

Number 18

John P. Fisher
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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.

VOL. XXXVII.—No. 18.

WATERFORD, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1859.

PRICE STAMPED, FOUR PENCE HALFPENNY
UNSTAMPED, THREE PENCE HALFPENNY

The Mail.

"VINCIIT VERITAS."

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the sentiments of his Correspondents.
Letters addressed to the Editor must be accompanied by the Signature of the Writer, which will not be published except with the Author's consent.

WATERFORD—THURSDAY, FEB. 10, 1859.

LIFE INSURANCES.

There are not many of the institutions which have characterised the first half of this century that are existing, a greater influence in the formation of provident habits than life insurances, which encourage men to put by annually a part of their income to provide either for themselves when they are old, or for their families when they are gone, and it becomes important for each person to satisfy himself whether the institution or company to whom he entrusts his savings are solvent and respectable, and whether it will conscientiously administer the funds it is entrusted with. The extent of investment in life insurances is best judged from the immense number of companies in existence. The Post Almanac* has become an authority on this subject, and it gives us a directory containing full information as to all the insurance companies in existence. We learn that during the past year 40 insurance companies have ceased to exist, and 36 have been brought into the Court of Chancery under the Winding-up Act. Since 1844, 544 companies have been projected, but of these only 251 have got so far as to be founded, while during the same period 208 have ceased to exist, but the entire number in existence now is 240 companies. The annual income of these societies forms a very large sum, being so much laid by by the community to meet the claims of individual members. If a company fixes its tables at too low a rate it is evident it cannot fulfil its engagements, or if it expends too large a portion of its income in its establishment expenses, the contributors or some of them must lose. The tables supplied by the Post Magazine enables us to contrast the scale of charges of the several companies with a division of profits. The variations are within the following limits:—

Age 20..Lowest	£1 14 7	Economic.
Highest	2 3 7	Equitable, Law, Life, and others.
Age 20..Lowest	2 14 9	Scottish Provident.
Highest	3 10 0	Britannia.
Age 60..Lowest	6 1 9	Friends' Provident.
Highest	7 15 0	London Life.
Without participation in profits, they vary thus:—		
Age 20..Lowest	£1 11 0	Life Association of Scotland.
Highest	2 0 6	United Traders.
Age 40..Lowest	2 14 4	Life Association of Scotland.
Highest	3 6 0	Deposit and Assurance Bank.
Age 60..Lowest	5 15 4	Life Association of Scotland.
Highest	7 8 1	Deposit and Assurance Bank.

* The Post Almanac and Insurance Directory, Pateman: London.

Literature.

The Dublin University Magazine—February.
Alex. Thom & Sons, Dublin.

The number for February opens with the first of a series of essays by Irish clergymen;—the opening one is by the Rev. J. B. Heard, and the subject is the analogy between the decline of Paganism in the Roman Empire and its present decline in India. We have an article on Painting, under the title of "The Art Year;" one on "Small Fire Arms;" a spiritedly-penned Irish tale, with a rather tragical termination, entitled "The Townland of Garraunkey;" then we have also a sketch of Sicily, in the review of the travels of two ladies in this lovely country. The present phase in the affairs of Ireland is an article on passing events in this country, and "The Italian Crisis" is a similar one on Italy. This number contains a considerable amount of readable matter, and is creditable to the conductors, but in our mind it is rather heavy and not sufficiently Irish.

The Agricultural Review. Robertson, Dublin.

This little work improves in the quality of its contents, and is well suited for the library of the scientific farmer. It is gradually becoming more a book of reference than an educational work. Mr. Boyle, of the Albert Farm, Glasnevin, contributes the following as his experience of artificial manures used last year.— They were used with Swedish turnips, which were sown the 1st June. The value of the manure applied was in each instance £3 2s 0d per acre,—one plot was left without manure, and another got farm-yard dung, so that it is easy to compare the results.

Products per acre.

Peruvian Guano, ..	15	9	5
Phospho-Peruvian do., ..	18	8	1
Perry's Superphosphate, ..	17	17	4
Ritchie's do., ..	18	6	2
Lawe's do., ..	18	1	0
Dublin Manure Co.'s do., ..	18	9	7
M'Kenny's do., ..	15	7	7
Farm-Yard Dung (20 tons) ..	22	0	8
No manure, ..	13	9	8

Mr. Boyle says they were all attacked by the fly, which accounts for the smallness of the yield.

The National Magazine. W. Kent & Co., London. This capital magazine continues to maintain its high character.

The Protestant Magazine.—The Protestant Association continues to publish this monthly record of their doings, which is an interesting work.

The River Lee, and Cork, by Bryan A. Cody. Charles Mitchell, London.

This capital little work gives us a very good picture of the aspect of that portion of the county Cork through which the River Lee flows. The writer commences with the source of the Lee, and, in passing down towards the sea, describes the scenery of the country, gives rapid glances at the history of the people whose demesnes it waters; and when he reaches Cork, he tells us all about the fair city and the Corkonians in a pleasant style. The book is very readable, and will amuse and instruct during a spare hour.

Seed Catalogues. James Carter & Co.'s Catalogue for 1859, 238, High Holborn, London.

This is a thick and closely printed pamphlet of nearly 80 pages, and contains an excellently-arranged list of Garden, Flower, and agricultural Seeds.—Messrs. Carter will forward it free on application, and we recommend our floral friends to write and ask for it, and we are sure they will be gratified with the information it contains, and will be anxious to possess some of the treasures of which it treats.

Messrs. Sutton & Sons' Catalogue, or Amateurs' Guide, Reading, Berks.

Messrs. Sutton have turned their attention more to Kitchen-Garden Seeds and Roots than to agricultural seeds. Their catalogue contains much valuable information. They forward all their goods free by Rail.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR UNION.—(From our Correspondent.)—At the meeting of the guardians of this union, held on the 4th inst.—L. H. JEFFSON, Esq., in the chair—the following guardians were present:—Thomas Ryan, Patrick Brophy, S. H. Jones, John Richardson, Major Stuart, Owen Claghlan, John Shea, P. Keefe, C. Scully, and T. B. Wilson. State of House: Remaining last Saturday, 399; admitted, 34; births, 2; discharged, 27; died, 3; remaining in workhouse, 405; provisions, &c., received, £41 2s 11d; ditto consumed, £40 18s 6d; general average cost, 1s 11d; dining hall, 1s 8d; infirmary, 2s 3d; fever hospital, 3s 3d. Treasurer's Balance.—Received during the week, £57 2s 2d; paid, £94 12s 2d; balance in favour of guardians, £926 11s 2d. State of the collection to the 4th instant:—James Quirk collected £942 1s 11d; remaining, £130 5s 11d; Edmund O'Donnell collected £390 2s 6d; remaining, £87 16s 6d; Martin Carroll collected £309 15s 8d; remaining, £17 10s 3d; Michael Baldwin collected £1379 6s 8d; remaining, £57 2s 3d. The following correspondence was read.—A letter with reference to an application from a blind pauper adult inmate, for permission to go on Sunday to Portlao, six miles from the workhouse, to a Presbyterian house of divine service, to the effect that they did not consider it judicious to grant permission to a blind pauper to travel so great a distance for the purpose stated. On the motion of Major Stuart, skim milk was substituted for porridge, for classes 3 & 5; and 6 ounces of meat, including bone, was fixed as the ration, instead of 4 ounces, for No. 1 & 2 classes, in No. 5 dietary, in infirmary, and fever hospital; and the commissioners' suggestions as to the plan for the proposed extension of infirmary accommodation adopted. Mr. Callaghan gave notice to move, on that day fortnight, that Joseph Furniss, a blind pauper inmate, be sent to the blind institution, Dominick-street, Dublin. After the usual routine the board rose.

THE NEW JUDGES.

Edmund Hayes, Esq., Q.C. (late Solicitor-General), was sworn in before the Lord Chancellor, at his residence in Merrion square, on this day by William B. Kaye, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Crown and High Court, as Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench. Francis Fitzgerald, Esq., Q.C., was also sworn in as a Baron of the Court of Exchequer; and John George, Esq., Q.C., as Solicitor-General for Ireland.

PRACTICAL JOKING.—The refuge for the destitute of wit, who have no power of joking in any other way.

STANDING IN CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MAIL AND DAILY EXPRESS. SIR—I admire your willingness to open your columns to the expression of the opinions of different individuals on subjects of interest, but I think you ought to require them to express their opinions clearly, and to pay some slight attention to the rules of grammar in the formation of their sentences; and to adhere, when they do quote, to their authority. I would be disposed to question the soundness of your judgment in publishing a letter from "A Lover of Reverential Posture," which appears in your paper of Saturday; for it seems to me a wretched, illogical hodge-podge, alike at variance with fact and with grammar, in which the writer twice puts forward what "I, myself" does. Whether your correspondent be a lady or not, I can hardly pronounce; but the style is so non-sequential, that I should at once ascribe it to a fair hand. And then the readiness with which she alters a passage of Scripture to magnify her sex is admirable. St. John uses the expression "kings and priests"; your correspondent makes it "kings and queens." As to the slovenly nature of the sentences, take the following:—"I myself approve of reverential forms, provided there be no feeling of religious vitality associated with them." How can they be "reverential" without "religious vitality?" Or this:—"I could not give the person an answer that satisfied them." Here the singular and plural are mingled in glorious confusion. As to the writer's judging persons, because they stand or sit, I might say, "Judge not according to appearance." I have tried to make out what the writer meant by the following:—"I do not mean to infer that we should, like the priests of Rome, be blindly led by them." Does he mean the priests of imperial or pontifical Rome? and are the priests led, or do they lead the people? I suppose the writer wanted to say:—"I do not mean to infer that we should be, like the laity of the Church of Rome, blindly led by the priests." If this be the meaning of the passage, the following sentence is very badly conveyed. But again, the writer gravely says:—"Would it not look very odd and very wrong to see our ministers kneeling and standing, and their congregations sitting, or in whatever posture they choose." The Prayer Book expressly desires the congregation to sit, and the minister to stand, during the reading of the lessons; and what is there odd or wrong in it? Indeed, it would look badly and be rather tiresome for the congregation to stand up all the time of the sermon, merely because the minister does so; and yet this scribe seems to say it would be odd or wrong not to do so. I do not express any opinion, though I have one; but let me implore you, dear Mr. Editor, to have the firmness to return such unadulterated trash as this letter to the writer, even though you should offend his or her amour propre. I am, sir, yours, &c., A LOVER OF GOOD WRITING.

Feb. 7, 1859.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY.

Lord BROUGHAM inquired whether the royal assent was to be given to the emigration act recently issued by the legislature of Jamaica, which he believed had been carried by surprise, and was open to a great many objections.

The Earl of CARNARVON replied that the act had not received the royal assent, but that it would be shortly submitted to her Majesty, by the Colonial Secretary. The measure, he contended, was neither objectionable nor new. The principle had been acted upon for many years in the colonies with the best effects, and the subject of the act was simply to extend that principle to Jamaica. The house then adjourned at 6.30 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY.

NEW WRITS.

New writs were ordered for Enniskillen, in place of Mr. Whiteside, and for Greenwich, in place of Mr. Townsend, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. Mr. Baillie took the oath and his seat for Lithlincgowshire, and Mr. Adams on his re-election for Boston.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY asked the Chief Commissioner for Works, if the gallery for pictures is building, and in what locality, if so, what will be the expense of such building, and out of what moneys voted by parliament will such expenses be defrayed. The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER replied that, though wearied by the perplexities which had so long involved this matter, government had, at last, taken it into their own hands. Negotiations had in consequence been set on foot with the Royal Academy for the purpose of obtaining for the use of the public the apartments occupied by the academy in the National Gallery in Trafalgar-square. The government had not only offered a site to the academy for a new building, but further offered to recommend parliament to grant a sum of money for that purpose. This last offer the academy refused, as compromising its influence, but it had accepted the site, and would in consequence vacate its apartments in Trafalgar-square, and leave the National Gallery for its original object as a receptacle for public collections of pictures. It would be necessary to remove at once the Vernon and Turner collection from Marlboro' House, which would be required in the autumn for the residence of the Prince of Wales. A temporary building would be erected to receive those galleries, and in two years

he trusted the National Gallery would be ready to be devoted to the public use.

THE TURKISH MEDAL. Mr. LAURIE asked the Secretary of State for War when it is probable that the Turkish medal, so long promised, by the sultan, will be issued to the army that served in the Crimea, and whether it is intended that medals will be awarded to troops engaged during the Indian campaign?

General PEEL replied that more than half of the Turkish medals had been received, including 10,000 for the navy. It was intended to award an Indian medal.

PROBABLE DISSOLUTION.

Mr. HENRY BERKELEY asked the Attorney-General whether, seeing the probability of an early dissolution of parliament, it was his intention to deal with the corrupt practices to endeavour to correct its tendencies, or to permit the electors of Great Britain and Ireland to elect members under its present enactments?

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said that some members of the government would be prepared to produce a bill on the subject.

EXCHEQUER BILLS.

Sir GEORGE LEWIS asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if any funding of Exchequer Bills had recently taken place, and, if so, to what extent and by what authority?

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that 7,600,000 of the Exchequer Bills had been funded on account of the savings banks.

CHURCH RATES.

Mr. WALPOLE in reply to Sir J. TRELAWNEY, said that he should be prepared to state the intention of the government in respect to church rates on Friday week; he would not therefore oppose the introduction of another bill, provided the second reading was not fixed till after that date.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER. Viscount BURY asked leave to bring in a bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

Mr. A. B. HOPE objected to it. It was a waste of time to discuss this question in the face of so much pressing legislation.

On a division of the house the bill was carried by 155 to 85.

HOURS OF BUSINESS IN THE COMMONS.

Mr. EWART moved a resolution to the effect that the house should not sit after twelve o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

The resolution was opposed by Mr. WALPOLE and Lord PALMERSTON, who said it was likely to hinder proper discussion, and it was rejected by 137 to 22.

ABOLITION OF CHURCH RATES.

Sir J. TRELAWNEY moved for leave to introduce a bill for the abolition of church rates.

After some observations from Mr. D. Griffiths, Mr. Palke, Mr. Drummond, and Mr. Walpole, to the effect that they were not in any way committed in assenting to the introduction of the bill, leave was given to introduce it.

REMOVAL OF PAUPERS.

On the motion of Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, a committee was appointed for the purpose of considering the act which renders paupers removable after five years residence in any parish.

SALE OF POISONS.

On the motion of Mr. Walpole, leave was given to introduce a bill to regulate the keeping and the sale of poisons.

Mr. ALCOCK asked leave to bring in a bill for the voluntary contribution of church rates.

POLLING AT ELECTIONS.

Mr. COLLIER obtained leave to bring in a bill to assimilate the time of proceeding to elections and polling in England, Ireland, and Scotland by limiting the time of proceeding to elections during recesses, for vacating of seats by bankrupt members of parliament of the House of Commons, and for other election purposes.

The house then went into committee of supply, when the usual formal resolution that the supply be granted to her Majesty was agreed to.

The remaining business was disposed of and the house adjourned at 7.35 p.m.

MULLINAVAT STEEPLECHASES.

Two steeplechases are arranged to come off within a mile and a-half of Mullinavat, on the 16th instant. The first race being for half sov. entrance, 10 sovs. added; the second race, 1 sov. entrance with 6 sovs. added. Amongst the subscribers are the Marquis of Waterford, Lord St. Laurence, Sir J. Power, Bart, Mr. Bryan, &c. &c.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant and Captain Frederick Charles Kopp, Grenadier Guards, is gazetted enquiry to the Prince of Wales, vice Major Lloyd Lindsay, resigned, and Colonel Charles Williams Riddley, C.B., Grenadier Guards, as Gentleman Usher to the Prince Consort, vice Doctor Playfair, C.B., resigned.

The "Globe" understands that Lieutenant-General Codrington, K.C.B., has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar.

Riches are strangely divided; the poor man has little, the beggar nothing, the rich too much, and nobody has enough.—Kugler. Pictures of saints have had more influence on the world than the saints themselves.—Lichtenberg.

Tom Murphy has such excellent spirits that he has only to drink water to intoxicate himself. It seems paradoxical, but it is nevertheless true, that the latest intelligence always consists of the earliest news.

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THE Emperor's Speech.

The Emperor's speech is pacific. He prizes highly the alliance with England; regrets the difference with Austria, and says the situation of Italy is justly politically disquieting; but, nevertheless, there is not sufficient inducements for a belief in war, and he hopes peace will not be disturbed. The country knows that personal interest or petty ambition will never guide his (the Emperor's) actions.

The Emperor says:—"France, as you know, has for the last six years witnessed the advance of her welfare and the increase of her wealth. Her internal dissensions have subsided—her prestige has revived; but still at intervals a vague and senseless agitation has fluctuated. Amidst the general calm and prosperity an inquietude which, without any well defined cause, took possession of certain minds and weakened public confidence. I deplore these periodical discouragements, but am not surprised at them, in a nation so frequently disturbed as ours has been by so many revolutions. Time alone can confirm our institutions, restore character, and create public confidence. The agitation which has been excited without any apparent and imminent danger, is calculated to cause surprise, because it shows at the same time both too much distrust and too much alarm. Doubts appear to have been expressed on the one hand as to the moderation of which I have given so many proofs, and on the other, of the real power of France. Happily the people generally are far from being influenced by these impressions. To-day it is my duty to explain again to you that which appears to me you have forgotten. What have ever been my principles? To reassure Europe—to restore France to her true rank among nations—to cement closely our alliance with England, and to regulate with confidential powers of Europe the extent of our relations, according to the conformity of our views and the nature of their relations towards France. It was in that spirit on the eve of my third election I made at Bourdeaux this declaration: 'The Empire is peace,' anxious to prove by that expression that although, as the heir of the Emperor Napoleon the First, I ascended the throne, I would not re-commence an era of conquests, but would inaugurate a system which could only be distributed for the purpose of great national interest.

"With respect to the alliance with England, I have used all my perseverance to consolidate it, and I have found on the other side of the Channel a reciprocity of sentiment on the part of the Queen of England, as on the part of all Statesmen of every shade of opinion; also to attain that end so valuable to the peace of the world, I have thrown aside all opportunities of reviving the irritating remembrance of the past—the calumnious attacks dictated by prejudice, even the national antipathies of my own country. This alliance has borne its fruit. Not only have we acquired together a lasting glory in the East—at the extremity of the world we have just opened an immense Empire to the progress of civilisation and to Christian reform. Since the establishment of peace with the Emperor of Russia, I have resumed a character of the frankest cordiality, because we are agreed on all points in dispute. I am equally justified in congratulating myself on my relations with Prussia, which have never ceased to be animated with mutual good will. The Cabinet of Vienna and that of France, on the contrary—I speak it with regret—have disagreed upon important questions, and it required a great conciliatory spirit to succeed in arranging them."

instance, the reconstruction of the Danubian Principalities has not been completed without many difficulties, which diminished the satisfaction of their most legitimate desires; and if I were asked what interest France has in those distant countries watered by the Danube, I should reply that the interest of France is everywhere where there is a just cause, and where civilisation ought to be made to prevail. In this state of things there was nothing strange that France, drawing closer to Piedmont, who proved herself so devoted during the war, and so faithful to our policy during peace. The happy union of my well-loved cousin, Prince Napoleon, with the daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, is not one of those unusual facts to which some hidden reason must be attributed, but the natural consequences of the community of interests of the two countries and of the friendship of the two Sovereigns. For some time past the state of Italy and her abnormal position where order cannot be obtained except by foreign troops, have justly disquieted the diplomatic world. These, however, are not sufficient motives to give rise to the belief in war. Some may inveigle it with all their hearts without legitimate reason: Others may, in their exaggerated fears, endeavour to show to France the perils of a new coalition. I shall remain firm in the path of right and justice, and of the national honour; and my government will not allow itself to be either led away or intimidated, because my conduct will never be either provocative or pusillanimous. Far from us, then, these false alarms—these unjust suspicions—these selfish weaknesses. Peace, I hope, will not be disturbed. Resume, then, the usual course of your labours. I have frankly explained to you the state of our foreign relations, and this explanation accords with all that I have made known during the last two months, both at home and abroad. You will find, I flatter myself, that my policy has never been otherwise than firm, but conciliatory. Therefore, I confidently rely upon your support, as well as upon that of the nation that has entrusted its fate to me. It well knows that never shall a personal interest or petty ambition guide my

actions, when, supported by a popular sentiment, we ascend a throne and acquire so grave a responsibility. We rise far above that infamous region where vulgar interests are debated, and the motives of our actions, as our last judges are God, conscience, and posterity.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the Queen's Speech has produced a very agreeable impression in official circles; but at the Bourse financiers have not been able to decide whether it was conciliatory or the reverse. At eleven o'clock on Friday morning the Austrian Government was informed that on the preceding night Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell had spoken in favour of the maintenance of the Treaties of 1815.

LATEST FROM AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, Monday.—The *Jura*, s.s., from New York, on the 26th ult., has arrived, bringing 249,000 dollars in specie. Her papers from New York are one day later than those received by the Niagara.

The advices are anticipated by telegraph via Boston and Halifax.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (Evening).—The Bremen steam ship New York, arrived here yesterday. Our cotton market is dull. Our sales to day have been trifling. Dealers awaiting later news from Europe per Arabia, now due. Yesterday the sales of cotton amounted to 1,500 bales. Flour buoyant and active at a slight advance in price. Wheat is firm but dull, Indian Corn is dull, Provisions generally are buoyant and slightly dearer, except for beef, which is quiet. Neill, Bros. and Co. reported the market for cotton quiet, but steady at unchanged prices since the closing of the mail. Their reports from the south are to the effect, that the markets are firm and active, and that the receipts are supported.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 27.—The bill providing for the construction of a railway to the Pacific has been defeated by the senate.

NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 25.—The sale of Cotton to day was 12,000 bales, at 11½ for middling, the market closing firm for the best qualities. The business of the last three days amounts to 35,500 bales, and receipts of the same period 27,500 bales. Flour and corn firm. Best pork active at an advance of 50 cents.

NEW ORLEANS, JAN. 25.—The business to day in cotton has been about 12,000 bales without any change in price.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The "Debate" and "Le Nord" attach much importance to the double election of Hospodar, inasmuch as the election of one and the same prince for two principalities, is at variance with the convention of the 16th of August.

At Bucharest the union of two Principalities is considered as indirectly achieved by the foregoing election.

FRANCE.

The fact that upwards of sixty more transports were ordered to be ready at Toulon, is now, says the *Daily News*, accompanied by the report that five divisions are under marching orders, to be at that place by same day.

The *Press* explains the cause of the rise on the Paris Bourse on Saturday, by saying that people became alive all at once to the fact that the English Cabinet is by no means opposed to a revision of the treaty of 1815, and many purchases were made under the impression that diplomatic negotiations would be resorted to before a rupture between France and Austria.

PARIS, FEB. 7, 1 20 P.M.—The Bourse opened with considerable rise in all securities, Rentes 1 per cent. higher, and Shares 15 to 20 francs higher. Great agitation.

2 4 p.m.—The agitation and anxiety are excessive, the price of Rentes continually varies, and is now 68f 50c.

3 55 p.m.—The Bourse closes very flat. Rentes 68f. 15c. for money, and 98f 10c for Account which however is ½ per cent. higher than Saturday's quotations.

An article in the *Press* of this evening expresses entire sympathy with the policy of the Emperor's speech, which it considers firm but conciliatory.

THE SARDINIAN LOAN.

The preamble of the Loan Bill was received with great applause by the left side and centre of the Chambers, and after the reading, several deputies came up to the ministers to say their only regret was that he had not asked for more money.

Count Cavour has sent a circular to the diplomatic agent abroad, explaining the motive for contracting a loan.

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Monday Evening.—The market for the Public Funds has been in rather an excited condition to day. The improved prices received from Paris caused the market to open with firmness, it being anticipated that the speech of the Emperor of the French at the opening of the Chambers to day would be of a pacific character, and a rise of about ½ per cent on the closing quotations of Saturday last was for some time established. There has been a rather active demand for money to day, but no change in Foreign Stocks. Business has been done to a fair extent, and prices during the greater part of the day have shown firmness. Although business has not been particularly active in the market for Railway Securities to-day, prices have generally shown an improvement when compared with the quotations of Saturday. In the Market for Foreign Railway Shares business has been rather limited, but quotations have been firm. At today's market good qualities of wheat and barley realised the full rates of Friday last, but oats rather suffered, and the prices were somewhat less firm.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(FROM THE TIMES)

CITY, SATURDAY EVENING.—The English funds opened this morning heavily, but late in the day there was rather a better feeling, owing to a favourable turn on the Paris Bourse. Anticipations with regard to the financial requirements about to be announced by Government in connexion with the proposed reconstruction of the navy, coupled with the intention of Sardinia to raise a loan of £2,000,000 on the mendacious pretext of providing against the hostile demonstrations of Austria, contributed to the increased weakness observable at the commencement of the market.

Intelligence has been received, via Suez, of the total loss of the ship *Alert*, near Chungwa, and the *Mazeppa*, near Donta Island.

General Codrington has announced his intention of resigning his seat, in consequence of having accepted a command at a foreign station.

The military movements in Italy are temporarily profitable to the traffic on the Trieste and Lombardo-Venetian Railway, showing an increase of 65 per cent.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the first reading of a bill for the Amendment of the Law respecting Bankruptcy and Insolvency. He explained at length the details of the bill, one of the principles of which is the abolishing of distinctions between bankruptcy and insolvency.

Lord Brougham, Lord Campbell, and Lord Cranworth, made some observations, chiefly complimentary, but in some respects objecting that the bill do not go far enough.

The bill was then ready a first time, after which the house adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY.

The Queen's reply to the address was brought up by Colonel Forrester.

A new writ was ordered for the University of Oxford in place of Mr. Gladstone, who had accepted the office of Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, after referring to the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Thursday, asked if it was the intention of the government to introduce the Reform Bill during the present month.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that many important measures respecting the state of Indian finances and other matters should be discussed before a Reform Bill could be introduced. He could not, therefore, fix the precise day, but he expressed his strong expectation that the bill would not only be brought forward, but that the second reading might take place, and even progress be made in committee before Easter.

Mr. BRIGHT urged upon the government to name the day for the first reading, that sufficient time might be given for its consideration between that and the second reading.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that he could only repeat his former answer.

In reply to Mr. SHERIDAN, who asked whether the further punishment of the bankers Sir J. D. Paul and Mr. Strahan would be remitted,

Mr. WALPOLE remarked on the enormity of the delinquencies committed by those bankers, and the difficult position in which he was placed by the passing of the Fraudulent Trustees Act, which was in contradiction to the present law, without repealing it. Under these circumstances it would be necessary for him, in dealing with past offences, to lay down some rule applicable to all cases, which he trusted to be able to do.

The passage in the Queen's speech relating to the state of the Navy having been read, and a notice for supply having been made, the house agreed to resolve itself into committee for that purpose to-morrow (Tuesday).

Mr. WALPOLE, in moving the second reading of the bill for the repeal of the Occasional Services in the Prayer Book, said that the service for another day required to be added to the list to be expunged, viz., 23 October.

Mr. HADFIELD remarked that other improvements should be made in the Book of Common Prayer, and much that was offensive to a great part of the community should be expunged. He wished to know whether the intentions of the government were restricted to the present measure or not, and that there might be none he moved to postpone the second reading for a week.

Mr. NEWDEGATE said that time should be given for consideration.

Mr. ROEBUCK could not see why the house should want a week for a simple act of common sense.

Mr. GREYSTON suggested other alterations than those provided by the bill.

Mr. WALPOLE said the bill did not touch the law respecting the Book of Common Prayer. These special services were only authorised by warrant, the object of the bill was to remove the anomalies of the existing law, by which it was made compulsory upon all persons to attend church on certain days.

Mr. HADFIELD withdrew his amendment.

The bill was read a second time.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the law concerning superannuation and allowances to persons that have held civil offices in the public service. The bill simply embodied the recommendation of the committee and commission which sat on the subject. Under the bill any person would be entitled to superannuation at the age of sixty, and would be compelled to retire with that superannuation at the age of sixty-five. A new scale would be likewise adopted in place of the present which was very defective.

Mr. E. A. KINGLAKE demanded that civil servants in the provinces should be put on equal terms with those of London.

Sir E. WILLOUGHBY made some observations as to the expediency of the alterations.

Remarks in point of detail were made by Mr. COLLIER, Mr. RICHARDS, and Sir F. SMITH.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER made some explanations, after which assent was given to bring in the bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for Ireland asked for leave to introduce bills to facilitate sales and transfer of land in Ireland by simplifying and consolidating the law relating to judgments, and by providing for protection of purchasers against crown debts in certain cases, and for giving further facility to the sale of incumbered estates. He explained at some length the provisions of the bills, which belonged altogether to technical matters.

After a short debate, leave was given to bring in the bills.

Lord NAAS obtained leave to bring in a bill for the regulation of the markets in Ireland, and another to consolidate and amend the law relating to lunatic poor in Ireland.

Mr. Ferguson obtained leave to introduce a bill to facilitate international communication in Ireland by means of tramways.

The house then adjourned at three minutes to eight o'clock.

London, Monday Evening.

The Turin correspondent remarks that the protected loan of £2,000,000 will do more than make up the deficiency of the revenue and pay for the extensive preparations already made.

A brief summary of the speeches of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell reached Turin on Friday, and would, it was expected, cause disappointment there.

The message transmitted on the 28th by the Lord High Commissioner to the Ionian Parliament points out that the intended proclamation in favour of union with Greece was illegal, and that they should only proceed by petition. The demand for union was accordingly embodied in a memorial to the Queen. Corfu had been twice illuminated in honour of this demand. The Jews had to illuminate their synagogues. The military authorities had doubled the guard. Cephalonia and Zante were the most likely places for a movement. Her Majesty's ship *Ariel* will be despatched to the former island, in which one British garrison, with a view of avoiding disputes, have been ordered not to mix too much with the people.

ACCIDENT AT TALLAGHT RACES.—Between the hours of three and four o'clock on Monday, just when the horses were preparing to start, in the steeplechase for the Challenge Cup, the great event of the day at the excitement of the numbers of people assembled on the racecourse and upon the temporary stand houses became intense. This stand house was erected on an eminence, commanding a view of the entire course, and was constructed with an upper story on an incline plane to which seats were affixed. Beneath was a refreshment saloon, wherein several persons had assembled during the course of the day—the weather being exceedingly cold, with a high wind from the south-west, accompanied by sleet and rain. The stand was within an enclosure and on the several jockeys mounting the horses entered for the race, there was a general rush by those who held tickets to obtain a good position on the stand house, or to get some other place where they might have a view of the race. As the horses had been ridden to the starting-post the timber structure constituting the stand house was seen to "list," or topple over, towards the south-west, and the next moment the whole building came to the ground with a fearful crash, together with not less than from three to four hundred persons who were on it at the time. Nothing could exceed the scene of consternation which ensued as the throng of spectators saw the falling mass of timber crowded with people fall to the ground. There appeared to be a partial pause, as if every one looking on was horrified-struck at the sight, and then there was a general rush made to the spot, all being anxious to ascertain the worst. It was found that not less than thirty persons were more or less seriously maimed, bruised, or otherwise injured by the catastrophe, and whilst the race was postponed for a quarter of an hour, seven persons were found to be so materially injured that they had to be conveyed at once to town and placed in hospital, and others were conveyed home in cars and other vehicles by their friends. In the list of those who have been seriously injured we regret to find the name of Mr. Christopher Wilson, sporting correspondent of *Saunders's News-Letter*, a gentleman generally respected by all who know him, and who will sincerely regret the severe accident which has befallen him—a compound fracture of the leg—caused by one of the falling timbers. Mr. Wilson was brought to town in a spring van to his house in Gloucester-street, where Surgeons Bannon and Nedley were in prompt attendance, and set the injured limb. Five of the other sufferers were conveyed to Stevens's Hospital, where every attention was paid them, and where they still remain. Amongst those five is Sergeant Farrell, a zealous officer of the G division of police, who is injured of the spine are said to be so serious as to endanger his life. Mr. Flanagan, of Fleet-street; Mr. Murphy, of Thomas-street; James Wynn, the well-known jockey; Mr. Murphy, son of the well-known trainer at the Curragh, and others whose names we could not learn, have received very serious injuries. The cause of this disastrous accident is as yet involved in doubt. Some assert that it was attributable to the softening of the ground in which the uprights were sunk, in consequence of the heavy rain; whilst others maintain that the fall of the structure was owing to the tempestuous state of the weather on Sunday, which loosened the joints of the timbers. This sad event threw a damp over the subsequent amusements of the day, and parties returning to town, instead of discussing the details of the races, could speak of nothing else but the accident. Some competent supervision should be exercised in the construction of such temporary buildings, so as to prevent the occurrence of a calamity so painful as that which we regret now to have to record.

SALARIES IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—We see a statement in one of our contemporaries to the effect that the salaries paid to the senior assistant librarians, in the British Museum, are totally insufficient. The printed parliamentary returns fully bear out this assertion. We trust that Mr. Aspinall Turner, who brought the matter under the notice of the House last session, will not let the subject drop. The House of Commons has always voted the supply for the British Museum with cheerful liberality. Now that this noble establishment has become, under Mr. Panizzi's fostering care, a fitting source of national pride and self-congratulation, we doubt not that any reasonable demand for the adequate remuneration of its most intelligent and hard-worked staff of officers will be met with a well deserved and ready acquiescence. That men of varied acquirements and undoubted talent should, after a service of some 30 years, be in the receipt of a miserable £220 a year, with the ultimate prospect, after eight years more service, of reaching £300 per annum, is a disgrace to so magnificent an institution. We make these remarks the more readily, because the press is daily indebted to the ready courtesy and intelligence of these gentlemen for numberless good offices in the prosecution of various matters of needful and difficult research in the most commodious and splendid reading room of the British Museum.—*The Globe*.

THE FATE OF POOR GENTLEMEN IN AUSTRALIA.—As far as emigration from England is concerned, a man who cannot use the pickaxe and shovel, or some such tools, had better remain in England. From what I can hear, it is easier to do well in America than here. Gold mining is much altered from what it was. Instead of the gold being found near the surface, every day it is found to be more necessary to sink two or three hundred feet for it, and then, after working at a hole for six, twelve or eighteen months, as likely as not, except to experienced men, there may not be enough to pay the first cost, and very frequently nothing at all. Hundreds of men who followed mercantile pursuits in England are wandering about the streets of Melbourne and Sydney, with nothing to do and not knowing how soon they may be turned out of their lodgings, which they cannot pay for, and for which they are already in debt. A friend of mine told me that a surgeon, not having sufficient capital to follow his profession, he had called to beg a crust of bread. He had offered to break stones on the road, but was refused work because his hands were not hard enough, although he asked only to be paid what his labour was worth. There are hundreds like him. Or, worse than this, disgusted and disheartened, they lose their respect, take to drink, and become pests to themselves and all who are unfortunate enough to be acquainted with them; or perhaps they end their days in a lunatic asylum or a prison. So much for the life of a poor gentleman in Australia.—*Private letter from Melbourne*.

REASONING OF A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.—Extraordinary as the following anecdote may appear to some persons, it is strictly true, and shows the sense, and I am strongly inclined to add, reason, of the Newfoundland dog:—A friend of mine, while shooting wild fowl with his brother, was attended by a sagacious dog of this breed. In getting near some reeds by the side of the river, they threw down their hats and crept to the edge of the water, where they fired at some birds. They soon afterwards sent the dog to bring their hats, one of which was smaller than the other. After several attempts to bring them both together in his mouth, the dog at last placed the smaller hat in the larger one, pressed it down with his foot, and thus was able to bring them both at the same time.—[*Jesse's anecdotes of Dogs.*]

WATERFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD MAIL. SIR—I had hoped that it would have been unnecessary for me to trespass again upon public attention in reference to the proposed lectures of the Rev. Dr. Cahill.

It is about two years since an intimation was given that the Committee of the Mechanics' Institute intended to invite Dr. Cahill to deliver a course of lectures in Waterford.

It was therefore with great surprise that on the 15th of last month I saw the announcement that Dr. Cahill had been engaged to deliver a course of lectures, commencing on the 24th; and it did appear strange to me that in this particular case the notice should be unusually short.

At the earliest possible moment I again remonstrated; and having written my letter to you on the 15th inst., I prepared a short protest against the act of the committee, for which I received, in the course of a few hours, the names of several subscribers.

On the following morning I received a private note from one of the committee, informing me that Dr. Cahill was not to lecture, and that the engagement was to be forthwith cancelled.

When, however, I read in the published placards that the lectures were postponed till further notice in consequence of Dr. Cahill's indisposition, I felt that it was necessary to ascertain the real meaning of that announcement, and on the 21st ult., I wrote to the Secretary to say that if the announcement of Dr. Cahill's illness was understood to be an easy way of allowing the engagement to fall to the ground, I was willing to take no further steps, and to withhold the publication of such extracts from his published letters, &c., as in my opinion disqualify him from employment as a lecturer.

I received no further communication up to my leaving home on Saturday last the 6th Feb. That the committee met in the interval, I have no doubt, for I received information on the 3rd Feb. that the lectures were to go on, and I have been told that placards, &c., were in preparation.

I have since received a letter from the secretary dated Feb. 5, in which he states that my letter was laid before the committee on that evening (Saturday), and he informs me that "inasmuch as the Institute has been established for the purpose of affording literary and useful information to all parties, without distinction of politics or creed, and as the essential condition of its existence and prosperity is, that neither politics or polemics shall be in any way mentioned or discussed, and the committee deem it inexpedient to reject the services of Dr. Cahill as a scientific lecturer, on account of his political opinions or writings."

The committee have now fairly put the question in issue before the public. Whether, provided a lecturer is to lecture upon a purely literary or scientific subject, they have no right to take cognizance of his previous conduct or character.

This, Sir, I emphatically deny. I maintain that the Committee of the Mechanics' Institute are as much bound to exclude an offensive person as an offensive subject, and that they are as unfaithful to their trust if they shut out any from the supposed advantages for which they subscribe, by bringing a lecturer whom they cannot countenance, as by introducing a topic which ought not to be discussed.

Now, Sir, not to speak of the language which Dr. Cahill has used towards Protestant Clergymen—and which, in my opinion, makes it impossible for those who respect their own character to meet him as a lecturer.

Not to speak of the language in which Dr. Cahill has described the Authorized Version of the Holy Scriptures, which Protestants of all denominations hold to be the inspired word of God, and which, in my opinion, ought to prevent any Protestant from welcoming in any capacity the writer of such language.

The Mechanics' Institute reckons amongst its subscribers, magistrates, military and naval officers, men serving the Queen in various public situations, and I protest against their being asked to receive a man who can write disrespectfully and disparagingly of our Sovereign.

And lastly, I trust that there is not a single subscriber to the Mechanics' Institute who desires to stir up civil commotion, or array the people of the land in hostility against each other, and therefore I would hope that it is in ignorance of Dr. Cahill's publications that he has received an invitation to visit Waterford.

I have to apologise for so long a letter. The quotations which I propose to give to the public, with your permission, must remain for my next communication.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, ROBERT BELL.

Feb. 7, 1859.

ELECTION FOR THE UNIVERSITY. The Provost has caused a notice to be affixed to the College gates fixing the election for Friday morning next, the 11th inst., at ten o'clock.

GALWAY AND AMERICA. GALWAY, Saturday, 6 p.m.—The Prince Albert just sailed for St. John's and New York with mails and 250 passengers.

Agriculture.

(From the Field.)

DAIRY.—There are now a goodly number of calves, and more may be daily expected. If they intend to be fed up for the butcher the supply of new milk must be more liberal than in the case of a calf which is intended to be reared, although it is desirable and at the same time profitable in the end to do well to your store calves. Butter, on dairy farms, is the chief manufacture of this month: the cream should be churned at a temperature of 54° Fahr. At this season the cows to calve should be bought in. Good cows of this description may be had at a figure ranging from £15 to £18, the age and the breed of the animal regulating the price. If the cow you are going to buy have a good bag, with a good supply of milk veins, and the head put on to the neck, tapering to the throat, you may rest satisfied that if you have not got all the properties of a good milker, you have met with an animal possessing some of the very first importance. There are many breeds out of which you may pick a good milk cow; and, as regards their milking properties generally, you may find a greater portion of good dairy cows to be met with amongst our old breeds than you will out of a given number of short horns. Where there is, however, the milking property well developed in the short-horn, combined with large frame, there is no cow from any of the other breeds will match her in the quantity of milk which she will give. Whatever breed the cow is of, in order to give plenty of milk she must have a good supply of juicy and nourishing food. Where milk cows are fed on Swedeturnips, it will be found a good plan to let the first feed be hay or straw, which will almost take away the taste of the turnips from the butter; this, together with a little saltpetre put in the cream patikin when filling, will entirely remove it.

BEANS.—The preparation of the soil for the bean crop may now be proceeded with. There are various modes of cultivation pursued for beans. The land, in ordinary cases, is dunged and ploughed in the end of autumn or the early part of winter, and early in this month harrowed slightly, when planting is then commenced by means of a dibble, in each furrow, at the distance of five inches apart, one man uses two dibles, one in each hand, by which two rows are done at the same time. The advantage of sowing with a good space between the rows is perceived in the "clearing season," when the horse spade can be used with effect and despatch. The method of sowing beans with the hand after the plough, in an ordinary-sized furrow, is also adopted; the manure being spread on the stubble it is turned over with the furrow on the beans, which are sown on the space occupied by the previous sowing. It is a plan which we have known to answer well. In the four-course rotation, beans follow wheat, red clover and wheat. In Gloucestershire, the rotation is wheat, beans, barley, Swedish turnips. In Essex, beans follow wheat in a six-course rotation, namely, fallow, oats, clover, or rye-grass, wheat, beans, and lastly wheat. A system of sowing beans and carrots in alternate rows has been practised. According to the Tipperary Hall method, the beans are planted in January, in rows twenty-seven inches apart; the plants, when ready to be hoed, are gone over both with the hand and horse-hoe, and in June cabbages are planted between the rows, and sometimes mustard seed sown instead. When beans are sown alone, three bushels per acre are used. We are glad to see that beans were up 1/2 per quarter last week. Bean straw, when cut, is a nourishing dry feed for sheep. It is next to turnips a preparatory or wheat crop.

COMPOST MANURE.—There is more advantage to be derived from attention to compost heaps of manure than most farmers are generally aware of. In the estimation of the farmer who has hitherto been accustomed to consider dung taken from the fold yard as an artificial manure made for the raising of a particular kind of crop, as possessing the only virtues requisite for growing good crops of wheat and turnips, there cannot of course be any virtue in compost manures. He would, and must be greatly astonished to be told that, by mixing all the rubbish which is taken off the land when undergoing the operation of cleaning with lime and well rotten farm yard manure and salt, and permitting the heap to lie for a year or more, he will produce a mixture which, if put in ridges, will produce a crop of turnips superior to what we have seen from the application of several kinds of artificial productive of heavy crops. It would also surprise many of our farmers, were they to see the results of best compost manure on wheat and all other crops. We had this subject introduced lately at the Hexam Farmers' Club in a paper read by E. Lorraine, Esq., an autumn cleaning of fallows, while recommending the system of dressing a cultivator, or any other suitable implement for the purposes, on the surface of the field, at a depth not greater than four inches, just sufficient to get under the weeds, and to be in the next place, harrowed and gathered, and entirely removed. The lecturer next pointed out the twofold benefit arising from this method; first, the larger the quantity of manure you can make, the larger the breath of turnips you can sow; and secondly, the cleaner the land, the larger the crop of wheat. The lecturer informs us, that his remark in a party of farmers, to the effect that every shovel of muck we could raise was another turnip, was replied to by an old experienced farmer, "It is far more, sir, it is at least three." The rejoinder of the latter is quite true, and shows the value of manure towards the increase of turnips. His plan is therefore to convert the weeds and stubble into manure by leading them into your fold yards, or into heaps in the corner of your fields, to be made into good compost, which will, after lying a year and having been properly mixed with lime and manure from the fold yard, and salt produce good crops. Regarding the question of expense and time occupied in performing the work, Mr Lorraine thus expresses himself: "It is true that the present expense and difficulty of accomplishing this task are glaringly present to the farmer's eye, and the prospective advantage more remote; but so is almost every step in the management of land. The ordinary manure that is annually bred and used on a farm takes some time to prepare, use, and return its profits; but it invariably does come back, with profit and advantage to the farmer; and the compost heap, which takes more expense and longer time in collecting and making fit for use, will also as certainly return with advantage if properly managed. It is only a question of time and patience." Mr Lorraine's plan of having the stubble and weeds removed in autumn, for the purpose of clearing the land and increasing the manure, we highly approve of and strongly recommend.

REPORT ON EXPERIMENTS WITH MANURES ON TURNIP CROP, 1858. No. 1.—Conducted by Mr. Gibson, Fernieherst.

Table with 4 columns: Description of manures, Cost per Imp. acre, Weight of Bulbs per acre, and Ton cwt. Rows include Peruvian guano (Dun), Dissolved bones (Fat), Ammoniacal bones (Ovens), West Indian guano, Mixture of above manures, Fish manure, Economical manure, and No application.

Remarks.—Variety of Turnip, Fordel Yellow—sown June 1st, and bulbs weighed December 25th.—All the lots suffered considerably from fly. The lots sown with dissolved and ammoniacal bones suffered least. In the early part of the season the lot sown with Peruvian guano was decidedly behind, but about the middle of August it began to improve rapidly.—The soil is a dry loam, and newly improved; and therefore very rich in organic matter.

Table for No. II.—Conducted by Mr. Haldane, Fernieles. Columns: Manures, Cost, Weight, Ton cwt. Rows include Peruvian guano (Dun), Valparaiso, Bolivian, Fish manure, Bailey, Drill bones, and Dissolved bones.

Remarks.—Variety of Turnip, Aberdeen Yellow Bullock. This soil is stiff clay, resting on a retentive subsoil, and was newly limed; and although no farmyard manure was applied either in autumn or in spring, previous to the Turnip crop, yet the soil is in a high manural condition.

Table for No. III.—Conducted by Clapperton, Caddonlee. Columns: Manures, Cost, Weight, Ton cwt. Rows include Peruvian guano, Bailey, Fish, and Pigeon manure.

Remarks.—Variety of Turnip, White Globe—sown 3rd June, and pulled and weighed 4th November. The soil is dry and porous. As the field where this crop is only undergoing the second rotation since it was reclaimed, no farmyard manure has ever been applied.

Table for No. IV.—Conducted by Mr. Gibson, Windydoors. Columns: Manures, Cost, Weight, Ton cwt. Rows include Townsend's manure, Peruvian guano, Dissolved bones, Dissolved bones and Peruvian guano, mixed in equal value, West India guano, Fish manure, and Farmyard manure.

Remarks.—Variety of Turnip, Green Top Yellow—sown on the 28th of May, and pulled and weighed on the 22nd of November. The soil is earthy, with a mixture of clay, and is poor from a long course of cropping. It was limed in 1853, and no farmyard manure has been applied since that time.

Table for No. V.—Conducted by Mr. Elliott, Hollybush. Columns: Manures, Cost, Weight, Ton cwt. Rows include Peruvian guano, Peruvian guano and bone-dust, Fish manure, Hodgson's British guano, and Townsend.

Remarks.—The Turnips were sown on the 1st June, and lifted, and weighed on the 13th November.—Variety, Fosterton's Hybrid. The soil, which is rather deficient in vegetable matter, is a thin clay, resting on a hard subsoil. It has recently been well manured and limed. All the lots sown with Peruvian guano and the mixture of bones and guano suffered most.

PHOTODUPLICATION.—On the 23rd ult. a cow belonging to Mr. Green, Rutshire, produced, at one birth three bull-calves. They are all lively, and seemingly in a thriving state. A cow at Delmore, a few days ago, gave birth to two bull-calves.

NEW POTATOES.—On Saturday last a sample of new potatoes, of the ash-leaved, kidney species, was left at this office. They were grown in the garden of Lady Bateson, Ardara, under the management of her ladyship's gardener, Mr. John Henderson.—Belfast News Letter.

A WRITER in the "Sporting Review," a monthly periodical which ought to be on the table of every sportsman, amateur or professional, says that Mr. Phillips, the celebrated horse dealer of Knightsbridge, has taken a contract to supply 210 cavalry horses for Turkey. It is quite an unusual thing to send horses there; but it clearly proves what the Turks thought of our horses in the Crimea. They are required of the same description as we supply to the artillery for detachment horses, and not the description of goods that our cavalry are now mounted on; in fact, good short legged horses, able to carry sixteen or eighteen stone, and in the following proportion as regards colour—70 bays, 70 greys, 70 blacks and browns. Fifty of them went away on Thursday.

A RELIC OF "THE GOOD OLDEN TIME."—There died, on Saturday week, Alexander Gordon, White-foul, Braes of Glenlivet, at the advanced age of 91. As rather strikingly illustrative of the changes that have taken place during this long life, it may be mentioned that Alexander remembered the time, in his earlier days, when servants were engaged at a pound per half-year, the very best hands getting only a guinea; and when a good cow could have been got for a pound, and eggs sold at a penny a dozen.

SULPHUR FOR STOCK.—The benefit derived by stock from the use of sulphur is not sufficiently well known. Most farmers are well aware that there are certain seasons in the year when animals of every description on the farm—from the finest colt to the poorest calf—become afflicted with (in plain English) lice (one of the ten plagues of Egypt), or ticks. To become free from any trouble or injuries from the attacks of these pests, we have only to put sulphur in the food or salt of stock so infested; or mix a little in lard, and rub it on the small and young animals. A speedy cure may be depended upon. I think a teaspoonful two or three times a week—four or five times a year—will generally keep hogs and sheep entirely free from such vermin. The above article is more particularly applicable to sheep and hogs. It has been said, and I believe, with some show of truth, that sulphur has another effect on sheep; that, given plentifully at the beginning of warm weather, as above directed, every other week, till shearing time, it opens the pores of the skin, curing cough, and whitening the wool; and as evidence of which, look at the big snow-white sheep on the mountains of Virginia, in the vicinity of the sulphur springs.—Ohio Farmer.

THICK AND THIN SOWING.—At the last meeting of the Oxford Farmers' Club, Mr. Mein, of Blenheim Park, gave his opinion on this subject. He said, the President of the Club, Mr. Thompson, was in favour of thick planting, because he thought it shut out the blight; but he (Mein) differed from him on that point, for he believed that blight was caused by the want of a free circulation, and by too thick planting. If they planted early, the land must be in good condition, for it would not do to plant on land which was poor, or in an impoverished state. Where they had got good land, and in good condition, they might plant early—say the end of January, or the beginning of February—and then they would be enabled to effect a saving in the quantity of the seed. If they took barley at 4s per bushel, and used 1 1/2 bushel to the acre, the cost of the seed would be but 6s; but if they

planted upon poor land, and later in the season, they would require three times more to the acre, which would increase the cost of seed to 18s. When they went to market they found that the dealers gave the preference to the barley planted early, because it was finer in quality. If they planted late, it was necessary to put in more seed, and to plant thicker, in order to keep out the dry weather as much as possible. They were obliged to resort to stratagem to produce early maturity, for if they did not do so, they prolonged their harvest to a great extent. If they planted early, they reaped early, and it was a great advantage to harvest as early as possible, as it enabled them to proceed with their autumn cultivation. Early planting was more beneficial to them than anything else, and he had never found either barley or oats cut by frost. It was usual to plant barley before oats, but he thought that oats ought to be planted first, because they required to be longer in the ground, and that made a material difference. Let the weather be wet or dry, he preferred planting them on all lands, but especially on poor land, for they got a better crop than when it was sown thick. With regard to peas, he preferred sowing them thickly; and although he had been beaten twice in five years, still he was an advocate for planting peas early.

A KENTUCKY PLANTER SELLING HIS DAUGHTER.—A moving incident came to our knowledge last week, which we lay before our readers. We suppress names for reasons obvious to every one. Near Louisville, Ky, lives a planter of wealth and standing. He was the possessor of a hundred negroes, and he was noted for his thrifty, money-making disposition. He had never been married, and was an incorrigible bachelor of fifty. His house was managed by a young lady of about twenty, his daughter by a squadroom, whose complexion was lighter by half than his, and in whom the negro blood was scarcely visible. The mother died ten years ago, leaving her daughter with her father's solemn promise that she should be well educated and should live and die as a free woman, rather than as a slave, and that she should pass as his daughter, as she was. The planter gave this promise, because he had been really attached to the dying woman, and was greatly attached to her and his beautiful child. And so she grew up, radiantly beautiful, receiving a reasonable education, all that her father could give, and in time took the management of his household. She never knew that there was any negro blood in her veins, and never dreamed that she was a slave. Last fall a series of misfortunes overtook the planter. His house was burned down, and in it the notes, books, and papers that composed a large portion of his fortune. His crops failed to a great degree, and some heavy speculations in which he was engaged resulted disastrously. Added to all this, he had lost heavily at play, the besetting sin of Southern gentlemen, and had completely exhausted all his ready means, and found himself in the terrible situation of having more money to pay than he could possibly raise in a given time. He applied to his attorney for counsel in his extremity. The attorney after examining the situation of his affairs, advised him to sell off a portion of his negroes. The planter, objected strenuously—first, objecting to the sale of the negroes; and secondly, that his force was barely sufficient to work his plantation. But after full deliberation he found this to be the only alternative, and sorrowfully consented. A list was made out, and every head that could be possibly spared, was put down. After all was done, and with the most favorable prices for them, the aggregate fell five thousand dollars short of the sum. The attorney remained quietly that he had not included all that could be spared. "I have put down all I can dispose of," replied the planter. "I do not see Mary the house-keeper's name in the list," replied the lawyer. "She, if offered to the right person, would make up the deficiency. I would give that for her myself." At any other time the planter would have taken the suggestion as an insult; but necessity is a hard master, and he grasped at the idea, and before an hour the transaction was closed. It troubled him not a little to disclose the matter to her, but the fear of bankruptcy and ruin drove him to it. The poor girl's horror and distress may be imagined. She had known nothing but happiness, and now was to be plunged into the deepest and most hopeless misery. She had been sold, and was then the property, soul and body, of one who purchased her merely for the gratification of his lusts. The idea was too horrible, and she swooned, remaining almost delirious for several days. There was another upon whom the intelligence came with crushing weight. A junior partner in a produce-house, in Louisville, had frequently visited the planter's house on business, and struck with the beauty and intelligence of the supposed daughter, had become enamoured, and after prosecuting his suit a proper time, had declared his passion, and, unknown to the father, the two had betrothed themselves. As soon as possible after her father had told her her fate, she dispatched a messenger to him, stating the facts, and imploring him to save her from the doom that awaited her. Though thunder-struck at the intelligence that his affianced bride was a slave, and had just been sold to a fate worse than death, like a true man, he determined to rescue her. That night he saw her, and a plan was formed for flight. The day she was transferred to the possession of her purchaser they fled, and in due time arrived at Cincinnati, where they were married. Our hero obtained an interview with one of the agents of the underground railroad located in that city, who immediately telegraphed instructions to the different agents along the line to keep strict watch, and if woman catchers were on the watch at any point to telegraph back, and give the fugitives notice, that they might leave the train. Accordingly they started—purchasing tickets for Crestline. In the meantime the lawyer, as soon as he discovered his loss commenced active measures to recover it. He had no difficulty in tracing them to Cincinnati, and none whatever in ascertaining that their destination was Crestline. But having arrived several hours after their departure, he was obliged to content himself in telegraphing to Crestline to the proper officers to arrest them at that place. But, unfortunately for his prospects, the intended arrest got wind, and when the train reached Gallon, two citizens of that place stepped into the car and a conversation of a few moments ensued in the lowest kind of whispers, at the close of which the four left the car. A carriage was in waiting and in two hours the fair fugitive and her husband were domiciled in the house of one of our whole-souled farmers, near Bucyrus, who has long taken pleasure in helping fugitives on their way to the Canadian Canaan. When the train on which they embarked reached Crestline the officials were considerably chagrined at not finding the fugitives, and more so when they learned that they had been within four miles of them. After a lapse of two weeks they ventured a move, and went to Detroit, by way of Sandusky city, and, without accident, reached the Canadian shore. They are now residing in Toronto.—Bucyrus, (Ohio) Journal, Jan. 10.

Telegraphic News

NAPLES.

FEBRUARY 4.—A message received from Darmstadt announces that the King is again suffering from pleurisy, which had been cured in the first instance. His Majesty will return to Caserte.
The marriage of the Hereditary Prince was celebrated yesterday.
It is reported that a note from the English Government had arrived, in which remonstrances had been made to the Neapolitan Government about the insufficiency of the amnesty.

SERVIA.

BELGRADE, Feb. 6.—The solemn *entree* of Prince Milosh and Prince Michael into the town amidst the jubilee of the population has taken place. The Senate and Ministers have not been allowed to take part in the solemnities of the reception.

THE AFRICAN MAIL.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday.—The African mail steamer *Armenian* has arrived at Liverpool, with twelve passengers, 2,300 ounces of gold, 125 bales of cotton, and 124 puncheons of palm oil. Trade opened at Bonny on the 1st of January. King Eyo, of Old Calabar, is dead. The slaver Julia Dean was captured at Cape Coast on the 16th December, by the American frigate *Vincennes*, and sent to the United States.
The ship *Callao Juliet* was deserted by her crew at Bonny, and reported to her Majesty's ship *Archer*. The *Rainbow* steamer left Bonny, for the Niger Expedition, on the 6th January.

Latest dates:—Bonny 6th January; Lagos, 9th Accra, 10th; Cape Coast Castle, 19th; Cape Palmas, 14th; Sierra Leone, 19th; Bathurst, 23d; Tenerife, 29th; Madeira, 31st.
The Royal mail steamer *Ethiopia* sailed from Sierra Leone on the 16th of January.

THE NEGRO EMIGRATION SCHEME.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—"The commissioners of inquiry were unanimous in favour of continuing the engagement of negroes on the African coast, and the concession of the Emperor proves his very great desire to conciliate the ruler of England and Austria."

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

General Mahon, the Commander-in-chief in Algeria, has announced that the division of General Roudot had been recalled to France, and he has issued an Order of the Day on the occasion.
A short Foreign Office Telegram, from India and China, arrived early this morning, but contains no new facts from either country.

MAIL NEWS.

The letters from Calcutta and China are expected to be delivered on Saturday or Monday next.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Monday Evening.—The Paris correspondent of the "Herald" says that the question of peace or war hangs undecided in the balance. The Emperor's speech is not considered as giving any assurance of peace, and it skillfully evades the eventuality of possible hostilities. The general impression it produced is very unfavourable. The Emperor's language means either peace or war, and has caused disappointment both among the peace and war party. The writer adds:—"It is reported that the preparations at Marseilles and Toulon have been countermanded, but there is reason to believe that such is not the case; on the contrary, four trains chartered by Government daily arrive at Marseilles, and 14,000,000 cartridges are stored in the forts."

The correspondent of the "Times" says that some think the Emperor's speech warlike at the bottom, and some think it pacific, but with its pacific character disguised; that in point of fact, either peace or war may be extracted from it, and therefore it does not dispense with the necessity of Europe still remaining prepared against eventualities. War, if it does not take place this spring (as so often apprehended) may be merely adjourned. As the public had hoped that the speech would be completely pacific, its effect has not been so satisfactory as might be desired. A certain shade of approbation was given during its delivery to the allusion to the Bordeaux declaration of the pacific spirit of the empire.

The turn taken in the debates in both Houses of Parliament displeases the Democratic organ, the "Siccle," which says now the decisive moment has arrived, the Statement of England abandoned Italy: were England and France united to exact a solution from Austria, their appeal would be all-powerful. Instead of this it is declared in the British Parliament that France and Sardinia must be checked and not Austria.

AUSTRIA.

The "Austrian Gazette" of Vienna publishes an article to show that war is not probable, and that the Emperor Napoleon has no intention to recommence the conquests of Napoleon I. It concludes as follows:—"Military preparations have this time preceded diplomatic relations, but they prove that such negotiations are indispensable. These negotiations cannot take place between two or three Powers; they must be general. The great Powers must take part in them."
The Vienna correspondent of the "Times" can come to no other conclusion than that Austria is prepared for war. The Austrian Army at present consists of 450,000 men of all arms, and in case of need it could be raised to 600,000.

In the opinion of military men at Vienna the assertion of the Paris "Constitutionnel" that France could send 400,000 or 500,000 men across her frontier, is a great exaggeration.

RAILWAY NEWS.

The directors of the Midland and Kent Railway Company recommend a dividend at the rate of four per cent per annum.
The Brighton Railway traffic returns show this week an increase of £775.

COMMERCIAL.

The *Clairgorm* and the *Great Britain* have arrived from China, with 1,798,700 lbs. of tea.
The commercial advices from France mention serious effects in all quarters from the policy of the Emperor. Numerous failures are reported. Amongst the largest disasters is the stoppage of Varmen and Roger, bankers, at Orleans, who were compelled to suspend after having paid away £80,000 during the run.
The exportations from China, reported yesterday show an alteration in favour of this country equal to about two per cent, at Shanghai, and two and a half at Hong Kong. A diminution in the shipment of silver is consequently anticipated.

Yesterday advices were received from China, stating that the exports of tea to date were 28,000,000 lbs showing a deficiency of 7,000,000 lbs. The mail steamer from China has on freight 3,000 bales of silk. The exports of silk to date were 46,000 bales. The total shipments were 52,000 bales, of which 4,000 had taken place during the last fortnight.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

The Daily News City Article observes that an immediate outbreak is no longer anxiously apprehended; but a deeply rooted feeling of heaviness remains.—"The Emperor's speech suggests no solution of the existing difficulties; his policy remains as closely veiled as ever. If his intentions are as pacific as his words imply, what is the meaning of the enormous armaments he has set on foot? Public confidence will not quickly revive even at the bidding of the Emperor."

The Times, in a leading article, contrasts the speech with the preparations with which Europe has been alarmed for six weeks past, and attributes the change to the calm remonstrances of both England and Germany.

The Morning Post says:—"The whole speech displays a resolution not to be trifled with. He who reads it, and does not see the critical state of European affairs, must have a remarkable power of missing the most obvious of conclusions. It may be taken as certain that the affairs of Italy must, ere long, be brought to a climax, and that if Austria will not listen to pacific counsels, Sardinia, aided by France, will fight the question of Italian nationality."

The Herald attributes the prospects of peace to the firmness of the English Ministry, and the language employed by Lord Malmesbury, and to the ascendancy the commercial element has gained. "Moreover" (it adds) "public opinion has declared itself strongly in favour of a pacific policy, and the most powerful rulers are compelled to respect its decrees."

The Advertiser says the speech is very mysterious. "It may read any way. One part betrays a somewhat pacific tendency—the other is quite warlike."

ITALY.

A letter from Vienna in the "Cologne Gazette" says the Neapolitan Government has drawn up a document in which it explains the situation of Italy. This document, it is said, had been communicated to several Italian Governments, and to the Cabinets at St. Petersburg and Vienna.

SARDINIA.

The Turin correspondent of the "Times" says that generally trade is stagnant, and people declare the utmost certainty to be preferable to the present suspense.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(From the "Times" City Article.)

There were sanguine expectations as to the probable character of the speech of the French Emperor. At the commencement of business this morning the first transactions in Consols were at an advance of three-eighths per cent, and there was immediately a further improvement. The market then remained steady till towards the afternoon, when the favourable feeling began to subside, and the receipt of the Emperor's speech from Paris completely caused a reaction.

Latest Intelligence.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, TUESDAY NIGHT.—The Funds opened with more firmness, and afterwards reassumed a dull appearance. English Railway Shares are rather better. Consols have been steady all day at 94½ for March account, and close at 95½ sellers. The Emperor's speech is generally considered favourable, but in the absence of reaction on Paris Bourse, dealers do not care to buy. Shares are very inactive, and prices variable. French Shares unchanged.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, TUESDAY.—Rentes opened 68 20 and 68 25; great excitement. The Imperial speech has not removed the fears of approaching war.
2 28 p.m.—The Bourse is firm, although the general uneasiness continues, Rentes 68 50.
3 25 p.m.—The rise in the Rentes was not maintained, and Rentes closed rather flatter at 68 10 for money and account.

FRANCE.

A private telegram from Algeria, received yesterday announces that the 20th and 23d regiments of the line and 8th Chasseurs were to commence embarking on that day for Marseilles, and the 41st and 52nd regiments were to embark the following week. The Paris correspondent of the "Daily News" is of opinion that the Emperor's speech is by far the most alarming symptom of the coming storm that has been seen in modern times. It openly preaches the doctrine of universal intervention, and sets at naught the opinion of the French people. The Emperor accepts the jurisdiction of no tribunal but those whose judgments are secret, or are to be made manifest in futurity—God, his conscience, and posterity. Doctrines more frightful than those have never been proclaimed from any throne. As long as they remain in the ascendancy in France the peace of Europe can never be assured, and the course of large standing armies and ruinous preparations must continue to paralyse commerce and progress.

The correspondent of the "Globe" says—"The conclusion of all who heard the Emperor's speech is, that if justice is not done in Italy by the power holding the adverse possession, the writ of ejectment will be issued and endorsed by 400,000 men. Diplomacy will avail nothing for the stubborn will of a man, who having brooded over the stab, and worked himself into a conviction that he is in the right, will see it out."

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin letter states that her Majesty Queen Victoria the Empress of Russia, the Queen of Prussia, the Grand Duke of Weimar, and Prince Charles of Prussia will be the godfathers and godmothers to the infant Prince.

ITALY.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 7.—Advices had been received from Rome to the 5th instant. The Prince of Wales arrived here on Tuesday evening *incognito*. The following day the Pope sent his Major Domo to pay his respects. Prince Albert of Prussia has left again after having several interviews with the Pope. The official journal contradicts the statement published by some papers that Ferrara has been declared in a state of siege.

VIENNA, TUESDAY, 8th.—The semi-official Austrian correspondence of the "Oesterreichische Correspondenz," in an article of the evening, characterises the Emperor Napoleon's speech as peaceful, and states that the alliance of France and England is a guarantee for the maintenance of the treaties. The same article hopes for the speedy solution by diplomacy of the question respecting the military occupation of the states of the church, and also for the discontinuance of the warlike preparations in France.

MAIL NEWS.

The departure of the outward Australian mail via Southampton is postponed until Saturday, 19th inst. The Marseilles portion will follow four days afterwards. The Thames, with the homeward bound of the Australian mails, is expected at Southampton tomorrow.

NAPOLEON III. AND ITALY.

The following is a short abstract of this new semi-official pamphlet.

The writer gives, first, a kind of historical record of the cause of Italian independence, from 1847 to the present time. It quotes Lord Palmerston in 1848:—"On the 29th of October, 1848, Lord Palmerston addressed to Lord Ponsonby, Ambassador of the Queen of Great Britain, at Vienna, a despatch in which he declared that 'there is no chance that Austria can keep, in a useful and permanent manner, Upper Italy, the whole of whose inhabitants are profoundly imbued with an invincible hatred to the Austrian army.'"

England, the writer asserts, has always shown her sympathy for Italian liberty.

"The rank which Sardinia, vanquished at Novara in 1849, was able to conquer in 1856, in the midst of the great Powers, she owes no doubt to herself, but she owes it likewise to the moral and direct support of the Anglo-French alliance; she owes it particularly—and nobody in the diplomatic regions will deny this fact—to the persevering and marked tendency of England to aggrandize and constitute her importance. The English policy has consequently not varied since 1847 with respect to Italy. It even anticipated us; while the diplomacy of King Louis Philippe supported the Austrian policy, the diplomacy of Queen Victoria encouraged the Italian policy. The influence of England did not cease to be felt for a single day during those eleven years in the affairs of the Peninsula. It is to be found in the first burst of nationality which hailed the accession of Pius IX., as well as in the efforts at independence which at a later period concentrated themselves under the Sardinian flag. Her hand is seen in the pretensions inspired by victory, as well as in the negotiations which followed defeat."

In short, when at the Congress of Paris Count Walewski thought it his duty to call to the internal state of Italy the solicitude and attention of the plenipotentiaries assembled to settle the conditions of peace, Lord Clarendon, with that authority acquired by his rank and his great experience, energetically supported the wishes expressed by the Minister of the Emperor of the French. It is true since that period the direction of the English policy has changed hands, but the English feeling is not changed. England is a liberal nation, and her great aristocracy has maintained itself through all her social crises and transformations only because it has always marched at the head of civilization and progress."

The writer then intimates that Germany, so jealous of its own "nationality," ought to feel a sympathy with Italy. He then asks—What does France wish? The Emperor Napoleon I. a sincere respect for German and Italian nationality:—"The campaign of the Revolution, the conquests of the Empire were then a violent means, an extreme resource of struggle and of propagandism, but they were not a system. The Emperor only made Germany and Italy French, to prepare them some day to be German and Italian. Misfortunes surprised him before this object of European equilibrium could be accomplished."

Quoting M. Thiers, he says:—"France wishes Italy to be free, independent, and happy."

He discusses the position of the Pope. He compliments Pius IX. for his generous intentions in 1848, and speaks of his present "difficulties."

The first of these difficulties is found in the administrative government of the Roman States, which is but the Catholic authority applied to the interests of a temporal order. The laws of the church are not proper for discussion, and merit respect. They must be considered as emanations of the Divine wisdom; but civil society claims its legislation as religious society, and preserves its own. The Canon Law, inflexible as a dogma, immovable amid the movement of ages, is essentially distinct from legal law, variable as are the requirements and the interests of society. It could adapt itself to the early periods of Christian civilisation when Charlemagne introduced in his Capitularies the rules and precepts of theocracy; but the canon Law cannot suffice for the protection and development of modern society. There is, nevertheless, an essential point which must never be lost sight of when the Pontifical government is in question—namely, the necessity of respecting its two fold character, and of reconciling the *regime* of the church and the *regime* of the Roman nation, which are exercised by the same hand. They must be reconciled without being confounded. There is the problem—a difficult one, we admit, but on the solution of which depends, perhaps, the salvation of the temporal power of the Papacy. In fact, real abuses, independent of men, inherent in the nature of things, spring from this confusion. These abuses excite among the Roman population a spirit which is only kept in check by the presence of our soldiers. We become responsible for what we protect; and our very occupations, from the fact of being prolonged on such conditions, would be worn out, and would endanger the name and influence of France.

There are three things to be done in the Roman States:—

1. To reconcile the *regime* of the church with a legal, political, and regular *regime* in the Roman States.
2. To render the Pope independent of questions of nationality, of war, of armaments, of internal and external defence.
3. To constitute a native army, and to substitute for our occupation the protection of an efficacious and real Italian force.

"This is a threefold necessity, which, under pain of certain, and perhaps approaching disturbance, must be satisfied, in the interest of Italy, of religion, and of the Catholic States ('Triple exigence à laquelle, sous peine de perturbation certaine et peut-être prochaine, il importe de satisfaire, dans l'intérêt de l'Italie, de la religion, et de tous les Etats Catholiques.')

The writer then discusses the position of Piedmont, naturally at the head of Piedmontese nationality, in danger from the hopes she has excited, and with the internal danger of a clergy hostile on account of the disputes with the church.

The writer then reviews the condition of the rest of Italy. At Milan insurrection put down but not discouraged; Naples bound to Austria; Tuscany garrisoned by Austrian troops; Parma, though not garrisoned, yet bound to Austria by treaties and policy; and the Duke of Modena, the admitted Lieutenant of Austria.

In 1857 France asked Austria to join in urging reforms on the Pope.

"The Emperor's government wished clearly to define its principles in this plan, which may be thus intimated:—

- "Secularization of the administrative power by the formation of a Council of State, consisting of laymen, and charged to examine and discuss the laws.
- "Representation of all the interests of the country in a Consultum elected directly by the provincial councils, or at least selected by the Pope from a list of candidates presented by those councils, and called upon to deliberate on all the laws, and to vote the Budget.
- "An efficacious control over local expenses by provincial councils, receiving their mission from the mu-

nicipal councils, which themselves are nominated by electors, conformably to the edict of the 24th of November, 1850.

"Judicial reform, by the promulgation of a code of laws on the plan of 'Code Napoleon,' or the 'Code Lombardo-Venetian,' or that of Naples.

"A regular levying of taxes, according to the system adopted in France.

"Finally, reconciliation of all classes and all opinions by the enlightened and paternal exercise of clemency towards all those willing to make respectful submission to the Sovereign Pontiff.

"Such were the bases of the project sent from Paris to Vienna in the month of June, 1857. The Austrian government made immense modifications, and submitted in return a counter-project where all the guarantees of control proposed by France had nearly disappeared.

"Under the circumstances, France thought, with reason, that it was better not to do anything than to join Austria in blowing soap-bubbles and deceive the expectations of the populations by sham reforms, when what they essentially required were serious improvements.

"By refusing her co-operation to serious reforms, after having frankly admitted their principle, we admit that Austria obeyed a political sentiment which we cannot blame, but cannot acknowledge. Not being able to make reforms in her Italian provinces, she cannot allow them to be made in other parts of Italy.

"To ask Austria to exercise a milder and more liberal rule in Lombardy would be simply to ask her to commit suicide. It is evident she cannot maintain her rule in Upper Italy, except by the strong hand."

The writer shows then that the Austrian position is, in a military point of view, very strong, and that no insurrection of Italians could obtain a permanent triumph:—

"From these facts a military man will at once admit that Italian nationality will never be the result of a revolution, and can never succeed without foreign help."

The "unity" of Italy is set aside as impossible; a federal union of the Italian States is declared to be the best solution.

"But there exists an obstacle beyond Italian and beyond European interests. It is Austria's position in Lombardy. Opposition is the basis of Austrian policy; as Austria opposes reform so will she oppose everything else."

We re-quote the conclusion of the pamphlet:—

"What, therefore, is to be done? To appeal to force? May Providence keep such an extremity from us! We must appeal to public opinion. When the true situation of Italy shall be known throughout Europe, and everybody shall be convinced that there is in the midst of the most enlightened states on the globe, on that land from which civilization sprang, a focus of disturbance, disorder, and profound perturbation, which might so readily become a focus of light and of noble activity, then public opinion may judge, and perhaps impose itself as the pacific justice of right. We have composed this work in order that public opinion may have the means of pronouncing its judgment. We have no hostility to Austria. The question of Italy is the only difficulty which can exist between her and France.

"We respect its situation in Germany, which has nothing to fear from us on the Rhine. The solution of the Italian question would have for result to efface between France and Austria all subjects of dissension. These two powers can approach each other by many common interests, and the union of all great governments of Europe is not too much to prevent future complications. It is in order to combine their views and efforts in a general interest, that we have removed all present difficulties, and resolved one of the most urgent and most considerable questions of the moment.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th inst., at No 1 Connaught-place, Kingstown, the wife of John Porter, Esq., of a son.
On the 6th inst., at Lucerne, Sandycove, Mrs Robert Morrow, of a daughter.
On the 7th inst., at Portland-street, Mounjoys-square, the wife of Edmund Barnes, Esq., of a son.
On the 8th inst., the wife of Arthur Bastable, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday morning, at the Great Chapel, by the Rev. Mr. English, Mr. William Leihan, of the Coal Quay, woolen draper, to Miss Stafford, of Ballybricken.
At Moollop Church, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. T. L. Horneck, Edmund Norcott, of Gold's Hill, Mallow, Esq., to Sarah, youngest daughter of James Leatham, Esq., of Moollop Castle. After partaking of a sumptuous déjeuner at the hospitable residence of the bride's father, the happy couple proceeded en route to Limerick to spend the honeymoon.
On the 7th inst., at Monk's own Church, by the Rev Thomas Cooke, James Blaquiere-Lahry, son of Henry Lahry, of Clonmore, Co Galway, Esq., to Henriette, youngest daughter of the late Matthew Baker, Esq., Q.C.

DEATHS.

On the 31st Jan., at her residence, Leinster Lodge, Clontarf, of bronchitis, Elizabeth, widow of the late Rev Henry Deery, Wesleyan Minister, Dublin.
On the 5th inst., at 17 York-street, of bronchitis, Mrs D O'Hara, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian patience and uniform cheerfulness.
On the 5th inst., at Leinster-road, Bathnines, after a tedious illness, borne with Christian resignation, Susan, daughter of the late Christopher Mathews, Esq., aged two years, the beloved child of Mr George Ellery, Cork-street, Dublin.
On the 5th inst., at Marble Hill, William Thomas, infant son of Sir Thomas and Lady Burke.

THE SHERIFFALTY.

On Saturday the 5th inst., George Whitelocks Lloyd, Esq., of Stranally Castle, was sworn in as High Sheriff for this county, and Edmund Foley, Esq., as Sub-Sheriff before Mr John Quin, Master Extraordinary of the High Court of Chancery, and Commissioner in the Common Law Court.
On yesterday, Thomas Sadler, Esq., South Terrace, Borrisokane, was sworn into the office of High Sheriff for the county Tipperary for the ensuing year, and Gerald Fitzgerald, Esq., of Clonmel, as Sub-Sheriff.

SPRING ASSIZES.

HOME CIRCUIT.
County Meath...At Trim, Wednesday, 23d February, at 12.
County Westmeath...At Mullingar, Friday, 25th Feb., at 10.
County King's...At Tullamore, Monday, 28th Feb., at 11.
County Queen's...At Maryborough, Wednesday, March 2, at 10.
County Carlow...At Carlow, Friday, 4th March, at 11.
County Kildare...At Naas, Tuesday, 8th March, at 11.
Judges...The Chief Justice and Chief Justice Monahan.
LEINSTER CIRCUIT.
Wicklow, February 28
Wexford, March 2
Waterford, March 4
Clonmel, March 8
Kilkenny, March 11
Ennaghi, March 14
Judges...Baron Richards and Mr Justice Hayes
CONNAUGHT CIRCUIT.
Roscommon, 24th February, at 5
Carrick on-Shannon, February, 25, at 10
Sligo, 2d March, at 4
Castibar, 7th March, at 10
Galway, 11th March, at 12
Judges...Mr Justice Christian and Mr Justice Fitzgerald.

Major and Lady Kathleen Tighe, have been for some days visiting Colonel the Right Hon W F and Lady Louisa Tighe, at Woodstock.

Commercial Intelligence-

(Specially Reported for the Waterford Mail.) Mail Office, Waterford, 9th February, 1859.

The weather has been very variable since our last. We have had a good deal of rain, and yet some sunshine, though changeable, it has not been cold.

CATTLE AND SHEEP.—Our shipments during the last two days have been on a more liberal scale, and amount to 37 Cows and 45 Sheep.

CORN.—Our shipments during the last two days are: one cargo of 1100 barrels of Oats, to Portsmouth; and our imports one cargo of Indian Corn, of 3,050 quarters, from Olessa. Our local trade may be thus described:—We have had a better feeling in the trade for the past few days, and prices of almost every article are firmer. WHEAT.—Irish fetches 3d to 6d per barrel advance, and supplies are only moderate. No good Foreign Wheat for mixing here. BARLEY unchanged. OATS dearer by about 3d per barrel; but owing to scarcity of vessels, there is not much passing. FLOUR in steady demand, at late rates. INDIAN CORN.—Some large purchases have caused an advance of about 3d per barrel.

Table with columns for 'WHEAT per Barrel of 280 lbs.', 'BARLEY per Barrel of 224 lbs.', 'OATS per Barrel of 196 lbs.', and 'FLOUR per Sack of 280 lbs.' with various grades and prices.

BUTTER.—The delivery at our market-house to-day was 34 firkins. There was none yesterday. 117s was paid to-day for a few prime firkins. The quantity at Cork market on Monday was 224, and on yesterday 198. The price there has advanced to 130s per cwt. Irish and Dutch butter have both advanced in London, and the former is quoted 1s to 2s per cwt. higher; Dutch was worth 134s. The arrivals in London last week were 2788 firkins of Irish, and 6547 casks for foreign, against 6700 firkins Irish, and 6440 foreign the corresponding week of last year. Our London report of the provision trade will be found elsewhere.

PIGS.—There were between 500 and 600 pigs at the fair of New-Ross to-day, which were quickly picked up, at advanced prices. At our market to-day the supply was rather limited; not more than 500 pigs being for sale. They were soon bought up at prices which would stand about 46s per cwt. The advance in the London market has animated the trade. Our shipments during the past two days have been large, and amount to 1177 live pigs. The arrival in London last week was 3054 bales Irish, and 45 bales foreign, against 3016 bales Irish, and 381 bales foreign the corresponding week of last year. Our next quotations are:—

Table listing prices for Pork Pigs, Bacon, Hams, Bacon Middle, and Heads.

RETAIL MARKETS.

MEAT.—Beef, 4d to 5d per lb.; mutton, 6d to 7d per lb.; veal, none; pork, 4d to 4½d; hams, 8d to 8½d per lb.; bacon, 7½d per lb. FISH (fresh).—Turbot, 8d 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. FISH (salt).—Newfoundland, 1s to 1s 6d per cwt; Scotch herrings, to 2s per barrel; Newfoundland cod, 10s to 12s per do. FOWL, 1s 2d each. EGGS, 1s per doz.; wholesale, 7s 7d per 120. BUTTER, (fresh), 18s; (salt), 15d per lb. CALLOW, 5s 6d per cwt. HEMP, 32s to 36s per cwt. HAY, 50s per ton. STRAW, 36s per ton. TURNIPS, 12s 5d per ton. MANURE, 13s 6d. HIDES.—Cow-hides, 32s 8d per cwt.; heifer-hides, 34s; calfskins, 31s to 3s; kids, 4d per lb. WOOL.—Hoggs, 23s to 23½d; wedders, 22s. 8d; skin wool, 17s to 19s 0d. TIMBER.—Red Pine 58s to 60s per ton; Yellow Pine, per ton, 40s to 45s; 12 x 9 x 3 Deals, £14 10s to £19 per ton. COALS.—14s to 16s 0d per ton. POTATOES, 4s to 5d per stone. BREAD (Best), 5d; (household), 4½d per 4lb. loaf. WHISKY (O.P.), 13s 6d to 15s 6d per gallon.

Irish Markets.

DUBLIN MARKETS—FEB. 8.

The Corn Exchange, to-day—We had but a moderate supply; prices dull, at Friday's currencies. White wheat, 22s 6d to 25s 6d; Red wheat, 21s 6d to 23s 6d; Barley, 11s 6d to 17s 0d; Bere, 10s 0d to 12s 0d; Oats (new) 10s 6d to 13s 0d; Oatmeal, per cwt., 12s 6d to 14 6d; Bakers' Flour, 13s 0d to 17s 0d; Indian Corn, per 480 lbs., 27s 6d to 30s 0d. Average price of bakers' flour, 15s per cwt. From an unfavourable day, our general markets were more irregular than usual.

Potatoes from the leasing railways having coalesced, and raised the carriage to, as we are informed, double fares, prices have become sharper. Downs, 2s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 2s. 9d. per cwt.; seed potatoes, 3s 6d., 4s 6d and 5s per do. Eggs, 6s 3d wholesale; retail, 7s; Live chickens, 15s to 16s per dozen; Butter, 9d to 14d per lb.; Salmon, 2s 6d to 2s 7d per lb.; Cod, 1s 8d to 2s 6d each; Haddock, 1s to 4s per do.; house coals, 17s per ton, ex ship; Bread, 5d, 5½d, and 6½d per 4lb. loaf.

BELFAST PORK MARKET—FEB. 8. 1,059 pigs. Prices, 46s to 50s.

CORK CORN MARKET.

FEBRUARY 7.—10 white wheat, 22s 6d to 00s 0d; 58 red wheat, 18s 6d to 21s 9d; 562 barley, 12s 3d to 16s 0d; 597 oats, from 11s 7d to 12s; turnips, 13s to 15s 0d; 77 pork pigs, 31s 0d to 40s 0d; carrots, 30s 0d to 00s 0.

FEBRUARY 8.—35 White wheat, 2s 9d to 23s 3d; 56 red wheat 17s 6d to 21s 9d; 165 barley 11s 6d to 14s 8d; 515 oats, 11s 0d to 13s; turnips, 13s 0d to 16s 0d; 6 pork pigs, 33s 0d to 39s 0d; Carrots, 00s 0d to 00s.

CORK BUTTER MARKET.

FEB. 7.—First quality, 130s; 2d second quality, 130s; 58 third quality, 103s; 103 fourth quality, 88s; 41 fifth quality, 64s; 1 sixth quality, 0s.

FEBRUARY 8.—First, 130s; 13 seconds, 130s; 48 thirds, 105s; 113 fourths, 88s; 23 fifths, 64s; 1 sixths 00s.

LIMERICK MARKETS—FEB. 8.

At Saturday's market wheat was dull and rather lower. Oats and barley are quiet without change in price. The supply of native grain for the past three days were—Wheat, 2,390 barrels; oats, 4,424 do.; barley, 999. The following are the general quotations:— White wheat, 12d to 13½ per stone; Red wheat, 11d to 12½ per stone; Barley, 10d to 11d per stone; Oats, 9d to 11d per stone; Bere, 0d to 00d per stone; Straw, 46s to 50 per ton; Hay, 40s to 45s per ton; Reed, 40s to 45s per cwt.; Scalded, 39s 0d to 40s 0d per cwt.; Best dried bacod, 55s 0d to 60s 8d per cwt.; Green do., 48s 0d to 50s 0d.

LIMERICK BUTTER MARKET—FEB. 8.

First, 103s; seconds, 102s; thirds, 94s; fourths, 84s; fifths, 74s; by lump, per firkin, 45s to 68s.

KILKENNY MARKETS—FEB. 4.

There is no change to report this week in our markets. Flour (first) 30s 0d to 32s 0d; do (inferior) 28s 0d to 30s 0d; do (third) 26s 0d to 28s 0d per sack. Wheat, new (white) 21s 0d to 22s 6d; do (red) 21s 0d to 21s 6d. Barley (malting) 14s 0d to 15s 0d; do (grinding) 11s 0d to 12s 0d. Oats (black) 10s 6d to 11s 0d; white, 11s 0d to 12s 0d. Bran, 5s 4d to 5s 9d per barrel. Butter, 110s to 106s. Bacon pigs, 42s 0d to 44s 0d. Indian meal, 7s 4d to 7s 8d. Oatmeal, 13s 0d to 13s 6d per cwt.

CLONMEL MARKETS—FEB. 8.

Supplies of wheat have been larger since our last, and our markets have assumed a more cheering aspect; the demand is good, and business generally is improved. Oats in fair supply, but not at all equal to the demand; prices maintain an upward tendency. Trade in Flour continues dull. Our Butter Market is but scantily supplied, and the high quotation which we subjoin for this article is but nominal. The few good lots to hand have, however, readily fetched that figure. White wheat (per stone), 12s to 12½; red do, 11½ to 12½; shipping do., 10s to 11½; white oats (per brl.) 12s 0d to 12s 6d; black do., 12s 3d to 00s 0d; barley, 15s 0d to 20s 0d; oatmeal (per ton) £12 15s to £20 0; wholemeal, £12 0s to 0s 0d; Indian meal, £7 0s 0d to £- 0s; barley meal, 11s 2s 6d to £0 0s; bran (per brl.) 4s 6d to 0s 0d; pollard, 5s 6d to 0s 0d; superfine flour (per bag) 25s to 25s 6d; fines, 23s 0d to 23s 6d; household, 26s 0d to 0s 0d; third (per sack) 23s 0d to 24s 5d; fourth, 19s 0d to 20s 0d; butter (per cwt.) 95s 0d to 100s 0d.

English Markets.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

(From the Mark Lane Express.) The arrivals of the coast since the 27th ult., have been only three cargoes. The business transacted in over-remaining cargoes was as follows:—Five cargoes of Ghickra wheat, at 41s to 41s 9d; one of Galatz, heated, at 28s; nine of Egyptian, at 26s 3d to 27s 3d; one of Ismail rye, at 24s 3d; ten of maize, at 2s 11d to 29s 6d; three of barley, at 17s 9d to 20s 9d; and one of Dari, damaged, at 22s per qr.

The sales noted last week were 121,967 qrs of wheat, at 41s 7d, against 92,541 qrs. in the corresponding period of 1858. The London averages were 43s 10d on 3,375 qrs. The arrivals of wheat and flour into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending 26th January, were 52,100 qrs.

Monday's wheat trade in London commenced on moderate supplies both English and for iron. The business in foreign, though of a retail character, quite equalled the supplies of the former week. On Wednesday the supply consisted of 1,560 qrs; per coast, and only 300 qrs. from abroad. There was, however, a thin attendance, and the trade ruled dull at previous quotations. On Friday there were 1,980 qrs coastwise, and 5,440 qrs foreign.

The flour trade on Monday had a full average supply from the country, with very few arrivals of foreign. Norfolks being partly in sympathy with the state of the wheat trade, were rather improved on Friday's quotations, but it was difficult to realize the previous Monday's rat-s of 28s per sack. On Wednesday there were 630 sacks per coast, with 220 sacks from France, when business had a slow dragging character, without any alteration in the quotations of English or foreign qualities; and in this state the week closed. A supply of 1,090 sacks coastwise, and 1,917 sacks foreign. Of English barley, on Monday, the supply was less than of late, but there was an immense arrival from the Black Sea. The large quantity from Odessa made holders sell at low prices, say from 20s to 22s per 40 lbs. On Wednesday there were 459 qrs. per coast, with only 430 qrs. foreign. The falling-off in foreign sorts were no dearer. On Friday the only increase was 620 qrs. per coast, and 40 qrs from Ireland. This gave further tone to the foreign trade, and made prices 6d per qr. better for light Easter descriptions.

The malt trade, on Monday, was very dull, the best qualities scarcely maintaining their value, and all below them being fully 1s per qr. cheaper. On Friday there was no change.

Of oats, on Monday, there was a much diminished supply especially of foreign sorts. Swedish and Danish fully maintained their value. On Wednesday there were 3,675 per coast with 220 qrs. Irish, and 8,550 qrs. from the Continent. There was, however, no improvement in the value of any sort, many heated granary parcels being still on show. On Friday the increase was trifling, viz., 60 qrs. from Ireland, and 4 qrs per coast. Still business was very dull, the attempt to improve prices being quite unsuccessful.

Of beans, on Monday, there were few foreign, with only an average supply of home growth. Business at the week's close had a firm aspect.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—FEB. 7.

Weather fine. Supplies small of British and foreign grain. A fair attendance of buyers. Moderate business doing in wheat at last Monday's prices. Barley in good demand at 6d advance. Beans, peas, and Indian corn, moderate request at very full prices. Norfolk flour 27s 6d to 28s; demand small.

LONDON PROVISION MARKET—FEB. 7th.

BUTTER.—For two or three days last week the weather was much colder, and we had an improved sale for Irish, chiefly for best Limericks, which brought an advance of 2s to 3s per cwt., owing to the rapid rise in the Cork market. Foreign, of prime quality, sold well.

BACON.—We had a good deal more doing, and at the close of the week an advance of 1s to 2s per cwt. was realized; sales of prime Waterford made at 52s to 54s on board.

IN LARD or HAMS no particular change to notice. P.S.—Best Dutch advanced to 130s to 134s to-day.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET—FEB. 8.

Tallow steady; 58s 3d on the spot; 53s 6d March; 52s 6d April, June, and last three months. Sugar market steady. Coffee unchanged. Native Ceylon sold at 56s to 59s for good and fine. Tea.—At public sales of 20,000 packages, good teas maintained their prices, but common Congo sold at 4d to 4½d decline. Rice.—Sales done at rather better rates. Good middling Bengal sold at 9s to 9s 3d; fine wheat taken in at 11s 6d; very low Decca taken in at 7s 6d. Indigo sales have commenced flatly, 61s chests sold for ship shipping. No buyers; good pair to 3d lower; salt-petre market quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—FEB. 8. Sugar.—Quiet; no transactions to report. Rice.—all; 10,000 Mouton all taken in. Jute.—No disposition on the part of buyers to operate. Seeds inactive. Run firm.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—FEB. 8.

Cotton in good demand, at steady rates, and the sales will probably be about 7,000 bales. Imports, 6,174; previously, 10,978.

LEEDS CORN MARKET—FEB. 8.

There is scarcely any demand for wheat to-day, and prices must therefore be written nominally the same as last week. All spring corn rather higher.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT—FEB. 8.

The strong advice to hand from the Eastern market have improved the general tone of our own to-day, but the continued inactivity on the part of Continental buyers checks any advance on the rates of last week.

HULL CORN MARKET—FEB. 8.

Weather fine, and for the season warm. Thin attendance. Supplies good. Wheat.—No change. Barley rather better. Hull-made linseed cake, £9 7s 6d per ton. Little business transacted.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET—FEB. 8.

Trade in wheat very slow, and Saturday's prices barely maintained for all descriptions. Flour continues heavy, at Saturday's rates. Malting barley held firmly, but not much doing. Oats in good supply, with a good demand, at previous rates. Beans and peas meet good retail sale, of a shade more money.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET—FEB. 8.

No. 1, 51s 3d to 51s 6d; mixed numbers (warrants), 52s 6d to 52s 9d; mixed numbers (warrants) makers' iron, 51s 0d to 51s 3d; No. 3, 51s to 51s 2d. Shipped this week, 6,585 tons; corresponding week last year, 8,589.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 8.

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

ONE P.M. PRICES. Consols, for Money, 95½; Do., for Account, 95½; New Threes, 95½.

2.15 P.M. PRICES. Consols, for Money, 95½; Do., for Account, 95½; New Threes, 95½.

CLOSING PRICES. Consols, for Money, 95½; Do. for Account, 95½; New Threes, 95½.

DUBLIN DAILY STOCK & SHARE LIST.

Table with columns for 'Shares', 'Sh.', 'JOINT STOCK BANKS', 'Pd.', 'Last Quoted Price', and 'Cash'. Lists various banks and their share prices.

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WILLIAM ROBERTS, Junr., Registrar, Stock Exchange, Dublin.

Ship News.

PORT OF WATERFORD.

ARRIVED.

Feb 7... Secret, M'Neef, Newport, Ross. coals. Feb 8... City of Paris (s), Higgins, Milford, g.c. Hallswell, Taylor, Bridgewater, bricks. Thomas & Reeves, Galley, Newport, coals. Beattie, Bent, Murray, Llanely, culm. Killarney (s), McDonald, Cork, g.c. Malakoff (s), Aylward, Milford, do.

SAILED.

Feb 7... United Friends, Llanely, Lewis, ballast. Betsey, Portmahon, Lloyds, pitwood. Jim, Portmahon, Madigan, oats. Catherine, do. Power, do. Sinball, Port Talbot, Jones, pitwood. Malakoff (s), Milford, Aylward, g.c. Feb 8... Camilla (s), Blinnan, Bristol, g.c. Vesta (s), Coffey, Liverpool, do. City of Paris (s), Higgins, Milford, do. Pat. Beck, Friends, Thomas, Jim, Madigan; Catherine, Power; Betsey, Lloyd; & Sinball, Jones, before mentioned. Winn., W.S.W to W.

The Earl of Desart attended the dinner party of the Premier on the occasion of the opening of Parliament. The Countess of Desart was in attendance on the Queen, as Lady in Waiting, in opening Parliament on Thursday. Lord James and Lady Rachel Butler are at present staying at Mentmore, Leighton-Buzzard.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—It is distressing to look around us and behold the numbers that are daily carried prematurely to their grave, who might easily be saved by medicines really suited to their complaints. Diseases originate in impure or impoverished blood. Holloway's Pills act directly on that source, and by restoring the system to its natural state, the circulation, the matter that produces inflammation, fever, and physical decay. When taken according to the directions, they have never failed. Under these Pills the sick man soon rises from his bed, and the feeble become robust. The cure is not superficial or temporary, but complete and permanent.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The French journals of last night contain the Speech in extenso of M. D. Morny, the President of the Legislative body. He quotes a sentence from the Imperial Speech, in which the Emperor said peace could only be disturbed for the defence of great national interests, and counsels the deputies to gather closer around the throne, and then, be the future what it will, their co-operation would give the Emperor greater authority to negotiate, as it would need to give him greater power to conquer. The "Herald" correspondent says, at the Chamber this speech was considered as confirming the warlike interpretations put upon the Emperor's discourse. Official instructions have been given to the Commander of a French ship of war to prevent in future the transportation of negroes from Africa to the French Colonies. It was reported in Paris yesterday that Cardinal Brucelli is charged with a mission to Paris on the part of the Roman Government. We (Times) have received the following telegrams from our correspondent at Paris:— "A private telegram from Algiers, dated the 6th of February, mentions a proclamation issued by General M'Mahon, in which he announces that the Division Lenaud has been recalled to France, and concludes with the following words:—"Depart, depart, soldiers; be brave, disciplined, and steadfast."

"PARIS, TUESDAY, FEB. 8, 9, A.M.—A private telegram from Algeria, dated the 7th inst., announces that the 23rd and 90th Regiments of the Line and 8th Chasseurs were to commence embarking on that day for Marseilles, and the 41st and 56th Regiments were to embark the following week."

The following telegram has been received by Mr. Reuter:— "PARIS, Monday Evening.—An article in the Press of this evening expresses entire sympathy with the policy of the Imperial Speech, which it considers firm, but conciliatory. Count D'avour has sent a circular note to the diplomatic agents abroad, explaining the motives for contracting a new loan."

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The Paris correspondent of the "Herald" states that five divisions are ordered to assemble at Tonlon by the 1st of March. The fact that upwards of sixty more transports were ordered to be ready at Tonlon by March is now, say the "Daily News," accompanied by the report that five divisions are undr marching orders to be at that place by the same day.

BANBURY ELECTION.

Show of hands yesterday was in favour of Mr. Samuelson. Mr. Sergeant Pigot had retired, and a poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Mill and Mr. Hardy, the latter a Conservative candidate.

ANOTHER AUSTRIAN LOAN.

The Herald says, letters from Vienna mention that the present loan of £6,000,000, if successful, will be immediately followed by another for £4,000,000.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

The Times City Article mentions a report that the Chancellor of the Exchequer contemplates a change in the sugar duties; that discriminating rates are to be abolished for a uniform rate, the ad valorem principle involving endless revival of difficulties. The simple plan has been suggested which prevails with regard to other articles, of charging on duty without reference to difference in value and quality.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, FEB. 8.—The semi-official Austrian correspondence, Oesterreichische Correspondenz, in an article of this evening, characterizes the Emperor Napoleon's speech as peaceful, and states the alliance of France and England is a guarantee for the maintenance of the treaties.

The same article hopes for the speedy solution by diplomacy, of the question respecting the military occupation of the States of the Chu et, and also for discontinuance of the warlike preparations in France.

LOAN OF £10,000,000.

The Daily News says, according to one account, the British Government will propose a loan of £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 in Exchequer Bills or Bonds, and another of £8,000,000 or £7,000,000.

AUSTRALIA AND THE PANAMA ROUTE. Mr. Merewether has arrived in this country from New South Wales, and is empowered, as a Special Commissioner, to enter with the Home Government and make the necessary contract for a monthly mail via Panama and New Zealand. Towards this service the Legislative Council has voted an annual subsidy of £50,000.

STRANGE RUMOUR.

A vague and apparently improbable rumour reached London from the Continent that the King of Sardinia is about to abdicate in favour of his son. The age of King Victor Emmanuel is only 39. The above rumour is noticed in the Times City Article.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat only for a few minutes, when the report on the motion for supply was brought up and agreed to, and other returns ordered without comment.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(FROM THE TIMES.) CITY, TUESDAY EVENING.—This has been settling day in the English funds, and there has been some considerable fluctuations; but the market opened at an improvement, and the tendency has been towards steadiness.

(FROM THE DAILY NEWS.)

More steadiness has prevailed throughout the Stock Exchange, and in some departments improved prices have been established; generally, however, there is still a great want of confidence. The English funds, after several slight fluctuations, close ½ above the four o'clock quotations of Monday, but close ½ per below those established at a late hour on Monday afternoon. Dullness was induced by the absence of elasticity shown by the French funds, as well as by the pecuniary demands anticipated by India, and for the British navy and foreign dominions.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—YESTERDAY. Supplies small of all grain; small attendance, and unaltered quotations.

THE MARQUIS RACY.

The Lord Chancellor, on the recommendation of the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lieutenant of the county of Galway, has conferred the commission of the peace on Thomas J. Bodkin, Esq., of Belmont, eldest son of John J. Bodkin, Esq., D.L., Killoony.

WATERFORD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this useful institution was held in the New Room of the Town Hall, on Thursday evening last, and was largely attended. The chair was taken by

The Rev. Ambrose Lawson, A.B.

The Secretary read the requisition as follows convening the meeting:—

"You are requested to attend the annual general meeting of the members and subscribers of the Waterford Young Men's Christian Association, to be held at the New Room, Town Hall, on Thursday evening next, the 3rd instant, at the hour of Eight o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the year 1859, of receiving the report and statement of accounts for the past year, to alter or amend any of the existing rules, if necessary, to establish a discussion class in connection with the society, and to transact any other business that may come before the meeting."

The Chairman rose and said—That in attending the meeting he did not expect to have had the honor of occupying his present position. He was present simply as a member of the society to take part in the proceedings. The absence of the respected president of the society (Mr. Ryland) in Dublin, and of the vice-president (Mr. Thompson)—who might yet be in attendance—prevented the chair being filled by those who were the proper officers of the society. As, however, they had paid him the compliment of appointing him to preside, he would inform them that the well-being of the society was most dear to him. He felt gratified by being a member of it. He wished well to its prosperity and advancement (cheers). In the present age institutions of a kindred nature were being raised upon every side. Mutual improvement was the order of the day. He felt strongly that this society was calculated to improve the young men of Waterford, and he was glad to see that they exhibited the desire of improving themselves. The report and statement of last year's accounts would be presented for their adoption. Some other plans would be submitted to extend its usefulness. He hoped that the business would be conducted with good order and good humour. He concluded by calling upon the superintendent of the society to read the report.

The Rev. Thomas Gimlette then read the following REPORT.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 1st JANUARY, 1859. The Committee of the Waterford Young Men's Christian Association, in presenting to the members and friends of the society the third annual report, have much pleasure in stating that during the past year the institution has fully maintained its efficiency. The members of the society have steadily increased, and altho' there have been changes from death and from removal, yet the present number on the roll amounts to nearly one hundred, all of whom appreciate the advantages of the association. The income now amounts to one hundred pounds a year. The expenditure has been carefully and prudently administered, and it is with much satisfaction the Treasurer reports that every claim upon him has been discharged, and that at the close of the year a small balance still remains in his hands.

The educational department, under Mr. McLean, the English Master of the Waterford Endowed School, has proved of great advantage to some of the members. They have improved themselves under his tuition, and qualified themselves for the counting-house, and in other branches. It is now with much regret the committee announce that circumstances rendered it necessary for the master to alter the existing arrangement, but they confidently expect it will be again continued with its former regularity.

In the musical departments the members have made very considerable progress. It has been to themselves a pleasing recreation, and has afforded them the opportunity of gratifying their friends and the public by occasional performances. During the Exhibition of works of art in the city the band of the society rendered all the assistance in their power to aid in the undertaking, and their services were gratefully acknowledged by a special vote from the Committee of the Art Exhibition.

Through the kindness of Mr. Fisher, the reading-room is well supplied with newspapers. Other useful publications are also provided, and the attendance continues good, both in the reading-room and library. It is intended that an Essay and Discussion Class shall be immediately set on foot.

During the year very considerable additions have been made to the library. The Committee gratefully acknowledge a liberal donation of books and tracts from the London Religious Tract Society, to the amount of Eleven Pounds, and a number of valuable Parliamentary Reports from M. D. Hassard, Esq., M.P.

The Annual Soiree, which was held in the Large Room of the Town Hall (kindly granted for the occasion by the late Mayor, J. E. Feehan, Esq.) was most successful. The scientific and philosophic experiments afforded much gratification to the company, and all who were present wished every success to the society. The time has now arrived for a similar demonstration.

During the session for lectures, Captain Fisk, the Adjutant of the South Devon Militia, kindly favoured the members with a public reading in the Town Hall, which was largely attended. The Rev. Dr. Fleury gave an admirable address within the last month on "American Revivals." Your Committee have now pleasure in reporting that the Venerable John Gregg, Archdeacon of Kildare, and several other gentlemen of reputation, have consented to deliver lectures and addresses for the society, the subjects of which will be announced in due time.

The Committee desire with much earnestness that the attendance on the Rev. T. Gimlette's Sunday Bible Class may be continued with attention and with regularity. They would hope that during the present year a weekly meeting may be established in addition, for the purpose of conversation on the truths which "make wise unto salvation." Amongst the many useful objects embraced by the society, they trust the "one thing needful" will not be lost sight of.

The Committee feel that the value of their Society is proved from the number of kindred institutions which have been lately established in the city, to all of which they wish "God speed," and some of which they have endeavoured to assist.

In conclusion, they would impress upon the members the sense of their deep responsibility in the sight of God and man. They would exhort them to reverence God's Word and to respect God's Day. They would call upon them to attend the means of Grace, and to look up to the God of Grace for blessing, that they may be enabled to live "soberly, righteously, and godly in this present evil world," and worthy of the name which they have adopted as their title, "THE WATERFORD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION." The yearly account of the receipts and expenditure was then read by the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. John Stacey Palmer.

Mr. Palmer said that at the commencement of the year when the members did him the honor of electing him to be their secretary and treasurer, he pledged

himself that the income of the society should reach one hundred pounds for the year 1858. He had kept his word. Every debt was paid. Five pounds was paid to the treasurer of the Protestant Hall, and they had still a balance on hands (cheers).

The Rev. Thomas Gimlette, in moving the adoption of the report, said—I have been requested to move that the report and statements of accounts now read, be adopted, printed, and published. I do so most willingly. I am much gratified with the report, and with the detailed accounts it presents of what the society has effected for the past year (cheers). When an address is moved in reply to Her Majesty's speech at the opening of every session of parliament the address is generally expected to be the echo of the speech. In the opening this session of your parliament the address also ought to be an echo of your report, and I must confess it affords topics full and sufficient to dilate upon. I will just allude to one or two. The first thing here spoken of is the number of your society and its income—one hundred members—and one hundred a-year income! It is a very good test of success, to find your members and your funds steadily increase. But this you must rely upon as a safe and sure principle: you must give your members good value for their money, or you will soon lose both members and friends. One hundred pounds a year is a large sum of money to have at your disposal. See then that it is well and wisely expended. It may be a great blessing for you or it may be an unmixt evil. I am glad to find that the society is not in debt, for the old proverb is a true one, which says, "out of debt out of danger." I have little fear but that the judicious administration of your funds which has hitherto taken place will be continued, and that the end of the next year will also find you well situated in this respect. The next matter alluded to in your report is the educational department. I have often before, full often indeed endeavoured to impress upon you, one and all, old and young, the advantage to be derived by mental culture. In every department of the state in the present day the rule seems to be competition! The man who is best educated is supposed to be the man first selected. The principle is growing to be a household word, that "the right man ought to be in the right place." Those who are about you and around you are being educated, are being instructed, and are advancing in attainments. Protestants may boast of their attainments, and of their intellectual superiority, and may talk of their thirst after knowledge, but believe me, my boys! boasting is not the way to effect a beneficial result, and if you do not steadily apply yourselves to keep up with the times—to be up and doing, in these days of progress, you will at the last find yourselves little better than "hewers of wood and drawers of water" (cheers). I have been hitherto speaking to you about general education, but your report I am glad to see speaks of something more than simple instruction in the learning of man. It refers to "the one thing needful" and it breathes the hope this may never be forgotten. To this sentiment I most cordially respond. Secular knowledge is no doubt of vast importance, but the great interests of your souls demand the first place, and this is life eternal, to know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent. I am rejoiced to find that you propose to make arrangements for a weekly meeting for conversation on the blessed truths which make "wise unto salvation." This is a step in the right direction. I trust it will be successfully carried out. I should, however, be unfaithful to you and untrue to myself if I did not remark that some of those who at the first were most regular in attending my Bible class have begun to flag. I know full well that after a hard week's toil there is a great inducement, when the day of rest comes to seek for recreation. But I would hope better things of you than that you would be seeking after your pleasure on God's holy day. Remember, my boys, the blessed promise of your God, "If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath from doing thy pleasure on my holy day, and call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord honorable, and shalt honor him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words, then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord, and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth, and feed thee with the heritage of Jacob thy father, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it." Some of your members during the past year have departed from among you. Some have been taken away by the hand of Him in whose hands are the issues of life and death. Just twelve months ago, one who was present here, was as stout and as strong as any of you. He was here and took a part in your proceedings, and in a few weeks he was laid upon the bed of pain, from which he never rose, and now his place here knows him no more. Young people full often put away the thought of another world "for the more convenient season." His death is a practical lesson for every one of us, as it shews us that we should "number our days, and apply our hearts unto wisdom."—Some of you have gone out into the world, seeking for advancement in life, which is a laudable and a praiseworthy ambition. I have here a letter I lately received from one of the members, who is now settled in London. I received it with most heartfelt pleasure. The sentiments do credit to his head and to his heart. He writes full of interest in you and in your society. I think it will gratify you that I should read it for you—(the rev. gentleman here read the letter). Now, my boys! resumed the speaker, if you but knew the heartfelt pleasure such a letter affords to me, not alone to me, but to any one who takes an interest in your welfare; it would be a great incentive for you that you should in the same way give promise of walking wisely in the sight of God and man. The rev. gentleman then addressed himself to the several other subjects alluded to in the report, and concluded with the repetition of the sentiments which brought it to its close, and which, he fervently hoped would be echoed by every one of the members. He prayed that they might indeed feel their deep responsibility in the sight of God and man, that they would reverence God's word and respect God's day, that they would attend the means of grace, and look up to the God of grace for blessings, that they would walk soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present evil world, and prove themselves worthy of their honorable name—"The Waterford Young Men's Christian Association."

Mr. John Mahon briefly seconded the resolution. Mr. Williams proposed that an addition should be made to the report respecting the formation of an essay class, which was agreed to. The resolution was then formally put from the chair, and carried.

Mr. W. S. Thompson (Vice-President), then took the chair, which was vacated by the Rev. A. Lawson, amid loud cheers.

Thanks were voted to Mr. J. S. Palmer, the honorary secretary and treasurer, for his indefatigable exertions during the past year, to which Mr. Palmer responded.

Theodore Ryland, Esq., was then elected president, W. S. Thompson, Esq., vice-president, and Mr. J. S. Palmer, honorary secretary and treasurer for the ensuing year.

The several names were received with repeated rounds of applause.

A ballot then took place for the committee, and the following were duly elected:—

Chairman of committee—James Williams; auditors and librarians, Robert Whalley and Richard Cruise.—Committee—John O'Hara, John Mahon, John Longmire, Samuel Butts, jun. Joseph Slanders, Peter Whalley, W. Marchant, assistant secretary.

It was then announced that the Venerable John Gregg, Archdeacon of Kildare, had kindly consented to deliver an address to the society, which he would do in the first week of March.

The meeting then separated.

POLICE OFFICE—TUESDAY.

The Right Worshipful the Mayor and Mr. Tabuteau, R.M., sat this morning.

A PICKPOCKET.

A young man named Michael Hagan, was placed at the bar, charged by Sub-Constable Garland with attempting to pick the pocket of an old farmer from Gaulstown, county Kilkenny, on the fair evening, in the house of Mrs. Ryan, publican, George's-street. It appeared that the farmer had sold some cattle at the fair, and was subsequently drinking in the public house. On the old man coming down stairs the prisoner knocked him down and dived his hand into one of his pockets. Having a £10 note about him, the old man, believing at the moment, that he was robbed, grappled with the pickpocket, but the latter extricated himself from his grips, and was pursued by the people in the shop. He was three or four times seized by people in the street, but each time he continued to wriggle himself out of their grasp. He ran down Barr strand-street, along the Quay, pursued by the policeman, who came up to and made a prisoner of him in Conduit-lane. On being conveyed to the Tower he was searched, and a silver watch, with an Albert chain, and 11s. 8d. found on his person. The prisoner, when attempting to rob the farmer, put his hand in the "wrong box," for the £10, fortunately, had been deposited in another pocket, and escaped the light fingers of the would-be robber.

Head-Constable Connolly said the prisoner was one of a notorious gang of pickpockets who visit Waterford every fair day.

The prisoner, in reply to the magistrates, said he was a dealer in "hard ware" (laughter), and that he bought the watch from a watchmaker in Limerick, which he pawned at Maher's office in Ballybricken, four months ago, and that he released it on yesterday.

Sub-Constable Gilliland said the watch exactly answered the description of one stolen from a gentleman at the Art Exhibition, about two months ago.

The prisoner was remanded until Friday, for further examination.

There were several cases of drunkenness tried and the parties fined.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

LORD WATERFORD'S HOUNDS will meet on Thursday, February 10, at Newtown Chapel; Saturday, 12, Owing; Tuesday, 15, Dangan Bridge; Thursday, 17, Coolnamuck; Saturday, 19, Castlemorris. At 11 o'clock.

FAITHLEGG HARRIERS. Thursday, 10, Hill of Passage. Half-past 11 o'clock.

BALLYMOUNTAIN HARRIERS. Friday, 11, Christendom Gate; Monday, 14, Bartley's forge; Friday, 18, Sinar's Castle.

EASTERN COURSING CLUB.

By the kind permission of Lord Stuart de Decies, the Club met on Tuesday, the 1st inst., at Mount Stuart, when a purse of 10 sovereigns was run for.—The day having turned out unfavourable, only a few courses were run off, and it had to be continued for the two succeeding days before the event was decided. The hares were numerous and stout, the courses long and severe, and rarely was better sport enjoyed.

John Hudson, T. L. Faunt, and John Hall, Esqrs., acted as stewards; Mr. James Browne as judge, and W. Browne as slipper.

The judge afforded general satisfaction.

The following is the result of the running:—

FIRST DRAW.

Mr J Hall's Snoker beat Mr Pim's Whip.

Mr J John Ronayne's Lark beat Mr Jas Ronayne's Lucy Neal.

Mr Tracy's Express ran a bye.

Mr Pim's Fly beat Mr Browne's Queen.

Mr Smyth's Spring beat Mr Browne's Venom.

Mr Tracy's Outlaw beat Mr John Ronayne's Gypsy.

Mr Faunt's Spring beat Mr W Hall's Scottish Chieftain.

Mr Barry's Nestor beat Mr Ronayne's Bran.

Mr Giles's Whip beat Mr Smyth's Baron.

Mr W Hall's Gypsy King beat Mr Barry's Blueskin.

Mr W Hall's Nancy Till ran a bye.

Mr Faunt's Ah Do beat Mr Tracy's Meteor.

Mr J Hall's Snoker beat Mr Smyth's Mouse.

Mr Barry's Nelly Bly ran a bye.

Mr Giles's Fly ran a bye.

FIRST TIES.

Sweeper beat Lark.

Fly beat Express.

Outlaw beat Spring (Mr Smyth's).

Nestor beat Spring (Mr Faunt's).

Gypsy King beat Whip.

Nancy Till beat Ah Do.

Snoker ran a bye.

Nelly Bly ran a bye.

SECOND TIES.

Sweeper beat Fly.

Outlaw beat Nestor.

Nancy Till beat Gypsy King.

Snoker beat Nelly Bly.

THIRD TIES.

Sweeper beat Outlaw.

Snoker beat Nancy Till.

Both the winners in the third ties being the property of Mr. John Hall, that gentleman declared Snoker the winner. In the second ties, Nestor, a young dog of much promise, got a severe fall, which put him hors de combat; and Nelly Bly, after being slipped, ran against a horse, and lost her chance of the course.

The *Monitor* of yesterday, contains a very full report of the speeches of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, on Thursday.

According to the *Herald*, they have created an impression in Paris that war may be avoidable.

The railway traffic of the last week, for the United Kingdom, shows an increase of £27,804 compared with last year.

AUSTRIA.

TUAIN, Saturday, Feb. 5.—The loan of 50,000,000 livres will be contracted by alienation of the rentes of the public debt of the state. It is reported here that the Archduke Maximilian is about to go to Milan. The Austrian troops which were distributed between Adda and Ticino have been re-united in large masses at the extremities, Pavilia and Placencia.

MARSEILLES, Saturday, Feb. 5.—Advices have been received from Naples to the 1st inst. The Archdukes Keynir and William and the Archduchess Maria, arrived here on the 30th ult., and departed again to Paris, where the marriage of his Royal Highness was to be celebrated on the 4th inst. The "Neapolitan" has replied officially to the Council of Advocates respecting the Toronto Railway in the matter of the seizure of the company's caution money. The government declares that council contrary to law, and deserving of censure for having discussed a question which had been already decided by the King, the only judge.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST WAR.—No motives exist for a war. All the arguments brought forward in its favour are disproved of by historical traditions, and by the right of nations. At no period did Italy form a compact nation; even under the Roman rule it lived only a municipal life. To the recollection of that rule it owed its glory and prosperity in the middle ages; its inheritance is still valuable, and it would run the risk of foolishly forfeiting it, by accepting a political unity which would reduce its ancient sovereign states to the role of departments or provinces. Frenchmen are familiar with the road to Italy; there exists no land where they have fought more often. What has been the result of these invasions? The first campaign of General Bonaparte has no other consequence than to deliver up the Republic of Venice to Austria. We lost less by our defeat under Charles VIII., Louis XII., and Francis I. The Milanese territory has been in the possession of the house of Austria for above one hundred and fifty years. The *Patrie* desires a European congress. Alas! these diplomatic meetings promote more strife amongst nations than good will. All the existing causes of political discussion proceed from articles of a congress differently interpreted. In the name of what principle, of what interest could France attack Austria? Can the blood and honour of France be staked on certain chimerical or equivocal ideas? Have we a better reason to invade Lombardy than the Austrians to overrule our frontier.—*Paris Univers.*

The correspondent of the "Times" at Paris reports that no change for the better has taken place in the trade of France. Some manufactories that were actively employed yesterday week have become comparatively idle.

TEA.—We have it upon the best authority that the directors of the China Tea Company of London and Canton have just received from the chief establishment in Canton, a very large consignment of the growth of the most celebrated district in China. It was gathered during the Oriental spring, which season the leaves of this valuable shrub possess those fine aromatic properties so refreshing to the mind and invigorating to the frame. Hence it will be found to combine every desirable property for which tea has been esteemed, inviting in fragrance, rich in flavour, agreeable to the palate and congenial and strengthening to the stomach. This tea is reserved in China for the use of the ecclesiastical palace, mandarins, and nobles of the highest class; and since its introduction into this country, it has been regularly served to the royal family and nobility at the ancient courts. Honoured by the illustrious and distinguished patronage which this tea has gained by its peculiar merits alone, it would be idle on our part to waste words in praising that which is above all praise. Those who have not tasted this celebrated tea have yet plenty unenjoyed, which those who have are alone capable of appreciating; all, however, may do so, by applying to any of the agents of this old established company whose names and addresses appear in our advertising columns.

SURPRISING CURE OF TIGHTNESS OF THE CHEST AND DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—Communicated by Mr. Winnall, 108 High Street, Birmingham. "Sir, I have great pleasure in adding my testimonial to the many of the extraordinary powers of Dr. Locock's Wafers. I had been troubled with a severe cold for more than a week, which towards the end had become grievous, and a difficulty of breathing came on with tightness at the chest. I called on a chemist in the town for some advice, which he gave me, along with a huge bottle of drops, which, instead of benefiting me, only gave me another distress, and not before—viz. nausea and sickness; and having an appointment with you the next morning, I was with the utmost difficulty I fulfilled my promise. But immediately on entering your establishment, your assistant prescribed me Dr. Locock's Wafers. In a few minutes the tightness of my chest had entirely left, and in less than a quarter of an hour was perfectly restored, leaving only a very slight cough, which ultimately left next day. (Signed) A. C. T. M. Winnall will have a pleasure in testing the accuracy of the above, and many instances of the great benefit derived from this valuable remedy. Dr. Locock's Wafers give instant relief in a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. They have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s 1-2d, 2s 6d, and 11s per box. Sold by all medicine vendors.

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

THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE. IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP, OR PIG.

THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE, as used in Her Majesty's Stables; His Royal Highness the Prince Consort's Farm, Windsor; throughout the Royal Military Stables of Prussia, by order of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Willissen, Head Master of the Horse; patronised by Son Excellence Le Ministre d'Agriculture et de Commerce, Paris; and approved by the leading Nobility, Clergy, and Agriculturists of the day. For Horses it is indispensable in promoting and sustaining all the animal functions in health and vigour. For Milch Cows it is invaluable—increasing the quantity and improving the quality of milk. For beasts nothing can compare with it for feeding quickly. For Sheep and Pigs its effects in one month will exceed all expectation, as it fattens all kinds of stock quicker than any known diet. The first and only prize ever awarded for Food for Cattle in a condensed state was given by the Cheshire Agricultural Society in 1857, to Joseph Thorley the inventor and sole proprietor of Thorley's Food for Cattle. The First Prize at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, Class 10, the property of the Right Honourable the Earl of Aylesford, was fed with this food; also the Second Prize the property of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort. Cards of Commendation have also been awarded by the North Lancashire Agricultural Society, and the Halifax and Calder Vale Agricultural Association, at their Meetings held during the months of August and September, 1858, at Ulverstone and Halifax. The foregoing are but a few of the marks of approbation obtained by this valuable compound. For further information a pamphlet is sent free on application, containing sixty-four pages of testimonials, including Mr. Brehner, Steward to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort; Mr. James Fisher, Farm Manager to Her Grace the Duchess of Atholl; Captain the Hon. Hugh Gough; Sir David Cunynghame, Bart; Sir John Heleth, Leithridge, Bart; Sir John Ribton, Bart; Colonel Whistler, Colonel Ramsay; and some of the leading agriculturists of the day; together with some hundreds of the most startling facts ever recorded. Sold in cases containing 48 packages (each package one feed), with Joseph Thorley's signature, price 5s per case; and in cases containing the same quantity loose, with measure enclosed and signature burnt thereon, price 50s. Carriage paid to any Railway station in the United Kingdom. Offices, 77, Newgate-street, London. Steam Mills and Manufactory, Caledonian-road, within five minutes' walk of King's cross station. Post office orders must be made payable to Joseph Thorley, General Post office, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

For export the 56s. cases only are shipped. The Public are cautioned against being imposed upon by worthless imitations.

Plumbing and Gasfitting Establishment, 17, Mall.

John O'Hara, (Late John Blake.)

NEWEST Patent Water Closet, Patent Lift and Force Pumps, Copper and Zinc Pipes, Water and Steam Pipes, High Pressure Cook and Valves, Shoots, &c. Gentlemen's Residences fitted up with dispatch.

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.

Pure Colza Oil, COMMINS & CO.

Wholesale, Retail, and House-Furnishing Ironmongers No. 66, Quay, and 5, Barronstrand-street, WATERFORD.

Caution!

ON the 3rd Inst. a number of Bank of Ireland Post Bills, for £10 and £5, which had been paid and discharged, were taken off the desk of a Teller in the Bank of Ireland.

The Public are cautioned not to take any of the £10 or £5 Post Bills of the Bank of Ireland, dated before the 27th of January, 1859, without having them endorsed by the party passing them, so that the amount may be recovered in case of fraud.

The greater part of these Post Bills are stamped on the front, "paid at Cork," or at Belfast, or at some other of the branches of the Bank; or stamped with initial letters in blue ink; or having the word "received" on the back of the Post Bill.

This caution on the part of the public is necessary, as these Post Bills having been already paid and discharged by the Bank, are of no value in the hands of any person if again put into circulation.

Bank of Ireland, 4th February, 1859. [6368.]

THE CELEBRATED GUINEA TROUSERS.

BROWNE AND PAYNE beg to inform their Patrons and the public that, in consequence of the increased demand for their celebrated GUINEA TROUSERS,

they have made arrangements for a supply of all the New Patterns as they appear at their different seasons, thus securing every Novelty in Fabric, Pattern, and Colour to select from,

FOR ONE GUINEA.

Our Establishment is famed through Dublin and the principal Towns in the Three Kingdoms, as the leading House where Gentlemen can obtain an easy and graceful fitting Trousers.

BROWNE AND PAYNE.

Tailors to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, 12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. [6305.]

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VETERINARY SURGEON BEAU STREET, WATERFORD, May be consulted on all Cattle Diseases.

BENSON'S WATCHES are finely finished, accurate time-keepers, elegant, durable, and reasonable in price. "The high repute which Mr. Benson has obtained for the qualities of his manufacture stand second to none." Morning Advertiser. "The watches here exhibited surpass those of any other English manufacturer." Observer.

MANUFACTURED BY—33 & 34, LUDGATE HILL, E.C. ESTABLISHED 1749.

BENSON'S LADY'S GOLD WATCH. "Exquisite artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of mechanism in structure." Morning Post. 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, and 25 Guineas each.

BENSON'S GENTLEMAN'S GOLD WATCH. "All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design." Globe. 6, 8, 10, 13, 16, 20, 25, and 30 Guineas each.

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BENSON'S SILVER LEVER WATCHES "leave nothing to be desired but the money to buy them with." Standard. 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, and 20 Guineas each.

BENSON'S SILVER HORIZONTAL WATCH. "A good watch without paying an exorbitant price." Daily Telegraph. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 Guineas each.

BENSON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF WATCHES (free for 2 stamps) contains prices and important information as to what watch to buy. It should be read by all who are about buying a watch. Watches sent free to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, on receipt of a remittance, payable to J. W. BENSON, 33 & 34, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. [6356.]

ASK FOR

F. S. CLEAVER'S HONEY SOAP. Do. FINE TOILET SOAP, in bars, 1s. per lb. Manufactory—32 and 33, Red-Lion-street, Holborn, London.

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 22 stamps.

ORLANDO JONES & CO'S ORIGINAL PATENT RICE STARCH

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

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

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]

TAILORING.

READY-MADE GOODS.

SPECIAL attention is given to this Department, so that Gentlemen requiring Garments for immediate use, may be perfectly certain to have each Garment as if specially ordered.

WM. LENIHAN,

69, QUAY,

[6349]

ESTABLISHED 1855

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W. H. Sandham, Esq., 44 North Main Street. George Sandham, Esq., Charleville.

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Waterford—John Mackey, M.D., the Mall. [6301.]

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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 balls, ointments, lotions, drenches, &c. The following is a small selection of contents to give an idea of the work:—Atheritic balls, asthma, brain, blindness, bruises, bronchitis, calf-drenches, caustics, cervical, cancerous wounds, canker, charges, coat to restore, corns, cough balls, condition balls (a valuable one), cleansing drenches, colic, cow-pox, curbs, debility, diarrhoea balls, &c., diabetes, distiches, distemper in swine, dropsy (dogs), ear sore, epidemic distemper (cattle), epilepsy (dogs), eye diseases, farcy, fever, film eye, fits (dogs), fleas, foul foot-rot, garget, glanders, gylsters, grease, hair to grow on broken knees, haws, heels, scurvy, hidebound, hoof swelled, hoven, humours, inflammation of the lungs, liver, and bowels, &c., influenza, itching humours, jaundice, knees broken, lice, lameness, mange, maulenders, measles, milk to dry up, murrain, naval galls, over reaches, palsy or staggers, phlegm balls, pneumonia, or the recent lung disease, poll evil, purges for cattle, dogs, swine, &c., quiter, red water, rheumatism, rot, roaring, roup in fowls, saddle galls, sandicaster, salanders, scouring, scrofula, scab, sheep ointments, siffat, skin diseases, small-pox, soar throats, backs and heads, splints, sprains, sprains, St. Vitus dance (dogs), strangles, stranguary, strains, thriving powders for swine, &c., thrush, ticks, tonic balls, tumours, ulcers, urine bloody, &c., vermin, vives, warts, warbles, white oils (the original), wind galls, wind bad and broken, worms in all stock &c., wounds, &c. It is a complete dictionary, where every disease may be found, and its remedy.

The Agricultural Magazine says—"No sportsman or farmer should be without it, as pounds in the year may be saved and the lives of valuable animals. By means of the 43rd receipt, inserted to catch horses, they become so under your control, that they will even swim across a river to follow you." Sent post free for 2s 6d stamps, to GEORGE CHAPMAN, 4, Elm-hill, Norwich. [6251.]

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

For Terms, &c., apply to Mr. JAMES PORTOUS, Knocknagarragh, near Youghal.

INCOME WITHOUT RISK.

PERSONS having a little time to spare are apprised that the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY continue to appoint Agents for the sale of their celebrated Teas in any town and village in the kingdom. These Teas are packed to suit all purchasers, in leaden canisters, from one ounce to one pound. Application to be addressed to the Company at their Offices, 9, Great St. Helen, Bishopsgate, London.

FAMILY MOURNING.—Messrs. JAY would respectfully announce that great economy may be achieved by PURCHASING MOURNING at their Establishment. Their Stock of Family Mourning is, perhaps, the largest in Europe. Mourning Costume of every description is kept ready-made, and can be forwarded in town or country at a moment's notice. The most reasonable prices are charged, and the wear of every article guaranteed.

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, REGENT STREET, near the CIRCUS. JAY'S. Families waited upon in the Country. Patterns sent Post free.

THE FIRST PRODUCTION IN THE WORLD

For the growth, and for improving and beautifying the Human Hair, is

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL,

proved beyond question by its successful results for more than HALF A CENTURY past, and which other specifics have failed. The numerous testimonials constantly received of its efficacy, afford the best and surest proof of its merits.—Price 8s. 6d. and 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double the size, 21s.

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This Royal patronised and universally esteemed Specific exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, eradicates Freckles, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations and other Cutaneous Affections, and renders the Skin soft, clear and blooming.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to health and longevity by the proper application of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE, for improving and whitening the Teeth, Strengthening the Gums, and for rendering the Breath sweet and pure.—Price 2s. 6d. per box.

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The Art-Union of Ireland.

A Meeting of the Committee of the Art-Union of Ireland, held at 73, Grafton-street, Dublin, on Tuesday, 11th January, 1859.

The Right Hon. MAZIERE BRADY, V.P., in the Chair, the Chairman moved the adoption of the following Address, which was accordingly adopted and ordered to be printed.

This NEW ART-UNION has already obtained very important support. It has been established under the auspices of the Committee of the Irish Institution in connection with the National Gallery of Ireland, and it is hoped that the list of its Trustees and Managers will afford the most satisfactory assurance that their duties to the Subscribers and the Artists will be zealously and faithfully discharged.

But it is not merely on these grounds that this attempt to add another to the already numerous Institutions of this character invites public attention. If there was nothing more in its claims to distinguish it from existing Art-Union Societies, it could hardly expect to attain to any permanent or useful position, nor would its founders have suggested its formation. It aims at the attainment of the true ends of such Associations, and seeks to advance them by the most effective means.

Art-Unions may be considered in relation, first, to the Artist, secondly, to the public. The complaint of Artists, more especially in Ireland, has long been, that they suffer from the decline of patronage. Whatever may have been the cause, the fact of this decline is too patent and undeniable. Without encouragement the Artist's struggle becomes hopeless. Year after year his works are displayed in vain, and he either abandons his studies in despair, or seeks in a wealthier land and from a more generous public, the patronage he has failed to secure at home. The Art itself languishes; and perhaps ungenerous criticism will not scruple to justify, in this decay, the cold neglect whose chilling influence has produced or accelerated the blight.

To supply, by the combined aid of general but moderate subscriptions, this absence of individual patronage, is, as it ought to be, the first object of an Art-Union; and that Association best fulfils the purpose of its existence, which the most fully and largely secures to the Artist the purchase of his works. It is so far, and in proportion as their funds have been thus devoted, that the Art-Unions which have been, or are now, in existence, have improved the condition of Artists as a body, and advanced the general character of Art Exhibitions in England and Scotland. Let us hope that it may yet be possible, by like means, to produce similar results in Ireland.

As regards the public, the influence of Art-Unions, if well-directed, cannot fail to be of considerable importance, apart from, and above, the mere gratification of success in the chances of distribution, or even in the higher enjoyment every generous mind must feel in the assistance thus given to struggling talent. They ought to be made the means of improving public taste, advancing the knowledge of the principles of Art, and teaching an enlightened judgment and a well-founded power of discrimination.

It is to the best mode of attaining these advantages, to the Artist and to the public, that the promoters of the Art-Union of Ireland have directed their attention, and upon this basis they have framed their prospectus. Accordingly, with the view of devoting the greatest part of their available funds to the purchase of works of Art, and so to the most extensive patronage of the Artists that it may be in their power to bestow, they have excluded from their arrangements the expenditure of any portion of those funds in the preparation or purchase of engravings for general distribution among the subscribers. This distinguishing feature of their plan may at first sight diminish its attractiveness, and has caused some dissatisfaction; a few considerations, even if merely economy, will probably reconcile the Subscribers and the public to the omission; to the general body of Artists it is one of direct and paramount advantage.

Few, perhaps, look into the published accounts of Art-Unions, but those who have any curiosity to do so will be not a little surprised at finding what an enormous problem, becomes soon lost; while of many it may be said, that they are trivial in subject, and, except in proof impressions, of but moderate merit as specimens of the Art, from the number which must be struck off; but let their merit be ever so great, it is further to be considered that each engraving is but the work of one Engraver, from the picture of one Painter, while the expenditure upon it, distributed in ordinary prizes, must include and benefit almost as many as, according to the present system, derive advantage from the entire of the purchase funds. The Committee of the Art-Union of Ireland has no doubt that the true interests of Engravers, as a body—one whose merits and importance they are far from undervaluing—will be at least equally well advanced by their system of prizes, as it would be by their selecting some one Engraver only to execute a particular work.

The Subscribers, however, will find compensation for their loss of this trifling immediate possession, in the results of the arrangement, on the chances of their success in the distribution of prizes. Every expenditure which encroaches on the funds destined to this latter object, must necessarily diminish the number of the prizes; and accordingly it is found that in the existing Art-Unions the prizes are in number very disproportionate to the number of the Shareholders. In the London Art-Union, from this cause, the number of prizes, including those consisting of objects expressly manufactured for the Committee of that Body, and so in a scarcely appreciable degree beneficial to Artists in general, amounted in last year to only 980, being about the rate of one prize to every twelve shareholders; and of these, 870 were minor prizes of statuettes, medals, and other low-priced objects, and but 110 were of sums which might properly be designated as high-class prizes. In the Glasgow Art Union for the year 1854-5, the proportion appears to have been about one prize for every fifteen shareholders; in later years it would seem to be somewhat higher. Like proportions of the subscriptions is expended on these engravings. A glance at the accounts of the London Art-Union, for the year 1857-8, will exhibit enough of this kind of disbursement to illustrate the subject. The total amount of subscriptions for the year was £11,658 3s. Of this the sum of £3,350 5s. 7d. appears to have been expended in the working management of the Institution, for salaries, agencies, printing, and reserved fund; £2,998 17s. 5d. devoted to the expenditure on engraving; £2,249 in the preparation of certain statuettes and similar objects for the smaller prizes; and but £3,061 in all, allotted to the legitimate purpose of the Union, the purchase of works of Art. Thus it may be said, that about one-fourth of the amount subscribed was made available to the benefit of the general purpose of the patronage of Artists. By the published report of the Glasgow Art-Union for 1854-5, the latest that could be referred to, the total receipts are given at £20,337 17s. 8d. The expenditure on bronzes, statuettes, and chromo-lithographs, appears to have been £1,500; on engraving, about £3,000; 6,000 for general expenses, reserved fund, &c.; leaving but £6,839, about one-third of the entire, for the purchase of paintings. An examination of the accounts of all the other Art-Unions adopting the same practice will exhibit similar results.

Can such expenditure as this, out of such large funds, truly represent the fit destination of them in the genuine interests of Art? The Committee of the Art-Union of Ireland does not so regard it; and whatever may be the amount of the public subscription to their funds, they have resolved, that after all necessary expenditure in the management of their trust, those funds shall be legitimately dedicated to the patronage of the general body of Artists, through the successful holders of their shares. It is true, that by the non-distribution of an engraving to every Subscriber, a present advantage is withheld from him, which he will gain by subscription to other Art-Unions. In the sense of pecuniary benefit, this advantage does not, at the utmost, exceed a few shillings, as is evident from the accounts alluded to, and by their enormous multiplication all interest, even in the best of will be found in every other of these Associations;

whereas, by allotting the entire fund to prizes, as proposed by the Art-Union of Ireland, it is calculated that the proportion of all the prizes, making large provision for those of the higher class, may be justly estimated at about one in every six. The shareholders will thus have, in consequence, almost double the chances of success that other Art-Unions propose, and of course a far more assured prospect of becoming prizeholders in a short series of years.

To the general body of Artists, then, the proposed arrangement promises the largest results from the subscribed funds. Every prize, from the highest to the lowest, must be devoted by the holder of it to the purchase of some work of Art, all above £5 to be selected from Paintings or Sculpture exhibited in Ireland.—Prizes of lower amount may also be so expended, or, at the option of the winner, employed in the purchase of a statuette, high class engraving, or other object of the like artistic character which may at the time be on sale in Ireland; the Committee, even in this last branch of their arrangements, endeavouring to diffuse the benefit of their funds as widely as possible among the producers of such works, while they leave to the prizeholder, within these limits, the absolute choice of that which he may prefer.

It is in this absolute power of choice, on the part of the prizeholders, that Art-Unions best provide for the attainment of the further purpose of their establishment—the improvement of public taste, knowledge, and judgment in matters of Art. The selection of one among many objects as the best, involves the whole subject of artistic criticism, from its lowest to its highest principles—from the investigation of mere technical detail to the apprehension of the most elevated expressions of natural beauty or poetic feeling. Every man who proceeds to make choice of a picture must, in a greater or less degree, exercise the power of discrimination, and, in the very act of exercising it, the most untutored eye cannot fail to make some advance; and even its mistakes will probably lead to some correction of an erroneous judgment or deficient taste—of a false appreciation of colour or form, or of an inadequate estimate of artistic power in drawing or composition. Nothing of this knowledge can be gained by the distribution of prizes, in the selection of which the successful holder has had no choice; he but gains the possession of a work, perhaps the very last he would have chosen if left free to judge for himself, and which, for all purposes of value or interest to him, will rarely reach beyond the acquisition of a piece of ordinary furniture.

To the Artist, then, and to the public, the Prospectus of the Art-Union of Ireland offers all the advantages which these modern Institutions are capable of affording, and promises the fulfilment of their true design, in a manner the best and most comprehensive; and the Association, if crowned with success, cannot fail to present great inducements to the general body of those engaged professionally in their production, to place their works in the Annual Exhibitions of the Royal Hibernian Academy, from which, or other Exhibitions in Ireland, all the chief prizes must be selected.

Signed on the part of the Committee, MAZIERE BRADY, Chairman. G. F. MULVANY, Secretary.

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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 listing destinations and departure times. Destinations include Cork, Blarney, Kilkenny, Milford, etc. Times range from 10 20 a.m. to 12 20 p.m.

THROUGH TICKETS, allowing Passengers to break the journey at either Chepstow, Swansea, Haverfordwest, 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, Tipperary, 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 on 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; of 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 Enemies, 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. Cattle and Live Stock of all kinds sent by these Vessels at Shipper's Risk. 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 Warehouses 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 Terminals, 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.

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