)

It would be quite beneath us to notice the contemptible tricks played by O'Connell and his devoted staff behind the scenes of the Repeal Association, but that his late boasts and threats of a revival of an agitation which he states to be only beginning, decide us to point out to the people of Ireland that they are considered and treated behind the curtain as puppets of his will, and instruments of his own and his staff's base purposes.

posea.

O'Connell tells the people that 50,000 voices proclaim that Repeal has not perished in the morning of its existence. Mark how "small by degrees, and beautifully less" he daily sings. Formerly it was three millions who proclaim Repeal; now, it is but 50,000! A few months ago he told the people that the Repeal day was drawing to a close, and that, ere the twelfth hour, the Parliament should be sitting in College green. Now he tells the same people that "this is but the dawn of Repeal;" that their work is all before them, and that all their past toils are gone for nothing.

he tells the same people that "this is but the dawn of Repeal;" that their work is all before them, and that all their past toils are gone for nothing.

He told them, too, that the state trials were not an escape, (as the fact stands.) but a victory; and he takes care to charge them £26,000 for that victory. We should hke to know how many such victories their treasury could stand? Were he by chance to tell the truth for once, he would thus address the people;—I have not given you any value for this £26,000, but then I have revelled in all the scurrillity, and hyve widened the breach as far as I could between Ireland and England. I have gratified my personal hatred of Conservative ministers, who would not give places to my tail; I let flow the torrent of my constitutional vituperation; I labored hard to bring in Lord John and the Whigs (the grand object of O'Connell and Whigs (the grand object of O'Connell and Whigs (the grand and lay agents from the peasanty.

Now let us remind the people that they might have had all the shows and speeches of 1844 for nothing, and that, if mere repeal had been the read object of O'Connell and Co, they might have had all the shows and speeches of 1844 for nothing, and that, if mere repeal had been the read object of O'Connell and Co, they might have exercised their lungs till now at a cheaper rate to the public; but that was not the object—the object was to effect a breach between the two countries, and to friighten the Sovereign into the belief that none but Whigs could patch it up.

At the Kilkenny banquet, got up by O'Connell, his tail, and a few hungry Repealers of the rural districts, he issued his mandate that agitation should re-commence, and said that monster meetings should again he held to amuse the idle, distract the industrious, alarm the peaceful, impede the prosperity of Ireland, and at once delude and corrupt the unwary; but we are quite sure that, infatuated as the Irish peasantry have shown themselves where O'Connell was concerned, their eyes would have long sin what was going on there, and we can fancy that, as the provender diminishes, there will be daily attempts to encroach on the lion's share, hinc attempts to encroach on the non's snare, nine gemitus!—hence the growling over the prey which has been heard of ont of doors.

We challenge and defy contradiction of any statement we ever made as to what occurred in

statement we ever made as to what occurred in the conclave or committee of that assemblage of deluders and deluded, of robbers and robbed.—Our assertions have never been contradicted. We stated that confusion and disunion raged in that Pandemonium—that O'Connell had been outvoted—that the question, whether repeal members were to stay at home and humbug their constituencies, or to go to London and make fools of themselves? had been an apple of discord, and that the academical question had been a Congreve rocket—that disaffection spread, and that even W. Smith O'Brien, who has with so much zeal, and we hope profit to himself, filled the office of money agent to the O'Connell treasury, evinced symptoms of insubordination.

oms of insubordination.

All this is the result of the dwindling away of All this is the result of the dwindling away of the funds, and of the fell swoop made by O'Connell for the state trial, when the committee voted him a carte blanche, or power to expend what he pleased for that trial; and this, without giving any account of the outlay. They had no idea, perhaps, that he would sweep the board clean. It is true the money being all lodged in his name he sweeps as he pleases; but this vote of the committee saves the trouble of going through the form of an account—if, indeed, any man, with the fate of Peter Purcell before his eyes, would venture to hint that one ought to be given; or, if given ought not to have loose leaves to be slipped in and out ad fibitum.

In former times, when any of the rew commit-

the men ventured to offer an opinion and to sup-port it, Smith O'Brien, who then had the drilling of the awkward squad, immediately set them to work on a report, which was dreaded as much as ten days on the treadmil. However, a little blarney about their talents on each Monday kept them to their wheel; and to this ingenious de ice we owe the lengthy report of the affairs of a remote part of Asia, and an elaborate calculation from old horse guard order books—the former garbled

The committee of the Repeal Association was formed for the sole object of concealing the process by which depredations on the public purse were daily committed. The leading rule of the body of conspirators against that purse was, that no member of the association should bring forward any proposition until they had trummed it

to answer their own views.

A clique of four or five (all mere machines in O'Connell's hands—creatures of his will and C'Connell's hands—creature of his will and bounty) governed the committee in his absence, and a little show of concentration. bounty) governed the committee in his absence, and a little show of opposition was now and then "got up for form sake" on something immaterial. The grand object of O'Connell and the committee was to get in the money; and accordingly, in every speech of his and his tail, we find the cry of "money, money, more money." When O'Connell was sent to Bridewell, Smith O'Brien took up the cry, was appointed chancellor of the Repeal exchequer, and got a loan of the cheque-book.

From that day forth we perceive the transfusion of the O'Connell's agents shouted "money" so lustily.

O'Connell's agents shouted "money" so lustily.

No man entered so thoroughly into O'Connell's views as to the best means of levying contributions on the public, and accordingly we find him duhbed O'Connell's lieutenant—deputy-collector—check-taker—dinner—orator—toast master—receiver-general, and featering.

check-taker dinner orator—toast master—receiver-general, and factotum.

We know that we impose a difficult task on the repealers of ireland when we ask them to see with their own eyes, hear with their own ears, and decide with their own judgments; but we have told them some of what has been going on behind the scenes, and we do not yet despair of seeing England, France, and America, merally indict the Repeal Association for obtaining money under false pretences; and a jury of five millions of Irishmen pronounce a vertice of guirry. We would ask the Repealers of Irishme did they ever hear that W. Smith O'Brien, with the full approbation of Dan O'Connell, family, and tail; formally in committee saved the dissolution of the Repeal Association! What a capital mode of closing accounts with American and French malcontents, and up the plundered Irish peasantry! Just such mode as the keepors of a gambling house adopt when they hear that the public are coming. They instantly shut up, and bolt with the bank and spails:

and spails.

On Saturday, the 10th day of February, the jury empannelled to try O'Connell and Co., at twenty minutes hefore twelve o'clock at might gave in part of their verdict of guilty, and were

We defy him to deny this fact; we defy the whole O'Connell, tail and staff, for all were pre-

whole O'Connell, tail and stail; for all were present, to deny it.

We defy the whole O'Connell family, and the personal staff of O'Connell, to assert that he or they opened their lips to cry down this proposition. And the whole assemblage mute with either surprise or fear of O'Connell, seemed struck dumb for several minutes. And this is Dan's lieutenant! This is the man who Dan tells the people is "Bryan Boronhme revived." This is the man who, a few days afterwards, when all danger of is "Bryan Borolhme revived." This is the mar who, a few days afterwards, when all danger o collision was over, unblushingly went through the farce of daring the government to put down the association, and had the effrontery to tell the humassociation, and had the enrollery to ten the full-bugged auditory before the curtain, that the com-mittee had promised to let him take the chair if there should be any future danger. This man, who, so far from offering to take it when by his own admission there was a chance of danger, actually proposed to shut the doors, and run

actually proposed to shut the doors, and run away!!!

Unhappy peasantry. Thus it would have been had you yielded to the excitement created by interested Whigs and greedy plunderers—thus would you have been deserted by these Dans and Brian Boroihmes, had you been insane enough to let them work you into a fury—thue would you have been betrayed and handed over to the government, as you were in '98, scape-goats for the crimes of others. Smith O'Brien and the O'Connell staff (the great leader being perfectly silent) crimes of others. Smith O'Brien and the O'Connell staff (the great leader being perfectly silent)
were about to carry the motion, when Mr.
O'Neill, of Bunowen Castle, and an humble man
connected with the press, opposed the motion for
dissolution vehemently. Mr. O'Neill said it
would be treating the people of Ireland shamefully for a few men to dissolve so large an association; that the people would be driven to desperation; and that if it ought to be dissolved, it
should be done openly and fairly in the hall before
the people, and that the confederacy ought not
to come out in a feigned name afterwards! Yes, e out in a feigned name afterwards! Yes, but it has so come out, for Smith O'Brien has got up the '82 Club, which is a Whig trap, and no-thing else.

thing else.

By the time O'Brien had concluded his speech on the motion for dissolution, the committee-room had filled, and many persons, not members of the committee, entered. There were 60 or 70 persons present. The room rang with acclamations at the conception and served because persons present. The room rang with acclamations at the opposition, and several persons ventured to follow. The negative was carried, leaving Dan and O'Brien quite chap-fallen. It is somewhat extraordinary that Mr. A. O'Neill, who opposed the dissolution of the association, very seldom attended it after that period; and that Mr. S. O'Brien, who tried to dissolve it, never missed a day after that, and worked like a clerk in the committee. We have heard that Mr. O'Neill has been always an honest political character; and we admit that some of his speeches. racter; and we admit that some of his speeches were those of a moderate, well-meaning man, of considerable talent; but evil communications ap-pear to have demoralised him; for we cannot admit that man to be an honest political character who concealed from the Repealers of Ireland the trick which their leaders had attempted to play on them. It was not sufficient to defeat the trick; it was the duty of an upright politician to pull up the curtain, and to show the deluded peasantry that they were considered as mere ma-chines by O'Connell and his staff—to be put tochines by U'Connell and his staff—to be put together or broken up for their sole use and benefit. If what we have stated be true, and we dare the accused to deny it, can the people be so infatuated as to continue to lavish their blind confidence on the men who treated them thus? We have heard that Sir Colman O'Loghlen, and the repeal barristers, and the editors of all the repeal papers, came in during the discussion, yet not one of them told the poor humbugged peasantry what had taken place. Is it not clear that the association does not nossess a single man who is not had taken place. Is it not clear that the associa-tion does not possess a single man who is not either dishonest in principle, infirm in purpose and understanding, deceptive, or weak and inconsis-tent, a plunderer, or an abettor of the foulest sys-tem of plundering? "Bolt and rob the bank" should henceforward be emblazoned on one of those mottoed banners which overhang the tools of Dan in his workshop—Conciliation Hall.

yesterday with numbers of country people, who were conveying their families and furniture on cars to Limerick, for the purpose of embarkation at that port for America.—Nenagh Guardian.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday last a fatal ac-

cident occurred on the lands of Ballydine, in this county. A man named Hyland, who went out to shoot crows, accompanied by another person, awkwardly placed his gun on a fence, and, sad to say, it went off and killed him on the spot.—Tipperary Constitution.

perary Constitution.

INTIMIDATION.—On Sanday night last a shot was fired into the house of a named John Cooney, who lives within a few miles of this town, to the north of Summer hill. Some dispute about land is assigned as the cause of this outrage—Ibid.

We have learned with much pleasure that one of the earliest results of Sir R. Peel's Free trade policy will be the adontice of

of the earliest results of Sir K. Peel's Free trade policy will be the adoption of measures for relieving the mercantile navy of this country from several burthens which now press heavily upon the shipping interest.—Hall Advertiser.

The Right of Skarch.—The commission

The Riesry of Skarch.—The commission appointed to examine into the particular of what is called "the Right of Search," have examined several of the oldest captains who have served on the tesast of Africa, is the Slave Trade seems to be one of the most important difficulties in settling the question. Several other captains have been summoned to give their evidence, and we believe the claim to a right of search will be utterly abandoned.—United Service Gazette.

A Long Day.—If the length of a day is to be judged by the number of strokes given by the clock, Monday last must certainly be considered the longest day in the year, as soon after nightfall our town clock sent forth thesety-one strokes to the no small amazement of the good folk of Kilkenny.—Moderator.

kenny.—Moderator.

BRUTAL MURDER AT TIEFCRUM, IN THE BRITAL MURDER AT TREFCRUM, IN THE COUNTY OF ARMAGE.—On Sunday, the 6th instant an inquest was held on the hody of a man mamed Christopher Jordan, before Joshus M. Magee, Esq., one of the Coroners for the County Armagh. The body was found in a bog hole, having a weight attached to it. Jordan had been missing from Tuesday, the let instant; and in consequence of some suspicious circumstances, the Police arrested a man named Peter Magill. A Jury having been sworn and sessaral witnesses examined, a verdict of "Wilful murder against Peter Magill and some other persons unknown" was returned.—Newry Telegraph.

A large dish of new potatoes has been sent to this office by Mr. Biggs, of Garryhankundmore. They are called "The early Meade" and are very dry and well fiscoured. About six weeks, and again about three weeks since samples of potatoes were sent to us by Mr. Carnegie, Northesk.—Cork Constitution.

sent back to their box to consider further; and on the next day, (Sunday,) whilst that jury were sitting, a studden aummons was sent to the O'Connell tail, and, no doubt, after concocting the plan with his lege lord, (for no man will believe that he dare take such a ster without consulting O'Connell and having had his orders,) down comes to the committee-room William Smith O'Brien with a resolution ready drawn in his pocket, which, after a long speech, he pulled out and proposed as follows:

"That the Kepeal Association be then and there dissolved"!!! And he assigned in plain, unmistakeable language that his reason for so doing was, that he had heard from good authority the government would next day (the Monday meeting) put down the association, which his said was his sole motive for moving its dissolution then! Headded, that it could be re-embodied under another name at some future period.

Wa deep him to deny this fact: we defy the

2 RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the IRISH SHARE LIST will be Closed on Mon-DAY, the 21st Inst., after which Day no Applicaas can be received.

THOMAS and FRANCIS EDWARDS, Solicitors.
Delahay-street, Westminster,

April 8th, 1845. WATERFORD AND KILKENNY

BALLY EXTENSION TO CARLOW. NOTICE is hereby given, that all Irish Shareholders of Waterfood and Kilkenny Scrip desirons of availing themselves of Shares in the above Extension Line, are requested to make application for the same to the Managing Director, at the Offices of the Company in Kilkenny, on or before Monday, the 21st Inst., after which Day the List will be Closed.

WM HASTINGS GREENE

Closed. WM. HASTINGS GREENE. Managing Director. Kilkenny, April 10th, 1845.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE

"DISPATCH."

THE PROPRIETORS OF The Weekly Dispatch.

EVER foremost in furnishing details of important tant events, and desirous of meeting the views of an anxious public, purpose giving the fullest particulars relating to the TRIAL of Tho-MAS HENRY HOCKER, for the Honrible Mur-DER of Mr. DELARUE at Hampstead, and in order that every incident may be fully reported, the "Dispatch" of next Saturday and Sunday, will be accompanied by four extra pages, as a SUPPLE MENT.

and will consequently contain a most copious and interesting account of all the proceedings. The Weekly Dispatch.

By fearlessly advocating popular rights, has acquired the title of The Propue's Leading Journal, and obtained a circulation unprecedented in the history of Newspapers. Sensible of this important position, and being desirous of maintaining it, the Proprietors intend, on and after SATURDAY, the 20th of APRIL, to publish an Edition which will leave London by the Saturday morning early Railway Trains, so that the Dismorning early Railway Trains, so that the Dispatch may reach places at a distance of 200 or 250 miles from the Metropolis in the afternoon and evening of the same day.

This Edition will contain the London Markets of the week, including those which are held on Friday together with averaging the same day.

Friday, together with every interesting occurrence up to the last moment of publication; also the spirited letters of Publicata, Caustic, and Cansonius, and frequent original Poems by

Orders will be received for this popular journal by every News Agent in the Kingdom, and by Mr. Wood, at the Dispatch Office, 139, Fleet Street, London.

Subscribers who wish to avail themselves of this arrangement, are requested to notify immediately, to the respective Agents who supply them, their desire to be furnished with the EARLY Edition.

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

Sth.—H.M.P. Adder, at noon.

9th.—Nora Creina, (s.) Pond, Bristol, m.g.—

H.M.P. Advice, at noon—County Cork, Jones, Exeter, eider. Put back—Lousa, Mills, at I, p.m., and sailed again at 6, a.m.

10th.—Sarah Maria, Oldridge, Ichaboe, guano.—H.M.P. Jasper, at noon—James, Bevan, Liverpool, coals.—James, Peam, Runcorn, do.—John, M'Grath, Liverpool, g.é. ARRIVED.

M'Grath, Liverpool, g.c.

SAILED. 8th Eclipse, (s.) Bolger, Dublin, g.c. Regu-

iator, Angel, London, provisions—Louisa, Mills, Quebet, passengers—Busy, Jones, Neath, ballast—Osprey, (a.) Burgesa, Bristol, g.c.—Liverpool, Phelan, Llanelly, ballast—New Parliament, Brabyn, ditto, ditto—Jim, Kehoe, Cardiff, do.—Pilgrim, Colferd, Liverpool, grain.

9th—Emerald Isle, Thomas, Liverpool, grain and flour—Three Sisters, Hennesy, ditto, ditto—Alpha, White, Cardiff, ballast—Pacific, Lougharn, Cork, bricks—H.M.P. Adder, at 7, a.m.—Rose, Condon, Cardiff, ballast—Malcolm, Edmond, Neath, ditto—George Canning, Vigors, Youghal, ditto—Peace, Lewis, Milford, g.c.—George the 4th, Llewellyn, Neath, ballast—Margaret, Nutter, Poole, grain—Swift, Power, Liverpool, ditto—Mary Ann, Henwood, St. Agnes, do.—Hope, Walsh, Swansea, ballast—Bee, Daniel, Cardigan, ditto.

10th—H.M.P. Advice, at 7, a.m.—William, Beer, Swansea, ballast—Nancy, Ryan, Liverpool,

10th—H.M.P. Advice, at 7, a.m.—William, Heer, Swansea, ballast—Nancy, Ryan, Liverpool, Rour—Edward Jones, Duggan, Swansea, ballast—Piper, Evoy, Bristol, grain—John Stroud, Jones, Neath, ballast—Wanderer, Ward, Liverpool, grain and flour—Sophia, Bellord, Halifax, passengers—Favourite, Beale, Chichester, grain, 11th—H.M.P. Jasper, at 7, a.m.—Nora Creina, (a.) Pond, Bristol, g.e.

Wind—N.N.E to R. and N.N.W.

SHIP NEWS. DUNNORE, APRIL 10 .- The "Scott," Pilot hoat, spoke the "Alicto," ship, bound to Liver-pool, from the lele of France, left the 29th De-cember; also the "Memphis," ship, from Mo-bilo; "Concordia," from Boeton, and "Jose-phine, "from Kingston and Jamaica—all for Li-

DIED.

In Cloumel, Miss Elizabeth, Grubb, one of the Society of Friends, and sister of Joseph Grubb, Esq. of that town.

As Tipperary, Miss Mary Collins:
Aged 28 years, at his father's house, Saleen, county Carts, Michael Goold Morgan, Esq.

Cork, Michael Goold Morgan, Esq.

Suitcibe by a Medical Generaleman.—Dr. Nellson, medical superintendent of the Hollymount Dispensary, put a period to his cristence on Wednesday last, by puson. We have not heard any cause assumed for the commission of the set, as he war in good practice in his profession and in affluent circumstances. The day previous to his decrase, we understand, he wrote for his brother, upon whose arrival he took him to the church-ward and pointed out to him the place he wished to be interred, adding that he weath he dead before that hour the following day. His brother, not considering him semion, singhed at the strange idea he had formed; hut his death took place the pert morning.—Twen Herald.

GUANO.

WILLIAM WHITE & Co. DAILY expect the arrival of the "SARAH MARIA," direct from ICHABOR, with a cargo of genuine GUANO, which they will offer for sale by AUCTION, on arrival, if not previously disposed of by private sale. Tho -street, 4th month (April) 9th, 1845.

TO BE SOLD. SOME BUSHELS OF Italian Rye Grass Seed, The produce of last Season.

Sample and Price to be ascertained by calling the Office of this Paper.

Application to J. Shirley, Steward, Cappa Farm, Innistioge.

Bankrupt Sale TO BE CONTINUED.

THE ASSIGNEES of the Bankrupt Estate of M'LAREN & CO. respectfully inform the Public that there is still a great proportion of this valuable Stock unsold, consisting of SILKS, PRINTED CALICOES, FLANNELS,

LACE GOODS, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, SEWED COLLARS, MERINOS, STAYS, STRAW BONNETS, &c., &c., &c.,

which are further reduced in Price, and will be Sold off by Retail on the Premises,

32, KING-STREET, WATERFORD. No SECOND PRICE, and Sales made for CASH only. The Shop opened every Morning at 10 o'Clock, and closed at 6 o'Clock, Evening.

Tooth-Ache Prevented.

Those Persons who are troubled with the TOOTH ACHE, are earnestly recommended to use BULLOCK'S CELEBRATED

CAMPHOR TOOTH PASTE

T has been wisely asserted by an able author that there is no disease to which the humo frame is subject, more excruciating or intolerable frame is subject, more excruciating or intolerable, or which so completely incapacitates a person for business or pleasure, as the Tooth-Ache. It most frequently happens that the majority of persons who are actively employed, pay too little attention to the care of their teeth until they become painful. The evils arising from this neglect often cause the loss of many, and in some cases, all the teeth, which might have been prevented by a time ly use of the Camphor Paste. It removes Scurvy and Bleeding of the Gums. So extraordinary are its detersive and antiseptic properties, that by its its detersive and antiseptic properties, that by its regular use, teeth which are loose and likely to fall

from their sockets, may be rendered firm; their pristine beauty and brilliant surface preserved un-changed to an advanced period of life. Mr. BULLOCK has in his possession numerous testimonials from the most eminent Denties, awell as from some highly respectable Families and distinguished individuals, who have long patronised the Camphor Tooth Paste, and who have by nials from the most e ninent Dentists sed the Camphor 100th raste, and a steady perseverance in its use, retained their seeth, which appeared past recovery, and which, and it not been for the use of this Paste, must had it not be have been lost in a few months.

TO BE HAD AT DR. PYNE'S, GEORGE'S-STREET,

DR. JOHN MACKESY'S,

repared by Mr. BULLOCK, Family Chemist Princess-Street, Manchester, and sold in Pots, 2s each.

SENNA FREE OF ITS TASTE&SMELI T&H. SMITH'S FLUID EXTRACT OF SENNA PREPARED IN VACUO

T. & H. SMITH'S Fluid Extract of Senna, PREPARED IN VACUO,

Sold in Bottles at 2s 6d, 5s, and 10s each.

THIS is a pure Extract of Senna, in a high state of perfection, prepared in Vacuo. It is an efficient and easy purgative, in small doses; those for adults even, seldom exceeding one or two teaspoonsfull and produces no sickness or

two teaspoonsfull and produces no sickness or griping in its operation.

For children, to whom the common Senna Tea is unconquerably loathsome, the Fluid Extract of Senna is truly invaluable.

Not only are the nauseous taste and smell corrected, but the taste is rendered so positively agreeable and inviting, that with this preparation, the difficulty attending the giving of Senna to them is entirely removed. Instead of the loathing which the bulky dose of the ordinary Senna Tea produces, the Fluid Extract of Senna is taken with the greatest readiness, and even with a relish.

The Fluid Extract of Senna will be found exceedingly suitable to those cases where all forms

the greatest readiness, and even with a relish.

The Fluid Extract of Senna will be found exceedingly suitable to those cases where all forms of Aloes are inappropriate, and particularly where there is a torpid action in the stomach and bowels, whether constitutional or brought on by sedentary occupations, and other causes. In such cases small and daily sepeated doses will prove more efficient in removing this languid condition, by exciting them to a gentle and healthy action, than any other aperient; consequently, in Paralysis and Head Affections it will be especially useful.

The following complimentary testimonial has been voluntarily published by Dr. Christison, the distinguished Professor of Materia Medica, in the Edinburgh University:

"The Fluid Extract of Senna is now used very largely in this city (Edinburgh), and by many medical practitioners, as well as by myself, almost to the exclusion of every other preparation. I have no doubt it is the best form, in every respect, which has yet been proposed."

From James Miller, Esq., F.R.C.S.E., Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh.

"I often prescribe, and sometimes take, the Fluid Extract of Senna, prepared by Messra T. & H. Smith; and find it, in all respects, a most admirable aperient."

"JAS. MILLER.

H. Smin's mirable aperient.

"JAS MILLER,

"No. 22. St Andrew Square."

Observe—The actual signature of the inventors, on an engraved label, is attached to the wrapper on each bottle.

Prepared only by T. & H. SMITH, Chemiste, 21, Duke-street, Edinburgh.

Sold Wholesale by W. S. Rumsey, Wholesale Druggist, 37, Queen-street, Cheapside, London;

And may be had of Thos. Pyne&John Mackesy,

CHEMISTS, WATERFORD, BY ASKING FOR T, & H. SMITH'S PLUID EXTRACT OF SENNA. WATER-FORD BRADGE

TO BE LET, From the Last Day of this Month (APRIL) THE TOLLS

Waterford Bridge & Ferry

SEALED Proposals will be received on or be SEALED Proposals will be received on or before the 16th Instant, by the Chairman, or on the 17th Instant, at ONE O'Clock, by the Proprietors, at the TOLL HOUSE.

A General Meeting of the Waterford Bridge Commissioners is hereby summoned for Thursboay, the 17th Instant, at ONE O'Clock, to consider the proposals tendered, in pursuance of the above Notice.

above Notice.

To persons disposed to contract for the Tolls, every information will be afforded by CHARLES AMBROSE, Chairman.

// ESTATES

Late Right Hon. Sir JOHN NEWPORT, Bart

THE Town and Lands of LISMATEIGUE, in the Barony of Knocktopher, in the County of Kilkenny, and One undivided Third Part of the BISHOP'S HALL Estate, in the Barony of Ida, in the same County, and the House and Demesne Lands of NEWPARK, as heretofore Advertised, are still on SALE.

Rental and particulars may be had on applica-tion to WILLIAM MILWARD, Esq., Waterford; HUGH GREENE, Esq., Suir View, Waterford; or Messra. Tandys & Co., Waterford, or 30, Anglesca-street, Dublin.

County of Waterford.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SPECIAL ROAD SESSIONS will be held on the Days and at the Places hereinafter mentioned, for the purpose of taking into consideration all Ap-plications for Presentments previous to Summer

GAULTIER, at CALLAGHANE, Monday, th May, at 12 o'Clock.
MIDDLETHIRD, at TRAMORE, Tuesday, 13th May, at 12 o'Clock. UPPERTHIRD, at KILMACTHOMAS, Fri-

day, 16th May, at 11 o'Clock.

DECIES WITHOUT, at DUNGARVAN,
Thursday, 22d May, at 11 o'Clock.

DECIES WITHIN, at CLASHMORE, Wedesday, 21st May, at 11 o'Clock. COSHMORE, at LISMORE, Tuesday, 20th May, at 11 o'Clock. GLANAHIERY, at KILMANAHAN, Mon-

day, 19th May, at 12 o'Clock.

All Applications for Presentments must be lodged with the Secretary at his Office, Waterford, on or before Thursday, the 1st May next. MICHAEL MORTIMER, Secretary Grand Jury of the County of Waterford.

Mall, Waterford. 8th April, 1845.

THE CORK AND WATERFORD BAILWAY, TO CONNECT WITH THE WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY,

Completing a direct Coast Communication betw CORK AND WATERFOD. THROUGH YOUGHAL, MIDLETON, DUNGARVAN, AND TRAMORE,

WITH BRANCHES TO COVE AND FERMOY. TOTAL LENGTH 100 MILES. CAPITAL:—£1,000,000, in £0,000 Shares of £25 each. DEPOS T: 61 10s per Share.

OFFICES: -34, Broad Street Buldings, London. PARLIAMENTARY OFFICES:—8, Delahay-street PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE. THOMAS WYSE, Esq., M.P., Chairman. The Right Hon. the Earl of Desart.
The Right Hon. Viscount Duncannon.
The Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, M.P.

The Hon. Colonel Butler, M.P. The Hon. Swinfen Carnegie, M.P. The Mayor of Waterford. The Mayor of Kilkenny. George Anderson, Esq., London.
P. S. Butler, Esq., M.P., Lodge Park.
C. Barry Baldwin, Esq., M.P., I ondor
George Emery, Esq., London.
Charles Hulse, Esq., London.
W. H. Greene, Esq., Sion House,

W. H. Greene, Esq., London, Kilkenny, Alfred Ricketts, Esq., London, Edmund Smithwick, Esq., Kilkenny, Simon Bagge, Esq., J.P., Ardmore

Youghal.
Luke Butler, Req., Dublin.
Sir H. Winston Barron, M.P., Waterford.
Beresford Boate, Esq., J.P., Towmore, Dun-

Beresford Boate, Esq., J.P., Towmore, Dungaryan.
Andrew Carbery, Esq., Dungaryan.
John Carroll, Esq., Cork.
Sir Richard Cox, Bart., D.L., Castletown.
John Carroll, Esq., Cork.
Henry Denny, Esq., Waterford.
Hugh Green, Esq., Waterford.
James Galway. Esq., J.P. Glinn Lodge, Clonmel.
Thos. Meagher, Esq., Waterford and Limerick Railway.
Bobert Rundell Guinness, Esq., Dublin.
Joshus Hargrave, Esq., Cork.
Patrick Douglass Hadow, Esq., Regent's Park.
Richard Heaviside, Esq., Brighton.
Sir J. Nugent Humble, Bart., Dungarvan.
W.J. O'Driscoll, Esq., Dublin.
Francis Parker, Esq., Manchester.
Patrick W. Power, Esq., Tramore.
Henry, Ryan, Esq., Kilfera.
Henrae Rochefort, Esq., Carlow.
John Power, Esq., Gurteen.
J. B. Smith, Esq., J.P., Carrick, Dungarvan.
Charles Sugrue, Esq., Gork.
Dr., Travers, Dungarvan.
Robert Uniacke, Esq., J.P., Woodhouse. Dr. Travers, Dungarvan.
Robert Uniacke, Esq., J.P., Woodhous
Josiah Williams, Esq., Waterford.
With power to add to their number.

JOHN VALENTINE, Esq., C. B.
D. LEAHY, Esq. C. E. CHARLES ANDERSON, Esq.

Provincial Bank of Ireland and its Branci London and Dublin Bank, Dublin, Sir Claude Scott, Bart., and Co., Cavendiah Square. Messra Denison, Heywood, Kennards, and Co., Lombard Street, London. Messra. Arthur Heywood Sona, and Co., Liverpool.

THOMAS and FRANCIS EDWARDS, Gray's Inu, and Delahay Street, Westminster.

A limited number of Shares in this undertaking is reserved for allotment in Ireland. Application to be made to Mr. Richard Williams, Sharebroker, Dublin, to Mr. William Connell, Sharebroker, Cork, to the Provisional Committee of the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway Company, London and Kilkenny; and to Valentine Barry, Esq., Secretary pro. 15m. 7. George's Quay, Cork.

// To be Let, THE excellent DWBLLING-HOUSE, walled GRADEN; and LAND of GRANGE, on JOHN'S HILL, within Quarter of a Mile of the City of Waterford. Immediate phasession can be given, and a Lease granted for any term that may be surged on

For particulars apply to MICHAEL MORTIMER, Esq., Waterford; or Mrs. Weekes, Barron-13th January, 1845.

day of May next, for Seven Years,

pending these matters, pursuant to the Report of Thomas Goold,

// IN CHANCERY.

ames Henry Reynett, Exe-cutor of Charlotte Reynett, To BE LET, from the 1st Petitioner ; George Kough, Respondent.

John Loonie Cochrane, Petition Petitioner ; Same Respondent.

Esq., the Master in these matters, bearing date the 7th day of March, 1845, All That and Those, the DWELLING-HOUSE, OFFICES, and DR-MENER of CHILCOMB, containing Seven and a-Half Acres, Plantation Measure, situate in the Barony of Ida and County of Kilkenny, late in the possession of the Respondent, George Kough, but now occupied by William Cooke, Eq.

The House is new, and in good repair, and the Land is of the best quality: there is an excellent Garden attached, and the entire is within less than Half-a-Mile of the Town of New Ross.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1845.

Proposals will be received, and further particulars may be known, on application to WILLIAM CLARKE, Esq., the Receiver, 31, High-street, Waterford; or to Robert WILGIAM CHEREY, Solicitor for Petitioner and Receiver, 41, Summer-7th day of March, 1845, All That and Those, the

olicitor for Petitioner and Receiver, 41, Sun hill, Dublin, and 17, William-street, Waterford.
The Tenant will be required to take out Leases, and enter into recognizance according to the course of the Court.

British Commercial LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 35, Cornhill, London, and No. 111, Grafton-street, Dublin. ESTABLISHED IN 1802. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital, £600.000. DIRECTORS : Sir Robert Alexander, Bart. Thomas Benson, Esq. John Cattley, Esq. John Cox, Esq.
George Green, Esq.
Sebastian G. Martinez, Esq. Archibald F. Paxton, Esq. Wm. Henry Porter, Esq.
Denzil I. Thompson, Esq.
George, H. Weatherhead, M.D. MANAGING DIRECTOR: E. Fernie, Esq.

ACTUARY: J. Goddart, Esq. AUDITURS:
The Rev. Wm. Fallofeild, M.A.
T. Gorton, Esq. PHYSICIAN Septimus Wray, M.D. Messrs. Glyn, Halifax, Mills, and Co., London.

THE advantages offered by this Company are the following:— On Insurance for the whole of Life, One-half of the Premium is permitted to remain unpaid for the first Seven Years, as a Loan at Interest, and then to be paid, or to remain as a permanent Loan at the option of the Insurer.

By this means a Policy for the whole of Life may be continued for seven years at half the usual rate, and

At the end of Seven Years it may be continued vithout fresh Certificates, although the health may

be impaired.

Two modes of Insurance are offered to the Public—the one, securing a fixed amount without profits, by payment of a low premium—the other, entitling the Insurer to participate in the profite on payment of a higher rate.

rances for One and Seven Years effected at Insurances for One and Seven 1 case characteristics.

Persons going to any part of the world, and all special risks, are Insured at adequate Premiums.

The Company's Policies are purchased at their

The Company's Policies are purchased at their full value.

Claims are paid in three months after satisfactory proof of Death.

At the Septennial division in December, 1835, a Bonus of £26 7s 10d upon the Premiums paid was declared amongst the Insurers on the high Scale, and at the second sexenial division up to December, 1841, another Bonus was declared, averaging £30 14s per cent., on the Premiums paid.

paid.

Tables of Rates, with every information, will be given by the undernamed Agents. By order of the Board, EBENR. FERNIE

Managing Director. AGENTS IN WATERFORD NEVINS & NEWPORT, Sargent's Lane.

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY. 92, Chenpside, London

M ESTABLISHED 1808. DIRECTORS :

Sir Thomas Turton, Bert., Chairman.
John Oliver Hanson, Eq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Sir Courtenay Boyle Jame- William Ogle, Eq.
Thomas Chapman, Esq.
Joseph Palley, Esq.
Mosts Mocatta, Esq.
Joseph Palley, Esq.
Joseph Palley, Esq.
Actiory—Francis Bligh Hookey, Esq., and
Joseph Phlley, Julie, Esq.
Actiory—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.
Solicitor—William Berill, Esq.
Swreiger—Thomas Hooker, Esq.
Assistant Surveyor—Thomas Lloyd, Esq.

FIRE DEPARTMENT. RENT.—This Office (independent of the Scturm and the late Reduction in the Rates of Premium) of fera to persons effecting Assurances the further ad-vantage of an allowance for the loss of acut on Build ings readered untenantable by Fire. RENEWALE.—Policies due on the 25th of March, should be renewed within fifteen days thereafter (9th April)

LIFE DEPARTMENT. Persons assured for the whole term of Life in Great Britain or Treland respectively, will have an addition made to their Policies every Seventh Fan, or an agui-valent Reduction will be made in Indure payments of Premium, at the option of the Assured. Assurance for short persons may now be effected in this Office at couniderably Reduced Rates of Premium.

The Company's Rates and Proposals may be lead at the Office in Loudon, or of any of the Agents in the Country, who are unthorised to report on the appear-mer of Lives proposed for Assurance HENBY DESBOROUGH, HENRY DESBOROUGH,

92. Cheapside, London.

The Company's Agent for Waterford is Mr. JOHN PARRELL., 95, Many, who is empowered to effect Assurances spainst Fire, and to receive Proposals of Assurance on Lives and on Survivorships.

Mr. PARRELL invites enquiry into the principles on which this Office transacts its Basiness, as set forth in the above Advertisement, and which are more fully explained in the Company's Proposals, to be had of him or application.

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.
 Wednesday
 75
 105 0 to 110 0

 Thursday
 102
 105 0 to 110 0

 Yesterday
 8
 105 9 to 110 0
 CORK MARKETS -APRIL 9.

CORE BUTTER-APRIL 9.

| CANT. | CORMENCY | 1st quality. | O0s | 1st quality. | O0s | 2d | do. | (0s | 3d | do. | 89s | 3d | do. | 79s | 4th | do. | 82s | 4th | co | 73s | 5th | do. | 74s | 5th | do. | 65s | 6th | do. | 65s | 6th | do. | 53s | Linerick Burres Arms 9.
100s | 5th quality 64s
92s | 6th do 50s
84s | And 6s 0d over. 100s 92s 84s 74s 2d do. 3d do. 4th do. CLONNEL-APRIL 9.

Wexpond—Apart. 8.

Butter... 28 0 to 93 0
Fresh do. 00 10 to 00 14

Wheat... 22 0 to 24 0
Barley... 12 0 to 15 0
Barley... 12 0 to 15 0
Barley... 12 0 to 13 0
Butter... 10 0 to 11 3

Mutton... 00 4 to 00 5
Flour fine 30 11 to 00 0
Pork.... 00 3 to 30 5

Flour fine 30 11 to 00 0
Do. wexpond to 23 6

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—APRIL 8.
We had again this day a dull market for wheat, and prices gave way about 6d per harrel. Barley was unaltered in price, and oaits brought an advance of about 3d per barrel over last week's rates.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—APRIL 8
A further supply of trish flour forms the chief a
ition to the arrivals at hand up to the close of t

week.
We had a tolerable attendance of buyers at this day's We had a tolerable attendance of buyers at this day's market, and some disposition to purchase wheats more freely, but holders being indisposed to make any material concersion, a moderate business only was done, at a reduction of 1d on English and foreign, and of 1d to 2d per 70th on Irish, more particularly middling and inferior qualities. Flour a slow sale at a decline of 6d to 1s per sack.

Maiting barley and malt remained in limited request, without variation in value.

Beans and pease upon a tolerable inquiry supported previous rates.

Deany and person previous previous rates.

Onts, with which the market is not largely supplied, brought quite as much money in the moderate demand experienced for them, but the sale of outmeal ruled very dull.

A few hundred harrels aweet flour-in bond have been taken for export at 19s, but having more free sellers, that price is no longer obtainable for quantity.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—APRIL 7.
The arrivals last week from Ireland were 1, 185 firkins butter and 3,580 bales bacon, and from fareign
ports 9,729 casks butter.
The decuand for Irish butter continues limited, the
trade taking only a few firkins to supply immediate
wants. The quantity on kand is, however, so small,
that all must go before new in any quantity arrives.
The bacon market continues firm, but the trainmetions passing last were of a more limited character
than they had been lately.
Hams and lard meet a steady sale,
Belfast butter, 94s to 9:s; Derry, 9fs to 00s; Raibridge, 122 to 96s; Ballymony, 00s to bis; Kilkenny,
00s to 00s; Corrick, 94s to 96s; Waterford, 94s to
96s; Clomel, 46s to 90s; Sigo, 94s to 00s; Carloy,
00s to 00s; Coleraine, 40s to 90s; Cork, dry, 3rds,
86s to 90s; Coleraine, 40s to 90s; Cork, dry, 3rds,
86s to 90s; Coleraine, 58s to 98s; Bladdered, 54s
to 55s.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET—Aran, 7.
We pare a good supply of cattle at market to day, which met with dull sale, sithough we had a numerous attendance of buyers are last west a prices. Beef, 24d to 54d; quution, 6d to 64a per lb.

CATTLE IMPORTED INTO LIVERPOOL
From 31st March to 7th April.
Cows. Ca'ves. Sheep. Lambs. Pigs. Houses
1346 0 3.20 183 8317 35

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE APRIL 7. Throughout the next week there arrived a fair quantity of grain of English growth, but not over abundant from other ports. Of English sheet the report gives 8.5% quarters, of bartey over 5.000, not on all 1.214 quarters. There was also a good empty of flour, consisting of about 7.000 backs. The business transacted during the week uncommed to the way to be supplyed and applicable of the constitution of t

WATERPORD EXPORTS

Regulator, Argel, London, 6300 de hacen 610 cwt. lard, 3 hhda, hame, 35 large state, 4 create, 6 hhda potter de hame y Lorenza ato bris, wheat 2707 cwt. fourte de Mary Ann. Henroud, St. Agner, spo bris, catalog.

Generalita. Bassard.

Clementini, Behnatt, Landon, Soi Gerber, Hi brit, part, 4452 the bason, 20 1 cert, fard) 10 blade, 10 blad, 10 bat bat potter; 5 paster feathered Victoria, Ress, Portamouth, 500 ffs. bason, 740 cert brid, 1255-5da-sats)

To amend two determines in Ireland for the better, education of persons inflessing the Roman-Catholic religion, and for the better government of the College established at Maymonth for the education of such persons; and also an net passed in the parliament of the united kingdom for amending the said two acts.

21. Whereas, by an act passed in the parliament of Ireland, in the thirty-fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, enuited.

"An act for the better education of persons professing the Popish or Roman Catholic religion," it was, amongst other things, enacted, that the

it was, amongst other things, enacted, that the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper of Ireland, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench in Ireland, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of in Iteland, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland; for the time being, together with certain persons therein named, and the persons thereafter to be elected in the manner by the said act directed should be trustees for the purpose of establishing, endowing, and maintaining one academy for the education only of persons professing the Roman Catholic religion, and that the said trustees should have power and authority to receive subscriptions and donations to enable them to establish and endow an academy for the education of lish and endow an academy for the education of persons professing the Roman Catholic religion, and to purchase and acquire lands not exceeding the annual value of one thousand pounds, and to recet and maintain all such buildings as might be by the said trustees deemed necessary for the should from time to time be admitted into or re

dging and accommodation of the president asters, professors, fellows, and students who side in said academy; and it was further enacted, that it should and might be lawful for any Popish ecclesiastic to officiate in a chapel or building to be appointed for that purpose by the said trustees, or any seven or more of them, any law, statute, or provision to the contrary notwithstanding.—And whereas by an act amending the said act, and passed in the parliament of Ireland in the fortieth year of his said late, Majesty King George fortieth year of his said late Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An act for the better government of the seminary established at Maynooth for the education of persons professing the Roman Catholic religion, and for amending the laws now in force respecting the said seminary, after rectting that a college or seminary had been established at Maynooth for the education of persons professing the Popish or Roman Catholic religion, and that large sums of money had been sons professing the Popish of Roman Cathonic religion, and that large sums of money had been granted to the trustees named in the act hereinafter recited, to enable them to improve and extend the said institution, and that it had become necessary to make further provision for the good government of the said college or seminary, it was, amongst other things, enacted, that the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, should cease to be trustees for carrying the said first-re-cited act into execution; and that their successors in the said offices respectively should not thereafter be trustees by virtue of the said first-recite act for carrying it into execution, and that the other persons named in the said first-recited act in that behalf, or such other persons as had been elected, or thereafter should be elected, to fill any yacancy occasioned by the death, removal or resamely occasioned by the death, removal or re-signation of any such persons respectively, should continue trustees for the execution of the said first recited act, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if the said act now in recital had not been expected. and purposes as it the said act now in rectain had not been enacted; and whereas by a certain other act passed in the forty-eight year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An act to amend two acts passed in Ireland for the hadren advantaged for the hadron of the composition of the compositio the better education of persons professing the Roman Catholic religion, and for the better government of the seminary established at Maynooth for the education of such persons so far as relates to the purchase of lands and compounding suits, it was, amongst other things enacted, that should be lawful for the trustees for the time be ing of the said college, or academy, or any seven or more of them, to purchase or acquire lands not exceeding in value the annual sum of one thou unds, exclusive of the value of lands and s held under a lease from William Robert premises held under a lease from william Robers, late Duke of Leinster, and the buildings thereon or thereafter to be erected and used for the purpose of the said college or academy; and it was provided and further enacted, that any lands, tenements or hereditaments already purchased or acquired under or by virtue of the power for that purpose given to the said trustees, or any seven or more of them, in and by the said hereinbefore first-recited act should be deemed part of the lands which they were so authorised to purchase or ac-quire as aforesaid, and that no lands, tenements, or hereditaments should be purchased or ac-quired by the said trustees, or any seven or more quired by the said trustees, or any seven or more of them, than what, together with any lands alteady purchased or acquired by them, would amount to the annual value of £1,000: And whereas it is productive of inconvenience and in-security, that the said trustees can take no effects of lands for the n cular grants of lands for the purposes of the said college or seminary to them and their successors, and it is therefore expedient that the trustees should be incorporated be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual

have perpetual succession and a common seal, and by that name shall and may sue and be sued, and shall have and possess the several powers and authorities vested in the said trustees under the said recited acts.

2. And be it enacted, that the said body politic and cornorate and their processors by the said. and corporate, and their successors by the said name, shall be for ever able and capable in law to take, purchase, receive, possess, hold and enjoy to them and their successors, any goods or chattells ov personal property whatsover, and also be able and capable in law (notwithstanding the sta-tutes in mortmain) to take, purchase, hold and gujoy to them and their successors, any mes-suages, lands, or hereditaments whatsover, the yearly value of which shall not exceed in the suages, lands, or hereditaments whatsoever, the yearly value of which shall not exceed in the whole the sum of three thousand pounds, exclusive of the value of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments already purchased or acquired by the said trustees; and it shall be lawful for all and every person or persons, and bodies politic and corporate, otherwise competent, to grant, sell, alien, and convey in mortmain, unto and to the use of the said body politie or corporate, incorporated by this act, any messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments not exceeding in the whole anch annual value as aforesaid.

and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the trustees of the said college or seminary, and their successors for ever, shall be one body politic, and incorporate, by the name of "the trustees of the College of Maynooth," and by that name shall have persent the content of the college of Maynooth, and by that name shall have been sent to be considered as the content of the college of Maynooth, and by that name shall have been sent to be considered as the content of the college of Maynooth, and by that name shall have been sent to be considered as the college of Maynooth, and by that name shall be considered as the college of Maynooth.

rated by this act, any messnages, lands, tenements and hereditaments not exceeding in the whole anch annual value as aforesaid.

3. And be it enacted, that all lands, tenements or hereditaments which have been at any time heretofore purchased, or in any manner acquired by the trustees of the said college, or any seven or more of, them ander or by, virtue of the powers for that number of the said college, or any seven or more of, them ander or by, virtue of the powers for that number of the said college, or any seven or more of, them and the said becambelges rested acts, shall be and the same are hereby vested in the haid body politic and the trusts; import which the said lands, tenements and hereditaments are now respectively held.

3. And whereas it is expedient that, provision should be made for the payment of the salaries of the president, vice-president, officers, and professor of the said college, and that the number of professors therein should, by increased; be it therefore enacted that from and after the passing of this act, there shall be paid and payable to the said body politic and tornerste, for the purposes aforesaid any sum or significancely in the purposes aforesaid any sum or significancely in the purposes.

there has been established therein an order of students called "senior students," amounting to twenty in number, to whase six dusave benefit has been applied the annual revenue arising from the bequest of Baron Dunboyne, in said statutes mentioned, together with a further yearly sum of seven hundred pounds out of the annual purliamentary grant made to the said college; and whereas it as expedient that the provision for the said senior students on the Dunboyne establishment should be augmented; be it therefore enacted, that from and after the passing of this act, so long as the annual revenue arising from the said bequest of be augmented; be it therefore enacted, that from and after the passing of this act; so long, as the annual revenue arising from the said bequest of Baron Dynboyne should be applied to the exclu-sive benefit of the said twenty senior students, there shall be paid and payable to said body poli-tic and corporate for the said twenty senior, stu-dents the annual sums for that purpose specified in the schedule (A.)* to this act annexed. 6. And whereasthere are three senior and four on the schedule (A.) to this act annexed.

6. And whereas there are three senior and four punior classes in the said college, and two hundred and fifty three students on the establishment, maintained and educated out of the annual ment, maintained and educated out of the annual parliamentary grant made to, the said college, and whereas it is expedient that provision should be made for an additional number of free students; that is to say for two hundred and fifty free students in the faid three sainor classes, and two hundred and fifty three students in the faid three sainor classes, and two hundred and fifty three students in the said four minor classes, be it herefore emeried, that from and after the massing of this sat, there shall be said and parallel to the said body politic and corrected for cabe of the sail two nundred and fifty free students. In the said the sai

for the expense of commons, attendance, and other necessaries to be supplied to and for the use of necessanes to be supplied to and, for the use of the said senior students on the Dunboyne esta-blishment, and to and for the use of the said five hundred free students, there shall be paid and payable to the said body politic and corporate, for the purposes aforesaid, any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the annual sum of twenty-sight rounds for each such students.

not exceeding in the whole the annual sum of twenty-eight pounds for each such student.

8. And whereas the buildings; for the public purposes of said college, and for the lodging and accommodation of the students, are inadequate and insufficient, and out of repair, and it is ex-pedient that provision should be made for the ercetion of additional buildings for the purposes aforesaid, and that the present buildings should be put into sufficient repair, and that said build-ings, together with the additions to be made thereta should from time to time be kept in repair and provided with sufficient and necessary furniture; be it therefore enacted, that the Co missioners of Public Works in Ireland for the time being, shall be and they are hereby constituted commissioners for the purpose of purchasing, renting, or providing, as hereinafter men-tioned, any houses, buildings, lands, tenements or hereditaments that may be necessary for the said college and the purposes aforesaid, and for erecting thereon suitable and necessary buildings provements, and for enlarging, improving upholding, maintaining, repairing, fitting up and furnishing from time to time the said college and

furnishing from time to time the said college and the buildings and premises occupied therewith.

9. And be it enacted, that in order to enable the said commissioners of public works in Ireland to purchase and provide the buildings, lands, tenements or hereditaments which may be required for the said college and the additions to be made thereto, it shall and may he lawful for the said commissioners, at the request of the said body politic and corporate, and by and with the consent and approbation, in writing, of the commissioners of her Majesty's treasury, to contract and agree with any person or persons, or body or bodies corporate or politic, for the purchase or renting of any buildings, lands, tenements or hereditaments required for such college, and in order to make the necessary additions thereto, and also for the purchase of any subsisting leases, terms, estates or interests therein, or charges thereon; estates or interests therein, or charges thereon; and the said buildings, lands, tenements or here-ditaments so contracted and agreed for, shall be conveyed, assigned or demised to the said trus-tees of the College of Maynooth incorporated by

10. And be it enacted, that all and every the expense of purchasing or providing the houses buildings, lands, tenements or hereditaments ne essary for the said college under the provision cessary for the said college under the provisions of this act, and of erecting the necessary buildings for the same, and of putting the said college into repair, and of fitting up and furnishing the same and the buildings so to be erected, not exceeding in the whole the sum of thirty thousand pounds, shall be discharged and paid by the commissioners of her Maiesty's treasury out of the missioners of her Majesty's treasury out of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

11. And be it enacted, that the several sum payable by this act, and the schedule thereto annexed, shall be charged upon and payable by the commissioners of her Majesty's treasury out of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom of

Great Britain and Ireland.

12. And be it enacted, that the accounts of the the provisions of this act shall once in each year be forwarded to the commissioners of her Majes-ty's treasury by the said body politic and corpo-rate incorporated by this act, and shall be by the said commissioners referred for audit to such person or persons as the said commissioners shall from time to time in that behalf appoint: and from time to time in that behalf appoint; and that the said person or persons so appointed shall thereupon proceed to the examination, audit and discharge of the said accounts, at such time and in such manner as the said commissioners shall direct; and shall for that purpose have and exercise all the powers and authorities now possessed by the commissioners for auditing public accounts by virtue of any act or acts now in force. to time in that behalf appoint; and

by the commissioners for anditing public accounts by virtue of any act or acts now in force.

13. And whereas it was enacted by the said act secondly above recited that the Lord Chancellor, or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Ireland for the time being, the Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench in Ireland for the time being, the Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas in Ireland for the time being, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland for the time being, and their successors to the said offices respectively, together with certain other persons in the said act named, should be and they were thereby constituted and appointed visitors of the said college, or seminary, with such visitorial powers to superintend the same; be if enacted, that from and after the passing of this act, so much of the said recited acts as enact that the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common pleas, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and their successors in the said offices respectively, shall have visitoral power over the said academy or college, and over all persons on the foundation or educated therein, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

14a, And be it enacted that the other visitors in

pealed.

14. And be it enacted that the other visitors in being at the time of the state. 14. And be it enacted that the other visitors in being at the time of the passing of this act or such other persons as shall hereafter be elected to fill any vacancy on the death or resignation of such visitors, according to the provisions of the act bereimbelore secondly, recited, together with such other five persons as ther Majesty shall by warrant under the sign manual from time to time nominate and appoint, shall be hereafter the visitors of the said college and corporation.

15. And whereas by the said act hereinbefore secondly recited, it is, amongst other things, enacted, that the visitors in said act mentioned.

Schedule (A.) provides for twenty senior students on the Dunboyne establishment, each £40 per annum and 250 free students in the three senior classes, each £30 per annum.

or any three or more of them, should on every three years from the passing of the vinit the said college or seminary, and call them the president, vice-president, profi-tators, and all, other members theirod, a officers and servants of said college or semi-nanagement of the said college or seminary, if necessary, examine on oath each members of in all matters touching the management vernment and discipline of the same, or an of in all matters touching the management, government and discipline of the same, or any violation of the statutes or ordinances which had been or should be made for the admission of any member of the said college or seminary, or for the government or discipline of the same; and that the first visitation of the said college should be held as aforesaid within twelve months after the passing of the said act. And whereas it is expedient that instead of triennial visitations by the said last recited act appointed, visitations should be held not less than once in each year therein; be it therefore enacted, that the visitors by this appointed, or any three or more of them by this appointed, or any three or more of them shall once in every year from the passing of this act visit the said college or seminary, and inquire, in manner aforesaid, into the management, government, and discipline of the same, and shall have the several powers and authorities vested in the visitors under the said act secondly hereinbe-fore recited; and that the first visitation of the tore recited; and that the first visitation of the said college shall be held within 12 months after the passing of this act.

16. And be it enacted, that in addition to such periodical or ordinary visitation, the visitors by this act appointed, or any three of them, shall in like manner visit the said college when.

this act appointed, or any three of them, shall in like manner visit the said college when sever and so often as they shall be thereanted thered by the Lord Lieutenant or other chief go ernor or governors of Ireland for the time today, by warrant or orders signed by him or them.

17. Provided always, and be it enarted, that the authority of the said visitors shall not extend to or in any manner effect the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion or the religious doctrine or discipline thereof within the said college or seminary, otherwise than as hereinafteris provided; ninary, otherwise than as hereinafter is provided and that in visiting the said college or the said visitors shall judge and deter cording to such bye-laws, rules, and regulations, as have been or shall be made for the govern-ment and discipline thereof, pursuant to the provisions of the said recited acts or of this act res

ectively.

18. And whereas by the said act hereinbe secondly recited it is, amongst other, things, enacted, that all matters which relate to the exercise, doctrine, and discipline of the Roman Catholic religion, the visitorial power over said college shall be exercised exclusively by such of the said visitors as are or shall be of the Roman Catholic religions. said visitors as are or shall be of the Roman Catholic religion, in the presence of the Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and of the three Chief Judges, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if they or any of them shall think proper to attend; be it therefore enacted that in all matters which relate to the exercise, doctrine, and discipline of the Roman Catholic religion, the visitorial power over said college shall be exercised exclusively by such of the said visitors of the Roman Catholic religion as have been or exercised excusively by such of the San Assortion of the Roman Catholic religion as have been or shall be elected under the provisions of the said act secondly above recited, in the presence of the said persons whom her Majesty shall, by warrant under the sign manual, from time to time nominate and appoint as aforesaid to be visitors said college, if they or any of them shall think proper to attend.

proper to attend.

19. And be it enacted, that the secretary, or some other officer of the said college, shall make minutes of the proceedings of the said visitors at their several visitations, and shall keep a book in which he shall enter a fair copy of such minutes which he shall enter a fair copy of such minutes, and the names of the visitors present at such visitations; and the said visitors shall, after every visitation held at the said college, report to her Majesty the several proceedings held thereat, signed by some two or three of them; and a cropy of such report shall be communicated to both houses of parliament within six weeks after the same shall be made, if parliament be then sitting, or if not, then when within six weeks next after the part meeting of parliament.

the next meeting of parliament.

20. And be it enacted, that this act may be amended or repealed by any act to be passed during this present session of parliament.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.

We have been requested to insert the following harrowing details of the manner in which this punishment is inflicted:

The scene is the "spur battery," Chatham

Lines, occupying about an acre of ground, en-closed on all sides by a mound or parapet, except the entrance-gate, which can be closed at plea-sure. Here the regiment and sometimes the whole garrison is drawn up in the form of a The prisoner being stripped to the waist, and

pinioned to the triangle at the wrists, elbows, knees, and ankles, the first drummer inflicts 25 lashes, and is then succeeded by another with a to be present; a practice which inures them to their future duty of applying the lash. In some cases they are employed to drown the sufferer's

Near the feet of the prisoner is a bowl of water, provided to ally the feverish thirst produced by torture, or to restore him if he should faint.

The regimental doctor, with "cocked hat," is attentively watching the sufferer. "The usage of the service has long rendered it necessary for a readient officer to he present when a man is not an extensive the sufferer. nedical officer to be present when a man is punished." Sir Charles Grey, late Judge Advocat General, says, "The medical officer is not present for the purpose of assu-ging pain, or relieving suf-fering, but to ascertain the extreme limit of human endurance."

fering, but to ascertain the extreme limit of human endurance."

An officer, who had been a drummer, says—
"For eight years it was my disgusting duty to flog men at least three times a-week. After a poor fellow had received about three hundred lashes, the blood would pour down in streams, and fly about in all directions with every additional blow of the cat; so that by the time he had received three hundred, I have found my clothes all over blood from the knees to the crown of his head.—Horrified at my disgusting appearance, I have immediately after parade run into the barrack room to escape from the observations of the soldiers, and to rid my clothes and person of my comrade's blood. Here I have picked and washed off my clothes pieces of skin and flesh that had been cut from the poor sufferer's back."

The cat is made with nine lashes; each lash has five knots, so that it inflicts at every stroke the

The cat is made with nine lashes; each lash has five knots, so that 'it inflicts at every stroke the tortures of forty-five sharp knots. These are such as not merely to fetch blood, but to cut out small pieces of fiesh. Inspector Marshall says—"It has nine hard cords about 24 mehes long, each cord having niae knots." "Men have declared to me," says an officer, "that the sensation experienced at each lash was as though the talons of a hawk were tearing their fish off their bones."—"We cannot wonder, then at the arrively of the sufferer to provide himself with a bullet, or to cut a leaden button from his dress, if by convulsively gnawing this substance he may hope to seeme some abatement of his agony; neither shall we be surprised at his pitcous cry, simultaneously for mercy and for water.]

"The first stroke of the cat causes an instantaneous discolouration of the akin from effused blood, the beck appearing as if it was thickly aprinkled with strong coffee, even before the second blow is inflicted." General Sir Charles Napier says, "I have seen many hundreds of men flogged, and I have always observed that when the skin is thoroughly cut up or flaved off, the great pain subsides, and they bear the remainder without a groan. They will often he as without life, and the drummers appear to be flogging a

lump of dead raw flesh. The faces of the spectators (soldiers) assumed a look of disgust; there was a low whispering sound, scarcely audible, issuing from the apparently stern and silent ranks—a sound arising from lips that spoke not! but that sound was produced by hearts that felt deeply." "The low sound sometimes resembled what may be called sniffling, and may be occasioned by an increased flow of tears into the nostrils."

"All the men who are to be pumshed are usually brought into the square at one time, and consequently some of the prisoners have to endure the anguish of seeing their comrades undergo a similar punishment to that which is awaiting themselves." When a soldier has received the punishment, he is marched off to the hospital; his shirt being loosely thrown over his shoulders. Here his back is dressed by being covered with clothes,

his back is dressed by being covered with clothes wetted with a dilute solution of sugar of lead. A person, who was many years a soldier, states as the result of careful observation, that "in onhundred cases of flogging, ninety-nine of them produced such a recklessness of character, such an entire annihilation of all self-respect, that the en were good for nothing afterwards."

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION—MR. GREY PORTER.

The French proverb to the effect that it is only the first step that costs, from which it may be in-ferred that every succeeding advance is attended with very little trouble, and follows as a matter of course, was fully exemplified yesterday in the conduct of the Orange ex-High Sheriff of Fer connect of the Orange ex-right Sheriff of Fer-managh. As the mountain would not go to Ma-homet, nothing remained for Mahomet but to go to the mountain; and accordingly Mr. Robert Grey Porter has flung himself into the arms of Daniel O'Connell, and is now a member of the Conciliation Hall, though in what capacity it would puzzle any man living; not excepting ever himself, exactly to tell. However, the plunge h certainly has taken, and henceforward we suppose the Repealers must claim him as their own. It is needless to say that we wish them all manner of oy with their new associate. He is in every rejoy with their new associate. He is in every respect worthy of the men and the cause. Yet we doubt, after all, if in the person of Mr. Porter the Liberator has not "caught a tartar." Even at the very outset he has evinced symptoms of belonging to that class of political non-descripts termed impracticables, and is just such a person as his natron TANER, would imple other circumhis patron DANIEL would, under other circum-stances, describe as being "neither fish, nor flesh or good red herring."

The worthy ex-High Sheriff's motive for joining

an association whose virtual aim is the dismem berment of the British empire, is indeed curiou in the extreme. He has fraternised with the Re pealers, he tells them, for the purpose of—what, thinks the reader? Why, of all things under Heaven, "to promote the intercourse which should subsist between two people living so closeshould subsist between two people living so closely together, and so foremost in the world as the English and the Irish." What he professes to desire is "a fair union with England;" and is of opinion that if the national movement for Repeal was well managed, the thing—namely, the "fair union," might easily be established! Again, he undertakes to show "how the empire could be worked by one supreme Parliamentary power; and forthwith he subscribes his pound to a fund professedly collected with a view to force the Que Government to concede a separate and thorough ly independent Parliament in College-green! a word, he would utterly dissever, in order the more firmly to unite! Such is Mr. Grey Porter. The illustrious Edmund Burke described the French enthusiasts of his own time as so many architects of ruin; and we should like very much to know by what new paradox he would, if alive, designate the Babel builders of the Porter school. Truly they are of a novel species. But the absurdity of our modern constitution-builder

does not end here. Far from it.
In assigning the reasons which have deterred
the Protestants of Ulster from having any connection with Mr. O'Connell or his insane but profita-ble agitation, Mr. Porter states, as one, the fear "that a total repeal of the union would lead to a separation of the countries"—a fear in which, he says, he quite agreed with them—and having says, he quite agreed with them—and having made this statement he, in the very next breath, proclaims himself a repealer after the O'Connell fashion, and is enrolled in the ranks! Nay, more, he admits that "there would be a political danger attendant upon a repeal of the union in the disposition of America with regard to Ireland; and there would be (he adds) a social danger in the estrangement at present subsisting between the aristocracy and the bulk of the middle and lower classes." but what cares he about either danger. but what cares he about either danger ciasses, but what cares he about either nanger, or both of them put together? Not the value of a single button. They only stimulate him the more to rush forward over the precipice, and like another Curtius, to devote himself for the salvation of his fatherland! Really, to account for such a heap of glaring inconsistencies other hypothesis than that the man w thus expose himself to the scoffs and ridicule of the whole rational world, must be a driveller or a lunatic, we find it nearly impossible.

But, perhaps, we may after all be doing the gentleman wrong. Who knows but Mr. Porter may turn to be a second Junius Brutus in the lisguise of a fool? It certainly looks not very make it when we view him in another light. What if he only means to upset the despotism of What it he only means to upset the despotsion of the Irish Tarquin, and rid his country of a tyrant. It is not at all improbable. Already has he aimed a very sly blow in that direction. Let us hear him in reference to the real sinews of war, the repeal plunder. Thus he hints at its misappro-

repeal plunder. I nus as not as a principal princion:

"He would next come to the reason why the men of France and America and other countries had not joined the association, or else had withdrawn their support from it. It was in consequence of the non-publication of the accounts of the association every week, item by item. Were that done, every practical man would be able to see perfectly what they were doing. No man had the success of the reneal movement more at heart quence of the non-publication of the accounts. Were that done, every practical man would be able to see perfectly what they were doing. No man had the success of the repeal movement more at heart than Mr. O'Connell. He would have all the honor in case of its success; and before joining the association, he (Mr. Porter) called on him for an explanation of the circumstance of the accounts not being published, and did not join them untill he found that they could be published. As soon as the step was taken, the result spuld be that the association would receive additional thousands of pounds; and when the people of foreign countries who were favorably disposed towards them would thus be enabled to see in what way their revenues were spent, the association would stand much higher in the opinion of the world. He hoped that the competent members of the association would give their opinion on that important point. Some people might say that if there was such a publication of their accounts it would operate as a check upon their power of applying their funds; but even that, if the fact, would be a trifle in comparison with the calumness which the non-publication of their accounts had brought into circulation, and these rumours could not be denied by any one."

This, it must be owned, was touching upon a somewhat sore point. What! the people's money supposed to have been pocketed by the Repeal patriots, and the rumor not to be desied by easy one. This, indeed, is hard bitting enough, and will do pretty well for a beginning. As such too it seems to have been felt by the "illustrious Liberator." Mr. O'Connell was not slow in discovering whom the cap fitted, but declared most positively that there was not in the secount "a single credit that related to himself for which he had not a distinct voncher," adding, significantly, however, "y he had not, he would allow it to be struck out." That Daniel has got the vouchers is our firm belief, only we should like very much to see the names attached to them.

For the rest Mr. O'Conn

than usually liberal in his pro-his Sovereign, and challeng his Sovereign, and chillenges the American with "three sullions of days," to go to war with her "if they dars," The week's plunder amount ed to 1338 0s 7d, which with the preceding sums and the state prosecution, will be day eceived since the state prosecution, will be counted for after May day next! Noise our LD. E. Packet of Tuesday.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 4: Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards—Capt. W. M. Wood, from the 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant and Captain, weethe Hon. F. J. R. Villiers, who exchanges. 19th Foot—Capte J. H. Fearon, from half-pa

Unattached, to be Captain, vice the Hon. C. R. W. Forester, who exchanges; I lieutenant H. J. M. Campbell to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hilton, who retires; Ensign R. Warden to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Campbell. 25th Foot—Staff Surgeon of the Second Class.

J. M Gregor to be Surgeon, vice Nivison, who

exchanges.

26th Foot—Capt. W. H. Miles, from half-pay
55th Foot, to be Captain, vice F. N. Skinner, who
exchanges; Lieut. J. Rodgers to be Captain, by
purchase, vice Miles, who retires; Ensign R. J.
Cresswell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Rodgers; D. H. Blair, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cresswell.

gers; D. H. Blair, Gent, to be Ensign, ny purchase, vice Cresswell.

28th Foot—Capt. W. Fairtlough, from half-pay.
Sicilian Regiment, to be Captain, vice Minter, promoted; Lieut. P. A. Butler to be Captain, by purchase, vice Fairtlough, who retires; Ensign.).
G. Maycock to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Butler; M. Baumgartner, Gent., to be Ensign, by anythese vice Maycock. purchase, vice Maycock.

29th Foot—Lieut, L. Coker to be Captain, by

purchase, vice M'Kenzie, who retires; Ensign O. Carey to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Coker; Ensign J. W. N. B. Parry, from the 41st Foot to e Ensign, vice Carey.

34th Poot—Captain N. R. Brown to be Major.

without purchase, vice Byron, deceased; Lieut. C. F. Hervey to be Captain, vice Brown; Ensign C. W. Randolph to be Lieutenant, vice Hervey; T. L. Faunt, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Ran-

37th Foot -Ensign G. A. J. M'Clintock to b Lieutenant, by parchase, vice Davenport, who re tires; T. M. Machel, Gent., to be Ensign, by purhase, vice M'Clintock.

41st Foot—R. F. L. Jenner, Gent., to be En

sign; by purchase, vice Parry, appointed to the 29th Foot. 60th Foot-Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. F. J. Villiers, from the Coldstream Foot Guards, to be Captain, vice Wood, who exchanges; Lieut. D. D. Muter, from the 80th Foot, to be First Liente nant, vice Saunders, who exchanges; Second Lieutenant G. B. Jennings to be First Lieutenant

by purchase, vice Bruyeres, who retires; A. C Greville, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Jennings.

87th Foot—Lieut. W. Houghton, from half-pay
15th Poot, to be Paymaster, vice J. F. Du Vernet,
who reverts to his former half-pay.

89th Foot—Lieutenant H. Saunders, from the

30th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Muter, who exchanges.

Rifle Brigade—Lieutenant the Honourable E.

F. N. Fane to be Adjutant, vice Somerset, pro 2d West India Regiment—Lieut. M. Stedman to be Captain, by purchase, vice Simmons, who retires; Ensign J. C. Harnett to be Lieutenant. by purchase, vice Stedman; D. A. Patterso Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Harnett.

Capt. W. Fairtlough, of the 28th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Major W. Fairtlough, of the 28th Foot, to be Lient. Colonel in the Army; Capt. W. H. Milles, of the 26th Foot, to be Major in th

Army. HOSPITAL STAFF.
Surgeon J. F. Nivison, from the 25th Foot, to
be Staff Surgeon of the 2d Class, vice M'Gregor, who exchanges.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, APRIL 4. Corps of Royal Engineers—First Lieutenant J G. M'Kerle to be Second Captain, vice James placed on the Seconded List; Second Lieutenan J. F. M. Browne to be First Lieutenant, vic M'Kerle.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. EXECUTIONS.—Some writer says, that when

father, my brother, or my son. This is the true Christian spirit. How many executions would take place in our world if such a spirit pervaded society? And when the scaffold has done its work, and the unfeeling ministers of justice have left the scene to mingle once more in the busy crowd, as though a mere ordinary occurrence has happened, what must be the feeling, the intense agony of grief of that wife or mother when the cold stiffened body is carried to the dissectingcold stiffened body is carried to the dissectingroom, or brought to the family for burial? Who
can describe the anguish of that home? How
many such scenes have transpired in our fair
world! And who can tell whose lot it may be?
How uncertain is human testimony! How often
there may be perjury! How insinuating is temptation! How frail our resolutions! How hable
is he that thinketh he standeth to fall! "Does the reader," says a writer, "startle at the very suggestion as among the most improbable of all things? I can tell him the painful fact, that it things? I can tell him the paintul fact, that it happened to myself, several years ago, to call at a distant place, on a gentleman high in probity and in personal and relative respectability, and to meet at his house, by accident, another gentleman equally so, who would have both started with horror and kindled into indignation had any one they predicted what nevertheless has since happened of that the very near relative of the one ror and kindled into indignation had any one they predicted what nevertheless has since happened, that the very near relative of the one should actually die by the common hangman for forgery, and the equally near relative of the other should be obliged to fly from his country to avoid the same fate." How many are in prison who felt as secure as the most virtuous! "When I look around upon these men," said the warden of the Massachussets state prison to the writer, "I often think that I might have been one had I been placed in their circumstancea." And even innocence has suffered. But the mind is overwhelmed at the thought. There the law stands all ghastly and bloody! There is the judge ready to pronounce the sentence! There is the cold unfeeling sheriff ready to do its bidding: From "Essays on the Punishment of Death," by C. Spear low.

Law for Hangman Men. Volumes might be written showing the brutalizing influences of this sanguinary law upon the community, and especially on those who witness the scene. The fellowing instance is given by Mr. Livingston:—"John Leckler was excented at Lancaster, Penn sylvania, and, while one offence was attoned for, more than a dozen new ones were committed, and some of a capital grade. "Twenty-eight persons were committed to jail on Friday night for diverso offences at Lancaster, such as marder, lareny, assault and battery, &c.; besides many gentlemen lost their pocket-books, though the pick-jocket escaped or the jail would have overflowed. In the evening, as one Though Burni, who was employed as a weaver in the factory near Lancaster, was going home, he was they one Wisson, with worst hard and some previous mishible standing, when Wilson drew a knife and lave him divers stabs in sundry places which the considered mortal. Wilson was apprecianted and committed mortal. vers stabs in sundry places which are mortal. Wilson was apprehended and to jail, and had the same trans put on

of death, and produced its proper con-homicide and other crimes, a poor condemned to die in another part. homicide and other crimes, a poor wretch was condemned to hie in another part of the state where the people had not been midulged with sirch a spectacle. They collected by thousandstens of thousands. The victim was brought out; all theeyes in the living mass that unrounded the gibbet were fixed on his countenine, and they wated with strong desire the expected signal for nauchling him into eternity. There was a delay. They grew impatient. It was prolonged, and they were outrageous. Cries like those which precede the tardy rising of the curtain in a theatre were heard. Impatient for the delight they expected in seeing a fellow-creature die they raised pected in seeing a fellow-creatine the they raised a ferocious cry. But, when it was at last an-nounced that a reprieve had left them no hope of a ferocious notation in the process of the process bounds, and the poor manactior it was discovered that he was insane) was, with difficulty, snatched by the officers of justice from the late which the most violent among them seemed determined to inflict."—From Livingston's celebrated work on "The Expediency of Abolishing the Punishment of Death"

THE GREAT GUN'S CATECHISM.

(From the Great Gun.) What is powder? Powder is a chemical pre-paration, which, when unmixed with shot, is merely a "puffing" nature, and is only then used for a "flash in the pan." There is much powder thrown away upon "Whigs."

What is a detonating ball!—A detonating ball is a ball that makes a great noise; such as the annual Polish ball, the ball at Almack's, and others of fashionable manufacture.

others of fashionable manufacture.

What is small shot?—There are such varied

what is small shot?—There are such varied kinds of small shot that only few can be described. Sir Charles Napier is a very small shot in this country, although he was considered a great gun at Acre. This difference, however, is to be accounted for by the relative weights of great gun at Acre. Ims unrerence, nowever, is to be accounted for by the relative weights of metal in different countries. Mr. Joseph Hume is a remarkably small shot, of Scottish cast. It is a remarkably small shot, of Scottish cast. It would require a very heavy charge, such as him. to kill anything at a distance. Small shot is also composed of numerous impertinent observations by people of little minds, which are incapable of "hitting hard" at even the shortest range. This, to use a military term, is mere "pepper" without salt, meaning, in civil language, a smattering of learning without sharpness. Mr. Roebnek is the smallest of small shot, not worth a thimble-full

what is grape shot?—A shot of grape is the most useful, and certainly the most agreeable, of any kind. Grape shot is generally sold sealed down in bottles. It is to be found in every foreign port, and is productive of real pain and champagne. Grape is more in use in Spain, where it is manufactured to a great extent, than in more civilised countries. It is the most favo-

rite of all shots in the military departments, and revives an officer when he is in a mess!

What is chain shot?—This is a dangerous missile: For instance, when you are engaged in "La Chaine Anglaise" in a ball-room, the glance of a pretty girl's eye, which frequently renders the chain red hot, is almost sure to wound you severely. It generally ends in your hanging a chain round her neck. This shot, as you can

easily imagine, is an expensive article.

What is canister?—Canister is a useful description of shot. Much canister was used by us in the late Chinese war, which we fired away with advantage, and obtained quantities of tea. There is also another description of "canaster," but it all ends in smoke.

all ends in smoke.

What is meant by the "long range?"—The "long range" means the ability of an actor to play a vast number and variety of characters; say from Hamlet down to the "lean and shpper'd Hamlaloon" of pantomime. Another description of "long range" is a voyage, like Capt. Cook's, round the world. But the longest range of all is when you proceed on an expedition to the Arctic regions, and never return 1
What is "bar shot?"—This is a very commo

what is bar shot?"—This is a very common sort of shot, and frequently used on frial. It is considered the most legal of all the projectiles.—If a man be placed in a box, and he is aimed at by a barrister as a mark, he is almost sure to fall

by a barrister as a mark, he is almost sure to fall by such bar shot. It is most dangerous to come foul of bar projectiles, as they mangle dreadfully; although the cases from which they are fired may not be very sound and safe themselves.

What is meant by "taking sight?"—"Taking sight?" means the looking at a hill of exchange when it has become due and is presented. You are sometimes allowed "three days' sight" when, from earnot see your course clearly you will if you cannot see your course clearly, you will probably be put "out of sight" yourself very quickly, and made a prisoner of war by being focked up. This will act as a lesson for you to ook sharper another time for the enemy.

THE SUPPLY OF GUANO .- The letter which we gave last week from the captain of a Liverpool ship who had visited Ichabo, and afterwards sailed many degrees alon the African co search of guano without finding any, renders it certain that no further supplies of any consequence are to be expected from that quarter; and as there are to be expected from that quarter; and as there is no prospect at present of any arrivals from the guano islands on the eastern side of the continent of Africa, there is every reason to expect that the supply for the present season will be limited to the produce of Ichabo and to the Peruvian and Bolivian guano. The supply from the former place will, however, be large when all the ships have found their way back to England. With regard to the supply of feture years, we believe there is reason to expect that it will be very considerable; for in addition to the original source of supply on the west coast of America, it is stated that large the west coast of America, it is stated th the west coast of America, it is stated that large quantities may be expected from Latham Island, an island lying off the African dominions of the Imaum of Muscat, and from some of the rocky islets in the Red Sea, where rain never falls. It has been stated to us, on good authority, that there is little short of 200,000 tons of guano on Latham Island alone, and that a Glasgow house has agreed to give £1 a lon for every ton removed to Messrs. Henderson's and Dixon's, who have taken the whole island from the Imaum.—Liverpool

Times.

An ELOBEMENT.—A gay and dashing young gallant, living not a hundred miles from Greenhills, has had the happiness of finding favor in the sight of one of the fairest of Erin's daughters.—The lady, notwithstanding that

"Her over powering presence makes one feel It would not be idolate, to kneel," has seventeen hundred annual charms; and thirty thousand at her present disposal; making the atmosphere about her absolutely Golden. The happy couple were united in the silken bands of Hymen in Dublin next morning.—Leinster

of Hymer in Public next morning.—Leinsler Express.

Were we to believe nothing but what we could perfectly comprehend, not only our stock of knowleges in all the branches of learning would be shrunk up to nothing, but even the affairs of common life could not be carried on.

Kass.—The path of knowledge has deserts, where the wasett wander, and pits wherein they fall for the fans of this world is but a shadow which hides from human eyes the glory of a better.

All birds of the same species, in every age and country, build their nests lalke; in this we see the forts of instinct. Men, in different times and places, frame their bourse differently; here we perceive the influence of reason and custom.—Homes I same

"Weverpows Printed and Pablished by the Proprietor, R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Settinday, Saturday, April 12, 1888.