



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ITALY.

INSURRECTION IN GENOVA.

The Concordia of the 4th states that the Genoese, having barricaded all the streets in order to oppose any invading force, on the 1st instant proposed to attack General de Azara, who had enclosed himself in the vast space of the Spirito Santo, with about 4,000 troops and artillery. At two in the afternoon the National Guard and the people gathered the different points commanding the General's position. At the same time a vast mass of the people precipitated themselves on the arsenal, which, after a short resistance, they carried, and seized between 1500 and 2000 guns and small arms, sabres, &c., with which they armed themselves. General de Azara having refused to give up the place he occupied, the National Guard and people proceeded to the place of Acqua to take possession of it, whereupon a body of about 500 carabinieri fired on them, and killed and wounded several. On this a general battle was engaged in till nightfall. This, however, did not cause the combat to cease, for the city was illuminated to direct the efforts of the people, and the struggle was kept up through the night till 10 the following morning, when the general capitulated, the people allowing him and his troops to march out on all the honours of war, many of the latter, however, joining the ranks of the Genoese. The carabinieri who began the contest, would have been sacrificed to the fury of the inhabitants, had not the Foreign Consuls interfered in their behalf. The loss on the people's side was about 50 killed; that of the soldiers is not known. Priests, women, and mere boys, were all engaged in the assault. Genoa is now completely denuded of troops.

By a royal decree of the 3d instant the city of Genoa has been placed in a state of siege, and all the functionaries are subject to the authorities of General Marmora.

Letters from Genoa of the 4th inst. announce that on that day General La Marmora arrived before the city with a force of thirty-four thousand six hundred men, and that he had established a blockade of the place.

INSURRECTION AT BRESCIA.

News had been received at Turin from Brescia which gave ground for apprehending that in consequence of the insurrection which broke out there that city was reduced to ruins. The siege artillery was brought from Fieschiera to batter it, in addition to which howitzers and other artillery were used. According to the information of our correspondent, the resistance was so desperate, that every street, and almost every lane, was separately attacked, and, in fine, it is to be feared that the entire city has been actually razed to the ground.

HOLLAND.

The *Pensiero Italiano* of the 31st gives some additional information concerning the insurrection at Brescia. The citadel, according to this account, continued to fire upon the town during the 24th and 25th, but on the 26th it was taken by storm, and the garrison put to the sword. The valleys of Trompia Sabbia had insurred at the same time, and at Bergamo the Austrians had been driven away.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

The *Official Journal* of Palermo, of the 26th ult., contains a proclamation from M. Calvi, Minister of Public Works and Justice, announcing the commencement of hostilities, and inviting the people to pray to the Almighty for success to their arms. It also publishes a letter to the said Minister from the President of the Ecclesiastical Assembly, announcing that the said body has divided itself into four committees— 1st—To direct preachers to animate the people of the towns and the army in the national cause. 2d—To collect arms. 3d—To assist the wounded in the hospitals. 4th—To administer the last sacrament to the dying in the towns as well as on the field. The following despatch has been communicated to the Marselles Chamber of Commerce by the prefect— "I learn by letters from the Neapolitan consul at Marselles, and the French consul at Palermo, that hostilities have been resumed—that the port of Palermo, the Gulf, and the neighboring places are declared to be in a strict state of blockade—and that cruisers are established for the sake of preventing the introduction of supplies into Sicily. This is confirmed by a letter from Palermo of the 28th ult. from one of the foreign chiefs.

AUSTRIA.

Vienna, April 2. The Minister Bruck has set out to-day for Verona, to take the management of the negotiations for peace with Sardinia. The Archduke William also sets out for Italy. An order has been issued to all the chiefs of provincial governments to suspend the election of members to the National Assembly at Frankfurt, and to request those deputies who may have been elected not to depart for Frankfurt. General Walden has returned from Comorn, where he has been to superintend the operations against the fortress, and he has informed his chief of staff that the results hitherto had not been very advantageous to the Imperial arms. At Pesth they expected the entry of the Hungarians in the following week, and this is the reason of the accounts of the Hungarian bank notes. The accounts of the defeat of Bem by the Russians, turns out to be false. The Russians, on the contrary, who occupied Comorn, had not provisions for one day, and they declared, after consuming them, they would retire into Wallachia.

THE GERMAN CENTRAL POWER.

Berlin, April 4. In the sitting of the Second Chamber to-day, the President of the Council announced that the government had addressed to all its plenipotentiaries at the German courts a circular, informing them that the King was ready to charge himself provisionally with the direction of the affairs of Germany, and to put himself at the head of a Federative German State, constituted by common accord with all the governments of Germany.—These governments are, therefore, invited to send special plenipotentiaries to Frankfurt, as it is hoped that in 15 days a definitive arrangement will be made. Yesterday, the deputation from Frankfurt, considering their mission at an end by the reply given to them by the King, wished to retire; M. de Vincke, however, and his friends have resolved to remain, in the hope that the ministry will be dismissed, and that the King will change his mind. Berlin, April 5. To-day the Second Chamber met at one.—Vincke proposed an amendment to the report of the committee on his motion for an address, conformable to the new circumstances, in which the house had been placed by the circular note to the governments.

THE FIRST PARAGRAPH OF THIS AMENDMENT DEPLORES THE EMBARRASSMENT AND DANGER BROUGHT ON GERMANY BY THE MINISTERIAL RECOMMENDATION TO THE KING TO DECLINE THE ACCEPTING OF THE OFFER OF THE FRANKFORT ASSEMBLY, AND THE SECOND MOVES THAT IN CONSIDERATION THAT THE CIRCULAR NOTE PROPOSES A TERM OF 14 DAYS FOR THE DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENTS, IN ORDER NOT TO PREJUDICE THE NEGOTIATIONS, THE CHAMBER PRESS TO THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

The extreme Right moved to pass to the order of the day, simply in consideration of the despatch communicated yesterday by Ministers. In the course of the debate, which lasted to a late hour in the evening, I understand that Ministers declared that they would not retire before any decision of the house whatever.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

DESTRUCTION OF THE DANISH SHIP CHRISTIAN VIII., &c.

Hamburg, April 6. The Danes have advanced as far as Appenrade with three divisions of troops, and the German and Schleswig-Holstein forces have retired, but no combat of importance has occurred, and the Danes have also a division to the north of Sandewitz. Whether these two forces will make a joint attack on their enemy, or retire when they are opposed, is quite uncertain, but in a few days we shall certainly learn something likely to influence the chances of the contending parties for final success. The Danish navy has met with a great loss; the ship of the line *Christian VIII.*, of 84 guns, and 200 of her crew have perished in her, as only 400 men were landed. The *Gefion* frigate has surrendered to the German troops. These two vessels, accompanied by two steamers, attacked the Eckenforde batteries, which they silenced early on the morning of the 4th, but got around afterwards, and were exposed for a long time to the fire of several German field batteries, which were brought to bear on them, and at eight o'clock in the evening the *Christian VIII.* was blown into the air with many of her crew. Copenhagen, April 2. The Minister of Marine has published, under this date, a notice that, in addition to the ports of Schleswig-Holstein, which it was declared by proclamation of the 7th ult. should be in a state of blockade—also the ports of Commin, Swinemünde, Woolgast, Griefswalde, Stralsund, and Bostock, should be blockaded from the 5th inst., and the ports of Pillan, Dantzig, and the rivers Elbe, Weser, and Jahde, should be so from the 12th instant. A great number of vessels has been brought into Cuxhaven Roads, or captured among the Danish islands in the Baltic.

HOLLAND.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE KING.

The solemn interment of his Majesty Wm. II. took place at Delft on the 4th instant. The cortege set out in the morning from Rotterdam.—The ceremony was not over until half-past eleven o'clock.

THE WEST INDIA MAILS.

Southampton, Sunday Night. The royal mail steamer *Clyde* has just arrived at Southampton, with the usual West India and Pacific mails. She brings specie to the amount of 826,000 dollars, and a full cargo. From Jamaica we learn a most important measure of reform was being agitated. The city of Kingston had taken the initiative in advocating the propriety of applying to her Majesty, praying her to grant the island a constitution similar to that of Canada and the other North American provinces. Very large and influential meetings had been held on the subject. The legislature of the island had been prorogued to the 24th of March. The island was healthy, and the weather delightfully cool. The Jamaica Bank had declared a dividend of three per cent. The Jamaica markets remained dull. Sugar was falling in price, in consequence of the home advices. Freights abundant. On the 5th of March, there was an insurrectionary riot at St. Lucia. The Governor and Council were temporarily besieged in the council chamber. The police and special constables being ineffective to suppress the riot, the troops were called out. The insurgents then attacked the military with stones, after the special constables had retreated, fired on the mob and dispersed the blacks. A great many arrests were made, and order quickly restored. The weather was highly favourable in all the West Indian islands.

FRANCE.

Paris, Sunday Evening.

M. de Lamartine has published a long letter in the Paris journals, vindicating himself from the charge of having, from fear or any other cause, ever relaxed in his opposition to the principles of Red Republicanism and Socialism.

ITALY.

The supplement to the *Piedmontese Gazette*, of the 4th inst., publishes a report made to the King by the Minister of the Interior, at an audience granted to him on the preceding day, detailing the events at Genoa. It thus concludes:—"For those reasons, believing that extreme evils require extreme remedies, the Council of Ministers, through my organ, proposed the following decree:—"Victor Emmanuel the Second, &c.—Having heard the proposition submitted to the Council of Ministers by our Minister of the Interior, we have decreed and do decree as follows:—"Art. 1. The city of Genoa is declared to be in a state of siege. Art. 2. All the civil and military authorities are placed under the immediate dependence of Lieut.-Gen. della Marmora, named by our decree of the 1st April, our Extraordinary Commissioner, with the most ample provisions. (Signed) "VICTOR EMMANUEL AND PINELL.

TURIN, APRIL 3, 1849.

THE DANISH BLOCKADE.

From Hamburg we learn that thirteen ships had been taken at Elsinore, ten of them by the Danish corvette, *Flora*, all principally laden with corn. CORK WORKHOUSE.—On Thursday a Poor Law Commissioner's sealed order was received by the master of the Cork workhouse, directing him to admit no more paupers into the establishment. This is another effort on the part of the commissioners to coerce the guardians to give out-door relief. It is supposed that the order was issued on the representation of Dr. Phelan, medical inspector of the board of health, who, on his late visit to this city, required that the number of paupers in each room was to be governed by the measurement of the apartment in respect to the number of cubic feet of air it was capable of containing. It is curious that the order should now issue when the number has decreased; in addition to which the board has rented a third temporary house, capable of containing five hundred paupers. On the receipt of the order, arrangements were made by some guardians, which will prevent the necessity of refusing admissions until the guardians meet next board day.—(Cork Con.)

THE FUNERAL OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. CROLY.

A general feeling of sorrow pervades all classes in this city in consequence of the somewhat sudden death of the most Rev. Dr. Croly, Roman Catholic Primate. The lamented Prelate, who had visited Drogheda in the early part of the week, in the discharge of his ecclesiastical duties, was on good Friday, at about three o'clock, a.m., seized with cholera. On the preceding day there were no incipient symptoms whatever of the illness which has proved so fatal. In the discharge of his religious duties, Dr. Croly was zealous and indefatigable. The new Roman Catholic Cathedral, in course of erection in this city, is a creditable monument of his pious industry. In political opinions, the deceased Prelate was a Whig of the old school, but his politics were unsectarian and by-partisan. His mild, unobtrusive, and conciliatory deportment won for him the esteem of all classes. In his decease the dependent portion of his own flock has lost a generous benefactor. The best attestation of his high character in this city was evidenced by the attendance at his funeral, of which I retain an accurate account. At the time of his decease, Dr. Croly was in the 69th year of his age. The remains of the deceased were removed from Drogheda on Saturday, and, accompanied by the carriage, and, in many cases, the gentry of the highest station in this country, arrived in Armagh at 3 o'clock, p.m., on the 7th inst. The coffin was interred, and remains was placed in the Roman Catholic chapel. On Sunday, at three o'clock, the funeral procession moved from the Roman Catholic chapel towards the new Cathedral, in a vault in the centre of which building are now deposited the remains of the deceased Prelate, who projected that magnificent structure. Amongst the Roman Catholic Prelates who attended were—Doctor Denver, of Belfast, and Dr. McNally, of Clogher. The Vice-President (Doctor Russell), the Rev. George Croly, and some of the Professors of Maynooth, were present. Amongst the Clergy of the Established church we observed the Rev. Doctor Erlinge, the Rev. John Beresford, the Rev. John Wade, &c., &c., wearing hat-bands. Several Ministers of the Presbyterian Church and other communions also attended. The Protestant gentry of Armagh and the surrounding country attended in great numbers. Several of the Protestant gentry and professional men were wearing hat-bands. Of Roman Catholic Clergymen there were about twenty-five to thirty, a considerable number of whom were mourning-cloaks and hat-bands; and, on the entrance of the hearse within the grounds surrounding the new Catholic Cathedral, commenced to chant the requiem. The pupils of the Roman Catholic College walked in the funeral procession. All members of the Roman Catholic communion in this city, and the environs who could attend were present; and I should say that the aggregate number constituting the funeral procession amounted to from five to six thousand persons. In truth, never was there in Armagh a more marked and striking manifestation of respect for the memory of any deceased person than on the occasion of the funeral of the much lamented Dr. Croly.—(Newry Telegraph.)

A steward on the drainage works in New Palace, County of Limerick, under the governors of the late Erasmus Smith, had a small vessel, taking with him, it is said, a considerable sum of money. SHIP ON FIRE.—On Thursday the American ship *Hebrew*, bound from Mobile to Liverpool, but which put into Cork harbour in a leaky state, was discovered to be on fire. Her cargo, which consisted of cotton, having got damp ignited spontaneously, but it was fortunately got under before much damage was done. Field Marshal the Marquis of Anglesea, Master-General, has been suffering from an accident the last few days. His lordship, who is infirm, whilst attempting to stir the fire in the drawing-room, fell against the stove, and was much bruised. The Rev. Robert Knox, who is appointed Lord Bishop of Down, and whose consecration it is understood will take place on the 13th of May, has the patronage of 12 livings in Down, 25 in Anson, and 18 in Droimore—total, 55. In Down there are 81 livings in the gift of the crown, the college, and the bishop, who are proprietors. WESLEYAN MISSIONARY.—On Thursday evening a numerous and respectable meeting of the above society was held in the chapel, Gordon-street, Clonmel, at which a deputation from the parent society attended. Colonel Phipps presided. The Rev. Mr. Gostie, who was lately a missionary to the Indies, gave a most interesting description of his travels in that island. Clonmel contributed £30 to the society for the past year.—(Free Press.)

MELANCHOLY EFFECTS OF FREE TRADE.

On Wednesday afternoon, Abraham Morley, a master miller, residing on the Forest-side, committed suicide by hanging himself in his own mill. The deceased had for some time been in a very dejected state of mind, in consequence of the deprecatory state of his affairs, and the production of *Free Trade measures*, and has been frequently heard to say, that unless prospects changed he should have to go to the workhouse. The jury returned the following verdict:—"Hanged himself in a fit of temporary insanity."—(Notts Guardian.)

THE RIVER BIT.—Some days last week a sheriff's bailiff in the county of Sligo, was taken man for debt, and directed his steps towards the county prison at Sligo; on their way they shortened the road by conversation, and, occasionally, a "blast of the pipe," entering a house now and then to obtain "a coal"—one of the cabins they visited for this purpose happened to be a sheben house, and after a glass or two the prisoner remarked the potten was so good and the road so long, they might as well have a bottle of the stuff to keep their courage up, and the landlady securing the cork, the bailiff having a capacious coat pocket, he deposited it therein. Pass through the village of Skreeth, they entered the revenue police barracks to "light their pipe," and while engaged in this delightful task, the attention of one of the "revenue men" was caught by a very significant wink and a nod from the prisoner which he read to be that contraband goods were at hand. Directing his attention to the pocket of the functionary of the law, he perceived an unusual object, and, knocking against it accidentally, he demanded to see what it was. To this the bailiff demurred, alleging it was a sample of turf he was bringing to Sligo, but the "revenue's" sense of smelling was too keen—he hunted up the cork—and pronounced it an unchristian-like potten. To pass over such a breach of the board of health, who, on his late visit to this city, required that the number of paupers in each room was to be governed by the measurement of the apartment in respect to the number of cubic feet of air it was capable of containing. It is curious that the order should now issue when the number has decreased; in addition to which the board has rented a third temporary house, capable of containing five hundred paupers. On the receipt of the order, arrangements were made by some guardians, which will prevent the necessity of refusing admissions until the guardians meet next board day.—(Cork Con.)

TIPPERY RACES.

This celebrated meeting was held on Tuesday, and was well attended. Mr. Esnally's Sir Arthur won the first race, well held although, beating seven others. Lord Waterford offered £100 for him, which his owner refused. Lord Waterford's Frayney won the second race, for which eight started. Two horses were seriously injured, one of which the property of Lord Lurgan, had been shot on the course. Six horses went for the "barriers" race. Great sport is expected to-day.—(Tip. Free Press.)

The cylinder printing-machines in Messrs Hoyle's printworks, Mayfield, Manchester, print a mile of calico in an hour! Eliza Cheestey, borne on a litter, carried by eight men, and guarded by a large body of the Norfolk police and county constabulary, was removed from her lodgings in Norwich to Stanfield Hall on Good Friday. The journey occupied nearly seven hours, the greatest caution being taken lest she should be shaken, and thus receive additional injury. On arriving at the hall she wept bitterly, and inquired most affectionately for the health of her mistress, Mrs. Jerny, with whom, however, she could not be permitted to have any intercourse. It is a matter of regret that leading gentlemen of Norfolk are entitled to the highest praise that they have with the least possible delay opened a subscription on behalf of this brave and devoted girl. The money raised will be invested in the names of the Earl of Leicester, Lord Fitzroy, and Thomas Beauchamp Proctor, Esq., who have consented to act as trustees. Her Majesty has intimated her intention of leaving her assistance to the unfortunate girl, and has directed a communication to be forwarded to the county magistrates, requesting to be informed how her Majesty's most gracious pleasure may be most effectually carried into operation. The news of this determination on the part of her Majesty was received in the course of the morning.—(M. Chronicle.)

VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.—For some days past the walls of this city have been placarded with large bills, announcing a "Grand Fancy Dress Ball," to take place at Hanover-street, on Monday night. The suits of rooms were promised to be brilliantly decorated and illuminated, and there was to be a full and effective orchestra—the dances to be quadrilles, waltzes, and polkas, and the refreshments to comprise supper at half-past 12 o'clock, and breakfast at 5 the following morning. The charges for tickets were 16 for gentlemen, and 12 for ladies, or 25 for a lady and gentleman.—(Cork Con.)

A countryman named Moore, was driving a cow on board one of the English steamers on Saturday, when the animal turned round and attacked him, tearing open his cheek from the mouth to the ear, inflicting a fearful wound. The poor man was immediately taken to the North Infirmary, where he was carefully attended to by the house surgeon, Dr. Routtree, a piece of the injured bone removed, and the gash sewed up.—The man is doing well.—(Ibid.)

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF QUACKERY.

Now, grant that there be some truth in mesmerism, you had better not let your life hang totally on that string; if you have a large bulging of an artery which threatens to burst, and literally to let your heart's best blood gush out some day, you must have a silk thread tied round the vessel. Admitting homoeopathy as a partial truth, if you are threatened with a stroke of apoplexy, you had better allow a surgeon to open a vein. If you are in cold water be an excellent thing in many states of the constitution, and every body must allow it to be so, beseech your friends not to employ the remedy, should you be carried home or hoard with your skull cracked in; do not trust to it to put a disjointed limb into its place, or to cut out a cancer; do not wait for it to cure a pleurisy, or expect it to change a growth in the inside of your heart.—(Family Economist.)

—Tuesday last was the anniversary of the Battle of Tewkesbury, which was fought on the 4th of May, 1471, between the 5th Dragoon Guards, 3rd and 4th Light Dragoons, 2nd, 5th, 7th, 11th, 20th, 23rd, 27th, 36th, 40th, 42nd, 43rd, 45th, 48th, 52nd, 53rd, 60th, 61st, 74th, 79th, 83rd, 87th, 88th, 91st, and Rifle Brigade, were engaged.

BUTTER.—There were 326,765 firkins and 660 cwt. butter passed through the Cork Butter Weighhouse, from the 1st of 1848, to 1st April, 1849. This was the largest quantity ever passed through the Weighhouse within 12 months.—(Cork Constitution.)

ARRIVAL OF REAR-ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER AT SPITHEAD.—The St. Vincent, 120, Captain Daeres, with the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, K.B., anchored at Spithead at nine o'clock on Saturday morning. The St. Vincent is to be in readiness for paying off on this day.

MR. DUFFY'S CASE.—THE DEPUTATION TO LORD CLARENDO.—The London correspondent of the *Freeman* states that Lord Clarence, when the deputation waited upon him, several days since, is to be "brought before parliament, and made the subject matter of investigation after the Easter recess." Oh, for a Mr. Burchill to cry "Fudge!"

Prince Metternich not having paid the government's annual taxes which have become due from 1815 to 1848, the Chamber of Deputies, in the Duchy of Nassau, the judicial authorities proceeded on the 30th ult. to effect a seizure of the precious wines in the cellars. If within a certain brief period the Prince does not pay the taxes, 70,651 florins (about 177,000*l.*) of wines will be sold. Some of the wines are 200 years old; the latter are valued at 100*l.* the bottle.

The three O'Connell's were absent from the division on the second reading of the "rate-in-aid" bill. John O'Connell spoke against the measure, though he did not vote, and that too on the night of the division. Our country member, Morgan John, though in London, was found neither here nor there on the occasion, notwithstanding that his constituents have expressed themselves so strongly on the subject. Maurice has not shown in the house since the commencement of the session.—(Kerry Post.)

In order to afford an idea of the immense number of Limerick, Cork and Tipperary, who left for America, viz Dublin, on last Wednesday, we may record the fact, that the sum of money received from them by the company of the Great Southern and Western Railway, on Wednesday alone, amounted to £200.—(Limerick Examiner.)

THE SECRETARY AT WAR.—The serious illness of Lord Farnham, the father of Mr. Fox Maule, warranted an expectation that the venerable nobleman approaches the end of existence. His demise will elevate Mr. Maule to the peerage, and leave vacant the office of Secretary at War, to which it is already said Lord Seymour will succeed.—(U. S. Gazette.)

Mr. Bartholomew O'Brien, a native of Clonmel, who emigrated to Canada early in life, died at Montreal on last Monday, and bequeathed £1,000 to build an asylum for destitute Irish orphans, and a similar sum to the poor of Clonmel.

A "pauper" named Michael Hanly, from Carey's-road, in this city, was admitted into the workhouse this day. While at dinner he stole the man's bread next him—he was then on the name Mr. Scott, the master, and a cheque on the National Bank for £9, and 8s 8d in silver and copper were found on his person.—(Limerick Examiner.)

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War-office, April 10, 1849.

5th Dragoon Guards—Cornet A. W. D. Barton, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice James Fort, who retires; F. H. Swinfin, Gent to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Burton. 1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards—Major and Brevet Colonel C. F. R. Lascelles to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Colonel J. Home, who retires upon half-pay Unattached; Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Col. P. S. Stanhope to be Major, by purchase, vice Lascelles, Lieutenant-Colonel E. Keane, from half-pay Unattached, repaying the difference, to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Stanhope; Lieutenant and Captain Hon. A. Gordon to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Keane, who retires; Ensign and Lieutenant C. G. Ellison to be Lieut. and Capt., by purchase, vice Gordon. Scots Fusilier Guards—Lieut. and Captain the Hon. C. G. Scott to be Capt. and Lieutenant-Col., by purchase, vice Campbell, who retires, Ensign and Lieut. J. F. Peel to be Capt. and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Scott; Reginald Gippy, Gent. to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Peel.

4th—to be Lieutenant without purchase—Ensign Brooks M. Carthy, from the 2d Ft., vice FitzGerald, appointed to the 87th Foot; Ensign A. R. Poynts, vice Hollowes, appointed to the 87th Foot. 10th—Ensign Frederick Beatty, from the 90th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Travers, promoted in the 24th Foot; Thomas C. Robertson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Goodfellow, promoted in the 24th Foot.

17th—W. Lawes, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Nolan, promoted in the 75th Foot. 18th—Ensign B. McCabe to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Halahan, appointed to the 24th Ft.; H. M. Jones, Gent., to be Ensign vice McCabe.

24th—to be Lieutenant-Colonels, without purchase—Major Howell Paynter, vice Brookes, killed in action; Major J. Harris, vice Pennycook, killed in action. Brevet Major J. Parris, vice Paynter; Captain A. G. Blackford, vice H. W. Harris, killed in action; Capt. W. G. Brown, vice J. Harris. To be Captains—Lieutenant F. Spring, vice Lee, killed in action; Lieutenant J. H. Lutman, vice Travers, killed in action; Lieutenant G. E. Grant, vice C. S. Murray, vice J. Harris, promoted; Lieutenant S. Grant, vice Blaford, promoted; Lieutenant A. J. Macpherson, vice Shore, killed in action; Lieut. R. A. Croker, vice Browne, promoted.

To be Lieutenants—Ensign W. D. H. Bailliey, vice G. Phillips, killed in action; Ensign H. J. Hinde, vice Payne, killed in action; Ensign G. A. de Montmorency, vice Woodgate, killed in action; Lieutenant R. J. Halahan, vice Blah, vice Spring; Ensign A. R. Mounbray, from the 29th Foot, vice Lutman; Ensign J. Stewart, from the 29th Foot, vice Williams; Ensign J. C. Goodfellow, from the 10th Foot, vice Skurray; Ensign F. Sandford, from the 53d Foot, vice Grant; Ensign R. H. Travers, from the 10th Ft., vice Macpherson; Ensign J. Nagel, from the 61st Foot, vice W. Phillips, killed in action; Ensign Thomas Airey, from the 50th Foot, vice Croker.

To be Ensigns—Ensign G. Wedderburn, from the 53d Foot, vice Collis, killed in action; Ensign Lord F. Montagu, from 12th Foot, vice Pennycook, killed in action; Ensign W. V. Manning, from 67th Foot, vice Blah; Ensign R. H. Montgomerie, from the 76th Foot, vice H. H. Ensign J. A. O'Neill, from the 57th Ft., vice de Montmorency. 29th—Frank Browne, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Mounbray, promoted in 24th Foot.

35th—Lieut. C. F. B. Dawkins, from the 7th Ft., to be Lieutenant, vice Smith, appointed to the 75th Ft. 36th—Ensign J. S. Chalmers, from the 79th Foot, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Craig, appointed to the 75th Ft. 60th—T. F. Dixon, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Wolfe, promoted in the 87th Foot.

44th—Ensign F. W. T. Canfield, from the 54th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Parks, appointed to the 75th Foot; Lieut. F. L. Bennett, from half-pay 18th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Kennedy, appointed to the 18th Foot. 50th—R. Herbert White, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Carter, appointed to the 87th.

53d—to be Ensigns without purchase—W. R. Byrne, Gent., vice Standford, promoted in the 24th; G. Taylor, Gent., vice Wedderburn, appointed to the 24th. 55th—Major E. W. W. Passy to be Lieutenant-Colonel, without purchase, vice Norman, deceased. Brevet Major J. Wegg, to be Major, vice Passy. Lieutenant E. F. Hare to be Capt., vice Wegg, Ensign, G. Thorne, to be Lieut., vice Hare.

W. Gray, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Flammstead, appointed to 87th Foot; Lieut. Hugh Whitchurch Austin to be Adjutant, vice Hare, promoted. 57th—W. E. Brown, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice O'Neill, appointed to the 24th Foot. 63d—Ensign G. C. W. Curtois, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Booker, who retires; V. H. Boyes, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Curtois.

67th—Ensign H. Nangle, from the 47th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Blakey, appointed to the 75th Foot; A. H. Coney, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Munnings, appointed to the 24th Ft. 70th—A. D. Kirkwood, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Montgomerie, appointed to the 24th Ft. 73d—Ensign C. W. Robinson, from the 20th Ft., to be Lieut., without purchase, vice FitzGerald, appointed to the 75th Ft.

76th—A. D. Kirkwood, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Montgomerie, appointed to the 24th Ft. 80th—T. P. Quill, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Airey, promoted in the 24th Foot. 84th—Ensign R. B. T. Thelwall, from 65th Foot, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice FitzGerald, appointed to the 87th Ft.

90th—R. H. Magenis, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Beatty, appointed to the 10th Foot. 98th—J. H. Reade, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Stewart, promoted to the 24th Foot. Rifle Brigade—C. T. Boucher, Gent. to be Second Lieut., without purchase, vice Stewart, appointed to the 87th Foot.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—J. C. Fielding, Gent. to be Second Lieut., without purchase, vice Derbyshire, who resigns. Cape Mounted Riflemen—Lieut. J. M'Donnell to be Adjutant, vice Boys, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. E. Keane, of the 1st (or Grenadier) Regiment of Foot Guards, to be Colonel in the Army.

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

COMMISSION COURT—DUBLIN, APRIL 10.

The Queen v. Charles Gevan Duffy.

At the sitting of the Court this morning, Mr. Duffy was placed at the bar, he having been brought up in custody of Mr. Marquess, governor of Richmond prison. He appeared very pale and thin, but his manner, as usual, was cheerful and composed. The city petty panel having been called over, Mr. Butt, who had just entered court, said that having but arrived in town that morning, he had not an opportunity of conferring with his client; and he would be necessary for him to have some conversation with him, he would ask their lordships not to have the jury sworn for a short time.

The Court acceded to the request, and said they would not proceed with the trial until 1 o'clock. The Attorney-General observed that as there would be many challenges for cause, they would not, perhaps, be able to enter into the case until to-morrow morning, by not proceeding with it till one o'clock. Mr. Butt said they would rather go on now, and perhaps a quarter of an hour would be sufficient for him.

Mr. Butt then retired, and after some time returned again into court, when he declared that they were now ready to go to trial. The Clerk of the Crown then called over the panel again in fines of £50. The following gentlemen were then sworn on the jury, after numerous challenges on the part of the crown and prisoner:—

Thomas Saunders, foreman; Daniel Hurton, Charles Egan, James Fallon, Fergus Farrell, Jas. Haigh, Hull Ingram, Richard Kelly, Wm. Meyers, Edward Rounds, Thos. J. Wright, Alexander Morrison, Esqrs. A great number of jurors were excused on account of non-residence, and also several for being over sixty years of age.

The prisoner having been given in charge, the Attorney-General then, half-past 2 o'clock, proceeded to open the statement for the prosecution. The facts comprised in the statement of the learned gentleman were of course the same as those relied upon by him on the previous occasion, and have been over again published, so that it is not necessary to do more than give an outline of the statement. It would be idle, he knew, to assume that the jury had not previously heard anything of that case; but he asked them, in justice to the prisoner himself, to discard from their minds anything they had learned of the case until they had heard the evidence given on oath before them. He asked them in the discharge of their duty to attend to the evidence and to the court, and attend to him while he stated to them the question they had to try. The prisoner was proprietor and editor of the *Nation* newspaper, and the evidence upon which the crown relied consisted of certain articles which appeared in that newspaper, and a letter to Mr. William Smith O'Brien, which was found in the portmanteau of that gentleman, and afforded proof that his object was to deprive the Queen of her title and dignity, and excite rebellion in the country. The learned gentleman proceeded to read the articles, and was interrupted by

the prisoner, who stated that his initials were not affixed to one of the articles. The Attorney-General said he was not prepared for such a defence. Mr. Napier, Q. C., observed that it was not fair to call a remark made by a prisoner a defence.

The Attorney-General continued. The prisoner was the sole proprietor of the paper, the proprietor and editor, and as such responsible for the articles which appeared in it. He would have an opportunity, if he were not the writer of the articles, to prove that he had not done so; therefore such interruptions were not justifiable. He was sure the prisoner did not mean to interrupt him; but it would be better for him to wait till the proper time arrived, when he would be fully entitled to answer him.

The prisoner said he had no intention of interrupting the Attorney-General, but he was arguing that he had written the article, he thought it due to himself to interpose. The Attorney-General said that no one could have a doubt that the writer of one of the articles to

WATERFORD MAIL.

The Attorney General said that it was impossible to comply with their request, but the jury would be well taken care of in a hotel.

WEDNESDAY—APRIL 11.

The examination of witnesses, on behalf of the crown, was resumed at the sitting of the court this morning, and was precisely similar to that ad-

The case for the Crown closed at twenty-five minutes after three o'clock. The Court was then adjourned for a short time, and resumed its sittings at half-past three o'clock, when

RECREATION OF THE JURY.

A juror requested the Solicitor-General to allow him and his brother jurors to take a little exercise, as their health might suffer from so much confinement.

The Solicitor-General communicated the request to Judge Jackson, who said that he did not see any objection to its being complied with, provided the jurors remain within the city.

A Juror—Let us go to the Park, my lord—(a laugh.)

Another Juror—The North Wall, my lord—(a laugh.)

Solicitor-General—I don't see any objection to their taking an airing upon outside cars.

Juror—We would rather walk.

Another Juror—No; cars are best.

Third Juror—Let us go to the Circular-road.

Judge Jackson—Merrion-square or the College Park, gentlemen; keep within the jurisdiction.

Juror—Oh, say the Park.

Another—Yes, the Park.

Third Juror—Or the North Wall; there is fine air at the Lighthouse (a laugh).

Mr. Butt—I will not take any advantage of the privilege upon a Wednesday.

Judge Jackson—If the jury keep within the city no question can arise.

Juror—Let us walk, my lord.

Judge Jackson—Yes; that is more healthful than jaunting.

Juror—And on the North Wall.

Judge Jackson—Yes, gentlemen, if you prefer it.

The jury were then permitted to leave the court under an escort of half a dozen police constables.

The court, at a quarter to four, adjourned to next morning.

Large quantities of green peas and new potatoes have been received in London, from Lisbon.

EFFECT OF RAILWAYS ON FARM PRODUCE.

A curious illustration of the effect of railways in opening up new markets to sequestered districts, and equalising the price of farm produce over the country, has been supplied here lately in the contract for the daily supply of milk to a large public institution having been taken by a farmer in the neighborhood of Dunblane, upwards of 25 miles from Perth.—(Perth Courier.)

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Saturday, at the bridewell, by H. E. Jones, Esq., coroner, on the body of a man named Martin Flynn, a turner from Youghal.

It appeared from the evidence that he had been employed here lately in George's-street, in a state of extreme intoxication. Shortly after he was brought to bridewell he became insensible, and continued so until he died, though everything was done by Mr. Rice and the bridewell guard to effect his recovery.—Dr. Armstrong was in attendance on him, but notwithstanding all his exertions, he expired on Friday at two o'clock.

Doctor Armstrong said the deceased had died from the very large quantity of spirits he had taken. Verdict accordingly.—(Cork Constitution.)

At a meeting of the Sanatory committee of the city of Armagh, of which Archbishop Croll was a member, a resolution, bearing testimony to the pure and exalted character of the Roman Catholic Prelate, was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Ellington, Rector of Armagh, and Regius Professor of Divinity in Trinity College, and unanimously adopted. At the time of his decease, Dr. Croll was in the 69th year of his age.

Mates who have already passed abroad, are at liberty to select the first or second examination day at the Royal Naval College, after their arrival in England; or, if belonging to a ship under orders to be paid off, on the first or second examination day after having been so paid off. But if they fail to pass at their first trial, their original seniority will not be allowed.

The quantity of "bread stuffs" imported for consumption into the United Kingdom for the year ending 5th March, 1849, as certified by the Board of Trade, amounts to 2,062,072 quarters of corn, and 1,137,086 cwt. of flour and meal.—These arrivals exceed all precedent upon record.

IRISH HOPS.—The vessel Erin's Queen arrived in the river from Belfast, has brought 18 pockets of hops as a portion of her cargo. This is a novel importation from the sister country.—(Globe.)

ARMAGH.—The distinguished ladies who have the control of these aristocratic balls have determined that the first set is to commence on Thursday, the 26th instant. The ladies patronesses this season, from whom alone vouchers can be obtained, are the Duchesses of Norfolk, the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Marchioness of Westminster, the Countess of Ely, the Countess of Jersey, the Countess of Kinnoull, the Countess of Schifell, Viscountess Palmerston, and Lady Clinton.

The Hon. Mr. Colly has given on the November rent for 1848, a reduction of 25 per cent. to the tenants on his estate in the county Kildare.—He has built comfortable cottages for widows and small holders on his property.

ROCKETS NOTICE.—On the night of the 1st instant, a rocket notice was put in through the bed-room window of James Kennehan, of Kilmastulla, threatening him with death if he did not surrender the possession of half an acre of land, which he had lately purchased.—(Nenagh Guar.)

Cornelius Shine, chief porter at Mr. Bianconi's office in this city for some years, was found dead on Easter Sunday, after a drunken quarrel with his wife, lying across the fender under the fire-place, at his house, Little William-street, where he sold spirits and provisions.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

Table with 3 columns: Stock Name, Price, and Change. Includes items like 1000 Cent. Consols, 1000 Cent. Stock, 1000 Cent. Debentures, etc.

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Table with 3 columns: Stock Name, Price, and Change. Includes items like 1000 Stock, 1000 Consols, 1000 India Stock, etc.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, APRIL 14.

On Monday next the Parliamentary business will be resumed, and on Thursday the House will go into committee on the Rate in Aid Bill.

The movements of Lord John Russell are sufficiently indicative of the feelings with which he views his present position, and his desire to confer with the Irish members previous to a renewal of the debate on the bill is symptomatic of his eagerness to ensure their favourable movements in its regard.—On the occasion of Lord George Bentinck's proposition for the advance of £16,000,000, to carry on railways throughout Ireland, and set the people at work in earnest, in place of employing them in digging hollows and making ruts, Lord John Russell met the Irish members and threatened that he would resign if the second reading of Lord George's bill was carried through their means. They voted, many of them contrary to their promises to Lord George Bentinck and his party, against the bill, and it was consequently lost. The Premier is now, in all probability, about trying the same "artful dodge," and at the meeting which he seeks on Monday next he will, perhaps, attempt to terrify such of the Irish representatives, as may happen to be present, with his resignation. We sincerely trust that those gentlemen will act as becomes them as Irishmen and representatives of Irish interests, and that they will suffer neither cajolery, Whig sophistry, nor threats to cause them to swerve from their strict line of duty. If, on Monday, they act as becomes them and their cause, the little finality Whigging will not dare force on his obnoxious measure.

In another column will be found a return from the Board of Works of the amount applied for and sanctioned under the the Land Improvement Act up to the 29th ultimo. The total number of applications was 2029—the number sanctioned, 1473. The entire sum applied for was £3,051,835, and the entire amount granted £1,476,840. The difference between the number and amount applied for and what has been sanctioned is very striking.

THE LATE WILLIAM MOORE, ESQ., OF TALLOW.

It is with considerable pleasure we learn that it is contemplated to erect, by public subscription, a memorial in the Parish Church of Tallow to the late William Moore, Esq., of Moore Hill. As a testimonial to departed worth, and a memento of gratitude for unceasing and munificent liberality to the destitute, few men deserved such as that now intended to be raised to the memory of the late respected gentleman, whose charities were so liberally bestowed amongst the poor of the town of Tallow, and who has left a lasting testimony of the spirit which actuated him through life by his bequests to the charitable institutions of that town. We are confident that the public, but more particularly those of Tallow and its vicinity, will come forward on this occasion, to testify by their contributions their estimation of whatever is excellent in man, as a philanthropist of extended views, and as a Christian.

Subscriptions are in course of being received by the Rev. W. Carson, treasurer; Doctor C. G. Foot, and Robert Sangster, Esq.

On the 23d ult. Henry Bolton Clarke, Esq., obtained his diploma, and was admitted a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England. The examination was very severe, and at its conclusion Mr. Clarke was complimented by the examiners on the manner in which he had passed through the ordeal.

The emigrants on board the Government ship Bussorah Merchant, on their arrival at Adelaide, presented Surgeon Byrne (late of Dr. Kenney's), with a piece of plate, as a mark of their gratitude for the kind and efficient manner in which he discharged the duties of his profession.

On Monday night last, about 9 o'clock, as a farmer named James Hally was returning from Portlaw to his residence at Whitestown, he was met in Lord Waterford's wood, at Guilka, near the parish priest's house, by three men, who were armed with stones, which they threw at him, giving him several cuts on the head, knocked him off his horse, and they then rifled his pockets and took from him £23, which he received in Portlaw that morning. They also robbed him of his hat, and ran into the wood.

A few nights ago a fine fat sheep the property of Mr. George Thompson, of Ballycathane, Portlaw, was killed in a field near his house, the skin and legs left on the field, and the carcass taken away.

On Friday night, the 6th instant, some ungrateful scoundrels went into the kitchen garden of the Rev. Mr. Monck, at Portlaw, and cut all the good young cabbage plants that were in it, which they carried away, after driving one of the rev. gentleman's cows through the shrubberies, having forced her over the wall. Those outrageous fellows, threatening him with death if he did not surrender the possession of half an acre of land, which he had lately purchased.—(Nenagh Guar.)

Cornelius Shine, chief porter at Mr. Bianconi's office in this city for some years, was found dead on Easter Sunday, after a drunken quarrel with his wife, lying across the fender under the fire-place, at his house, Little William-street, where he sold spirits and provisions.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

MR. JOHN G. DAVIS.

Yesterday, pursuant to advertisement, a highly respectable meeting of the friends of Mr. Davis was held at the Council Chamber, Town Hall.—Shortly after 2 o'clock Robert W. Cherry, Esq., was called to the chair, and George Gibson, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Gibson read the requisition calling the meeting, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of presenting Mr. Davis, Esq., and the Sanatory Association, with a testimonial of their high sense of his indefatigable exertions in the cause of the Waterford Mechanics' Institute, and other useful societies in this city, with which he had been connected for several years.

Two letters were read from the Rev. Doctor Cahill, the eminent lecturer, and Thomas Meagher, Esq., M.P., highly complimentary to Mr. Davis, and expressive of their entire approbation of the objects of the meeting.

Dr. John Mackesy moved, and Mr. T. Purcell seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Davis for his very useful services as Secretary of the Waterford Mechanics' Institute and other useful societies of the city. The resolution was unanimously passed.

Mr. J. W. Connell moved, and Mr. J. Delahunty seconded, that a subscription list be opened for the purpose of presenting Mr. Davis with a testimonial commensurate with his services as a public officer, and his amiable and straightforward conduct as a truly useful and respectable citizen.

The following gentlemen were then named as a committee to receive subscriptions for the contemplated object:—Messrs. Cherry, Whitney, W. Slaney, Delahunty, Ambrose, Carleton, M. O'Neill, Kehoe, Mills, Condeall, Porcell, and Chambers.

The meeting then separated.

EIGHTY-FIFTH LIGHT INFANTRY—REWARD OF MERIT.

We have seen a very beautiful and elaborately chased Silver Snuff Box, lined with gold, which was presented by Major G. Tennant, 85th Light Infantry, on his retiring from the Regiment, to Colour-Sergeant S. McIlhinney, as a token of respect for him as a man, and of equal regard for him as a soldier, having served in his company for several years as a non-commissioned officer. The box had inscribed on the inner part, in beautifully engraved letters, the following:

Presented by Major G. TENNANT, 85th Light Infantry, To Colour-Sergeant S. McILHINNEY, As a token of respect and reg. for his services 1849.

It reflects as much honour on the donor of this valuable and elegant present, as it does credit on the receiver, and sufficiently manifests that the gallant major fully appreciated the good conduct and faithful services of his subordinate officer, by whom, no doubt, the gift will be preserved with sentiments of pride and pleasure, as well as with a fond recollection of the generous and noble nature of his magnanimous commander.

EMIGRATION.

The William Penn, Liverpool steamer, left this port yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, bearing with her about three hundred persons destined for America. The parting scenes of friends—many of the most respectable of the agricultural class—was as usual of a deeply affecting nature. This is a melancholy state of things. If emigration continues at the same ratio for the season, we will have left to us in the country scarcely any of this class of persons, but those who are too old to emigrate, and such as are so pauperised that they are unable to effect their self-willed banishment from fatherland. When and where will this end? We leave this question to be answered by our Whig rulers.

CON CREGAN.

No. IV. London: Orr.

In the number which precedes the present, our hero had passed from the station of a Dublin cad to the decks of Sir Dudley Broughton's yacht as one of the crew, enacted strange exploits and incurred the demerit displeasure of his singular master, who is resolved on putting him out of the way. In the present number we find him ashore on a lone island, through the contrivance of his shipmates, in order to avoid Sir Dudley's vengeance. Con's conduct and adventures on the island, his escape and passage in a transport ship, his landing at Quebec, and the new course of life he is about adopting are all admirably given. The author of Con Cregan may safely take his place amongst any of our writers for graphic skill, and felicity of delineation.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Clooneil, April 13, 1849.

The wedding took place here on Wednesday, which was put in mind of the good old times. On Wednesday morning at St. Mary's church the Rev. Mr. Palliser, married Dighy Foulkes, Esq., to Eliza Jane, the eldest daughter of one of our wealthiest and most respectable merchants, Joseph Higgins, Esq.

The wedding procession was in truth the most interesting I ever had the pleasure of witnessing. The dress of the amiable and beautiful bride was magnificent, the party was rather large consisting of some young and elegant ladies attired in white satin, and of a large number of gentlemen, who proceeded from the bride's residence to the church in carriages. Among the party, as it passed, I noticed Joseph Higgins, Esq., of Dublin, Joseph A. Higgins, of the Temple, London, Edmund Woods, Esq., proprietor of the Clonmel Chronicle, and Carson, Esq., of Waterford, with several others. Immediately after the ceremony the party returned to the residence of the bride's father to partake of a sumptuous dejeuner. In the evening a large number of the workmen and tenants were entertained at the "Green-an-Nursery." Dancing and music were continued to a late hour.

The cholera, I regret, is on the increase rapidly, very many have fallen victims to it within the last few days. Emigration is going on at a fearful pace, as indeed, if the capitalist, and agriculturalists continue to emigrate at the same rate that they have done so lately, the country, I fear, must suffer much.

At the petty sessions on Wednesday, a large number of vagrants were committed for street-begging.

The Board of Ordnance have appointed Mr. Abraham Stephens, of Duncannon, building contractor for the two barracks at Waterford for three years from the 1st of April, 1849.

The Globe of Tuesday night states that Lord John Russell has requested the Irish members to meet him in Downing-street on Wednesday next, the 18th instant.

Mr. Twisleton has returned to Dublin, and has resumed the discharge of his duties as Poor Law Commissioner, perhaps with a view of winding up the affairs of the company.

SANATORY ASSOCIATION.

On Tuesday evening a meeting of this body was held at the Council Chamber, Town Hall.—At eight o'clock the chair was taken by THOMAS L. MACKESY, Esq., M.D.

Mr. Carleton, Honorary Secretary, having read the minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting, stated that the object of the meeting that evening was to confer with the Officers of Health, who had been appointed on the previous day at the vestries held at the Cathedral, St. Patrick's Church, and Abbey Church, for the purpose of carrying out, in the best and most eligible way, the objects for which they were appointed, namely—to take every precautionary measure for the prevention of contagious disease among the inhabitants of the city, and to cleanse and purify the dwelling and premises of the poor by causing nuisances to be removed, whitewashing, supplying straw for beds to the necessitous, and adopting such other sanitary measures as might appear to them necessary under the present circumstances of an approaching pestilence.

The Honorary Secretary read two letters from Sir Henry Winston Barron and Mr. Meagher, the city members, in reply to invitations sent to them to attend the meeting. The former gentleman stated that he was unable to attend, in consequence of having to dine out that evening, and the latter had an engagement which would prevent him from the pleasure of attending, but he would be most happy to meet them on any other evening during the present week, as he intended to leave on Monday next for London. A letter was also read from Doctor Carroll, who, we were happy to learn, is fast recovering from his late dangerous illness. He enclosed two printed documents, sent to him by Doctor Kingsley, the eminent physician to the fever hospital of Roscrea, in the county Tipperary. One of the documents contained most excellent advice to the poor, for the prevention of fever and other infectious diseases amongst them. It was headed with the following lines from the writings of a well known philanthropic divine, who has written voluminously for the benefit of the poor, in a sanitary and agricultural point of view, under the name of "Martin Doyle":—

"Admit pure air, 'twill aid your health; In that, you know, consists your wealth; When fever lurks, delay not cure, But haste, some medicine to procure."

The other document was also most valuable one—"Preventions against sickness." After alluding to the near approach of cholera to our own doors, a series of rules are given, which, by a strict observance to them, are well calculated to prevent many from taking that dreadful disease, and even lessen its violence upon those who, unfortunately, may take it. As the document is too lengthy for the present week, we shall give a few of the recommendations merely in an abridged form—

1st—Houses to be whitewashed once a month, sleeping rooms to be kept always clean, and some lime thrown on the floors underneath the beds.

2nd—There should be two windows to each bedroom, if possible, and a free ventilation kept up during the day.

3rd—Cess-pools to be filled up, and gravelled over—no fish or rotten vegetables to be kept near or about the house.

4th—The house and adjoining yard to be swept every day, and the windows opened.

5th—Do not lie on the ground in your bedroom—the price of a few ounces of tobacco will buy some sort of a bedstead.

6th—The bedstead to be aired when there is sun or wind—do not be ashamed to put it out because it is old and worn.

7th and 8th—Do not sit in wet clothes after your day's work—do not sit on the grass.

9th—Wear a flannel belt around your loins next your skin. Remember one day's sickness is a loss of 10d, which would buy three such belts.

10th—If you use cabbage or turnips, or any potatoes are wet, wash them up and use pepper and salt with them.

11th—Abstain above all things from whiskey; do not let your children eat raw fruit, nor half-cooked vegetables.

12th—Some gentle opening medicine should occasionally be made use of.

13th—If a horse comes close on, or a haddock, or a sailing vessel, send an ox, or a dog—before he comes bathe your feet in warm water, and get into bed between the blankets.

14th—Do not go to the wake of any one who has died of cholera—the disease is not of itself an infectious one in a perfectly clean and airy house.

15th—When a person has died of cholera the house should be thoroughly cleansed.

16th—The observance of the preceding rules strictly enjoined.

The 17th and 18th rules contain at considerable length most excellent advice, both temporal and spiritual; and it is our opinion if the whole of the valuable document, from which we have made the foregoing abridgment, were circulated among the poorer classes, it would, no doubt, be of great use, and do incalculable good in this city and neighbourhood.

Mr. Carleton next read a letter from Mr. Davis, the Secretary of the "Essay and Discussion Society," intimating that Mr. Thomas Clarke would, at the next meeting of that society, deliver a discourse on the "Structure of Towns," as connected with sanitary principles, to which the Officers of Health were specially invited.

Mr. Carleton replied by reading extracts from the "Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act." The seventh section provides that officers of health are empowered and required to cause all streets, lanes, houses, yards, gardens, sewers, &c., to be cleaned and purified, or to whitewash, fumigate, and cleanse any house where fever or other contagious disease shall have occurred, and to wash and purify the persons and clothes of all persons who, as shall appear to any officer, have neglected to do so themselves—and all constables and peace officers are to be aiding and assisting the officers in the execution of all such duties. The 8th section also gives them the power to have the streets cleaned, in case the Corporation contractor neglects to do so, and sell the manure to defray the expense of such cleansing. The 9th section is a most important one—it gives the officers of health the power of apprehending all idle persons, men, women, or children, and all persons who may be found begging, or seeking relief, or strolling or wandering as vagabonds, within the city, and to direct the removal of all such wanderers and vagabonds from the city, or commit them to a place of confinement for 24 hours previous to their removal or departure, and shall cause them to be washed and cleansed. [This, according to the testimony of one of our civic aldermen, who was deemed by the dirty "vagrants" a severe punishment.] And all constables, special and otherwise, may be called on by the said officers to assist in the said washing and cleansing. The 10th section provides for the penalties to be inflicted in case of refusal or obstruction to the officers in the performance of their duties—each such penalty to be not less than six shillings, nor more than £10, and in default of payment to be imprisoned for any period not more than three months, as the magistrates in their discretion shall think proper to adjudge and inflict, their decision not being subject to any appeal whatever. The section also provides for fines and interments of any poor persons dying in any workhouse, parish, or chapel; the expense of such interment to be borne by such persons' churchwardens, signed by six or more parish church-payers. The 11th section provides that if assessments are not made at vestry in Easter week, for those purposes, the bishop may appoint any other time for making assessments.

The Rev. Mr. Sargent said there was a heavy

poor rate about to be struck on the city; one cause of its being so heavy was a great many persons failed to pay their rates, and when summoned by the rate collectors before the magistrates, they refused to compel them to do so, and the result was that those who paid were sufferers, in consequence of such defaulters being allowed to go scot-free.

Alderman Phelan, ex-Mayor, said he never saw an unwillingness on the part of the magistrates to adjudicate on the poor law cases brought before them.

Rev. Mr. Sargent—All I know of the matter is that the Vice-Guardians do not say so.

Mr. W. Slaney said he attended the vestry at St. Patrick's Church on Monday, and it was the general opinion there that the magistrates failed to do their duty in those cases, and that they almost deserved a vote of censure for their conduct. The magistrates overlooked all their duties with respect to enforcing the sanitary measures, which they were as fully empowered to do previous to the appointment of officers of health, as they are at present. It was a disgrace for men in trade to be called on to officers of health, because the magistrates neglected their duties.

The Chairman said the cases of complaint should be brought before them first.

Mr. Slaney—Why did they not direct their officers to do so?—they should have commanded them to do so. It was strange for magistrates to be calling for additional powers to act, when they already had sufficient powers under the Act which had been just read.

The Chairman said it would be a judicious plan to divide the parishes, and direct the officers of health, who would report all nuisances to the magistrates—that was the practical mode of acting.

Mr. Carleton said, in Dublin the officers of health had the police to aid them, and the consequence was that they enacted a vast deal of good by it. There was a very large police force in Waterford, and their commanding officers ought to be required to assist them in Dublin.

Mr. Slaney said the Dublin police were differently constituted from those in Waterford.

Archdeacon Bell suggested that a communication be made on the subject to the persons who command the police, and furnish them with a list of the officers of health. The rev. gentleman concluded by moving that an abstract of the duties and powers of the officers of health be investigated, together with the names and residences of the officers, and the districts for which they are appointed, be printed and circulated throughout the city.

The motion, having been seconded by Mr. John Lalor, passed unanimously.

The Chairman said there was a meeting of magistrates that day, and they had made arrangements to have beggars and strolling mendicants taken up and sent to the Penitentiary, where their hair would be cut off and their persons washed—these operations will be very apt to drive them home to their own parishes.

A conversation then ensued on the mode best calculated to raise funds to defray the expenses of the contemplated sanitary improvements.

The Chairman said the Act gives the power to the vestry to raise the necessary funds.

The Rev. Mr. Sargent said it would be most injudicious to levy any such rate at vestry—it would be most unpopular, as he knew from long experience the unpopularity of any vestry rate.

Doctor Payne said it would be foolish for a few people to lay out their money, when there was a legal mode of making the contribution general.

Mr. Slaney—What do you think of a borough rate?

Chairman—Worse and worse—there would be a great objection to that.

Mr. Slaney—There is an objection to all rates and taxes.

Rev. Mr. Sargent—There is no doubt of that.

Mr. Carleton said, it was proposed at the Council to raise a subscription, and he was sorry it was not followed up. The question now was, how were they to raise subscriptions? He thought it would be well to appoint deputations to wait on the inhabitants and solicit funds, and state what it was for—it was for their own protection and preservation, and he had no doubt they would find no difficulty about it.

Rev. Mr. Sargent—If you nominate committees to about you will get ample funds. He never knew it necessary to raise funds; that the people of Waterford did not cheerfully respond to the call; and to-morrow if you try, no matter how poor the people may be, you will see them willingly contributing. In '32 we got some few hundreds of pounds, and after a most enormous expense—between £2000 and £3000—it was not long before we were able to have a small hospital, and in a small shed newly built 52 more. Two turnkeys died lately, and the attending physician is had in fever.

The public of Cork now receive letters from Dublin and London two hours sooner, in consequence of the mails being brought by train as far as Malton.

At Ennis Quarter Sessions on Saturday, before Mr. Major, Assistant Barrister, there was an unusually small attendance in court, caused by the unwillingness of country people to enter the town through dread of cholera. There could only be thirteen found to compose the Grand Jury, instead of twenty-one.

The Rev. Pierce Conolly, Chaplain to the Earl of Shrewsbury, who was last year sent on mission to the Pope, has renounced the Romish faith.

The Californian gold produce for the past year is estimated at thirty millions of dollars. Adventurers are still flocking there in great numbers.—All occupation there, save gold digging, is at an end. Provisions were plentiful, and receding in price. One hundred thousand bushels of wheat had rotted in California for want of persons to gather it.

The barque Edwards, which took in her passengers at Limerick for New York, sailed from Scattery Roads for her destination on Saturday evening. The mate of the vessel was attacked with cholera, but recovered under the attention and skill of Dr. O'Donnell, of Kiltrush.—(Lun. Chronicle.)

Mr. Sargent Milledge, Margaret Milne, and Thelus have sailed from Galway for Boston and New York, with 374 passengers.

H. M. steam-yacht, Victoria and Albert, Capt. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and her crew-steamer Fairy, are refitting with all despatch at Portsmouth, for her Majesty's summer excursion.

The Penelope, steam-frigate, Capt. Jones, with the broad pennant of Commodore Sir C. E. Ingham, has arrived at Spithead from Sierra Leone. She has taken eight slave vessels, two only having slaves on board. The Penelope will be paid off at Portsmouth.

The duties of Lord Gough's successor are now likely to be of a civil rather than a military description, and for these Sir Charles Napier has proved himself peculiarly qualified by the improvements he effected in the Ionian Islands, and by his admirable administration of the affairs of Scinde, after he had annexed that country to our dominions.

The Rajah of Mysore recently presented every married private of the 15th Hussars, two rupees, and every unmarried one rupee, on their march to Bangalore.

Colonel Cochrane, Adjutant General, has left Dublin for Scotland. His duty during his absence will be discharged by Major M'Kenzie.

The Easter Fair of Limerick, presented a very large show of stock of all kinds, but we regret say that the demand was exceedingly dull, and the purchasers very few. Milch cows averaged so cheap as £5 to £8; strippers, £5 to £7; dry cows, £3 to £4; yearlings, £2 to £3; sheep, 3s to 3s 6d; store do., 1s to 2s. There was no horse flesh on sale worth looking at.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

At the great spring fair of Mullingar on Friday store cattle and sheep were in great demand, and all sold. Good store heifers £7 to £12 6s; dry cows 4 to ten guineas; two year old heifers, 2s to 2s 6d; boggie sheep scarce, from 3s to 3s 6d; ewes, 3s to 3s 6d; store do., 1s to 2s. So constantly is the electric telegraph in requisition for the purpose of the press on the other side of the Atlantic that one of the New York papers is about to have an "independent" track of telegraph constructed for its own exclusive use from New York to Washington and Boston. The eastern route will be 245 miles, and the southern 225.

medicine—but they would do nothing for houses. Mr. Galwey—They would not even allow the able-bodied paupers to cleanse the streets.

The Chairman said notice of any existing nuisance must be regularly served, and if not removed the



