

Sunshine

Joseph Tabuteau
Rm. Tabuteau

The Waterford Mail

AND

SOUTH OF IRELAND ADVERTISER.

IT IS THE DUTY OF THE PRESS TO MAINTAIN THE TRUTH—ITS MISSION IS TO INSTRUCT AND IMPROVE THE PEOPLE.

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WATERFORD, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1859.

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The Mail.

"VINCIIT VERITAS."

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WATERFORD—TUESDAY, JAN. 25, 1859.

Our London Letter.

London, January 22nd, 1859.

Mr. Bright has spoken out; many here blame him for doing so, but I cannot exactly see that he has thereby exhibited bad judgment, for we must consider that people were becoming impatient and doubting Mr. Bright's ability at original legislation. None of the leading journals enter heartily into the attack on the measure; perhaps the Conservatives reserve themselves till they know if the Earl of Derby Bill will be of a widely different character—the Whigs to see if Mr. Bright may not be played off to trump the Premier. It may be summed up in half a dozen words. He disfranchises 130 agricultural constituencies in favor of 104 towns and 26 counties, and the power of commerce is intended to advance at the expense of rank and hereditary wealth. It would seem impossible to carry such a scheme through the House. The opposition of the 130 M.P.'s to be displaced, is alone something formidable to start with. The bill of the Government will not, however, have to be looked for long. It will be brought out at once, I hear, and will be read, it is thought, a second time, or else defeated before Parliament separates for the Easter recess. It is reported to be chiefly the production of the Earl of Derby himself; of course it has, every one will reply, but this is not a matter of course, for the original Reform Bill was not the work of Earl Grey, but, at the twelfth hour, was submitted to him for his formal consent.

There has been rather a silly *on dit* that Lord John Russell would introduce the Reform Bill of the Government. We shall, however, soon hear his lordship's views, as there is, at last, to be a meeting at the Guildhall, when the city M.P.'s are to hold forth. The Radical interest comforts itself amazingly with a fact that it has just discovered to wit, that the Duke of Richmond once published a pamphlet in favour of universal suffrage. I have never seen, and venture even to doubt, if the Radical statement is correct. Sometimes juvenile works are not exactly in accord with riper experience; and, as Thackeray and others have shown, it may be wise to cut their acquaintance.

There has been a report that the Marquis of Salisbury had split with the Government, and would resign—not a very probable circumstance. There is not a doubt that the Government will wink at the introduction of a measure for the abolition of the Irish Vice-royalty. Mr. Roebuck will not be the man who will be favored with an acquiescence in his measure—rumour points to an independent Irish M.P. The time is, most assuredly, ripe for it now, if it is ever to be done, as the late revolutionary attempt gives a semblance of justice to the desire to sweep down all barriers of demarcation between the two countries. I cannot, myself, see any very cogent reason for the abolition after all, and if it meets the views of the Irish, that should be argument enough, for it is certain there is but one desire in the minds of English people—that the sister Isle should be prosperous.

There has been a great deal written about Mr. Gladstone's appointment to the High Commissionership of the Ionian Islands—some denying, others affirming it. I can state, on official authority, that the appointment, signed and sealed, was really forwarded to him; but it is the general opinion amongst the well-informed, that it is but for a certain object—the assembling of the Parliament, and the final settlement of the Ionian differences, after which he will break his rod of office, and return to the field from which his powers can be ill-spared.

There has been something said about the Duke of Beaufort resigning his appointment of Master of the Horse. I fancy it is not correct, or he would not have been officially summoned to attend on the 3rd February, which I know to be the case. Certainly there will be a titter when "Aunt Sally" is seen in the royal coach where it is his prerogative to ride, but it has not been a very formidable offence. Certainly no one delights in a joke more than the Queen, of which she gave a practical demonstration, by ordering a gun to be fired during the concert at Windsor, for the sake of dramatic effect, at one part of Der Keysschutz, and which sent the ladies into incontinent fainting fits.

The city has been very quiet since the receipt of pacific news from France; trade, however, has not recovered from the shock it has received, which went even to the very quick of retail business. We expect to have a long and a good season in London, should no Reform Bill contingencies arise. There are many events towards the end which will give *ecclat* to it, such as the visit of the

Princess Royal, in August, the return of the Prince of Wales, the visit of the Czar and the Empress Dowager of Russia, and the coming of age of the Prince of Wales.

The shares of the new Atlantic Telegraph Company are nearly all subscribed for already; so much for any fears having arisen, from the late failure, as to the ultimate success of the scheme. The cable for the line between Suez and Aden leaves to-day. This will shorten the telegraphic communication with England by four days. There is another alliance project in the *tapis* of the same kidney as that of the tunnel between Dover and Calais. It is proposed to construct an immense flat-bottomed vessel to take the train on board at Calais at the Railway Station, and land it at the other station at Dover.

Among the theatrical *on dits* of the day, I may notice the return of Charles Matthews and his wife to London. They will play at the Adelphi. There has been a talk of Mr. Creswick becoming the lessee of Drury house, *vice* Smith, who has been outbid in rent. This would be a very ungenerous action on the part of the proprietors, who hardly knew what rent was like until Mr. Smith took the theatre in hand, and turned it from a bankrupt to a first-rate property. Phelps and an English company are going to Berlin, where, I should think, they stand a chance of doing well, as good English acting has never had any other exponent in Germany than Ira Aldridge. Lola Montes comes to London. She is described to me as looking old and worn. She paints considerably, but is always vivacious and intelligent.

EDUCATION.

We live in an age when education is regarded in a truer light than it has long been; in which the State recognizes fully the duty of instructing the people, and in which sections of the people are sensitively alive to the importance of diffusing their own peculiar views. And when we meet with facts which imply that education is not extending; when we see an annually increasing number of illiterate persons—so illiterate as not to be able even to write their own names—when we find that the expansion of ignorance takes place amongst those who lay a great stress upon reading—at least the reading of the Bible—and who raise annually large sums for the extension of their own educational scheme; when we see facts that strike us thus forcibly, we are almost ready to query, are we living in the year 1859? or have the hands on the dial-face of time gone back some 50 or 100 years?

The past ten years have marvellously increased the number of good, sound, readable books, at so low a price as to be within the reach of all. The operations of the Bible Societies have eventuated in the issue of the Bible in large numbers, at very low prices. And what, if notwithstanding all this, the number able to read is diminishing? We are accustomed to couple reading and writing together, and to judge of one by the standard which applies to the other; and while we are aware some may question our premises, and say the diminution in those who can write is no proof of a diminution of those who can read, yet we think there is sufficient to attract our enquiry, to excite our attention, and to alarm our fears, if not to prove absolutely that education is not increasing as it should do, and that there exists a great deal of ignorance amongst those who, from the position they occupy, and the responsibilities they assume, it is most desirable, should evidence not the growth of ignorance, but the spread of education—and that of a higher character.

The facts presented to our notice in the report of the Registrar-General of Marriages have no less surprised than disappointed us. We think it is deplorable to find that in that section of the community whose marriages are recorded by the Registrar-General, there should be an increase of illiterateness.—The following statement shows the classes from whence those who are married are drawn—at least we may judge of those classes from the mode in which the marriages were performed:—

	1856.	1857.
According to the rites of the Established Church	5,319	5,343
In Presbyterian Meeting-houses	2,555	2,347
In registered buildings	83	75
In Registrar's offices	1,580	1,360
Society of Friends	11	15
Jews	2	0
	9,547	9,940

Considerably more than half of the marriages in each year are those according to the rites of the Established Church; and we may conclude that these, as well as those in the Presbyterian Meeting-houses, were solely Protestants. A proportion of the marriages in the Registrar's offices may have been mixed marriages,

but the return is essentially a Protestant one; and the Protestants claim to include the most educated portion of the residents in this island. It is therefore a subject of surprise and concern to find that 4,197 of the females married in 1856 could not even write their names, and that those unable to write in 1847 amounted to 4,317. The following is the table which Mr. Donnelly gives us of those who signed with marks for the past ten years:—

	Males.	Females.
1848	1,797	3,387
1849	2,096	3,922
1850	2,427	4,384
1851	2,281	4,037
1852	2,493	4,235
1853	2,726	4,609
1854	2,457	4,105
1855	2,260	3,674
1856	2,589	4,197
1857	2,713	4,317
Total	23,819	40,857

Here we have the alarming and astounding fact that 40,817 women became heads of families—the prospective mothers of future generations—and these taken from the most educated portion of our people, who were unable even to write their names! Is not this deplorable? What are our Sunday-schools doing? and what are the Church Education Society doing? that we should, in the middle of the 19th century, have 23,000 males and 40,000 females launched into married life, unable even to write their names? And when we see that the males in 1857 were 27 per cent. of the total number married, and the females 43 per cent., we cannot but think there is some fearful radical error. We fear the Pastors are not looking after the young of their flocks, and seeing that they attend school; and we fear that the tuition is not of the best character. Have we any reason to think that those who could not write their names can read God's word? and is it not most trying to see such a large number starting into life without the ability to make themselves acquainted with the truths that so much concern them, which would be their comfort in time, and their stay on the confines of eternity?

It would be interesting to enquire what proportion the illiterate so described in this report bear to the entire population; but this is a point which we must leave for the present.

FRANCE.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—A silly paragraph had gone the round of the German papers, about a projected interview at Stuttgart between Napoleon III. and the Kaiser Franz Joseph. Nothing of the sort was ever contemplated on this side of the Rhine; and the collision is just as imminent as ever, though the *Moniteur* has abstained from reproducing the warlike reply of the Turin Parliament in the Speech from the Throne. Every available battalion has been withdrawn from the island of Sardinia, from Savoy and the Swiss frontier, and the whole *posse comitatus* of the kingdom is now gathered between Alexandria and Turin. A volunteer national guard of 15,000 men is in rapid course of enrolment in the green uniform of the *bersagliers*, who were so efficient in the Crimea. All who fought in defence of Rome and Venice in 1849 are appointed to commissions. A nephew of Anselmi has left Paris to take service in Piedmont.—Guarrazzi, whilome leader of the Florentine republic, had organised a deputation of Italians to wait on the Emperor at the Tuileries, but it was intimated that such a demonstration would be inopportune. As to the Court preacher Ventura, he is furious at all his theories being scouted, the drift of his speculations being to form a federation of independent states in the Peninsula, with the Pope for its head. The best informed folks here are of opinion that should the fortune of war turn in favour of Italy, the Napoleonic idea is, first, to take Savoy as a natural province of France, giving Lombardy and Venice in exchange for his new dynastic connexion; Modena, Parma, Tuscany, and the Legations to form a compact kingdom for Jerome Napoleoneo; the Pope to be confined to the Campagna and Rome; and Naples to be dealt with when Sicily has settled the question of further dependence on that end of the Peninsular boat. Should Austria hold its ground, all this becomes of course, bootless speculation. I only notice the rumour of an offer of his sword from General Lamoriciere for the Italian campaign; but it does not come in any authentic shape. It is understood that Marshal Polissier is adverse to the war project, as well as General Canrobert; but men who have reaped their laurels do not care to see rivals arise to divide attention. Patrick MacMahon, by last accounts from Algiers, was holding high festival and giving military and civic banquets, which is a blind to the preparations known for instant embarkation of the whole African contingent. Another warrior, bound for Italy, did likewise long ago.

Nunc vino pellite curas
Cras ingens iterabimus equor!

—Globe.

NEW ROSS.

We have had rather strange disclosures about election proceedings in the recent trial of Scanlan v. Fitzpatrick, and we should suggest to Mr. Bright, in his new Reform Bill to insert a clause stating, that inasmuch as the return of a representative for New Ross appears to be in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Walsh, it is hereby enacted in order to save trouble, "that the Writ of the Haraper Office shall, in future, be addressed to this gentleman, and that whoever he names shall be deemed to be the member for New Ross." It was admitted by both parties that all they had to do was to secure the Rev. Mr. Walsh, and whoever got into his good graces was sure to be the member—perhaps the same enactment for several of the counties and boroughs in Ireland would be acceptable to those who cry out for purity of election—which, in their mouths, means, give us our own way. Our New Ross correspondent supplies us with another proof of the state of things in New Ross, in his report which appears to-day.

H.M.S. THE URGENT.

This fine vessel arrived in our harbour on Sunday evening, and passed over the bar, though drawing 21 feet of water, and anchored at Passage. The Captain did not like to bring her up the King's Channel in consequence of her great length, and it is intended to send the Tipperary Militia, which is expected to arrive in the morning, down in the river steamer.

BILBERRY ROCK.—LANDSLIP.

On Saturday evening, at nearly five o'clock, a large portion of the first point of this rock, which projected over a partially excavated quarry, fell down and completely blocked up the road entirely across to the river side, to the height of several feet. A large quantity of the debris also fell into the river. We were informed by some of the men—twelve or fourteen of whom are engaged in clearing the road—that the quantity which has fallen cannot be less than between 300 and 400 tons. As no person in that neighbourhood has been missing, it is confidently hoped that no life has been lost by this casualty: It will be several days before the immense mound of earth, stones, and rubbish can be cleared off.

POLICE OFFICE.—SATURDAY.

The Right Worshipful the mayor and Mr. Tabuteau, R.M., presided this morning.

Two persons were fined, one summons, in mitigated penalties for being drunk at the Waterside, on Wednesday the 19th inst.

The additional informations of Catherine Sheehan were taken against the two women who were charged with robbing the shop of Messrs. Tullis & Co.

A young man named John Fleming was charged by one of the Waterford and Limerick Railway police with having got into the store at the terminus and, having bored a puncheon of whiskey, was in company with another labouring man, in the act of drinking some of it when discovered. Informations were taken against the prisoner.

MONDAY.

Joseph Tabuteau, Esq., R.M., presided, this morning.

POTATO STEALING.

Mr. Thomas Walsh of Cows, a respectable farmer, charged two men—one of them from Gow's lane, and the other hails from "the city of the violated treaty" with stealing a quantity of potatoes from off his land. It appeared from Mr. Walsh's statement that being on his return home from town on Sunday night about 12 o'clock he met four men, three of whom had small sacks of potatoes on their backs whilst the fourth held up a stick in his hand as an escort. Mr. Walsh challenged the parties and charged them with stealing his potatoes on that and previous nights. He arrested the prisoners at the bar, and the other two men ran away leaving two of the sacks after them.

One of the prisoners—the Limerick man, said he met the other men by chance, and had nothing to do with the potatoes, he merely had a short stick in his hand.

Constable Rooney said he saw clay on his clothes as if engaged at a potato appt.

Limerick man—If you were as blind as your'e mistaken you'd not know whether it's day or dark at present.

Informations were taken against the two prisoners. A boatman or coal porter who goes by the soubriquet of "Jack" was charged by Mr. Devereux with stealing a plank of timber from the Graving Bank. Discharged. Three women were committed for disorderly conduct on the quay on Sunday night.

THE CONSTABULARY.

A circular from the Inspector-General's office requires all the members of this force, who have not been re-attested on their promotion, to conform to that regulation of the service.

THE POPE AND THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The Paris Correspondent of the "Daily News" has obtained information that the Pope's Nuncio has received orders to tell the Emperor "that if a cannon is fired in Lombardy, he will take refuge in Vienna."

THE QUESTION OF WAR.

Notwithstanding the assurance of peace, the Paris Correspondent of the "Daily News" asserts his belief that there is no change whatever in the situation. Preparations on a grand scale are going on. The furloughs are adjourned, and not a reliable word has been uttered to allay the panic, which still reigns supreme on the Bourse.

BY REUTER'S TELEGRAPH.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, 21st. Jan.—The National Council has voted a credit of half a million, in order immediately to change the guns of the whole of the Federal Infantry into percussion arms.

SARDINIA.

TURIN, Friday, 21st.—The Chamber of Deputies have commenced the discussion respecting the modification of the law concerning the National Guard.

AUSTRIA.

The Commander of the Austrian troops has asked the Municipality of Ferrara to provision the Citadel, but the Municipality has refused.

The Austrian Government has requested the Government of Tuscany to assist the Austrian forces with men and money in case of war. The Tuscan ministers were divided in opinion.

The Grand Duke is gone to Naples. General Count Guily, the Austrian Commander in Chief at Milan, has arrived in Florence on a mission, the object of which is supposed to be to induce the Grand Duke definitely to abandon a neutral policy and support Austria.

UNITY BANK.

At the half-yearly meeting the report exhibited that the bank had gained an improved position. At the midsummer meeting the balance sheet showed that the expenditure exceeded the income by £900. The business of the bank is in future to be confined to London. No dividend declared, but Alderman Mechi, the chairman, spoke powerfully on the prospects of the institution.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—FRIDAY.

THE GREAT SHREWSBURY CASE.

This was an action brought by the Earl of Shrewsbury to recover possession of Alton Towers, together with extensive estates held by the late Earl of Shrewsbury.

The Court granted a rule to show cause why a verdict was entered for defendant instead of plaintiff.

AMERICA.

The Falton has arrived at Southampton with the American mail and advices from New York to the 8th. She brings 69,300 dols. for England, and 413,500 dols. for France. The New York Cotton Market quiet; and prices unchanged; provisions dull; sugars firm; freights limited; exchange, 109½. Orleans Cotton Market brisk; Charleston and Savannah cotton inanimate. Later news from San Francisco states business to be dull. The North American arrived out leaky.

LONDON, Friday Evening.

The reported death of the King of Naples is not yet confirmed.

The Stormoway, from China, the insurance on which at Lloyd's, yesterday, was £15 15s, has arrived in the river with a valuable cargo.

REPORTED

DEATH OF THE KING OF NAPLES.

The following announcement appears exclusively in the "Morning Post" of this day:—

PARIS, Thursday Evening, 11.40 p.m.—A despatch has just arrived from Vienna announcing the death of the King of Naples this morning.

The "Morning Post" contains a leading article on the event. It says—"Death has quitted his busy occupation in the dungeons of Naples, to strike at the door of the Palace. Ferdinand II. expired yesterday. The telegram comes with a sudden shock—"The King is ill. The King is dead." Such are its rapid announcements. He was but forty nine years of age. He is struck down in the prime of life—in the plenitude of his despotism—at a moment when his eldest son, the Duke of Calabria, was on the point of celebrating an auspicious marriage.

FRANCE.

PARIS BOURSE, JAN. 21.—Closing Prices of this Day.—Rentes for Money, 68f. 95c.; Rentes for Account, 68f. 95c. 1 15 p.m.—The Bourse opened firm and animated. Rentes, 69f. 35c., and 69f. 40c., being nearly ½ per cent. higher than yesterday's closing. The tendency was heavy and prices declining, in spite of a rumour that Count Walewski had written a conciliatory letter. 3 15 p.m.—The Bourse closed very flat on the assertion that a treaty offensive and defensive between France and Piedmont had been signed. Rentes, 68f. 95c., both for Money and Account.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.—The Rev. T. Marzials, of the French Church of Edward, VI., in London, French examiner under the council of military education, is appointed first professor of French literature in Wellington College.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(From the Times' City Article).

THURSDAY EVENING.—The English funds to-day have been completely free from fluctuation, and the general feeling has been rather favourable. The public continue steadily to make investments. The Government broker again bought £21,000. Consols for the Savings' Banks. The supply of stock in the hands of dealers is limited. There was a little increase of demand in the Discount Market.

(From the Daily News).

The Stock Exchange is still almost exclusively ruled by the Paris Bourse. The English funds to-day showed considerable steadiness, but the closing quotations were scarcely as good as those of yesterday. Discount rates unaltered. No bullion operations at Bank.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JANUARY 21.

Consols opened heavy at 95½; and have remained dull at this price. The French Rentes closed rather better yesterday (69f. 20c.), but the Austrian Loan of £6,000,000, is again spoken of. Shares are very inactive and prices generally have declined. Canadians inactive, French steady.

NOON PRICES.—Consols for Money, 95½; Consols for Account, 95½; New Threes, 96½; Exchequer Bills, 40; Chester and Holyhead, 48; Caledonians, 85; Eastern Counties, 62; Great Northern, 104; 105 104; Great Western, 56; Great Western of Canada, 16; London and North Western, 96; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 38; 39; Midland Stock, 102; North British, 62; South Eastern, 74; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 95.

ONE P.M. PRICES.

Consols, for Money, 95½; Do., for Account, 95½; New Threes, 96½.

2-15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols, for Money, 95½; Do., for Account, 95½; New Threes, 96½.

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols for Money, 95½; Do. for Account, 95½; New Threes, 96½.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—THIS DAY.

Supplies of wheat, and barley liberal for the season of the year, but of oats more moderate. Attendance buyers small. Business limited to retail sales. Wheat held at Monday's rates. Barley, slow sale with unaltered prices. Oats, brisk demand with about 6d. advance. Norfolk flour at 27s 6d; sellers at 28s.

USURBER'S REPORT.

Supplies moderate, and the weather fine, but inclined to frost. English wheat comes out of condition, and rather lower rates must be taken. Foreign slow, at Monday's rates. Floating cargoes continue to arrive, and there is now a considerable quantity off coast, of which the bulk is Egyptian. Importers hold firm, in spite of cargoes being badly paid for. Flour continues slow. Indian corn firm off coast, for good qualities. Barley, good feeding sells freely off stands, and since our last large business has been done off coast, prices varying from 20s to 22s 6d per 460lbs. Rye, little offering. Malt, without alteration. Beans and peas firm at advanced rates. Oats, feeds, sell moderately well at last Monday's rates, whereas Irish are held too high to meet buyers.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET—JAN. 21.

Market very heavy for wheat. Some sellers take less for fine qualities; others refuse to sell at any decline. Weather damp. Oats neglected. Barley and beans also rather higher.

CORK BUTTER MARKET—JAN. 21.

First, 122s; Second, 122s; Third, 97s; Fourth, 80s; Fifth, 69s; Sixth, 69s. Gver 500 firkins at market.

CONFESSION OF CHILD MURDER.

At the College street Police office on Wednesday (before Mr. Strong) a wretched-looking young woman who appeared to have suffered much from sickness and privation, who gave her name as Catherine Skelly, was brought up in custody of Police constable 142 B, charged with having wilfully murdered her female child by throwing it into the Grand Canal, Leeson Street Bridge, on the night of the 8th inst. An inquest was held on the body of the child on the 11th inst., and a verdict of wilful murder returned. The prisoner was so weak on being brought into court that she had to be provided with a seat in the dock.

Police-constable Fleming, 134 B, was the first witness examined.—He deposed that while he was on duty between 9 and 10 o'clock on the morning of the 9th inst., a man named Thomas Keegan directed his attention to the body of an infant, which was lying in the canal, between Leeson-street and Charlemont-bridge; the clothes (which were produced) were on the child at the time witness took the body out of the canal and were at the inquest, when a verdict of wilful murder was returned.

Maria Kelly, of 10, Johnson's-court, was next examined, and deposed that she knew the prisoner for two years; about a fortnight before Christmas she came to the house of witness, and in about eight days after she was confined of a female child; the child was in good health; saw it a few minutes after it was born; after the birth of the child the prisoner remained eight days with witness, and left on the Wednesday before Christmas Day, when she took the child away with her, and it was a fine healthy child at the time; the prisoner returned to the house of witness on Christmas eve, and witness asked where she had been lodging; she had not the child with her at the time, and she asked how it was; she replied that it was "thriving all right," and that witness would not know it as it was going on so well; did not see the prisoner again until last night, when she spoke to her about the child, and asked where it was; she replied that it was "with a friend of hers in Frederick-lane, named Power; witness went to Mrs. Power's, and it was not to be found there.

Mary Lacey, of No. 6, South King-street, deposed that the prisoner came to her house on the Wednesday before Christmas, and had her child with her, and said it was eight days old at the time; she remained in the house of witness up to the 8th inst., and left on that day about 9 o'clock, taking the child with her; witness went out about six o'clock in the evening, and when she returned at eight o'clock the prisoner had not come home; at about ten the prisoner came back without the child, stating she had left it with a nurse.

After the examination of several other witnesses, Mr. Strong asked the prisoner if she wished to say anything? The unfortunate creature, who appeared to be in the last stage of misery, both mental and physical, hung down her head, and after a few moments said—"I drowned the child." She was formally committed for trial at the commission, for the murder of her child, and was removed from court leaving on two policemen.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—By the joint action of these two inestimable specifics, all cutaneous eruptions are quickly banished from the system, the worst description of wounds or ulcers are easily eradicated, the morbid matter which nature finds injurious to her is thrown out, and a thoroughly healthy state of the blood and fluids is the result, restoring a sound mind and body to sufferers, after other treatment has been found ineffectual; in many cases saving surgical operations, and even life itself, by their miraculous powers.

THE CHURCH SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD MAIL:

SIR—"A Hater of Posture and Imposture," who revives a state saying of Sydney Smith's to conclude his curt epistle, has thought fit to set up Archbishop Whately's saying as an ultimatum on the subject of standing up during the reading of the Gospel, and I, therefore, though unwilling to resort to the argumentum ad hominem, may be permitted to quote a Bishop who, as a lover of Evangelical Protestantism and a hater of mere ceremonies, stands as high in the estimation of sincere Christians, though he is only a plain Bishop, while the other is an Archbishop, nevertheless practices as well as preaches: I ask the "Hater of Posture and Imposture," the next time he goes to the Cathedral here, to mark the conduct of the Bishop of Cashel on this point, and then to go and do likewise

Your obedient servant,
A PROTESTANT LAYMAN.

January 20, 1859.

THE CHURCH.

SPECIAL SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.

ST. PAUL'S AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The attendance at the various special Sunday evening services continues to increase. Last night there must have been nearly 4,000 persons present in St. Paul's alone, and hundreds sought admission in vain. The greater part of the audience stood in a crowd well-nigh two hours before the time of admission. The space reserved for the accommodation of ticket-holders was more thronged than on any previous occasion. Sir Charles Trevelyan, the Governor Elect of Madras, was present, as was also Lady Trevelyan. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. McNeill, of Liverpool, from the 16th to the 23rd verses of the 14th chapter of St. Luke. He proceeded to show that under the familiar image of a feast they were invited to consider the history of Christianity, first in the preparation of the supper, in the invitation given to it, in the general refusal of that invitation, and in the determination of the master of the house to have a company to participate in the entertainment. On each of these topics he dwelt at some length, skillfully addressing the arguments deducible from them to the consciences and reason of the audience. The discourse was delivered extemporaneously, and the clear, sharp, ringing voice of the rev. gentleman was heard over the whole building, awakening, occasionally, an echo in the dome with an odd effect. Dr. Vaughan, head master of Harrow School, it is understood, will preach the sermon at the Cathedral next Sunday evening.

The Bishop of London has written a very earnest letter, recommending the laity of his diocese to contribute to the maintenance of the Sunday evening services at St. Paul's. It appears that up to the 1st of January the sum of £5,200 had been subscribed, of which £4,000 had been absorbed in primary expenses. The lighting of the corona of the dome with jets of gas costs as much as £1 an hour, and £1,000 will be required to adapt the organ to the twofold use of the daily worship in the choir and the special service under the dome.

At Westminster Abbey there was an overwhelming congregation. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Daniel Moore, the "Golden" Lecturer, from Romans, xiv. 7, 8.

EXETER HALL.

Notwithstanding the attraction of the St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey services, Exeter Hall was filled to overflowing, and presented a most satisfactory appearance in the number of the class for whom these services were instituted. The Litany service was read and the sermon preached by the Rev. J. G. F. Knapp, Theological Associate of King's College, London, and Incumbent of St. John's, Portsea, who originated the service in the Circus there. The service opened with a hymn, and the 7th chapter of Revelation was read, then followed the Litany, and offered up in a way most impressive, and the responses joined in by the assembly, more than usually hearty and earnest. The singing was most striking, from its being so universal. The preacher selected for his text the 11th chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel, verse 28.—The sermon, which was delivered with great emphasis, riveted the attention of the congregation throughout, and seemed to make a most profound impression. The Rev. C. Dallas Marston, M.A., Incumbent of Christ Church, Dover, will preach at the Exeter Hall next Sunday evening.

ST. JAMES HALL.

The preacher at this Hall—opened for Nonconformist service—was the Rev. Mr. Landels. His subject was Heb. ii. 3. The Hall, which will accommodate some 3,300 persons, was crowded to overflowing.—Record.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

As briefly stated in our impression of yesterday, a fire of an alarming character broke out about five o'clock in the morning in the extensive establishment of Messrs. Box and Co., general saddlers, ironmongers, carriers, patent leather manufacturers, &c., 105, Abbey-street. Soon after the alarm was given the flames began to rage with fearful violence, and the high wind which was blowing at the time, added much to the spread of the conflagration. The flames, were principally confined to the saddlery, and harness stores and workshops, at which section of the building the fire originated, and we regret to say a great amount of valuable property was destroyed before any effective means could be used to keep them in check. The fire engines present were—St. Mary's parish, the Atlas, St. George's-parish, National, West of England, Police, Corporation, Sun, and Royal Exchange. Paving carts supplied with water were also present, under the direction of Mr. Crofton. Shortly after the engines began to work the fire gradually gave way before the volumes of water which were thrown upon it, and about half-past six the flames were got under. The loss sustained is estimated at over £2000. It is said the premises were insured at the Royal Exchange Office. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained. We have received a letter from a highly influential insurance agent, at whose office there is always an excellent engine in readiness to attend in case of fire, complaining of the fact that no notice was sent to his office by the police until six o'clock on the occasion of the fire on yesterday morning. He significantly asks, "how is this?"—Freeman.

DEAFNESS.—THE ARTIFICIAL TYMPANUM, for the relief of Deafness, sold by CHARLES GREENE, 20, King William-street, Strand, London, with the sanction of the inventor, James Yearsley, Esq. Silver tube and a month's supply of prepared cottons, with directions for use, price by post 2s stamps.

ORLANDO JONES & CO.'S ORIGINAL PATENT RICE STARCH

REQUIRES no Boiling, is celebrated for producing a Beautiful Gloss, and retaining its stiffness in the dampest weather.

CAUTION.—Every packet has a label with the name inserted under the Royal Arms.

THE HUSBAND WHO WAS TO MIND THE HOUSE.

Once on a time there was a man, so surly and cross, he never thought that his wife did anything right in the house. So, one evening, in hay-making time, he came home, scolding and swearing, and showing his teeth and making a dust.

"Dear love, don't be so angry; there's a good man," said his goody; "to-morrow let's change our work. I'll go out with the mowers and mow, and you shall mind the house at home."

Yes! the husband thought that would do very well. He was quite willing he said.

So, early next morning, he only took a scythe over her neck, and went out into the field with the mowers, and began to mow; but the man was to mind the house, and do the work at home.

First of all, he wanted to churn the butter; but when he had churned a while, he got thirsty, and he went to the cellar to tap a barrel of ale. So, just when he had knocked in the bung, and was putting the tap into the cask, he heard overhead the pig come into the kitchen. Then he ran up the cellar steps, with the tap in hand, as fast as he could, to look after the pig, lest it should upset the churn; but when he got up and saw the pig had already knocked the churn over, and stood there, rooting and grunting amongst the cream, which was running all over the floor, he got so wild with rage that he quite forgot the al-barrel, and ran at the pig as hard as he could. He caught it, too, just as it ran out the door, and gave it such a kick, that the pig lay for dead on the spot.

Then all at once he remembered he had the tap in his hand; but when he had got down to the cellar every drop of ale had run out of the cask.

Then he went into the dairy and found enough cream left to fill the churn again, and so he began to churn, for butter they must have at dinner. When he had churned a bit, he remembered that their milking cow was still shut up in the byre, and hadn't had a bit to eat or a drop to drink all the morning, though the sun was high. Then all at once he thought 'twas too far to take her down to the meadow, so he'd just get her up on the house top—for the house, you must know, was thatched with sods, and a fine crop of grass was growing there. Now their house lay close against a steep down, and he thought if he had a plank across to the thatch at the back he'd easily get the cow up.

But still he couldn't leave the churn, for 'ere was his little babe crawling about on the floor, and 'if I leave it,' he thought, 'the child is safe to upset it.' So he took the churn on his back, and went out with it; but then he thought he'd better first water the cow before he turned her out on the thatch; so he took a bucket to draw water out of the well; but, as he stooped down at the well's brink, all the cream ran out of the churn over his shoulders, and so down into the well.

Now it was near dinner-time, and he hadn't even got the butter yet; so he thought he'd best boil the porridge, and fill the pot with water, and hung it over the fire. When he had done that, he thought the cow might perhaps fall off the thatch and break her legs or her neck. So he got up on the house to tie her up. One end of the rope he made fast to the cow's neck, and the other he slipped down the chimney and tied round his own thigh; and he had to make haste, for the water now began to boil in the pot, and he had still to grind the oatmeal.

So he began to grind away; but while he was hard at it, down fell the cow off the house top after all, and as she fell, she dragged the man up the chimney by the rope. There he stuck fast; and as for the cow, she hung half way down the wall, swinging between heaven and earth, for she could neither get up or down.

And now the goody had waited seven lengths and seven breadths for her husband to come and call them home to dinner; but never a call they had. At last she thought she'd waited long enough, and they went home. But when she got there and saw the cow hanging there in such an ugly place, she ran up and cut the rope in two with her scythe. But as she did this, down came her husband out of the chimney; and so when his old dame came inside the kitchen, there she found him standing on his head in the porridge pot.—Field.

A WIFE.—Katty made an excellent wife, she took home her husband's old mother and nursed her with a dutifulness and energy worthy of all praise, and made her own keen outward faculties and deft handiness a compensation for the defects in worldly estate. Nothing would make Katty's bright eyes flash quicker, than any reflections on her husband's want of luck in the material line. "She didn't know whose business it was, if she was satisfied. She hated these sharp, gimlet, gouging sort of men that would put a screw between body and soul for money. George had that in him that nobody understood. She would rather be his wife on bread and water than to take Captain Blatherem with his carriages, and horses, and all,—and she might have had 'em fast enough, dear knows. She was sick of making money when she saw what sort of men could make it,"—and so on. All which talk did her infinite credit, because at bottom she did care and was naturally as proud and ambitious a little minx as ever breathed, and was thoroughly grieved at heart, at George's want of worldly success; but, like a nice little Robin Redbreast, she covered up the grave of her wordliness with the leaves of true love, and sang—"Who cares for that?" above it.—"From Mrs. Stowe's New Novel."

CURE OF A LONG-STANDING COUGH BY DR. LOOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—Glasgow, No. 2, Tennage.—"Sir,—Miss Joanna Livingstone, aged eighteen years, residing at the Carlton Hill, Edinburgh, was for a long time afflicted with a very severe cough and irritation of the air passages. Both external and internal medicine were used, but with little effect, until, as a last resource, Dr. Loock's Pulmonic Wafers were tried, and we are happy to say with the best results. We may mention, as a further recommendation, that the lady's father is a medical man and administered the Wafers to her himself. Yours, &c., J. B. & M. ALLEN." Dr. Loock's Pulmonic Wafers give instant relief and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all druggists.

CAUTION.—Every box of the GENUINE medicine has the words "DR. LOOCK'S WAFERS" in white letters on a red ground in the Government Stamp, and without which words ALL ARE COUNTERFEITS AND AN IMPOSITION.

MESSRS. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists, continue to supply their CELEBRATED MINERAL TEETH from 3s. 6d. Set 4s. 4s.; they never decay, have no springs or wires, and do not require the extraction of roots; complete set in one day, and one visit only requisite, to be obtained at the Dental Establishments only—

No. 33, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, 33. (Five doors west of Old Bailey). AND 134, DUKE STREET, LIVERPOOL. PATENT WHITE GUITA PERCHA ENAMEL, the best stopping for decayed Teeth, renders extraction unnecessary. Free by Post Twenty Stamps. Established 1804. GABRIEL'S TREATISE ON THE TEETH, explaining their new system, sent on receipt of Stamped Envelope.

MR. BRIGHT AT BRADFORD.

The London papers of Wednesday devote nearly a page of space to a speech delivered by Mr. John Bright at Bradford, on Monday last.

Schedule A presents a list of 56 boroughs in England and Wales which are to cease to return any members to Parliament, some of which now return two members, and some of them only one.

In the course of his speech he made the annexed remarks with regard to this country. "There only remains one other point, and that is with regard to Ireland, and here I feel extreme difficulty, because I am anxious to extend the same principle as to England and Scotland; and yet I am well convinced that there are many men in Ireland, some well qualified to give an opinion, who will not coincide with me in the course that I am proposing.

We ("Freeman's Journal") have been favoured by Mr. Bright M.P., with a copy of the schedules to his proposed Reform Bill, for which we hasten to extract the particulars of the alterations proposed to be made by the honourable gentleman in the Irish representation.

The first schedule which refers to Ireland is the following:—

Table with 4 columns: Borough Name, Population in 1851, Population in 1857, and Members. It lists various Irish boroughs and their corresponding population and representation.

IRISH COUNTIES TO WHICH IT IS PROPOSED TO GIVE ADDITIONAL MEMBERS.

Table with 4 columns: County Name, Population in 1851, Electors, Members now, and Proposed No. of Members. Lists counties like Wexford, Limerick, Antrim, Tyrone, Down, Tipperary, and Cork.

Abstract showing the borough population of England, Scotland, and Ireland, by the arrangements proposed in the foregoing schedules; the number of ten pound electors, the number of members, and the population for each member.

Table with 4 columns: Country Name, Population in 1851, No. of Electors, and No. of Members. Shows totals for England, Scotland, and Ireland.

FRENCH FINANCES.

"The history of the French debt since the conclusion of the war in 1814, furnishes a very striking proof of the evils of excessive expenditure during the peace. Perhaps there is no more remarkable fact in connection with the career of the first Napoleon, than that at the end of his great European wars the public debts of France amounted only to £50,646,108 the interest on which was £2,532,304.

PUBLIC FUNDED DEBTS ON THE 1ST OF JAN. IN EACH YEAR.

Table with 2 columns: Year and Amount in Francs. Lists years from 1851 to 1858 and their corresponding debt amounts.

This table shows that in seven years the debt of France has increased by no less than £123,058,376, or at the rate of £17,579,768 a year. No doubt this period includes the two years of the Russian war; but even if we deduct £60,000,000 for the loans applied to that purpose, we have still a balance of increase for the period of £63,058,376, or at the annual rate of £9,008,339.

The Columbine of the Grecian Theatre, London, has died of injuries received by her clothes catching fire.

The Duchess of Cleveland is dead. A new railway terminus is to be built at Enniskillen for the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company.

The death at his desk of a collaborator, M. Rigault, has been considered by the proprietors of the Debats in the light of life lost on the battle field, and his widow has been awarded a pension of 6,000 francs charged on the journal's exchequer.

On Saturday last the "Auguste Louise" steamer, of Glasgow, was run down on the Clyde, by the steamer "Emerald." She sunk almost immediately after being struck, but fortunately no lives were lost.

The glass manufacturers of Birmingham, have determined to "lock out" all operatives belonging to the workmen's union.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF CHARLEVILLE.

It is our very painful duty to announce the death of the Earl of Charleville, which took place yesterday morning. Although the lamented nobleman was only in the 37th year of his age, his premature removal bereaves five children of a most kind and excellent father.

We copy the following from Saunders's News-Letter of this morning:— TULLAMORE, JANUARY 20.—We deeply regret to announce the death of the above respected Nobleman, which took place about ten minutes to twelve o'clock last night, at his seat, Charleville Forest, Tullamore.

SALE OF SHIPS IN CORK.

On Tuesday, at one o'clock, Mr. Cunard of the firm of Cunard, Wilson and Co., Liverpool, put up for auction, by order of the commissioners, at the Imperial Hotel, the following vessels, part of the estate of the Messrs. James Scott and Co., Queenstown.

Table with 5 columns: Ship Name, Rig, Tonnage, Class, and Price. Lists various ships like Albion, American, Blanche, Beechworth, Elizabeth, King of Algeria, etc.

Several of the vessels specified in the above list were put up, but no offer having been made they were withdrawn. The schooner Pilot, 60 tons register, built at Cork in 1846; was lengthened in 1856; is coppered, and in good condition—lying at Cork.

This vessel has no masts, and is used as a floating store, for which she is well adapted, and carries about 450 tons; was built at Nova Scotia, it is supposed, about 1846. She was put up at £20, and knocked down to Mr O'Brien for £115.—The brig Alma was then offered and declared purchased by Mr O'Brien for £235.

The schooner Darrynane was purchased by Mr O'Brien for £230. The Petrel was purchased by Mr O'Brien for £215. The brig Elizabeth was purchased at £50. The following whaleboats were then offered for sale, and purchased at the price annexed:—Beechworth—Mr O'Brien, £7 10s; Darling—Mr O'Brien, £3; Sea Witch—Mr O'Brien, £9; Defiance—Mr E. Burke, £4; Queen—Mr O'Brien, £4; St. Patrick—Mr O'Brien, £8; Tricolor—Mr O'Brien, £10.

The barque Maria, 285 tons register new measurement. Length 110 feet 8 inches, breadth 26 feet 8 inches, depth 14 feet 8 inches. Built at Guysborough, Nova Scotia, in 1854; was iron kneed, yellow metalled, and classed A 1, in 1856, is a remarkably fast sailer, carries and stows a fair cargo, has cabins on deck, and house for the crew amidships, is in excellent order—lying at Cork.

The brigantine Purchase, 135-ton register, new measurement, and the schooner Effort, 89 tons register, new measure, put up to auction, but no offer having been made, were withdrawn.—Cork Examiner.

Miss Burdett Coutts has taken under her protection a poor boy, who used to play on an accordion in the streets of Liverpool, and has determined to promote his interest by introducing him to fashionable circles.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. William Wall, proprietor of the Victoria Hotel, Ramore, was thrown from his horse on Wednesday last whilst hunting with Lord Waterford's hounds near Kilmacothomas. His spine is considerably injured, and paralysis of nearly the whole body has set in. Doctor Joseph P. Mackesy is attending him. He is in a very precarious way, yet some hopes are entertained by Dr. Mackesy that he will recover.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA AND THE CAPE COLONIES.

From the "Liverpool Journal," 1st January, 1859.

The maintenance of the emigration trade of Liverpool is of vital importance to the town in many points of view, and we may say, without fear of contradiction, to the country at large. It is desirable that so long as our shipowners provide for the conveyance of passengers as they do, the emigration trade should be very largely participated in by this port.

Some remarkable changes have, however, taken place, as, for instance, emigration from the Mersey to Tasmania, which appears to have ceased entirely during the past year, although formerly carried on with as much spirit as the "Black Ball" line, who have also transferred their New Zealand trade to the Thames.

During the past year, one of our reporters ascertained from the books of the indefatigable emigration officer at this port, Captain Schomburgk (to whom our thanks are due for the privilege that he accorded to us) that, from the 1st of January last to the 31st of December, 1858, the number of ships which left the Mersey for Australia and the Cape was 100, and the aggregate tonnage 124,108 tons, carrying 24,090 passengers.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION.—Thirty vessels, of 34,160 tons, carrying Government free emigrants, were despatched from the Mersey in 1858, being an increase of 13 ships over the previous year. The Commissioners of Emigration sent 11,746 passengers in these ships, chartered principally from the owners of the "Black Ball," "White Star," and "Mersey" line of Packets. The number of passengers in these vessels was 11,746.

PRIVATE EMIGRATION.—During the past year 57 ships, of 18,606 tons, were despatched under the regulation of the Passengers' Act, each vessel being minutely inspected, together with the provisions, by Captain Schomburgk, R.N., and his staff of Government officers appointed for that purpose. The number of passengers in these vessels was 12,123.

SHORT SHIPS.—14 vessels, of 11,334 tons, carrying only a limited number of passengers, did not come under the regulation of the Passengers' Act, excepting as regards the quality and quantity of provisions. They sailed with 272 passengers.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A very serious accident, and one that is likely to prove fatal, occurred on Tuesday last, January 18, at Ballinacarrig House, Staplestown county Carlow. The house which was formerly occupied by the late Rev. A. St. George is at present undergoing alterations and repairs, as a glebe house for the Rev. F. F. J. Trench, who has been lately appointed to the parish of Stapleton. Several men were engaged at their work, amongst them a young man named Thomas Hughes a labourer. About three o'clock on the day of the accident, Hughes, assisted by another man named Matt Byrne, was engaged on one of the scaffolds raising some heavy stones, when one of the planks on which they were standing gave way, and Hughes was precipitated from a height of about thirty feet, and fell head-foremost against the stone steps at the doorway, severely fracturing the top and back part of his head. His left arm was also broken, and his chest greatly bruised by one of the large stones rolling on him after falling from the scaffold. Assistance was immediately procured, and the poor fellow was carried on a table to the county infirmary, a distance of about three miles. The injuries received by him are of a serious nature as not to leave the slightest hope of his recovery. The other man, Byrne, who was also standing on the plank when it gave way, had a most providential escape. A leather belt which he wore at the time catching in a knot on one of the scaffolding poles, he was held suspended in the air until rescued from his perilous position by some of the workmen.—Carlow Correspondent.

THE TIGHT BOOT.

Of all the ill-sewed and ill-shaped bits of leather, That ever pinched buntions the shape of a boot in, The Italian boot seems the worst altogether...

IRISH LOYALTY.

When Pat was at famine's door, A true ligeman Pat would be: When Pat had potatoes galore, A Ribbonman, sure, was he.

-Punch.

NEW ROSS BRIDGE.

Having given the details of the late inquest at length, and the remarkable facts which it elicited, induced us to put ourselves in possession of the fullest subsequent information connected therewith...

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

By a notice coming from the clerk, a special meeting of proprietors was called to assemble at Mr. Alexander's house in Priory-street on the 1st of January 1859...

At the appointed time there was a considerable assemblage of the proprietors. On the motion of Mr. Kough, and seconded by Mr. Byrne, Mr. William Graves took the chair.

A lengthened discussion then took place as to the legality of proxies, and when several were produced by Mr. Alexander from his friends, many dated so far back as 1854.

Mr. Hinson objected to the receipt of those proxies, as they did not contain the day on which the meeting was to take place, and which the proxy ought to refer to by the Act of the 7th Vic. chap. 21, sec. 6.

After a long debate there were two resolutions proposed, one by Mr. Samuel Kough, and seconded by Mr. E. A. Byrne, J.P., that a committee of the following gentlemen, namely—Messrs. J. W. Strangman, J. S. Richardson, Mr. Samuel Crostwith, Mr. William Graves, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Alexander, the Revd. Messrs. Corvan and Walsh, and Mr. A. E. Graves, should be appointed, and that the future management of the bridge should be handed over to them...

An amendment was then proposed by Mr. Boyd (but was not seconded) that himself (a non-proprietor), Mr. Alexander, Mr. A. E. Graves, and Dr. Mullin (also a non-proprietor), should be appointed a committee of inspection, to see that Mr. Alexander repaired the bridge according to their sound judgment.

This resolution would have the effect of leaving matters as they were before, as the only person capable of offering an opinion upon such an undertaking was Mr. A. E. Graves, and he in himself could do nothing opposed to the other three.

Mr. Hinson objected to any person but a proprietor being appointed; he could not commit the property of his principal Mr. Crostwith, (whose proxy he held), to be placed in the hands of irresponsible persons.

Mr. Kough said that Mr. Alexander had the sole management not only of the bridge, but of its books and monies for many years back, and it was perfectly clear that the present state of decay in which the bridge was now in, was attributable to him (Mr. Alexander), and the sooner a change took place in the management, the better for all parties interested.

A further debate here ensued about the admission of proxies (objected to), and it getting dark, the meeting was adjourned to the 18th inst.

An objection was made by parties attending at a private house, Mr. Alexander's, to transact public business, and Mr. Graves as chairman of the meeting, on the requisition of other proprietors, applied to Mr. Alexander to have the meeting held at Jones's Hotel, but this Mr. Alexander declined doing, and insisted on its being held at his own house.

At an adjourned meeting of the New Ross Bridge Commissioners held at Mr. Alexander's house, Priory-street, New Ross, on Tuesday, the 18th January, 1859, at two o'clock. Present—Mr. Graves, Mr. A. E. Graves, Mr. Byrne, Mr. G. A. Alexander, Miss Alexander, Miss Elizabeth Alexander, Mrs. Napper, Mr. W. Kerwan, Mr. S. Kough (proxy for Mrs. Healy), Mr. H. G. Hinson (proxy for Mr. Crostwith), Mr. Thos. Boyd (proxy for Mr. Tottenham), and the Rev. John Cowan, one of the trustees of the Houghton Hospital (Mr. Wm. Graves held the proxy of Mr. Cowan's co-trustee, the Rev. Mr. Walsh).

Mr. Graves, the chairman of the former meeting, on taking the chair, Mr. Boyd proposed that instead of Mr. Graves, that Mr. Corvan should take the chair. Mr. Hinson said that it was unusual at any adjourned meeting to appoint any other chairman, unless the former chairman wished to resign.

Mr. Boyd replied he would wish to press his resolution. Mr. Corvan said he did not wish to take the chair, and if he did, he was of opinion that he could not legally do so, as he only represented half the interest in the shares in conjunction with the Rev. Mr. Walsh, P.P. as trustee of the Houghton Hospital, and Mr. Walsh was not present.

Mr. Graves replied by stating that he did not come to that meeting to offer an offence to any one, but that as a proprietor and holder of proxies, representing nearly half the shares of the bridge, and that as such his object was to do what would be for the interest of those he represented, in promoting the repairing of the bridge, which was admitted by all parties, was much required; but that he felt that a considerable insult was personally offered to himself as well as the many respectable proprietors he represented, by the proposing of the present resolution.

Mr. Samuel Kough then said that a more unwarrantable liberty could not be taken at a public meeting

than that just proposed; it was unusual and contrary to the practice of all meetings at which he was ever present at, and that he could not view it in any other light than that of a direct insult to Mr. Graves, and that he would not remain present to have such an insult directly offered to any gentleman without any cause whatsoever; and that, so far from Mr. Alexander and his friend Mr. Boyd expecting to succeed by such bullying, he would find, bye and bye, that the larger portion of the shareholders would be alive to such conduct, and sooner or later they (Alexander and Boyd) would find their position much altered. If he (Mr. Kough) did remain what could he expect but that he himself would be next insulted.

Mr. Kough then left the room. Mr. Hinson said he quite agreed in the course that Mr. Kough had taken; that it was not open for any one, at a public meeting, to do anything that might tend as an insult to any gentleman; the common object of the meeting was to try and remedy the evil that at present existed in the dilapidated condition of the bridge, by which their property was rendered almost valueless, and otherwise exposed to damages for injury to the property of passengers, and an action at present pending for the loss of Rudkins, who was lately drowned, when passing over it; no doubt but that resolution was well weighed beforehand by Mr. Alexander and his attorney (Mr. Boyd); and, therefore, the act was more deliberate; and that so far from Mr. Boyd apologising for the irregular and insulting step he had taken, that he still persists in it. Under such circumstances he (Mr. Hinson) could not continue at that meeting, particularly as it took place in a private house, in the presence of ladies, where Mr. Graves and every other person were prevented from expressing their strong indignation; but before he left, he begged to caution the clerk from putting anything on the minutes as having taken place at a meeting of the commissioners, such as this held, as the meeting, when he was gone, must be illegal, for two reasons: first, because one-fourth of the proprietors were not present; secondly, that the meeting had not been properly called, by advertisement, as the bye laws required; and he also had, on the part of the gentleman whom he had the honour of representing, to protest against anything that might be done thereat, and that it should not be binding on him.

Mr. Hinson, Mr. E. Graves, Mr. Wm. Graves, and Mr. Byrne then withdrew, the three last also having offered a like protest.

Mr. Corvan said that after what has occurred he could not consent to remain at the meeting, and that he would not be a party to offering a slight to any gentleman.

After the parties had retired, Mr. Boyd proposed and Mr. Alexander seconded, that he (Mr. Boyd) should take the chair; and he and Mr. Alexander, and Mr. Alexander's sisters, passed a resolution to the effect that they and a couple more of their reliable friends should be appointed as committee of management, to see that the bridge was properly repaired. The effect of this is (if it stand good) that the same state of things is to continue as heretofore, and that the life and property of parties are to be still exposed, until some more serious casualties take place, that the value of the whole rotten structure will be scarcely sufficient to pay the damages that must be reasonably awarded against the proprietors.

I presume there is some redress to relieve the shareholders from this state of things, and it is to be hoped that for the good of the trade, and the public interest of the town of Ross that some step will be taken to rip up the whole evil that now exists, owing to the non-residence of the proprietors, and to have not only the bridge properly repaired, but the tolls reduced to the present level of the Waterford bridge tolls, which are found more beneficial to the proprietors than the former high tolls, those at present exacted, being in some cases more than double that of Waterford, but we are of opinion the shareholders ought to require a free account of their property lying dormant, as is reported, for years in the hands of one individual, without any enquiry, save the hurried explanations from time to time, offered by their present manager, we may with confidence repeat the words of the immortal Shakespeare, "that there is something rotten in the state of Denmark," for what conclusion can any sane man arrive at, but that a great highway, uniting together two important counties, leading to a first-rate maritime town, is unsafe for public traffic, for neglect and decay; such is the opinion of the Coroners' jury, on the inquest of the unfortunate man Rudkins, and also, that those few persons who are courageous enough to venture over its crazy timbers, have the satisfaction of paying a double toll, compared with a neighbouring bridge, that from the sad state of party feeling existing in that unhappy town of Ross, the mismanagement, for such he may be truly styled, can find men, eye, public men, unwise enough, not only to give their voice to sustain, but to solicit, their unthinking friends to support that man's mismanagement, they well knowing that it is prejudicial not only to their own, but to the public interest; but the wily politician will say, "scratch me and I'll scratch you," "the end justifies the means," it is by this source that the ill-fated wreck is kept together till the next ice storm comes, it is threatening! When all their designs will be rent asunder. What man passed over that bridge for the last two years, without entertaining a thought that a probability existed that he might never reach the opposite side in safety, that some of the rotten timbers would give way under his feet, and still parties are found to sustain that dangerous superstructure, in its present state. A droll observation is scarcely ever out of place: A waggish gentleman was in the year 1856, seeking the suffrages of the New Ross electors, and in one of his humorous speeches he designated the Bridge as "a parcel of old wooden sticks upon stilts." If it was so in 1856 what must it be in 1859, when from that year to the present not one hundred pounds was laid out in its repairs. If the public think I am exaggerating, let any of them go to Ross, and ask the poorest man he meets "what about the bridge and Mr. Alexander," what reply does he receive but a laugh, and a jeer? Their names are synonymous and are never for a moment separated in the jests of the meanest citizen.

A sailor belonging to the Mary Anne, now lying at Merchant's-quay, was getting from the ship into a jolly boat, when he fell and broke one of the fingers of his left hand, and otherwise injured himself. Having been brought to the North Infirmary, Mr. O'Regan set the bone.—Cork Constitution.

Yesterday a boy named John Bearden, whilst engaged in working a machine belonging to Mr. St. John Jeffeys, of Blarney, came in contact with the wheels of the machinery, and his hand was dreadfully lacerated. He is at present receiving treatment in the North Infirmary.—Cork Constitution.

A QUIET CORNER.—"The most quiet place I know," said, Bakel, "is Woodville, in the Mississippi; there's no quarrel or rowdyism, nor fighting in the streets. If a gentleman insults another he's quietly got down, and that is the last of it."

Yesterday morning, before the news of the arrival of the missing ship Stornoway reached Lloyd's policies were taken out at fifteen guineas per cent.

Fashionable Intelligence.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty yesterday, attended by Lady Fanny Howard and Miss Victoria Wortley. The Earl of Malmesbury arrived on a visit in the afternoon, and also dined with the Queen.

The band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance, and played during dinner. Her Majesty's private band afterwards played in the Drawing-room.

The Queen with Princess Helena, drove to the Flemish Farm this morning, in an open carriage and four, attended by Lord Colville.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort rode out on horseback, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsbury. Princess Alice rode on horseback.

Prince Leopold and Princess Louisa took a carriage drive. The Duke of Buccleugh and the Earl of Dalkeith, M.P. have left Belgrave-square for Dalkeith Palace, near Edinburgh, after attending the funeral of the late Lady Montagu.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, who came to Stafford House on Tuesday, from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Manchester at Kimbolton Castle, Huntingdonshire, have left town for Lilleshall, Shropshire, where a select circle is about to assemble.

The Earl and Countess of Harewood have arrived in town from Harewood House, Yorkshire. Lord and Lady Raglan are still staying with the Earl Beauchamp at Madresfield Court, Worcestershire. The noble lord has caused forty poor families to be supplied with clothing suitable to the season on his estate at Llandenny Monmouthshire.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has issued cards for a fall dress Parliamentary dinner, on the 2nd of February, at his private residence, Grosvenor-gate.

The Militia.

SOUTH TIPPERARY.—This regiment, numbering in men, women, and children 900 souls, is expected to arrive here from Cahir tomorrow (Tuesday), for embarkation on board H.M.S. the Urgent, now lying in our harbour.

THE WEXFORD MILITIA.—Captain Newport, the Paymaster of this regiment, who is at present here, states that, as far as he knows, there has been no official intimation of the disembodiment of this regiment. A rumour to this effect has obtained some circulation.

THE MAGISTRACY.

We have much satisfaction in announcing that the Lord Chancellor, on the recommendation of the Marquis of Donegal, has appointed Edward Coey, Esq., of Merville, to the commission of the peace for the county of Antrim.

On the recommendation of the Right Hon. the Earl of Erne, lord lieutenant of the county, the Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Montgomery Downes Nixon, Esq., of Lakeview House, Enniskillen, to the commission of the peace for the county Fermanagh.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Captain Henry Caulfield to the commission of the peace for Armagh.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

January 20, at Clonsilla Lodge, the wife of George Fairbrother, Esq., of a daughter. At Ballinspittle House, the wife of C. G. Gibbons, Esq., of a son. January 20, at Strabane, the wife of Mr. John Gillespie, of a son. January 19, at Deer Park, Honiton, the Lady Frances Lindsay, of a daughter. At Woodford, near Fermoy, the wife of George Massy, Esq., of a daughter. January 19, the wife of Mr. D. Milligan, Post Office, Dublin of a son. January 20, at the Rath, county Meath, the wife of John W. Scragge, Esq., of a daughter. At Kiltush House, county Kilkenny, the wife of Howard St. George, Esq., of a daughter. January 21, the wife of J. Thompson, Esq., 9, Nassau-street of a son.

MARRIAGES.

January 18, previous to his departure for Australia, in the Eglintoun-street Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. James Martin, the Rev. Wm. Smyth, to Miss Eliza M. Irvine, of Belfast. December 8, at All Saints' Church, New Amsterdam, Berbice, by the Rev. W. D. Sealy, B.A., Rural Dean of Berbice, and Rector of All Saints, assisted by the Rev. Henry Reed, B.A., the Hon. John Walker Thompson, of Plantation Kerevanee, Essequibo, to Jane Anne, eldest daughter of John M'Swiney, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate.

DEATHS.

On Sunday evening, the 23rd January, inst., at Henrietta-street, E. Iza, the beloved wife of Mr. B. Collins, and eldest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph M'Coird, formerly of this city. In her 19th year, of disease of the heart, Isabella Jane, the beloved wife of George Grahame Adamson, Esq., of River Park, county of Westmeath, and second daughter of the late Denis Daly, Esq., of Castle Daly, county of Galway. January 20, Martha, the beloved and dearly attached wife of James Boyd, Esq., M.D., of Barnrow, and daughter of Basenel Colclough, Esq., formerly of St. Kerin's, Tintern, county Wexford. January 15, at his residence, Onslow-square, General R. S. Brough, Royal Artillery, in his 86th year, and 65th of his service on full pay. January 18, at Lucan, John Garnett Cash, Esp., aged 47.

Ship News.

PORT OF WATERFORD.

ARRIVED. Jan 21st.—Courier (s), Cross, Milford, g.c. Jan 22nd.—Camilla (s), Blyman, Bristol, do. Jan 23rd.—Malvina (s), Sully, Belfast, do. H M (s), Urgent, Douglas, McDonald, in command from Queenstown. Jan 24th.—Remembrance, Grieves, Shields, maize. SAILED. Jan 21st.—Shamrock (s), Glasgow, McDonald, g.c. Mars (s), Liverpool, Burns, do. Jan 23rd.—Aurora (s), Carter, Belfast, do. Jan 24th.—Sarah Scott, Bell, Swansea, ballast. Wind—S W to W S W.

PORT OF WEXFORD.

INWARDS. 19 Montagu (ss), Clarke, Liverpool, general: Troubadour (s), Roche, Liverpool, general. 20 Antelope, Busher, Llanelli, coals. 21 Alert, Murphy, Newport, coals. OUTWARDS. 21 Montagu (ss), Clarke, Liverpool, general: Troubadour (s) Roche, Liverpool, general.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.

The following is an analysis of the number of passengers forwarded during the past year, by the emigration firms in Liverpool to the southern colonies: Ships Brokers Tonnage Passengers 25 James Baines & Co. 31,890 7,667 24 Wilson & Chambers 29,894 5,989 13 Gibbs, Bright & Co. 21,515 2,375 15 Edmund Thompson 18,870 3,167 13 J M Walthew 5,181 861 3 S W Kelso & Co. 3,559 65 2 Stoddart Brothers 2,288 864 1 Fernie Brothers 2,171 894 1 Currie, Newtown & Co. 1,518 417 1 G S Lemon & Co. 1,288 426 1 Farnworth & Jardine 1,278 434 1 Coubrough & Co. 1,238 415 1 Daunt & Co. 1,062 393 1 W D Jacob 875 339 1 Henry Fox 490 230 1 James Downes 374 10 2 Lamport & Ho 363 38 1 J Aiben & Co 301 6 Total..... 124,100 24,090

THE KING OF NAPLES.

The following despatch was received on Saturday morning from Vienna, dated January 21st.—"According to a telegram just received from Naples, dated Thursday (Jan. 20th.), the state of the King's health had improved. On his recovery his Majesty is expected to leave Luco, where he is now staying, for Naples. In the mean time the Crown Princess is still at Vienna."

The Vienna Gazette of Tuesday states that a telegram had arrived during the night, that the King of Naples was suffering from an attack of rheumatism. The Vienna correspondent of the Times says it is the opinion of medical men who know the condition and habits of the King that his attack is perilous.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 22.—The Moniteur of this morning contains the following:—"The Emperor of Austria, announcing the death of the Archduchess Marie Anne, aunt of the Emperor Francis Joseph, the Emperor Napoleon has gone into mourning for four days."

The Paris correspondent of the Times says that confidence is far from being restored. PARIS, Saturday, Twelve, Noon.—Great uneasiness is felt in consequence of the announcement in the "Independence Belge" that a treaty of alliance had been concluded between France and Piedmont, Rentes, before opening of the Bourse, 68f. 70c.

AUSTRIA.

The Paris correspondent of the Times quotes a Vienna letter which states that Austria has made up her mind for war, and is preparing seriously for it, though she will not begin it.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" says that on Monday the King signed a decree for filling up all vacant posts in the army.

ALGERIA.

A despatch from General De Veaux announces that a chief and his family, all abettors of the disturbances amongst the disaffected tribes in Algeria, have been arrested.

THE TIMES AND MR. BRIGHT. The Times gives a plan for adjusting the representation of England and Wales which it considers very much superior to that of Mr. Bright, who, according to the Times, has distributed the seats taken from the small boroughs in a spirit of the most barefaced partisanship. The scheme of the Times gives 44 additional seats to counties, and 53 to boroughs. Manchester and Liverpool each get six members, as in Mr. Bright's bill, Leeds four, and Sheffield three.

DEATH OF LORD NORTHWICK. The death of Lord Northwick is announced. He was in his 89th year. A vacancy is thus created in the representation of East Worcestershire.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC. The railway traffic of the United Kingdom shows, for the last week, an increase of £21,230 over the same period of last year.

THE COLONIAL PRODUCE MARKETS. The Times, in its usual commercial review, says the Colonial produce markets have not experienced any important change. Supplies continue large, and importers in most cases seemed desirous to meet the buyers freely at present quotations. There has been a fair inquiry for export, considering the earliness of the season.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA. The "Daily News" says:—"The result of the recent diplomatic communications between France and Prussia is believed to be this—Prussia signified that while she would prefer to act in a spirit of strict neutrality, should war on any assignable cause of a grave character arise between France and Austria, the Government of the Prince Regent would look, not with indifference, but with great anxiety, on any unprovoked attack on Austria by France."

THE MONEY MARKET. London, Saturday Night. Throughout the Stock Exchange to-day there has been a disposition to enter into speculative operations. In most departments the tendency of prices has been rather unfavourable, but towards the close of business a sudden improvement took place in Consols.

THE PARIS BOURSE. Paris, Saturday, One o'Clock, 1.25, P.M.—Rentes fell again, and are now 68.55. Tendency excessively heavy, and uneasiness still prevails. 3.15, P.M.—The Bourse closed flat, and Rentes declined to 68.64. Money; 68.55 for Account, being 1/2 per cent lower since yesterday's close in former, and 1/4 in latter.

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAM SHIP. The contract for the purchase of the G. eat Eastern, by the Great Ship Company, was concluded yesterday. The sum of £300,000 has been subscribed, and this, it is believed, will be amply sufficient not only for the purchase and completion of the ship, but also to provide working capital.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE NAPOLEON. (Reuter's Telegram.) TURN, Sunday—(Via France)—At noon to day after mass, in the Cathedral, Gen. Neil, in the name of the Emperor of France, demanded from the King the hand of the Princess Clothilde in marriage with the Prince Napoleon. All the officers and dignitaries of the state were present. This evening a gala representation will take place in the theatre. The King, Prince Napoleon, and the whole of the royal family will be present. A deputation of the chambers has presented the address in reply to the royal speech on the opening of the session.

SARDINIAN LOAN UNDER THE GUARANTEE OF FRANCE. It is asserted that Piedmont will contract a new loan under the guarantee of France.

The Post of this morning expresses regret at having been led into the error of announcing yesterday the death of the King of Naples.

DUNGARVAN CORN MARKET. (From our Correspondent.) JANUARY 22.—There was very little Butter at our market during this week, and prices ranged from 100s. to 101s. per cwt. There were large supplies of Wheat in, and prices about 1s. per barrel lower. The supplies of Oats and Barley only moderate. The following are the current rates to-day:—White wheat, 21s to 22s per barrel; red wheat, 20s to 21s; oats, 12s to 12s 3d; Barley, 12s to 14s; Indian meal, 11s to 18s 6d per sack.

The Waterford Markets.

(Specially Reported for the Waterford Mail.) Mail Office, Waterford, 24th January, 1859. The weather since our last has been variable: Saturday and Sunday were dry and cold; this day is soft and mild.

THE NATIONAL BANK.—Our advertising columns contain the agreeable intelligence for the holders of stock in this prosperous concern, that the Directors have declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 6 per cent. The dividend made at midsummer was of equal amount; so that the shareholders will receive 12 per cent. on the paid-up capital for the year 1858.

CATTLE AND SHEEP.—Our exports of live stock during the past week have not been so large as the previous one, and consist of 144 Cows and 86 Sheep.

CORN.—The exports of Breadstuffs during the past week have been 4,570 barrels Oats, 270 barrels Barley, and 2,139 sacks of Flour. A small cargo of Indian Corn, 1,450 barrels, has left for Dunbarvan. The imports during the week have been 3,000 quarters of Indian Corn. The state of our trade may be thus described.—WHEAT.—At Saturday's market price gave way about 3d more, and since then no further change has taken place. BARLEY unaltered.—OATS.—Holders have succeeded in establishing an advance of 3d per barrel. FLOUR very dull, and rather cheaper. INDIAN CORN in better demand, but not dearer.

Table with columns for various commodities like White, Red, and Prepared Mill, and their respective prices per barrel or ton.

BUTTER.—We are enabled to lay before our friends a statement of the quantity of Butter shipped from the South of Ireland during each of the past years.

Table showing butter export statistics for 1857 and 1858, including quantities for Cork, Limerick, and Waterford.

The increase being 10,074. The dry weather of the spring and summer of 1858 was unfavorable to the production of butter, and we have heard from different dairymen complaints of short produce, averaging about half a firkin of butter to each cow.

The yield of butter under favorable circumstances is three firkins from each cow, and at that rate the shipments of 1857 were about equal to one-half the number of cows in Munster, the other portion appear to have been required to supply our local wants with milk and butter. The deficiency in the shipments of 1858 are 62,318 firkins, and if 30,000 are added as the probable yield of the increased number of cows, it would make a deficiency of fully 12 per cent. Looking at the matter as it affects the ports of Cork and Waterford, we notice an increase in the former of 35,000 firkins, and a decrease in the latter of 100,000. This difference is, we believe, mainly owing to the imperfect arrangements of the Waterford and Limerick Railway, as a large quantity of butter, which might have come here, has gone in other directions.

If the freight and carriage of a firkin of butter be 9d each, and that the railway receive one-third of that sum, it is evident that the railway receipts have suffered in this one item to the extent of £1250, and the owners of steam packets have been deprived of £2,500, they might have earned on this trade. The high price of butter in Cork is drawing large quantities to that market. On Friday the quantity at market there was 548 firkins, of which 76 are reported seconds at 12s, and on Saturday 386. A correspondent of the Cork Constitution who signs himself "a butter buyer" says that one reason for the higher price of butter in that market than in any other, arises from the foreign trade. He says—Cork is shipping to Australia 50,000 firkins, to Portugal, 26,000, to South America, 36,000, and to the West Indies 20,000 per annum. The highest quotation for Irish butter in London last week is 118s, so that the merchants there are speculating for a rise.

Our exports during the past week were 3159 firkins, which is 2220 firkins less than in the previous week. The delivery at our market on Saturday was 113 firkins, and to-day 19 firkins. The price may be quoted at 108s to 112s. A lot was sold this day for 112s without being tried, and this is considered equal to 115s. per cwt.

PIGS.—The improved price in London, coupled with the scarcity of the quantity offering at the recent fairs, has stimulated the trade, and prices have advanced more at this side of the channel than is warranted by advance in the English markets. Our exports of live pigs during the week fall short of the previous one by nearly 700 pigs, the quantity shipped being 2,911. The export of Bacon is also short, to the extent of 400 bales. The quantity shipped last week was 1,536 bales, and 260 casks of Lard. There were about 600 pigs at the fair of Kilkishen, in the Co. Limerick, on Saturday. Our buyers attended, and about 300 were bought at full prices. The report of Carrick fair this day is, that it is scarce and dear.—Our quotations are:

Table listing prices for various meats like Pork Pigs, Bacon, Hams, Bacon Middles, and Heads.

GROCERIES.—We learn from the circular of Messrs. Travers & Son, that the general tone of the Grocery trade has been firm. They say, with regard to Tea, that the China mail, which came to hand on the 15th instant, confirms the advice as to the probability of a short supply of Tea for the season. Competition at a sale, in London, of 25,000 packages was spirited, about 11,000 packages finding purchasers at improved rates. Common Congous realised 11 1/2d to 1s per lb. COFFEES they describe as firm. SUGAR (Raw).—There has been a general advance of 6d on grocery qualities brought to sale this week. Lumps also 6d per cwt. dearer. CURRANTS.—Large quantities brought to sale, the better qualities of which fetched full prices.

MEAT.—Beef, 4d to 5d per lb; mutton, 6d to 7d per lb; veal, none; pork, 4d to 4 1/2d; hams 8d to 8 1/2d per lb; bacon, 7 1/2d per lb.

FISH (fresh).—Turbot, 10d to 1s per lb; sole, 6d per lb; haddock, 1s to 1s 6d each; cod, 2s to 2s 6d each; oysters—Milford Haven—3s 6d per hundred; Passage, 4s 0d per hundred. Weather stormy, which prevents a fresh supply coming to market.

FISH (salt)—Newfoundland, 14s to 14s 6d per cwt; Scotch herrings, to 29s per barrel; Newfoundland do., 10s to 12s per do.

EGGS, 1s per doz.; wholesale, 7s to 7s 7d per 120. BUTTER (fresh), 14d to 15d; (salt), 11d to 13d per lb. HEMP, 30s to 36s per cwt. HAY, 5s per ton. STRAW, 3s per ton.

TURNIPS, 13s 6d per ton. MANGOLDS, 14s to 15s. HIDES.—Cow-hides, 8s 8d per cwt; heifer-hides, 3s 4d; calfskins, 3d per lb; kips, 4d per lb. WOOL.—Hogges, 24s to 25s 0d; wedders, 23s 9d; skin wool, 17-6d to 20s.

TIMBER.—Red Pine 58s to 60s per ton; Yellow Pine, per ton, 40s to 45s; 12 x 3 Deals, £14 10s to £19 per ton. COALS.—14s to 16s 0d per ton. POTATOES, 4d to 5d per stone. BREAD (Best), 5 1/2d; (household), 5d per 4lb loaf. WHISKEY (o.p.), 13s 6d to 15s 6d per gallon.

Irish Markets.

CORK MARKETS. The weather for the week has been alternately mild and stormy, with occasional falls of rain. Our market during the week is devoid of life, and the advance made on Wheat last week is lost again on Foreign. White—Native firm. Scarcity is not more than 1s. lower. Malt and Barley enquired for at 1s. advance; grinding sorts in demand at 3d to 6d. advance. Oats in good demand at 8d. to 4d. more money on white and black. Indian Corn a slow sale at 2s 1/2s. to 2s 6d. 17s. 6d., according to quality. Some sales of White Oats are reported at 12s 9d. to 13s. f.o.b. Flour steady at late rates. Indian Meal and Oatmeal in demand at full prices.

BUTTER.—The supply to our butter market since last Friday averaged, daily, about 500 firkins, for which there was a moderate demand. In consequence of the announcement that the market will close on the 19th of March, to open on the 11th of April, holders do not evince any inclination to dispose of the stock on hands, preferring to keep it over in the expectation of obtaining higher prices in the interval between the closing and re-opening of the market. The prices obtained during the week were for firsts and seconds an increase of 3s. per cwt. over those of last week. Thirds declined about 2s., and on fourths there was a fall of 1s. The prices which Cork butter realized in the London Market were:—Firsts, 112s to 114s.; seconds, 00s. to 00s.; thirds, 96s. to 100s.; fourths, 80s. to 84s.; fifths, 7s. to 00s per cwt.

CORK CORN MARKET. JANUARY 21.—White Wheat, 19s. 0d. to 23s 6d; red, 17s. 0d. to 21s. 6d.; Barley, 12s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.; Oats, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 10d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET. JANUARY 21.—Firsts, 122s; seconds, 118s; thirds, 97s; fourths, 89s; fifths, 60s. Over 500 firkins in market.

SATURDAY.—First quality, 122s; 3d second quality, 122s; 158 third quality, 96s; 16s fourth quality, 80s; 34 fifth quality, 60s; 1 sixth quality, 00s.

LIMERICK MARKETS. SATURDAY.—There was a large quantity of wheat at this day's market, and but a short supply of oats and barley. White wheat sold at from 13 1/2d to 14d per stone, and red do., from 12 1/2d to 13d. Barley went at from 9 1/2d to 11d, and oats at from 10d to 11d per stone; for one large lot of 100 barrels, purchased from Mr. Levers, of Castle Levers, Alderman Quinivan gave 11 1/2d per stone.

There was a moderate supply of butter at this day's market, selling at from 45s to 50s per firkin. KILKENNY, JAN. 18.—No change worth noticing as to prices in our grain market, and the supply trivial in the extreme. The butter market, prices are nominally the same as last week, but the supply seems exhausted. The bacon market wholly inactive. Flour (firsts) 30s to 32s 6d; Do. (inferior) 28s 0d to 30s 0d; Do. (Thirds) 22s 0d to 25s 0d per sack. Wheat, new (white) 22s 6d to 23s 0d; Do. (red) 21s 0d to 22s 0d. Barley (malt) 15s 0d to 16s 0d; Do. (grinding) 12s 0d to 13s 6d. Oats 15s 0d to 16s 0d; white, 11s 0d to 12s 6d. Bran, (black) 10s 6d to 11s 0d; white, 11s 0d to 12s 6d. Bran, 5s 4d to 5s 9d per barrel. Fresh butter, 12d to 13d. Beef (by the quarter) 4d to 6d per lb; do. (by the piece) 7d per lb; Irish pork, 4d to 0d. Butter, 100s to 105s. Bacon, Pig, 40s 0d to 42s 0d. Indian meal, 7s 4d to 7s 8d. Oatmeal, 13s 0d to 13s 6d per cwt.

CLONMEL MARKETS.—JAN. 21. Supplies of grain have been limited since our last, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. There was a fair market on Wednesday. Business is dull.—Supplies of butter unusually limited:—White wheat per stone 12 1/2d; Red do, 11 1/2d to 12 1/2d; Shipping do, 10 1/2d to 11 1/2d; White oats per brl, 11s 6d to 11s 7d; Black do, 11s 4d to 11s 5d; Barley, 1bs to 20s; Oatmeal per ton, £12 15s; wholemeal, £12; Indian meal, £7; Barley meal, £11 2s 6d; Bran per brl, 4s 6d; Pollard, 5s 6d; Superfine flour, per bag, 25s to 26s 6d; Fines, 23s to 24s 6d; Households do, 20s; Thirds, per sack, 23s to 24s 6d; Fourth, 19s to 20s; Coal, per ton, 19s to 20s; Butter, per cwt, 95s to 100s.

BELFAST CORN MARKET. JANUARY 21.—Farmers' supplies fair. Wheat dull, and 2d lower on the week. Oats, barley, and oatmeal, in fair request at late rates. At the Corn Exchange there was a moderate attendance, and some inquiry for Foreign Wheat. No change to report in prices.

BELFAST PORK MARKET. JANUARY 21.—Number of pigs at market, 1,857.—Prices from 42s 6d to 46s 6d.

English Markets.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—JAN. 21. Sugar—Public sales going steadily; two cargoes have been sold; one from Pernambuco at 27s, the other from Rio Grande at 25s 9d, for the United Kingdom. Coffee—280 bags and 67 half bags Mocha, went at 71s 7 1/2d; a cargo of Brazil has been sold at 47s 6d for Mediterranean. Tea firm; common oolong quoted 11 1/2d to 1s for good. Rice—1,700 bags good middling Bengal taken in at 9s 9d to 10s 6d; 6,800 bags Rangon at 7s 6d. Saltpetre—1,000 bags Kurrachee, 52 1/2 to 22 1/2 per cent. refraction, sold at 32s 6d to 35s; 12,500 bags Bengal, 8 to 31 per cent. taken in at 39s to 42s 6d.

LONDON TALLOW MARKET.—JAN. 21. Market steady; spot and March 53s 6d; April to June, 5s 9d; October to December, 51s 9d.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.—JAN. 21. The Market to-day was very thinly attended by either local or country buyers, and the business doing in wheat was proportionately insignificant; we cannot, however, note any positive reduction in prices, though in some cases purchasers of quality would have had the turn in their favor.—The flour trade is without animation, and we repeat nominally the rates of our last.

Beans, though scarce, sell slowly and in retail at scarcely late quotations; there are very few Egyptians on the passage at present. Oats are held firmly at the currencies of Tuesday, but there is little doing.—Oatmeal in better request, choice qualities making 3d per load more money.

Indian corn of all sorts moves very slowly at a reduction of 6d per qr from the prices of last Tuesday. ROBERT MAKIN & SONS. Corn Exchange Buildings, Brunswick-street.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—JAN. 21. Sales of the week, 44,216 bales; 4,300 on speculation and 3,490 for export. Stock in Liverpool, 345,800 bales. Quotations of fair & below last Friday's rates. In upland Orleans and Mobile, no change. Imports this day 4,040; of the week, 56,937 bales. Sales to-day 6,000 bales. Market quiet.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.—JAN. 21. The attendance was moderate. Wheat and flour in slow sale at barely last Tuesday's rates. Indian corn 6d per quarter cheaper, with a fair demand at the decline. Beans quiet, and a shade easier.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.—JAN. 21. Market very heavy for wheat; some sellers take 1s less for fine qualities; others refuse to sell at any decline. Oats neglected. Barley and beans also rather higher.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET.—JAN. 21. No. 1, 52s 6d to 52s 9d. Mixed numbers, warrants, 52s 6d to 54s; mixed numbers, makers' iron, 52s 6d to 52s 9d; No. 3, 52s 6d to 52s 9d. Market flat.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.—JAN. 21. The market remains very quiet. Yarns rather in favour of buyers. Cloth maintains its firmness, but appears to have touched its highest point at the present.

Birmingham, 1st Month 20th, 1859. At this day's market, there was less wheat offering, but no progress could be made in sales, except by giving way in price 1s per qr. Barley nearly as dear. Oats quite as high. Beans and peas unaltered. JOSEPH & CHARLES STURGE.

LEEDS WOOL MARKET.—JAN. 21. There has been on the whole more confidence manifested in the preservation of peace, and consequently more disposition to purchase both in English and foreign wools.

BRADFORD WOOL MARKET.—JAN. 20. In our market for wools prices are on the whole stationary, but where holders are desirous of selling they have to make some concession. Spinners are evident watching the course of passing events, and only purchase to satisfy pressing and immediate wants. Nolls and shorts to remain about the same as last reported. The worsted yarn market is comparatively flat.

DUBLIN DAILY STOCK & SHARE LIST. Table listing various stocks and shares with columns for Shares, Sh., Pd., Quoted Price, and Cash.

SECOND EDITION Latest Intelligence.

INDIA AND CHINA—APPEAL FOR MERCY FROM NANA SAHIB.

The following despatch is dated Trieste, Sunday. The India and China mails reached Su-z on the 14 inst, with dates from Calcutta to December 23; Madras, 28th; Galle, 31st; Hong Kong, 15th; Shanghai, 16th; Aden, 28th.

INDIA.—Geroz Shah was defeated with much slaughter by General Napier on the 17th December at Rindol and pursued for eight miles. His force was again dispersed on the 23d by troops from Poora. Nana Sahib was reported at Churche in Ooda, with 1,500 men. Two Rajahs with him have solicited Government for protection, when they may be able to escape. Their messengers also appeal on behalf of Nana himself for clemency to his family.

CHINA.—Nothing authentic has been heard of Lord Elgin's trip up the Yang Tse Kiang. The Chinese report that the Ambassador's ship exchanged fire with the rebels on passing Mochoo. The la Plata, with Baron Gros on board got ashore on one of the Chusan Islands and was then towed to Shanghai by H.M.S. Inflexible. His excellency then proceeded to Hong Kong by the Aden. Mr. Reid, U.S., Commissioner, returned to America. Canton was quiet, affairs at Nangpo were bad. An alarming fire occurred in a central part of Hong Kong on the 6th of December. Sir J. Bowring went on a visit to Manila on the 9th November.

The new Legislative Councilors have protested against the admission of another member. The Governor of Macao was said to be about to proceed to Siam, to enter into a treaty with Portugal.

FRANCE AND SARDINIA.

PARIS, MONDAY.—The Monitor of this morning contains the following.—"The intimate relations which have existed for a long time between the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia, and the mutual interest of France and Piedmont, have induced these two Sovereigns to strengthen, by a family alliance, the ties which united them for more than a year. Conferences to this end have taken place, but the age of the young Princess Clotilde occasioned the period of this marriage to be delayed till now. Yesterday General Niel demanded officially the hand of the Princess Clotilde for Prince Napoleon. The King of Sardinia agreed to this demand, and the marriage will take place shortly at Turin. The Union having reproduced the statement of the "Independence Belge," pretending that the King of Sardinia had only consented to the match conditionally, on a treaty offensive and defensive being signed by France and Sardinia, the "Moniteur" declares this to be not less false than injurious to the dignity of both Sovereigns. The Emperor must desire that his family alliances are in harmony with the policy of France; but he will never make the great interest of the country bear upon the family alliance."

The French Minister of Marine has advertised, at Marseilles, for large supplies of provisions for the Navy, although a large contract for similar articles had been concluded a few days at Toulon. The Paris correspondent of the "Times," writing on Sunday night affirms that confidence of peace is growing less, and says that the situation of trade in France may be described by one word, "stagnation." The rumours of war caused a slight rise in the price of corn at Marseilles; but it was checked by large importations. A rise in the market at Genoa has been produced by the purchase of 35,000 hectolitres of wheat on account of the Piedmontese Government.

The Turin correspondent of the "Times," says, that the belief in the approach of war, although not universal in that capital, is decidedly that of a large and influential majority, but no fresh facts are adduced to show that it is near at hand. A semi-official article appears in the "Independence" of Turin, which states that the English press in general has disappointed the hopes which many had placed on it concerning the Italian question. The Turin journalist thinks that in case of an Italian struggle, England will stand by and allow others to act, keeping a good watch that no other power extraneous to Italy shall interfere.

THE POPE AND THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily News" has obtained information that the Pope's Nuncio has received orders to tell the Emperor that if a cannon is fired in Lombardy he will take refuge in Vienna.

THE PALEIS BOURSE.

PARIS, JAN. 22.—Great uneasiness is felt in consequence of the announcement in the "Independence Belge" that a treaty of alliance had been concluded between France and Piedmont. Rentes (before opening of the Bourse flat, 68f. 70c.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(From the Times.)

CITY, SATURDAY EVENING.—The fact of gold withdrawals having been resumed from the Bank, tended slightly to augment the prevailing heaviness, the tendency to depression being rather increased by adverse prices from Paris. The English funds opened at the depressed prices of last evening, and remained weak without recovery to close. For the rates at Paris there was another fall of nearly 1/2 per cent. The market closed gloomy. On the Vienna Bourse prices appear to be comparatively well maintained. About £30,000 in gold was withdrawn from the Bank to-day for exportation. (From the Daily News.)

Owing to recent bona fide absorption of Stock the funds now resist more strongly the influences of the prolonged depression of the Paris Bourse, and are proportionately quick to respond to any favourable feature. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange heaviness prevailed. Consols closed 1/2 per cent. higher than on Friday. Father Ventura, the preacher at the Tuileries, has published a book called "Un Essai sur le Pouvoir," which makes some sensation in diplomatic circles. He proposed the settlement of the Italian question by the buying Austria out of Lombardy with a very large sum of money, and then constituting an Italian confederation, of which the Pope would be the president. George H. Porter, Esq., M.B., F.R.C.S.L., has been elected member of Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

THE BLISS OF ABSENCE.

'Tis sweet for him, the livelong day that lies,
Wrapt in the heaven of his dear lady's eyes,
Whose dreams her image blesteth evermore.]
Love knoweth not a sharper joy than this,
Yet greater, purer, nobler is the bliss,
To be afar from her whom we adore!

Distance and Time, eternal powers that be
Still, like the stars, o'erruling secretly,
Cradle this tempest of the blood to peace.
Calm grows my soul, and calmer every hour,
Yet daily feels my heart a springing power,
And daily finds my happiness increase.

All time she lives within my heart and brain,
Yet can I think of her without a pain;
My spirit soars always serene and free:
And, by the strength of its divine emotion,
Transforms its love to all a saint's devotion,
Refines desires into idolatry.

The lightest cloudlet that doth flock the sky,
And floats along the sunshine airily,
More lightly in its beauty floateth never,
Than doth my heart, with tranquil joy elate,
By fear untouch'd, for jealousy too great.
I love, oh, yes, I love—I love her ever!

—The Poems and Ballads of Goethe.

SHORT SENTENCES.—Missionaries are bringing to light very interesting facts in regard to the mental characteristics of the people of Africa. Mr. Moffat who has seen much of the southern part of this continent, gives us the following narrative related to him by a man from Central Africa. It is, perhaps, with out a parallel for its simplicity:—"My years were eighteen. There was war. At this time my mother died. My father died. I buried them. I had done. The Foulahs caught me. They sold me. The House people bought us. They brought us up to Tomba.—We got up. To a white man they sold us. We had no shirts. We had no trousers. We were naked.—In the midst of the water, into the midst of a ship they put us. Thirst killed somebody. Hunger killed somebody. By night we prayed. At sun time we prayed. God heard us. The English are good. God sent them. They came. They took us. Our hunger died. Our thirst died. Our chains went off from our feet. Shirts they gave us. Hats they gave us.—Trousers they gave us. Every one was glad. We all praised the English. Whoever displeases the English into hell let them go.—*Colonization Herald.*

REPORTERS PROHIBITED.—The practice of taking down sermons in shorthand notes has reached such a height in Frankfurt, that the Consistories both of the Calvinistic and the Lutheran bodies have thought it necessary to prohibit it for the future. "The church," says the ordinance, "is not a lecture-room, but a house of prayer."—*Record.*

BELLYGERENT OR BELLIGERENT.—In the course of an argument in the Queen's Bench on Tuesday, Mr. Colin Blackburn, a member of the Scottish bar, attacked the Southern, by pronouncing the word belligerent with a northern accent, "belligerent," upon which Lord Campbell admonished the learned counsel that in the south the word was pronounced "belligerent." The learned counsel, who appeared somewhat startled at the discovery, said, that in future he would endeavour to avoid the word. Lord Campbell observed that, during the war, a certain body of aldermen obtained the reputation of being a very belligerent corps (laughter).

THEIRS ON THE WAR QUESTION.—The Paris correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—"I have rarely seen such a unanimity of opinion on any question as on this bare chance of a war. Three nights ago I had the pleasure of listening to an attack made by M. Thiers upon the notion of anything of the kind, and I had occasion to see clearly that long silence has not damped the orator's energy. M. Thiers was more than half an imperialist, as you are aware, and has always been the ardent promoter of a warlike policy. Well, no one here I yet heard so uncompromisingly condemn the idea of a war—so lucidly prove its inevitably fatal issue to France—as did M. Thiers the other evening. He brought all his historical and strategical knowledge to bear upon the point, and showed how impossible it would be for France to escape defeat, unless she could begin the contest with 400,000 soldiers, besides those she must keep in Algeria and those she must retain in France."

MELANCHOLY DEATH FROM BURNING.—NAVAN, JAN. 18.—Hugh Martin, Esq., coroner for Meath, held an inquest yesterday, before a respectable jury, at the county infirmary, on view of the body of Mrs. Catherine Reilly, of Durbanstown, barony of Lower Navan. The deceased, who was about forty years old, met her death from injuries she received from falling into the fire at her residence, on the 19th ult. It appeared from the evidence that she was subject to epileptic fits, in one of which, on the day on question, she met with the accident, from which she received grievous bodily injury, and would have been totally consumed but for the accidental passing of a neighboring woman, who was attracted to the place by the moans and smell of fire. The deceased was conveyed to the county infirmary, where she lay in great agony until the 15th inst. The body presented a shocking appearance, one of the arms being nearly dislocated from the extent of the injury, and the flesh burned away from the side so much that the intestines were visible, which excited the wonder of the coroner and jury at the tenacity of life that prolonged the poor creature's sufferings to such a period. After an investigation of the evidence, the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the foregoing facts. The deceased was much respected, and leaves a family of five children to mourn her loss.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.—AN EXAMPLE.—Those who are desirous of seeing competition applied to the civil service of this country, it may be satisfactory to learn that the Master of the Rolls has introduced competitive examinations into the department over which he presides. Henceforth, not only will the introduction to that service be regulated by examination, but promotion to the appointments of assistant keepers of the second class will depend entirely on the merits and good conduct of the candidates. From the miscellaneous nature of the rolls, state papers, and documents now for the first time collected in the new repository, and their various uses for legal, historical, and antiquarian purposes, an amount of knowledge, skill, and experience is required in every officer of the record establishment which can be more easily dispensed with in less literary branches of the public service. In subjecting the clerks of this service to an examination in the various duties of their office, and providing for their more complete and efficient training the Master of the Rolls has set a useful example, which cannot fail of having its weight in other directions. This spontaneous effort to regulate promotion by merit only, and adopt the same system of advancement among government officials which prevails in the great universities of the land, may satisfy political reformers that the heads of departments in the state are not so reluctant as they have been represented to introduce the system of fair and impartial competition into the most important branches of the public service.—*Times.*

RETIREMENT OF BARON PENNEFATHER.

A meeting of the Bar took place at three o'clock yesterday in the Library, Four Courts, for the purpose of adopting an address to the learned and venerable Baron Pennefather, on the occasion of his retirement from the Court of Exchequer. There was a large attendance of the members of the inner and the outer Bar.

The chair was occupied by Sir THOS. STAPLES, Q.C., Father of the Bar.

The Chairman said that a requisition had been presented to him to call the meeting together; and he had great pleasure in complying with the request.—The object of their assembling on that occasion was to adopt an address to Baron Pennefather, who had announced his intention of resigning the judicial position which he occupied in the Court of Exchequer. Such a tribute was one in which he was sure every member of the Bar would heartily concur. It was not for him to dilate on the many high judicial qualities which distinguished that able and venerable judge, for they were known to every member of the Bar, and, he might say, to every man in the country. He would be happy to hear any gentleman who had observations to make on the subject (hear, hear).

The Right Hon. the Attorney-General then came forward and said that, the retirement of the learned judge having been announced, it occurred to him that the bar of Ireland would be desirous to present him with an address expressive of their respect and admiration (hear, hear). A similar course had been adopted on former occasions with respect to other judges who had retired. It was unnecessary, in speaking of the venerable and learned judge, to whom the country owed a deep debt of gratitude, to say anything laudatory of him (hear, hear). He had ventured to prepare an address which he hoped would embody the general feelings of the Bar, and he would now submit it for their consideration. If they thought any alteration or amendment necessary, the address might be submitted to a committee for the purpose of revising it. He thought it right to explain that he alone had signed the requisition, in place of allowing it to come from the general body of the Bar, owing to the great unanimity which prevailed amongst a large number of gentlemen whom he had consulted on the subject. He thought it was unnecessary, from the feelings which had been manifested, to go round to get a formal requisition signed, and hence it was that he had taken on himself to sign it in the name of the Bar. The right hon. gentleman then read the address as follows:—

"SIR,—Your retirement from the judicial bench has been announced to the public. We claim the privilege of bidding you a respectful farewell.

"We feel it at the same time to be a solemn duty to express our conviction that no judge of modern times has better deserved than you have done the admiration of the Bar and the gratitude of your country.

"During a judicial career of unprecedented length you have actively discharged the duties of your high office with an ability rarely equalled, and an impartiality never surpassed.

"While you sat in the Court of Exchequer there was a jurisdiction largely exercised in equity in matters connected with the Revenue, and also in the criminal law.

"The masterly manner in which you despatched the business of the court, in these branches of jurisdiction, was a subject of daily observation and of unqualified praise.

"Your acquaintance with the practice of the court was intimate and exact; your knowledge of the principles of the law profound; but it was the prompt and judicious application of your knowledge to the fact, of the various cases which came before you, that rendered you conspicuous on the Irish bench. In your administration of the common law we witnessed a tranquil exhibition of all the qualities of a merciful learned, and upright judge.

"Previewing your judicial career, now extending over thirty-eight years, we can truly describe it as that of a great magistrate.

"We offer to you now the unfeigned tribute of our respect and admiration; and while we acknowledge that the consciousness of having faithfully discharged the highest duty of society may be the consolation of your retirement, we desire to assure you that your name and memory will long be cherished by the Bar of Ireland."

W. H. GIFFITH, Esq., moved that the address just read by the Right Hon. the Attorney-General be adopted, and presented to Baron Pennefather. The meeting would, he was sure, concur with him that the address embodied most perfectly the sentiments of the Bar with reference to the venerable and distinguished Baron (hear, hear).

Dr. Radcliff seconded the adoption of the address.

The Chairman put the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Right Hon. the Attorney-General said—There is one point which I wish to mention to the Bar. It might be a matter for their consideration, and for the consideration of the learned Baron, as to what would be the most acceptable way of presenting that address. When Chief Justice Bushe retired, he came to that room and replied to the Bar; and in the present instance the Bar might forward a copy to the learned Judge, and ask him in what way he would best wish to reply to it (hear, hear).

Dr. Gayer said it would prove most gratifying to the feelings of the persons composing this great meeting, if, instead of that address being merely presented in the ordinary form, signed by the chairman as Father of the Bar, they were each and all to have the privilege of attaching to it their own autographs. Unless that was done, the unanimous feeling amongst the Bar would be scarcely done credit to (hear, hear). I believe that it is the wish of Baron Pennefather that whatever address is now adopted should be presented in that way, and I venture to say that it would have been difficult to conceive any course more consonant with the feelings of all present (hear, hear). I do not think there can be any possible objection to that. It might be left to Baron Pennefather to say whether it would be convenient to attend here, for the purpose of having the address presented to him. Everybody's feeling would then be recorded, and become part of the archives of the family of the Baron, and a testimony to future generations that the Irish Bar were all unanimous on the subject. I do not think there would be a single member of the Bar who would not be proud of having the opportunity of appending his name to that document, and I therefore move that the address be signed by the members of the bar individually.

Dr. Radcliff said he would suggest that there might be some difficulty in getting every one to sign the address, whereas, if it went forward in the usual way, it would be looked upon as the unanimous expression of the opinion of the Bar (hear).

The Attorney-General—I think it right to mention that a gentleman very intimate with Baron Pennefather stated to me that it would be more acceptable to him that that document should be signed by the Bar individually, than presented by the chairman on the part of the Bar. I agree with my friend Dr.

Gayer, and if that view is taken by the profession, why of course the document might be engrossed on parchment, and left in this room for the signatures of the individual members of the Bar.

Mr. Brewster—I understand it is proposed that this address shall be signed by you on behalf of the meeting. I venture, with great respect, to express my dissent from that proposition. I have not a doubt that the person we are about to address will feel a great and natural pride and pleasure in seeing the names of all his old friends appended to a document which he may transmit to his family as one of its most valuable possessions (hear, hear). Therefore, it would be idle to waste time in this assembly in saying one word in reference to this most distinguished individual. We are all equally aware of his great and eminent qualities, and the great debt his country owes him. I am not, therefore, about to say one word in reference to the resolution entered into, that the Bar should pay him any honour that could be conferred upon a judge; but I, with great respect, do say, that I for one wish, and I am proud to think that a great majority of the Bar wish that they should have the proud privilege of putting their names on record as amongst those who were of his friends and admirers; and on those grounds I do submit that the address ought to be signed by us all individually.

Mr. Charles Shaw then moved that the address be handed to the librarian, to be engrossed, and that it should lie on the library table for one week for signature.

Sir Thomas Staples then left the chair, on the motion of the Attorney-General.

Mr. Smyly, Q.C., moved, and Mr. Hughes, Q.C., seconded a vote of thanks to Sir Thomas Staples, which was unanimously carried, when the meeting separated.

GAS IN DUNGARVAN.

We are glad to see the town's people of Dungarvan are seriously determined on lighting their rising town with gas—and that they are about doing all of themselves, by a company purely local. Already we learn that shares have been applied for to the amount of £1,500. There can therefore be but little difficulty in raising the remaining sum necessary to carry out the work perfectly. Dungarvan is not only a seaport town but a town with merchants who own vessels trading with the colliery districts; and therefore a local company can supply itself with coals at fair price, as there are vessels to be had at all times, and at moderate freights. Considering the extent, the wealth, and growing importance of the town, we can see no reason why this should not be a paying concern. In smaller towns in England, and in towns of the same size in Ireland, companies pay 8 and 10 per cent.; and many of those towns are "inland," and have their coal brought by land carriage. We venture to give one advice to our friends in Dungarvan, as indeed to all who have an intention of lighting their towns with gas. That advice is—to have their company entirely local—to have all their shares taken in the town or neighbourhood—to keep themselves as free as possible from their contractors—and, in a word, to maintain their complete and entire independence of all foreign dictations. We add another advice—namely, to spread their shares as widely as possible through the locality so that as many persons as possible may be interested in the success of the undertaking. But, above and beyond all things—let the company be purely local, and entire independent; and being so, it must succeed.—*Cork Examiner.*

PHONOGRAPHY.—Two lectures on this valuable system of communication were delivered in the hall-house, Youghal, by Mr. Joseph Brabazon, classical teacher, of Cork. The learned gentleman displayed a scientific acquaintance with the subject, and with the various conformations of articulation, and entered minutely into the details of Pitman's new theory. Its advantages became so apparent, that immediately after his second lecture a number of intelligent boys and young gentlemen formed themselves into a class.—Their progress in about seven days in learning phonographical characters, and their practical use is praiseworthy, and so interested has a gentleman become that their proficiency will be tested by a prize for the best essay to be written in the characters.—*Cork Examiner.*

A LUCKY ISRAELITE.—Mr. Pollock, an unlicensed broker on 'Change, won 250,000*fr.* (£25,000), 40,000*fr.* (£4,000), and 400*fr.* (£40), at the drawing of the Credit Bank Lottery, on the 3rd inst. M. Pollock is a Jew, and the elders of the Hebrew community have already obtained a donation of £300 from him.—*Vienna Correspondent of the Times.*

A curious statistical return has lately been made of the supply of eggs to England from France, by which it appears that the annual value of this export to this country exceeds that of wine. Even before the odium disease, the difference of value in favour of eggs amounted to 157,072 francs yearly. In 1815 there were imported into England from France 1,300,915 kilogrammes of eggs; in 1856, 6,005,758 kilogrammes; and as each kilogramme is calculated to be equal to 18 eggs, it follows that France furnishes England with nearly 200,000,000 of eggs annually.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.—The Market for the Public Funds has been rather flat, the announcement of the increase in the naval estimates having exercised an unfavourable influence on the value of the Government Securities. The inquiry for money to-day has been rather more active in the Discount Market, but no alteration in value can be quoted. The transactions in the Market for Foreign Stocks have been of limited extent, but prices have exhibited an improved tendency. The Market for Railway Securities has been dull to-day, and in most cases a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. has been established in prices. The dealings in Foreign Railway Shares have been rather numerous, but quotations have been less firm than they were yesterday. The transactions in the Shares of Joint Stock Banks have been well supported for most descriptions. The rates of Exchange on the Continent have been generally firm, and the rates on Austria show a degree of uneasiness as regards the probabilities of a war breaking out.

The Funds to-day have shown a fresh decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The belief that Austria is endeavouring to raise another loan in Western Europe is not without effect, and the course of affairs in Paris inspires little confidence. In the most of the markets, including those for English and French Railway Shares, a downward tendency has likewise taken place. The Government Broker continues to purchase, and has thus taken a parcel of £20,000 stock.

BANK RETURNS.

Issue Department.—Notes issued, £33,035,670. Total, the same; Government Debentures, £11,015,100; Other Securities, £3,459,860; Gold Coin and other Bullion, £18,560,670. Total, £33,035,670.

Banking Department.—Proprietors' Capital, £14,553,000; Res., £3,248,430; Public Deposits, £6, 60,269; Other Deposits, £14,948,727; Seven Day and other Bills, £886,366. Total, £39,876,792.

Government Securities.—£10,698,907; Other Securities, £16,607,901; Notes, £12,044,485; Gold and Silver Coin, £625,599. Total, £39,876,792.

Miscellany.

Miss Selion's brother denies that Dr. Pusey has married that lady.

Dr. Monk, formerly of Oxford, has been appointed organist and choirmaster of York Minster.

Lord Stanley has appointed G. G. Scott and Digby Wyatt, joint architects for erecting the new India offices.

On Saturday last the convict Whitworth, who murdered a domestic servant with whom he kept company, was hanged at York.

STEAMER ASHORE.—The "Earl of Caithness" steamer, Murray, commander, trading between Edinburgh and Wick, went ashore on Tuesday evening, at the entrance of the Abdeen bay. The passengers were all safely got off, but little hopes were entertained of the vessel and goods.

The pony given by Queen Victoria to the Prince Imperial was mounted on Friday for the first time by the little Prince, in the reserved garden at the Tuilleries, and attracted such crowds of idlers that an extra guard had to be called to keep order round the grating.—*Court Journal.*

It seems that a great granddaughter of Racine is living. She was in very humble circumstances, and at one time appeared likely to pass her days in a factory. The Society of Dramatic Authors has, however, come to her aid, and placed her in a convent.

Arrangements are in progress for the introduction of 11,000 Chinese coolies on the sugar estates at the French island of Martinique, West Indies. The British possessions of Demerara and Trinidad have subscribed about £60,000 for a similar purpose.

ENFRANCHISEMENT OF CHELSEA.—On Tuesday night, a meeting of the inhabitants of Chelsea was held for the purpose of promoting the enfranchisement of that town, its population, intelligence, and wealth fully entitling it to a direct representation in the Commons' House of Parliament; and to take steps to bring such desire under the notice of the promoters of the various reform bills.

"FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT."—The *Morning Post* of Saturday contains an exclusive account of the execution of Burges, at Taunton, on the previous day for the Exmoor Forest murder. The veracious reporter states that the culprit had to be carried to the scaffold, and indulges in the reflection, "Thus he lived like a villain and died like a coward." Unfortunately for the *Post* the statement is untrue, and the indignation consequently worthless. Burges walked to the gallows with a firm step and unassisted; and perhaps "nothing in his life became him like the leaving it."

UNIVERSITY ENGLISH.—A notice was during last October term, affixed to the panels at the entrance of a certain college chapel in the University of Cambridge thus:—"On Sunday morning next, chapel will commence at 10 o'clock, and continue until further notice." A very startling announcement, doubtless, and one which was regarded by the students of this college with feelings of great anxiety. "To compel us" they said, "at this inclement season of the year to subsist altogether within the precincts of our college chapel is, at all events, not a humane proceeding, even should it have the desired effect."

ACCIDENT TO SIR E. LUGARD.—On Thursday last Sir Edward Lugard, accompanied by his lady, and his sister, Mrs. Robinson, of St. Mary's lodge, Reedvale Teignmouth, with whom the gallant knight has lately been residing, attended a dinner party at Dawlish, and on returning thence, at about half past 11 in the evening, in a hired carriage, the horse took fright and set off at a rapid pace down the Dewlish road, at the bottom of which the carriage overturned, and its inmates were thrown out. Sir Edward has sustained a fracture of three ribs his lady has her shoulder bone broken, and Mrs. Robinson is severely injured, and we hear her life is despaired of.

A YOUNG JACK SHEPPARD.—John Finnie, aged 17, has been taken into custody at Froom, on a charge of theft. Finnie was convicted in 1857 for theft, and received 60 days imprisonment, thereafter to go to the reformatory school at Stranraer for five years. He was not long in the school till he made his escape. He was shortly afterwards apprehended by one of the county constables; he was put into the train and leaped out of the carriage when the engine was in full speed, and was nothing the worse. He was caught again, imprisoned and sent to Stranraer, when he made his escape a second time by taking out one of the windows, on his last capture, Finnie was nearly off the third time, but was caught.

The *Ayr Observer* publishes a letter from Mr. Thomas Carlyle on the subject of the fund which is being raised for the two nieces of the Poet Burns, who are in very needy circumstances. Alluding to the forthcoming Burns' Festival at the Crystal Palace, he says:—"Could all the eloquence that will be uttered over the world on the 25th next, or even all the tavern bills that will be incurred, but convert themselves into solid cash for these two interesting persons, what a sum were there of benefit received, and of loss avoided, to all the parties concerned! I think, at least, the question ought to be everywhere put, pointedly, yet with due politeness, wherever in Scotland or elsewhere there is an assemblage of men met to express their admiration, tribute, &c., for Burns, what amount of money they will give to save from indigence these two nieces of Burns? The answer, virtual answer, which this question got in 1842 threw rather a dismal light to me on such assemblies; but they ought to be tried again with more direct emphasis; and very shame will perhaps force them to do some thing towards saving indigent merit on the one hand, and saving on the other what is too truly a trifling (though eloquent) expenditure of pavement to a certain locality we have all heard of!"

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S FIRST SPEECH.—After the presentation of colours by his Royal Highness, the other day, to the 100th Regiment, or "Prince of Wales own," the young Colonel thus addressed them:—Lord Melville, Colonel de Rotenberg, and Officers and Soldiers of the 100th Regiment.—It is most gratifying to me that, by the Queen's gracious permission, my first public act since I have had the honour of holding a commission in the British army should be the presentation of colours to a regiment which is the spontaneous offering of the loyal and spirited Canadian people, and with which, at their desire, my name has been specially associated. The ceremonial in which we are now engaged possesses a peculiar significance and solemnity, because in confiding to you for the first time this emblem of military fidelity and valour I not only recognize emphatically your enrolment into our national force, but celebrate an act which proclaims and strengthens the unity of the various parts of this vast empire under the sway of our common Sovereign. Although, owing to my youth and inexperience, I can but very imperfectly give expression to the sentiments which this occasion is calculated to awaken with reference to yourselves and to the great and flourishing province of Canada, you may rest assured that I shall ever watch the progress and achievements of your gallant corps with deep interest, and that I heartily wish you all honour and success in the prosecution of the noble career on which you have entered.

Photographic Portraits.

MR. BARRY'S PHOTOGRAPHIC Rooms Open at MRS. REDGF'S Toy Warehouse, 123, Quay, opposite the Steam Packet Station. (6312)

ESTABLISHED 1835.

FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. Chief Office, 12, Chatham Place, Blackfriars, London, E.C. Subscribed Capital—Half a Million Sterling, with an Annual Income of Sixty Thousand Pounds, and an Accumulated Premium Fund of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

AGENTS: WATERFORD. Jacob Scroder, Esq., Market House Quay. DUBLIN. Diflon O'Conor, Esq. 21, Bachelors Walk. Robert J. Martin, Esq. 13, Lower Ormond Quay. William Stewart, Esq., Law Exchange office.

Immediate Cash Advances.

MERCANTILE LOAN FUND ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE:—2, WYMOUTH TERRACE, NEW NORTH ROAD, LONDON, N. THIS Association offers Immediate Cash Advances, in sums from £20 to £500, for long or short periods, at 5 per cent. per annum, repayable by such Monthly or Quarterly Instalments as may suit the Borrower's convenience.

Advances on Personal Security, Bills of Sale, Deposits of Deeds, and other Valuable Securities.

Advances on the Personal Security of the Borrower, additional interest being charged to cover the presumed hazard.

Forms of Application forwarded to any part. To ensure prompt attention, two Postage stamps should be enclosed.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Resident Manager. (6250)

TO SPORTSMEN, HUNTSMEN, FARMERS VETERINARY SURGEONS, AND CHEMISTS OF IRELAND.

CHAPMAN'S VETERINARY RECEIPT BOOK contains 100 of the choicest receipts in the world for the cure of all diseases in Horses, Dogs, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, &c., as well as Forms for all kinds of bills, engagements, lotions, drenches, &c.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.

PATENT LENTILIZED COCOA is superior in nutritious element to all others, and being easy of digestion is better adapted for a general beverage than either Tea or Coffee.

STEAM-THRASHING MACHINERY.

TO BE LET, on Hire, a PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, made by Messrs. SMITH AND ASHBY; a THRASHING MACHINE, made by Messrs. RANSOM AND SONS.

TEA—Pure, Unadulterated.

THE CHINA TEA COMPANY (Limited) of London continues to supply its numerous Agents with First-class Teas, at the lowest possible prices.

ADDITIONAL AGENTS WANTED. Application to be made to the Secretary, at the Company's offices, 52, Drury Lane, London, W.C.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

ROBERTSON & LEDLIE HAVE RECEIVED THEIR USUAL ANNUAL DELIVERY OF BLANKETS, AND RESPECTFULLY REQUEST AN INSPECTION OF THE SAME.

THE PRICES COMMENCE AT 4/0, AND ARE WELL ASSORTED UP TO 30/ PER PAIR. R. & L. would particularly call attention to four numbers, as being decidedly cheap.

Namely, the 4/0, 10/6, 12/6, 16/0. 53, QUAY, WATERFORD. (6268)

Important Notice.

GREAT SILK SALE AT THE HALL OF COMMERCE, 74, Quay.

JOHN C. WALSH BEGS to announce to the Ladies of Waterford and the adjoining Counties, that he purposes having a Grand Sale OF RICH SILKS FOR DRESSES,

PLAIN GLACES, CHECKED DO., FLOUNCED ROBES, AND FLOUNCINGS, RICH BROCADED, &c., &c.

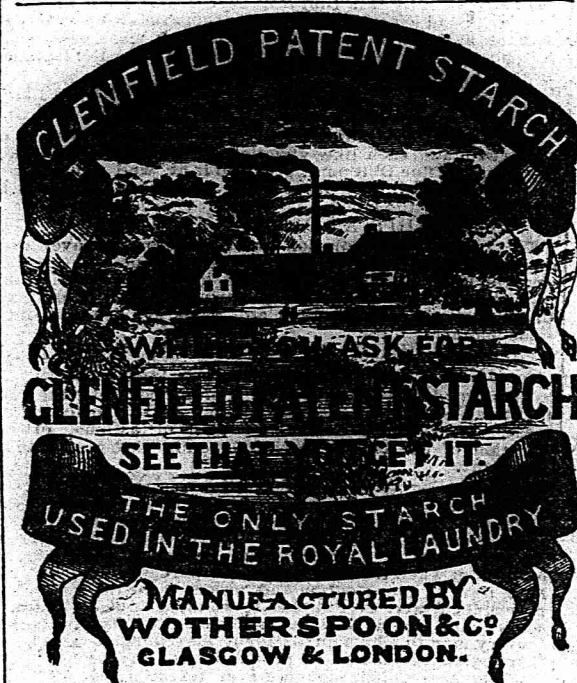
SEVERAL NOVELTIES IN Shawls and Mantles.

His Spacious Warerooms will be entirely appropriated for this MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY.

Ladies are respectfully invited to avail themselves of the present opportunity of purchasing RICH, NEW, AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,

at a very large Reduction in price. THE SALE WILL COMMENCE On Monday next, 10th inst.

HALL OF COMMERCE, 74, Quay.



IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. Metallic Pen Maker to the Queen, BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT BEGS most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and, in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a NEW SERIES of his useful productions, which for EXCELLENCE OF TEMPER, QUALITY OF MATERIAL, and, above all, CHEAPNESS IN PRICE, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and defy competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his Warranted School and Public Pens, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of writing taught in schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers, Booksellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens.—Merchants and wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street; 95, New-street, Birmingham; No. 91, JOHN-STREET, NEW YORK; and at 37 GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON. (6124)

ADELPHI HOTEL, WATERFORD.

JOHN POWER, Proprietor. THE above Hotel has been recently established at the ADELPHI TERRACE, adjoining the County and City of Waterford Club.

Families and Gentlemen visiting Waterford will find that it affords every facility and comfort, combined with strict economy of charges. The arrangement for Families will be found exceedingly satisfactory.

The Proprietor has also annexed a large Stabling Department, where Post Horses Inside, and Outside Cars, and Carriages of every description can be had at the shortest notice. A Night Porter always in attendance. Waterford, Nov. 1st, 1858. (6211)

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES CELEBRATED FOR THEIR GREAT STRENGTH AND FINE AROMATIC FLAVOUR.

THESE CHOICE COFFEES have secured the most wide spread reputation. Their great superiority is acknowledged by the many thousands of families throughout Ireland, who for many years have constantly used them.

Agents in this District: Waterford, J. Barton, 16, Little George's-street. Clonmel, Jacob and Co., Tea Dealers. Wexford, John Cooper, Grocer. Cork, J. Langlands & Co., 11, Bridge-st. Duncannon, E. Shannon. New Ross, Agent wanted.

Agents wanted in every town and district for the sale of JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES, (where there is not one already). Full particulars sent free by post on application to John Cassell & Co., 80, Fenchurch-street, London, or to George Oldham & Co., 64, Dame-street, Dublin. (6117)

TO PARTIES FURNISHING, Our Stock of House-Furnishing Ironmongery, comprising every article in IRON MONGERY, BRUSHES, &c. IS the Largest, Cheapest and Best Selected Stock in the south of Ireland.

Parties Furnishing should call and see it, previous to Furnishing from elsewhere. COMMINS & CO. Wholesale and Retail House-Furnishing Ironmongers 66, Quay, and 5, Barronstrand-st., WATERFORD.

Detailed Catalogues per post, free. Iron, Tin, and Copper Smiths, Plumbers, &c., &c. None but First-rate Workmen Employed.

COMMINS & CO. Wholesale and Retail House-Furnishing Ironmongers 66, Quay, and 5, Barronstrand-st., WATERFORD. Estimates may be had for any Work in the above Trades.

ELECTRO-PLATE AND NICKLE SILVER Those Materials, which have now nearly superseded the use of Silver, we beg to offer, of Warranted Quality, manufactured into the following Articles:—ENGAGED PLATED GOODS, ON SOLID NICKLE. In Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Waiters, &c. Salvers of all size; Corner Dishes, with Embossed Edges, in sets; Liqueur, Pickle, Egg Cup and Cruet Frames; Wine Funnels, Coasters, Snuffers and Trays; Table and Chamber Candlesticks; Dessert Knives and Forks in Cases; Spoons and Forks; Soup, Sauce and Toddy Ladles; Fish Trowels; Sugar Tongues; Butter Knives; Marrow Spoons; Asparagus Tongues; Pickle Forks; Crumb Knives.

Detailed Catalogues forwarded per post, free. COMMINS & CO. Wholesale and Retail House-Furnishing Ironmongers 66, Quay, and 5, Barronstrand-st., WATERFORD.

THE ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION SOCIETY. OFFICES—4, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, 90, High-street, Oxford, and 11, Grafton-street, Dublin.

THE RIGHT HON. the EARL of YARBOROUGH. Thomas W. Booker Blakemore, Esq., M.P. for Herefordshire. Edward Bullock, Esq., M.A. (Ch. Ch., Oxford), late Common Sergeant of London. Rev. J. E. Cox, M.A., F.S.A., St. Helen's, Bishopsgate. EVERY description of Life Assurance undertaken at moderate rates. Immediate, Deferred, and Contingent Annuities and Endowments, Tables of Rates, Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information, may be obtained on application to the Local Secretary, JOHN WHITTINGTON, Esq., Agent for Waterford—J. L. HICKY, Esq., Registrar. Local Director—Rev. THOMAS GIMLET, Esq. Medical Officer—JOHN ELLIOTT, Esq., M.D., Peter-street. (3994)

Winter Arrangements WATERFORD AND LONDON

Royal Mail Steamers (VIA MILFORD)

DAILY COMMUNICATION (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

BETWEEN The South of Ireland, South Wales and England, VIA WATERFORD & MILFORD HAVEN.

In connection with the Express Trains on the Great Western, South Wales, Waterford & Limerick, Waterford and Kilkenny, and other Trains in the South of Ireland, COMMENCING ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER 1858, CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S MAILS.

THESE Steamers will Sail from WATERFORD from the ADELPHI WHARF Daily, Sundays excepted, on the arrival of the Limerick Train at 3 0 p.m. reaching Milford Haven (wind and weather permitting) so as to enable Passengers to proceed by the Express Train to London at 9 15 a.m., reaching Paddington at 6 0 p.m.; also Third Class Passengers by the Through 5 0 a.m. Train to London. Passengers arriving at Milford Haven on Sunday Morning will leave per 9 15 a.m. Train.

FROM MILFORD HAVEN from the RAILWAY Pier Daily, Sundays Excepted, at 8 0 p.m., on the arrival of the 9 30 a.m. Express Train from Paddington, reaching Waterford so as to secure (wind and weather permitting) the departure of the 10 0 a.m. Train from Waterford to Limerick, Cork, and the South of Ireland. Passengers for Dublin will be in time for the 11 45 a.m. Train, via Kilkenny. Passengers by the 6 10 a.m. Third Class Train from Paddington will also be conveyed by these Steamers at reduced rates.

Passengers intending to go by these boats should leave the different Stations on the Great Southern & Western Railway at the following hours in order to arrive at the Limerick Junction in time for the departure of the 12 37 p.m. Train to Waterford. Through Tickets via Milford Haven issued at Limerick, Tipperary, and at all the principal Stations of the Waterford and Limerick Railway.

Table with 2 columns: Station Name and Time. Includes Cork, Blarney, Killarney, Mallow, Buttevant, Charleville, Kilmallock, Knocklong, Limerick Junction, Dublin, Kildare, Monasteran, Portarlington, Maryboro, Mountrath, Roscrea, Templemore, Thurles, Gould's Cross, Dunderum, Kildare, Athy, Mageny, Carlow, Milford, Bagenalstown, Gowran, Kilkenny, Thomastown, Waterford.

A Delay of Ten Minutes at the Junction to change Carriages

THROUGH TICKETS, allowing Passengers to break the journey at either Chepstow, Swansea, Haverrfordwest, Waterford, Clonmel, or Tipperary, for the Irish Lines; or at Gloucester, Neath, or Haverfordwest, for Waterford; may be had at the Railway Station at Paddington, and the first-class Stations of the Great Western and South Wales, Waterford and Limerick, and Waterford and Kilkenny Railways, also at the Steam Ship Offices of Messrs. Ford and Jackson, 36, Cannon-street, London; or of Mr. Downey, Adelphi Wharf, Waterford.

This Line is in direct communication with the Railways of the South of Ireland, and is the shortest route to Waterford, Limerick, Cork, Kilkenny, Killarney, Tipperary, and all other Stations in the South of Ireland.

FIRST & SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS available for Sixteen Days, at a Far-and-a-half for the Double Journey, are issued from Waterford, Limerick, Kilkenny, Tipperary, &c.

FARES BY STEAMER. MILFORD HAVEN AND WATERFORD—Saloon, 12s. 6d. Deck, 7s. 6d. Return Tickets—Saloon, 18s. 9d.

Passengers with Second Class Tickets can exchange to the Saloon on payment of 2s. 6d. each.

GOODS AND CATTLE, PARCELS, FISH, &c., will be forwarded by the Steamers to all Stations of the South Wales and Great Western Railways, the Vale of Neath, Waterford and Limerick, and Waterford and Kilkenny Railways, Birmingham and the principal Towns in the Midland Counties. Rates and Fares can be learnt on application at Paddington, or any of the Stations on the respective Railways; of Messrs. Ford and Jackson, 36, Cannon Street, London and Milford Haven; of Mr. Downey, Adelphi Wharf, Waterford, or Mr. A. J. Payne, Waterford and Limerick Railway Office, George's Street, Limerick; or of Mr. Chadwick, Kilkenny.

NOTICE—The Waterford and Milford Haven Steam Ship Company receive Goods for Shipment on the following terms only.—They reserve the right to carry by any, not by particular vessels, with liberty to tow Ships and call at other ports, and will not be accountable for injuries or losses arising from delay, accidents of the Seas, Rivers, Fire, the Queen's Ensigns, defective Navigation, or Accidents from any other cause, nor for any loss which might have been covered by Insurance, nor for Leakage, Breakage, condition, quantity or contents of any parcels or packages, unless specially entered and ad-valorem freight paid. Goods not removed to be stored at the Risk and Expense of the Consignees. All Goods will be considered as subject to a general lien, and held not only for all arrears of Freight, Storage, or other charges due by the Importer, Owner, or Consignee to the Company.

SPACIOUS LOCK-UP WAREHOUSES will be found at the Adelphi Wharf, Waterford, where Goods and Cattle will be received each day and Warehoused without charge when duly Consigned by the Steamers. Shed Accommodation and Water for the Live Stock, with Pasturage (if required), is provided at Milford Haven. Hay and Corn can be procured by the Drivers at the Milford Haven Terminus, on Reasonable Terms. All Cattle can now walk ashore from the Steamers.

HORSES and CARRIAGES can now be booked through between LONDON and WATERFORD. MICHAEL DOWNEY, Adelphi Wharf, and 30, Merchants' Quay, 6109 Waterford.

PASSAGE MONEY—£14 AND UPWARDS. MESSRS. R. & V. LINE OF AUSTRALIAN PACKETS, Sailing from Liverpool to Melbourne on the 25th, of every Month, and forwarding Passengers by Steam at Through Rates to Sydney, Adelaide, &c.

SHIP. Tons Tons Capt. Reg. Burd. To Sail. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Hopton, 1188 2500 Sept. 25. BLACK EAGLE, Davies, 1567 3500 Oct. 25. LILLIES, Bell, 1450 3000 Nov. 25. OCEANIC, Robertson, 1320 3000 Dec. 25. The "FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE" is now on her second voyage, and has just returned from Melbourne, via Akyab. She took out 400 passengers last voyage, all of whom were landed in excellent health; and her commander received most flattering testimonials for the kindness he displayed. Her 'tween decks are nearly ten feet high, and ventilated and fitted in a most superior manner. The Cabins are furnished in the most elegant manner, and replete with every convenience. For freight or passage apply to EDMUND THOMPSON & Co. 20, Water-street, Liverpool;

