

The Waterford Mail

AND

SOUTH OF IRELAND ADVERTISER.

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

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WATERFORD, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1859.

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The Mail.

"VINCIIT VERITAS."

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the sentiments of his Correspondents.

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WATERFORD—SATURDAY, FEB. 26, 1859.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

The reports which we publish to-day of the proceedings of the half-yearly meeting of this Company will, we fear, greatly disappoint the Shareholders at a distance, as it exposes not so much the condition of the affairs of the Company, for those looked bad enough in the report, as the utter inability of those who have taken the management of its affairs for the past they have attained to. The result of yesterday's meeting proves that neither the Chairman nor several of the Directors understand the position in which the Company's affairs stand. On the question of the amount of capital raised by the Company, and the amount which they can raise, there are conflicting opinions given by the Chairman (Mr. Conolly), the Standing Counsel (Mr. Levy), and the late Chairman (Major Massey). We believe the latter gentleman to be correct. As to the propriety of paying a dividend the Board was also divided; and Mr. Levy, after speaking against the dividend, voted for it; in the voting we find the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, and two or three other Directors taking one side, and the remaining Directors the other, and we need hardly say the meeting decided against the Chairman's views.

The difference of opinion as to the dividend may be excused; the difference as to the capital proceeds either from ignorance or from folly. If the Directors do not understand the state in which the affairs of the Company are placed—if, on a matter of mere account they do not know how they stand,—surely they are not fit for their post. If, on the other hand, they do know, and have wilfully misstated the position of the Company, they are quite unworthy of confidence.

As there is some discrepancy of opinion on this point, we have referred to the acts of Parliament, and to the Parliamentary returns, and we find that the entire amount of capital the Company is authorised to raise is £1,137,500; of this £22,000 is expressly authorised for the promotion of the Limerick and Fossa and Limerick and Castleconnell lines, and if the Directors dispose of their shares in these Companies they must reduce their amount of capital to a similar extent. It would appear from the Chairman's statement that there is a small arrear due on Preference Shares, and if that be added to the figures in the account it would show that the capital raised is £1478 10s. 0d., in excess of the authorised amount it stands thus:—

Original shares.....	£501,887	10 0
Preference Shares.....	337,144	0 0
D. Debentures and Bonds.....	299,141	0 0
Arrears.....	786	0 0
	1,138,978	10 0
Authorised Amount.....	1,137,500	0 0

Excess..... 1,478 10 0
It is evident from this that the Chairman was in error when he said the Directors could legally issue more bonds. It is apparent on the account that the directors have expended even more than their capital, we estimated this at £14,786 5s 2d, Major Massey whose speech was clear and candid, said the excess was £18,000 to this he added £7000 for rolling stock ordered, bringing up the account due or contracted for to £25,000.

It is evident that whether the company has power to borrow this money or not, they must pay interest for it, and this interest will be a charge on the revenue, antecedent to any dividend to the original shareholders. This sum of expenditure beyond capital might be cleared off by the application of the surplus revenue of the company, in which case it would take at least four years to wipe it off, or it may be kept afloat, and the interest charged on the account; but in such case any shareholder may bring the affairs of the Company in the Court of Chancery, and dispute the legality of applying the funds of the Company to pay the interest on money borrowed beyond the powers conferred by Parliament, or the Company may go to Parliament to obtain additional powers. It strikes us that the principle of allowing the Directors to run the Company into debt without either

the consent of Parliament or of the shareholders, is utterly and entirely wrong. During the past year £8,451 16s. 8d. has been expended on capital account, and £7,000 contracted for without asking the consent of the shareholders. If the Directors had the capital or the power to raise it, it would make a vast difference; but where these outlays are beyond their just limits, and in excess of the Act of Parliament, they should not have been undertaken except at the express desire of the shareholders.

The principal point of congratulation at the proceedings of the meeting arises from the fact that Robert Shaw, Esq., one of the firm of Malcomson, Brothers, has been restored to the board, from which he was, to use Mr. Levy's words, "summarily ejected" a twelve-month since. We fear a single Director cannot do much to repair the errors of the past year, but his presence at the board will give the shareholders greater confidence in the future management. Too much praise cannot be given to the eminent firm of Malcomson Brothers, for the moderate conduct they have evinced towards the company, possessing as they do one fifth of the entire capital of the concern, and enjoying as they deservedly do, the confidence of a large number of shareholders at a distance. They have scrupulously avoided doing anything to embarrass the board. Some members of this firm were "summarily ejected" a twelve-month since. Though the scrutineers appointed by the Dublin committee have, after a full investigation, shown that they had conducted the affairs of the company with great prudence through a period of difficulty. This eminent firm in a most praiseworthy manner refused to use the proxies which they had, to influence in any way the decision of the meeting as to the dividend, and in Mr. Shaw's coming again on the board, they show that they are willing to give the company the aid of his known experience and ability.

It seems to us a great pity that shareholders at a distance should be induced to lend their influence to the Dublin committee. It appears on their own showing that their cabal against the old board was purely a personal matter, the old members were "summarily ejected," and when their own committee investigated the conduct of these "ejected" Directors, they found no fault in them. One episode of yesterday's proceedings is worthy of consideration. Mr. Levy, the principal agitator, charged Mr. O'Grady, the secretary to the committee, with having put his name to a document which he did not believe. Mr. O'Grady described his position thus: "The gentleman who sat down charges me with being a liar," and yet when this same Mr. O'Grady was candidate for the post of secretary, Mr. Levy and the Dublin Directors supported him; after this how can the shareholders at a distance have any confidence in the Dublin men, or give their proxies to their nominees?

We suppose on some future occasion the Dublin men will be sending out circulars and asking for proxies. We ask the shareholders to ponder and remember the incidents of the meeting that has just passed, and we hope they will withhold their proxies from that section of the board which has proved itself undeserving of their confidence.

In consequence of the length of our report of the Waterford and Limerick Railway, we are obliged to condense our parliamentary report. Our report of the Board of Guardians and other matters shall appear in our next number.

RUSSIAN LOAN.

The commercial *Gazette* of Berlin states that it has good authority for believing that the Russian Government are negotiating a loan of £5,000,000 with Messrs. Rothschild.

MARYLEBONE ELECTION.

STATE OF THE POLL AT TWO O'CLOCK.
James..... 3,386
Romilly..... 2,489
Majority for James .. 1,397

MISCELLANEOUS.

At her Majesty's levee, yesterday, the honour of Knighthood was conferred upon Mr. Armstrong, the inventor of the new rifle gun, who is further styled as Engineer to the War Department. *Times* remarks that his appointment is a significant fact.

Earl Cowley had an interview with her Majesty yesterday.

A special meeting of the Central Parliamentary Reform Club was held yesterday, at Fendal's Hotel. Correspondence was received from the great towns, showing that the Reformers were in a state of preparation to pronounce on the Government bill so soon as it is made public.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Earl GREY inquired whether a copy of the commission under which Mr. Gladstone had undertaken his mission to the Ionian Islands would be laid on the table.

The Earl of DERBY objected to the production of the papers, which would produce a premature debate on the question before it was ripe for discussion. He trusted that a discussion would be postponed till the 14th March.

Earl GREY intimated his consent to the arrangement.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

NAVY ESTIMATES.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said if the discussion on Lord Palmerston's motion were not over before eight o'clock, he would not bring forward the Navy Estimates, nor would Mr. Disraeli introduce the question of Reform.

ROMAN CATHOLIC OATHS.

Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD moved that the house resolve itself into committee to consider the Act 10 Geo. 4 Cap. 7, in relation to the oaths to be taken and subscribed to by Roman Catholics.

Mr. FAGAN seconded the motion.
Mr. Adams, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Spooner spoke against the motion, and Mr. Porteus, Mr. Maguire, Mr. P. O'Brian, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Sturt, in support of it. The house divided, when the resolution was carried, amid loud cheers, by 122 to 113. The house then went into committee, when a motion was made for leave to introduce a bill founded on the resolution. The motion was opposed, and a second division took place, when it was carried by 120 to 105. The house resumed, and leave was given to bring in a bill.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 24.—The *Moniteur* of this day announces that the Senate has voted an augmentation of the donations of the Imperial Princess, and the payment of the expenses of the marriage. The Senate has also fixed the settlement on the Princess Clotilde, on the decrease of the Price, at 200,000 francs per annum.

TURKEY.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 23.—Advices from Constantinople to the 16th inst. There has been another despatch of troops to the Danube. Government is arming six frigates and preparing numerous transports. The destinations of these vessels, in case of an outbreak of war, would be the ports of the Adriatic.

The attitude of Roumelia appears to be threatening. Several columns have been sent thither, charged with a mission to enforce the payment of taxes.

Sir Henry Bulwer, it is said, had remitted to the Porte a note expostulating against the disordered condition of the finances.

Reports are still current respecting a change in the Ministry. The position of Omar Pacha in the neighbourhood of Bagdad is critical, the Arabs having surrounded him still more closely.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS—LORD COWLEY'S MISSION.

The symptoms are increased of the intensity of the crisis through which the affairs of Europe are passing. The *Times* does not doubt that Lord Cowley is sent to Vienna solely to inform the Emperor that we have exhausted every expedient in our power to induce the Emperor of the French to lay aside the wild schemes of aggression and conquest in Northern Italy over which he has brooded, and appears no longer able to defer their execution. "Lord Cowley will, no doubt, point out to Austria that he has nothing further to hope from any change of purpose on the part of the Emperor of the French. His pamphlet and his speech may, it is feared, be considered as his ultimatum. He is now waiting, surrounded with warlike preparations, the answer of the Powers to whom he has so pointedly appealed." The *Times* does not doubt that the commission of Lord Cowley is to endeavour to make that answer as favourable as possible, so as to leave France as much without excuse, before the tribunal of conscience as that of international law, for any military aggression she may commit.

The *Morning Star* says the impression gained ground in the City yesterday, that means had been found to extricate the French Emperor from his perilous situation.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The Northern Railway traffic returns this week an increase of £508.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The *Times* states that at a meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, held yesterday, the Right Hon. Stuart Wortley, M.P., the Chairman, stated that within the last hour he had received intelligence of the success of the negotiations with Government, and a guarantee of eight per cent. on £600,000, for twenty-five years. The guarantee will not be unconditional, but the precise stipulations have been definitely fixed.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, Tuesday.—The Government has sanctioned a grant for post-service of £3,000 per trip to the Galway line; such service to be once a fortnight. There are certain requirements to be observed with regard to the time to be kept, and the class of vessels to be employed on the line. This is really good news for Ireland, and will be deservedly popular throughout the country, excepting always Limerick. The same letter that conveys to you this favourable intelligence may as well convey to you the opinion that is universally entertained by every man of character in England who has given his attention to the subject—that opinion is one of deep disgust at the bragging, deception, and falsehood that has hitherto been employed by the promoters of the Lever Company, with regard to the very names of the vessels employed, the amount of their tonnage, and the length of their voyage. Honesty and straightforward dealing is a far better recommendation to the English public than braggadocio or false trumpeting. If the company, or its organs, had been a little more modest at first, and had announced that circumstances had not yet permitted them to place first class vessels on their line, and that they hoped to do better with legitimate assistance, then they would have commanded general sympathy, and not incurred general reprobation. I convey to you the very expressions of those who wish well to Galway, and only hope they may meet the eye of those who are doing it discredit and injury.

The Government has proceeded hitherto very comfortably and no symptom of hostility has yet arisen, except the announcement of Lord Palmerston this evening of his intention to bring before the country the state of the Continent. Still it is not a formal motion, but only one of those proceedings usual at the adjournment of the House, when members wish to close the parliamentary week with a parting shot. The great disquiet in the City and the heaviness of commercial affairs portend that information is reaching the best instructed, that the state of the Continent is in anything but a satisfactory condition.

The appointment of the Chancellor's son in law to the Lunacy Court—which situation he has been forced by public opinion to resign—has shaken much of the general faith in the Spartan purity of the Government. There is another appointment which will create a far greater disturbance, although apparently of no very great importance—that is, of Capt. Vyse, of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, to be Vice Consul at Jeddo. This appointment is, I believe, worth £800 per annum—a good thing, in short. A committee on consular appointments sat for a long period last year, of which the Under Foreign Secretary was a member. Certain recommendations were then made, and one on which the strongest stress was laid was to make the Chinese service a speciality, that is, that the promotions should be made out of the persons employed in that special service, and that a certain number of young men should be sent out annually to learn the language, and rise from interpreters to vice-consuls, and so on. With this report acquiesced in by the Under Foreign Secretary, and starting the House in the face, it is no wonder that much indignation is felt at a young officer sent off on such a singularly difficult mission who does not even fulfil the first requisite of the Foreign office, that of speaking any language known in the country to which he is accredited. Dutch is the language it would be most easy for him to have qualified in. Another young gentleman of the Household Brigade was also to have gone to Japan as vice-consul, but the apprehension of an adverse resolution of the House of Commons in the case of Captain Vyse has stopped it. Mr. Fitzgerald this evening denied that the appointment of Captain Hare was contemplated, but as the young gentleman has had his letters of introduction in his pocket for more than a week, such denial must be received in a Pickwickian sense. The accounts that have reached England of the charms of the Japanese ladies seem to have taken hold of the House of Blue. There is a general inclination to migrate to the lucrative Japanese appointments on the part of these gallant fellows.—*Dublin Evening Mail*.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

On the 23d inst, at Monkstown, the wife of James Claridge, Esq. of a son.
On the 23d inst, at 15 Herbert-street, the wife of Henry Barry, Esq. of a son.
On the 21st inst, at Cheltenham, Mrs Pollock, wife of Rev William James Pollock, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23d inst, at St Michael's Church, Kingstown, by the Rev J Jermam, Andrew Connolly, Esq. (late of Shanghai, China), merchant, to Mary Alicia, only surviving daughter of the late Robert Whyte, Esq. of Robertstown, Co. Kildare.
On the 20th Jan., at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Bombay, and the Rev W K Fletcher, Charles Gonne, Esq. Civil Service, to Elizabeth Margaret, eldest daughter of Colonel Merrill, Military Secretary to the Government.

DEATHS.

On the 22d inst, at Drimconra, Charles, youngest son of the late Christopher Spadaccini, of Sackville-street.
On the 23d inst, Constance, infant daughter of J T Gill, Esq. Swift's Hospital, aged eight months.
On Monday, at Ferrybank, Co Wexford, at the residence of 90, Margaret, relict of the late Patrick Fustion, Esq.
On the 14th Jan., at Deyrah Dhoon, Ootacamund, George Anson, Brevet-Major of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, second surviving son of the late General Sir George Anson, from the great fatigue and exposure during the late mutiny, having served all through the Punjab, and Gwalior campaigns, also from the siege of Delhi to the fall of Lucknow.

Notes from the Metropolis.

London, February 23, 1859.

Mr. Walpole's scheme, concerning Church Rates, is the political feature of the week. The Home Secretary was impressive, and even solemn, and hoped "from his soul" that his measure would be adopted. But the Government Bill, in point of fact, is more likely to find favour in Parliament than out of doors. Landowners are to be allowed to bind their estates with the payment of rates, so that the support of the fabrics will in such cases become a perpetual charge upon the land. Then again the Mortmain laws are to be partially repealed, with a view to facilitate voluntary benefactions. The property thus accumulated will be vested in the incumbent and churchwardens, who will become a Corporation for the purposes specified; and when in any parish these benefactions and voluntary charges become sufficient to support the fabric the levy of rates will cease by an order in Council. Where there is a levy, Dissenters may claim exemption by a written statement that they conscientiously object to pay Church Rates. The main argument against the measure seems to be that it is an impracticable one, that you will find only a small per centage of landowners willing to charge their estates, while the Dissenters will object to "ticket" themselves in the way suggested in the measure. The conciliatory spirit which the bill breathes forth is however generally acknowledged.

A good deal of rumour is afloat as to the intended changes in the Ministry. In the first place the Lord Chancellor wishes to get a permanency on the bench instead of the precarious position which he now holds, and the Lord Chief Baron is as willing to oblige him by resigning in his favour. Lord Kingsdown (Mr. Pemberton Leigh), and the Solicitor-General, Sir Hugh Cairns, are spoken of as his probable successors. Then General Peel is described as anxious to retire from the war office. Nothing is said as to the cause of this, except that he is "uncomfortable" in his present position since the Dickson v. Wilton trial and on other accounts. Lastly Sir Bulwer Lytton will retire from the Colonial office in favour of Mr. Gladstone, and will be made a peer on the strength of it. All these rumours, the first perhaps excepted, wear an air of improbability.

From India we learn the Oude campaign is over, and that Lord Clyde, who has been as active as ever, unmindful of his lately dislocated shoulder, has returned to Lucknow. The most convincing proof of the success of our arms is furnished by an official notification declaring Oude and Rohilcond again open to the wives and families of Europeans. The Begum, with Nana Sahib, and a good many of the Sepoys have gone into Nepal, and we shall now see the sincerity of our ally, the recently created K.C.B., who may very soon take them all prisoners if he is so disposed. Lord Clyde is said to have asked the Governor General for permission to enter Nepal and attack the rebels; but this unauthorized invasion of the territory of an ally seems improbable. Apparently the rebels had not found very comfortable quarters in Nepal, for the telegram informs us they had endeavoured to force their way back into Rohilcond, but were repulsed with great slaughter by the 42nd Highlanders. In Ceylon a frightful railway accident had been caused by a land slip, in which 47 lives had been lost. From Canton we hear that our forces there are not exactly reclining on a bed of roses, and that they have been obliged to chastise the inhabitants of certain villages near that city for attacking Europeans, these attacks having been instigated by the Imperial government.

On the Continent "wars and rumours of wars" still engross attention. In France the movement of troops is so active, and warlike preparations so general, that the Emperor's words are not in the least relied upon. Prince Napoleon, whose influence is at present paramount, goes in heart and soul for war, incited of course by his recent matrimonial connection. The result is seen in the preparations which are going on from one end of France to the other. Thus a camp of one hundred thousand men is to be formed at Toulon by the end of March, the army of Lyons is to be placed on the war footing, and an immense quantity of horses for the military train and artillery is being collected at Vincennes. If the Empire means peace, what do these preparations mean? Russia, too, seems taking up an offensive position towards Austria, and intends to concentrate a large corps d'armes on her Polish frontier. The Czar, and the Emperor Napoleon have resolved, it is said, on the ruin of Austria, and all Germany is flaming up with indignation at such a belief.

So long as the Prince of Wales continues at Rome, so long will Protestant eyes continue to watch his movements narrowly. One gentleman seems almost to have been sent over with the special object of sending home early news of the Prince's sayings and doings, lest he be won over by crafty Cardinals or Jesuits.

"A chiel's amang ye' takin' notes, And faith he'll prant it."

Thus we are informed that his Royal Highness mounted the ball of St. Peter's, and enjoyed the prospect. Unhappily we believe that in this respect we Protestants must knob under. The ball of St. Paul's is not so high as that of the Roman Catholic cathedral, nor is the prospect so classic, though perhaps it is equally suggestive. On descending his Royal Highness was shown a marble tablet on which was inscribed his name and the date of the ascent. It seems to be customary to preserve this record of every Royal visit, and the name of a British and here a local Prince is now for the first time to be seen amongst these memorials. In the subterranean Church his Royal Highness was shown the tombs of three English kings whose styles and titles do not appear in any English history, James III, Charles III, and Henry IX. We need hardly designate the rejected Stuarts. The spectacle must have been suggestive. There also was the tomb of the only English Poet who ever occupied the chair of St. Peter—Adrian IV., otherwise Nicholas Breakspere.

The great literary squabble which will be developed in the case of Yates against the Garrick Club is not yet ripe for adjudication. The trial is postponed until next term. Another disagreement in literary circles is commented upon. Mr. Charles Dickens, who has long worked in harmony with the great publishers, Bradbury and Evans, has differed with them so seriously that his retirement from "Household Words" is spoken of. This publication is generally supposed to be the special property of Mr. Dickens, but he seems only to be a shareholder, the principal proprietors being the great publishing firm just mentioned. It is said that Mr. Dickens now intends to secede, and found another publication. On their side, Messrs. Bradbury and Evans are endeavour-

ing to induce Mr. Thackeray to become the conductor, while Mr. G. A. Sala, author of "A Journey due North," will be invited to resume his contributions. The only son of Sir E. B. Lytton, who writes under the nom de plume of Owen Meredith, has published a volume of poems called "The Wanderer," which are very favourably spoken of.

Sir J. Ramsden has been returned for the West Riding without opposition. In Marylebone a fierce contest for the seat vacant by Viscount Ebrington is going on between Colonel Romilly, who once represented Canterbury, and Mr. Edwin James, Q.C. The latter, who has been vanquished in so many electoral battles, is now intent on gaining the day, and boasts of an influential Committee; but he is opposed by a formidable aristocratic interest, and will hardly hold his own. Mr. James has relinquished all his briefs so that he may devote all his time to the election, and he pledges himself to go to the poll.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Wednesday.—On Friday last the Ambassador of the Grand Khan of Bokhara arrived here. The object of the embassy is the removal of obstacles which hinder the development of commercial relations between Russia and Bokhara.

ITALY.

MILAN, FEB. 23 (VIA VIENNA).—On the occasion of the funeral of Signor Bandolo an opposition demonstration of the nobility took place in the churchyard but subsided quietly without further disturbance. Continual quarrels occur between the Austrian, Modenese, and Piedmontese sentinels stationed along the frontiers.

VENICE, FEB. 23 (VIA VIENNA).—The Archduke Maximilian, Governor-General of Lombardy, is at present here, but will shortly visit Trieste.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

CORFU, FEB. 19 (VIA GERMANY).—The newly appointed Governor-General of the Ionian Islands, Sir Henry Storks, issued a proclamation on the 17th inst., announcing his assumption of office.

London, Wednesday Evening.—It is reported that Lord Alfred Harveay will be returned for Bury St. Edmunds without opposition. Her Majesty held her first levee for the season this afternoon, at St. James's Palace.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says that a letter from Genoa states that the French government has taken up seventeen transport vessels, which are to hold themselves in readiness in that port. It is further stated that a large mercantile house has received orders to store up a very considerable quantity of rice at Verceil and Novara.

The nomination for Marylebone took place to-day. Mr. Thomas Hankey nominated Colonel Romilly, and Sir James Duke performed the same office for Mr. Edwin James. Both candidates addressed the electors. There was an enthusiastic show of hands in favour of Mr. Edwin James. Poll demanded. To take place to-morrow.

The Globe states that a baronetcy is about to be conferred on Mr. Cunard, the great shipowner, and that Mr. Charles Nicholson, of Australia, is to receive a similar honor.

Cremona and Co., of Paris, have taken up the Sardegnian loan at 80.

MANNING THE NAVY.

The report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the best means of manning the navy is published in the late edition of the Daily News, and is of very great interest. A plan is submitted for manning the fleet on an emergency, by forming a reserve of 60,000 men at a home, 20,000 to be selected from the mercantile marine, who would engage as royal naval volunteers, to come forward when the necessity arose for their service. The Commissioners conceive that their plans would elevate and unite the British seamen in the two services. School ships are recommended to be used at the naval arsenals and in the chief commercial ports. The various recommendations can be carried out at an additional cost of £598,000 a year.

TRIESTE, FEB. 23 (VIA GERMANY).—The steamer just arrived brings advices from Alexander to the 16th instant. Prince Alfred has gone to Kapelgat on a hunting expedition. He will continue his journey to Cairo and Suaz.

DEBUT OF MISS BALFE IN ITALY.—Two telegrams were received on Friday, announcing the triumphant debut of Miss Vittoria Balfe, at the Teatro Regio, in Turin, on Thursday night. The character in which Miss Balfe made her first appearance in Italy was Amina, in Bellini's "Sonnambula," the same part in which she appeared at the Royal Italian Opera, at the Lyceum, in 1857. The telegrams mention that she was called for by the excited auditory no less than nine times—three times after each act. Her next part was to be Catherine, in Meyerbeer's "Etoile du Nord" which is peculiarly adapted, not only for her dramatic powers, but for her ability as a florid executant. This success of the daughter of Balfe, the composer, will afford general gratification to the country.

GARDINER v. DR. GODFREY.—The jury retired at 20 minutes to 4 o'clock, and came into court a quarter to five with a verdict for the defendant. The foreman said that it was the belief of the jury that neither the plaintiff nor his son was the father of the child. The verdict was received with loud cheering. Outside the court there was a positive tumult of applause.

ADVICE TO PREACHERS.—1. Understand your text. 2. Confirm your view by reference to the original. 3. Strengthen your opinion by one more reading of the whole context. 4. Avoid a display of learning, erudition in the study, teach in the pulpit. 5. Divide your subject—it helps the hearers. 6. Speak in short sentences—it helps the preacher. 7. Use plain words—they are good for all sorts, and conditions of men. 8. Avoid parenthesis—they trouble the speaker, they puzzle the hearer. 9. Speak in the first person singular—it gives reality. 10. Avoid the first person plural—kings speak thus, preachers should not. 11. Apply pointedly—all within the church walls are not of the Church of Christ. 12. Rebuke boldly. 13. Warn lovingly. 14. Encourage heartily. 15. Preach frequently with your tongue. 16. Preach always by your life. 17. Honour the Holy Ghost. 18. Remember your Master—seek His glory, not your own. Old John Owen says somewhere—"To preach the Word and not to follow it with prayer constantly and frequently, is to believe its use, neglect its end, and cast away all the seed of the Gospel at random."—(1 Cor. i. 21).

FEARFUL OCCURRENCE.—On Monday evening, on the receding of the tide, a horse attached to a fashionably-built phaeton was found drowned on the strand between the Pigeon-house Fort and Merriam. The vehicle was upset, and the horse appeared to have been dead some hours. It is feared the persons who had occupied the phaeton at the time of the accident have been drowned, as a strong tide sets in and out at the point where the phaeton was discovered. Up to a late hour last night no clue whatever was obtained of the owner of the vehicle or horse.—Freeman's Journal.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY.

On the order for the second reading of the Church Rates Communication Bill.

Mr. Secretary WALPOLE made an appeal for its postponement till the division on the Government bill.

Mr. ALCOCK objected, observing that the bill was voluntarily and permissively. It differed in principle with that of the government bill, to many parts of which he objected.

After some discussion, an amendment for the postponement of the second reading was carried without a division.

The order for the second reading of the Juries (Ireland) Bill was postponed at the suggestion of the Attorney General for Ireland, who asked for time for its consideration.

On the motion that the house go into committee on the Manor Courts (Ireland) bill.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS objected to the amount of compensation provided by the bill.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL for Ireland said there was a principle of justice involved in the bill, which was as important as the pecuniary consideration. It was absurd to have to set of courts existing besides the county court. With regard to compensation, it was only given on the same principle as that adopted on the abolition of courts for the recovery of small debt in England.

Mr. KIRK objected that the Seneschal of the Court was the returning officer of the borough, and if the office was abolished there would be no returning officer.

Mr. HARRISON said that it was not the duties of the Seneschal that were abolished.

After some further discussion as to compensation, the order for the second reading was postponed till after several resolutions had been discussed.

On the motion for the second reading of the Receivers in Chancery Abolition Bill.

Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD made an appeal for time for its consideration.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL for IRELAND acquiesced, and the bill was postponed, as was the Sale and Transfer of Land (Ireland) Bill.

The house then went into committee on the Manor Courts (Ireland) Compensation Bill.

On the first resolution.

Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD said that the number of these courts exceeded 300, in all of which cases of compensation must be granted. He approved of the bill, which substituted judges to whom authority proceeded directly from the Crown for the judges of the manor courts, who were appointed by private individuals. He thought that to get rid of the difficulty of compensation, they should appoint other judges, according to the provisions of the bill, as vacancies occurred in the present courts; those courts would then be gradually extinguished.

Mr. WHITESIDE reprobated the continuance for any time of these courts, reprehensible in principle, on account of consideration of economy. The judges at present of manor courts had frequently no legal knowledge whatever. The manor courts produced the most mischievous effects, as the administration of justice depended on the whim of the lord of the manor.

Mr. WILSON, while approving of the bill, made some objections to the providing compensation out of the Consolidated Fund, and moved an amendment that they be paid out of a special fund to be voted by Parliament.

Lord NAAS consented, and the resolution was withdrawn.

A discussion took place as to the present amount of the fees and the details of the compensation to be given.

Certain resolutions were then agreed to, and the house resumed.

The house then went into committee on the Manor Courts Amendment Bill, when

Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD brought forward his amendment, having for its object the gradual extinction of these courts.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL for Ireland said he only followed the principle laid down when the local courts were abolished and the county courts established in England. He protested against different rules being applied to the two countries. He opposed the amendment on the ground of common sense and common justice.

After some discussion, Mr. Sergeant Deasy approving of the amendment.

Mr. FITZGERALD was willing to forego it rather than risk the bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON observed that when compensation was in question, the registrar ought not to be forgotten.

Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD withdrew his amendment, the clause was agreed to.

On clause 3, compensating the seneschals.

Mr. GOGAN moved an amendment, extending compensation to all the officers of these courts.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL for Ireland objecting, urged that it was not according to precedent to give compensation to marshals and registrars or other officers who had no legal fees.

Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD supported the amendment.

Lord NAAS objected, as it would be for the seneschal himself to compensate his inferior officers.

After some further discussion, the words "registrar or marshal" were introduced into the compensation clause on the motion of the Attorney-General for Ireland.

Mr. KIRK moved an amendment, to the effect that the compensation should be founded on the amount of fees and not of other emoluments.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL for Ireland opposed the amendment.

The house divided, when the amendment was carried by 46 to 40.

On the motion that the clause, as amended, stand part of the bill.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS protested against the principle of compensation generally, as applied to these courts.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL once more defended the course pursued in accordance with precedent.

The clause was then agreed to.

On clause 4, Mr. COX objected to the clause till they knew something more of the number of persons to be compensated, and the probable amount to be paid.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE assured the house that every care would be taken by the Treasury to limit the amount of compensation to persons entitled to it.

The committee divided, when the clause was adopted by 91 to 12.

On clause 5.

Mr. MAGUIRE moved an amendment, extending the jurisdiction of the petty sessions courts from sums not exceeding one pound to sums not exceeding two pounds.

Mr. GOGAN supported the amendment.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL for IRELAND assented, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SERGEANT DEASY moved that a sum not exceeding five shillings be awarded for costs.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL for IRELAND

assented, and the proposition was introduced into the clause.

The clauses up to clause 8 were agreed to, when the chairman reported progress, and the house resumed.

The remaining business was disposed of, and the house adjourned at ten minutes to five.

LUNATIC POOR (IRELAND) BILL.

The following is a summary of this bill, which has been brought in by Lord Naas and the Attorney-General for Ireland:—

Clause 1 repeals some acts and portions of other acts passed on the subject of the lunatic poor, commencing with the 1st and 2nd George IV., and ending with the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 99. Clause 2 excepts criminal lunatics from the operation of the act. Clause 3 commencement of act, 1859, with blank for date of month. Clause 4. Act shall only extend to Ireland. Clause 5. Title, "Lunatic Poor (Ireland) Act, 1859." Clause 6. Interpretation of words and expressions—"Physician," "surgeon," and "apothecary," shall respectively mean a physician, surgeon, or apothecary duly registered. Clause 7. Commissioners of general control and correspondence abolished. Clause 8. District Lunatic Asylums and lands belonging thereto, to vest in visitors. Clause 9. Lord Lieutenant in Council empowered to direct any number of asylums for lunatic poor, to be erected in districts consisting either of one county only, or of two or more counties; such order in council shall specify what compensation shall be made by any of such counties to any other of them in respect of expenses theretofore jointly or mutually incurred; Lord Lieutenant may direct for what number of lunatics accommodation shall be provided in every asylum; draft of any such orders in council to be transmitted to the secretary of the grand jury for the county interested in such order previously to the assizes which shall take place before the issue of such order. Clause 10—Orders in council to be forwarded to the several secretaries of the grand jury for the respective counties.

Clause 11—Upon such order in council being made, the secretary of the grand jury shall give a public notice that the grand jury for such county will, at the ensuing assizes, proceed to appoint a committee of visitors for such county; for the purpose of providing or enlarging and governing such asylum.

Clause 12—When such notice has been given, the grand jury of every such county shall, at the next ensuing assizes, proceed to appoint such committee, to consist of such number of persons as the Lord Lieutenant shall direct, one-half of which number, at the least, shall be members of such grand jury or justices for the county, to superintend, wholly or in part, the erection or enlargement and management, or the management alone, of the asylum for the lunatic poor of the district, composed wholly or in part of such county.

Clause 13—If the Lord Lieutenant in council shall not make any such order in the case of a district already in existence, then the grand jury for the county, or each of the counties comprising such district shall, at the spring assizes for such county or counties in every year, proceed to appoint a committee of visitors, to consist of such number of persons as the Lord Lieutenant shall direct, one-half of which number, at the least, shall be members of such grand jury or justices for the county, to superintend, wholly or in part, the management of the asylum for the lunatic poor of the district composed wholly or in part of such county.

Clause 14—Constitution of committee of visitors.

Clause 15—County committees to remain in office for one year.

Clauses 15 to 27 inclusive relative to matters of detail.

Clause 28—Visitors to order all ordinary repairs of asylums; such expenses shall not exceed £400 in any one year.

Clauses 29 to 36 regulate details as to buildings, &c.

Clauses up to 86 have reference to the government of the Lunatic Asylums, the appointment of officers, the reception of lunatics, and other matters of detail in connection therewith, the principal of which are as follows:—

Visitors to appoint medical superintendent, who is not allowed to practice except in respect of persons under his care, or by direction of visitors.

Clauses 44, which answers the committee of visitors to appoint chaplains—Protestant, Protestant Dissenting, and Roman Catholic—provides that "any of such chaplains may visit any patient of his own religious persuasion at all proper and reasonable times, unless forbidden so to do by the superintendent, for reasons connected with the medical treatment of the patient; provided always, that if it shall appear to the committee of visitors at a special meeting of such visitors, of which due notice shall be given, that the appointment of any one of such chaplains is unnecessary, such committee may, with the approval of the Lord Lieutenant in council, abstain from the appointment of any one of such chaplains; provided always, that in case it shall be made to appear to the Lord Lieutenant that the number of patients in such asylum, of the religious persuasion of any chaplain so dispensed with, requires that a chaplain of such persuasion should be appointed, the Lord Lieutenant may require that such appointment shall be made."

Under clause 49 lunatic persons not poor, but for whom payment is proposed to be made, may be admitted into asylums.

Clauses from 87 to 108 (the last) inclusive are general clauses.

Clause 92 empowers justices, where the lunatic has property applicable to his maintenance, to recover such property, to be applied to his maintenance.

By clause 101 the Town Councils of Dublin, Cork, and Limerick are to represent grand juries under this act.

PRESS ACTION.—A somewhat curious trial, in connection with the press, took place in the Court of Queen's Bench on Friday. Mr. Woods, who was formerly one of the staff of the Morning Herald, made an arrangement with the proprietors of that journal to go on board the Agamemnon and describe the process of laying the Atlantic cable. He alleged that they consented to his making arrangements with several other journals, and that they promised not to publish his reports until the day after they were received. Some of them, however, were published in the Evening Herald, whereby he alleged he sustained considerable loss, as the other papers would not pay for letters which had been printed before they had an opportunity of publishing them. The defendants denied the existence of any such contract. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, £244 16s damages.

PROSCRIBED PRIESTS IN PARIS.—There are from 5,000 to 6,000 interdicted priests in Paris alone; many of these clerical outcasts have become either waiters or cabmen.

A man's mouth is made to talk and eat, yet he often hurts himself dreadfully by talking, and kills himself by eating.

Agriculture.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A special general meeting of the members of the above society was held on Thursday, at 42, Upper Sackville-street, for the purpose of considering the amended rules of the society, as prepared by the council. Shortly after two o'clock the chair was taken by

The Earl of CLANGARTY.

The Secretary having read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed, next read the amended rules.

Mr. Naper moved, and the Hon. Mr. Colthurst seconded a resolution, that the rules be adopted.

Mr. Trench moved an amendment on the 9th rule, which was to the effect that each year ten members of the council should retire, consisting in succession of those who received the lowest number of votes at the previous general election, but eligible for re-election. The amendment was that only five of the ten retiring members should be eligible for re-election. The council, Mr. Trench said, would, under rule nine, as it stood, be a close borough, and his object was to prevent this by infusing new blood into every year. The effect of getting new members every year, would be to show the public that the council was open to them, and many beneficial matters might be initiated by new members.

Mr. Reynell seconded the amendment. The Chairman said the principle put forward by Mr. Trench had, in effect, been negatived at the last half-yearly meeting of the society. The operation of the principle might have the effect of excluding from the council some of its best members, and this he thought highly objectionable.

The Hon. Mr. Talbot said he conceived the best way of making the election of members public was to allow the ten members to go to the poll, and let those who had the largest number of votes be elected (hear, hear).

Mr. Matley expressed his concurrence in the view of Mr. Trench, and supported the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Colthurst observed that at the last three elections only four or five out of the ten retiring members were re-elected. He thought there was no necessity for the rule proposed by Mr. Trench; as the principle of it seemed to be acted on in the elections.

A division was taken, when 11 voted for and 17 against the amendment, which was accordingly lost.

Mr. Trench then moved an amendment on the 19th rule, which stated that "no general rule of the society shall be rescinded, suspended, or altered, except at one or other of the half-yearly stated meetings of the society, and then only upon the recommendation of the council. The amendment was to the effect that a resolution might be rescinded, amended, or altered if so approved by two successive half-yearly meetings of the society. The effect of the 46th rule in its present form was, Mr. Trench said, to give the council full power to introduce changes, but gave none whatever to the general body. This he conceived to be altogether wrong. He had brought this question before the council, but it would not be adopted, and he was obliged, in consequence, to take a somewhat unpopular position (hear, hear). The society was about to be chartered, and it really was a matter of importance that a rule of that kind should be amended.

Mr. Bagwell seconded the amendment.

Mr. O'Reilly Dease said the observation of Mr. Trench was very valuable, and he fully concurred in the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Colthurst said if the half-yearly meeting would recommend anything, the council would adopt it.

Mr. Trench said the remark of the last speaker strengthened the argument in favour of the amendment. There was no reason why the council should possess all the power of making and altering rules, while the general body, from whom they derived their existence, had none whatever (hear, hear).

Mr. M'Evoy Gardlan supported the amendment, which, he believed, was a proper and moderate one (hear, hear).

The Chairman said the general rules were drawn up by the committee to whom the interest of the society was referred. The object of the amendment no doubt was reasonable, but it seemed to him to be attained substantially under the rule providing that the council at all times had the power at an extraordinary general meeting to consider matters of the kind. He first thought that the representation of Mr. Trench in reference to the acts of the committee was untrue, and he thought that the gentlemen ought not to assume the position of being "a popular" member of the council or others.

Mr. Trench said he had not conveyed anything of the kind. What he meant was that he could not carry the matter in that council, and therefore he came to that meeting (hear, hear).

The Chairman said he did not think that Mr. Trench had a right to put himself forward as an advocate of popular rights in the council, every member of which was as anxious as Mr. Trench for the advancement of the interests of the society. He knew the amendment was acceptable to the meeting, and he would therefore put the question. The Chairman then submitted the amendment and it was carried by a large majority.

Mr. Trench begged to say a word in explanation. He did not use the word popular in the sense imputed to him by the chairman, whose observations he felt to be uncalled for.

Mr. Gardlan said the chairman ought to withdraw the word "untrue." He had not had the pleasure of a professional acquaintance with Mr. Trench, but from what he saw of that gentleman in connection with the society he felt convinced that there could be no more honourable or high-minded gentleman (hear, hear).

Mr. Dobbins said he understood the expression "untrue," used by the chairman, to mean that the impression conveyed by Mr. Trench was untrue, and not that the veracity of that gentleman was challenged (hear, hear).

Mr. Malley said if observations such as those of his lordship were allowed to be used by the chairman of a meeting, no gentleman would like to express his opinion freely and openly (hear, hear). He perfectly agreed with Mr. Gardlan in the high opinion he expressed of Mr. Trench (hear, hear).

The Chairman said he hoped no gentleman present would conceive that he intentionally uttered a word reflecting in any way upon the veracity or honour of any member present (hear). The expression he used—and indeed he did not see what other he could have used—was merely meant to convey that Mr. Trench's view of the proceedings of the council was incorrect. He felt extremely sorry if the language in question gave offence; he did not mean anything of the kind, and his statement should not be considered as resulting from a consciousness that he had done anything wrong. The Chairman then announced that he was obliged to attend business elsewhere, and vacated the chair, which was then taken by Mr. Naper.

Some trifling verbal alterations in the rules were then agreed to.

Mr. Donnelly moved that a fourth object of the meeting should be stated to be "to promote improvement in the dwellings and the domestic condition of the agricultural labourers."

Mr. Reynell said he seconded the motion with great pleasure.

Mr. T. Ball suggested that the object in question should be the third instead of the fourth in the statement of the objects of the meeting. This, after some discussion, was agreed to; the Chairman stating that there was no object to which he would pay more attention than the improvement of the dwellings and domestic condition of the poor (hear, hear). The meeting shortly afterwards separated.

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.—The time has fully arrived when the farmer will have to provide himself with good specimens of unadulterated seeds for spring sowing. Since the great fall in the price of wheat it will be worth the tillage farmer's while to consider whether he may not find a larger breadth of barley to be a more remunerative crop this year than wheat; and as regards feeding purposes oats will be found most useful. The early English barley will suit light soils where sheep have consumed the turnips on the field, and may be sown in drills six inches apart, with about three bushels to the acre; and in order to give a better chance to your seeds, seven inches apart, with two and a-half bushels of seed to the acre, may be adopted. The black oat is suited for horse food, and chiefly sown on soils of a peaty description; but where a fine sample of grain for the market is wanted, the potato oat will produce the best specimen and the most profitable. The climate of the district will always exert a partial influence on the productiveness of the oat. The same varieties of oats which succeeded in the midland and northern counties do not fill in the southern counties of England. In ordering the quantity required for sowing (for we suppose that the farmer either exchanges or buys his spring corn seed), two particulars connected with the purchase cannot be too carefully attended to, namely *cleanness and purity*. There is no surer method of propagating weeds which grow from seed than by sowing either of the above kinds of seed without their being thoroughly sifted before sowing, in order to clean them of all kinds of seeds of weeds. As regards the purity of the seed, you must rely upon the word of the farmer from whom you buy. For the purpose of promoting this object, we have already alluded to the beneficial results which must accrue from the appropriation of part of the funds at the disposal of our local agricultural societies towards the means of securing grain seeds clean and pure. If these are evils to be deprecated in the farm operations connected with the sowing of wheat, barley, and oats, they are not less so in connection of sowing clover, turnips, mangold wurzel, carrots, grass seeds and sainfoin. We are indebted to Professor Buckman for the attention he has given to this subject, and for the result of an experiment made on stated quantities of clover seeds. He discovered that in one pint of clover seed there were 7,600 weed seeds; in a pint of cow grass seed 12,600; in broad clover, 39,440 and two pints of Dutch clover yielded severally 25,563 and 70,490 weed seeds. Supposing these samples to be sown, here were seeds enough to stock the land with weeds for many years. The farmer often goes to the cheapest market, and gets weeds for corn, and so pays exceedingly dear for what he considers a cheap bargain. We are informed by the same gentleman that in a single plant of black mustard he has counted 8000 seeds, and in a specimen of charlock 4000 seeds. The common stinking camomile produces 46,000 and the burdock 26,000 seeds and that a single plant of the common dock was capable of producing 1700 little ones.

MANORIAL RIGHTS.—The *Wiltshire Independent*, commenting on the curious instance of claiming, under manorial statutes, which has been recently carried into effect in the late Mr. Harvey Combe's case, says—"A similar case occurred on the death of Sir H. Bunbury, early in this century. Some of his paddocks were copyhold of a manor of which he was not the lord, and the custom of that manor was that the lord could claim, as a fine, any animal he chose which happened to be on the land at the death of the tenant. It so happened that the celebrated stallion Smolensko had the run of one of these paddocks at the time of Sir Henry's death, and was claimed, the value of the horse being £3,000 or £4,000, while the value of the fee simple of the paddock itself was not, probably, more than £20 or £30. The result, we believe, was a compromise, and a very liberal one, on the part of the lord of the manor."

MANUFACTURE OF HORSESHOES.—Mr. H. Burden, an American, has just created at Chillington, a machine for this purpose. As early as 1835 he took out a patent for a machine for making horseshoes, which he improved upon in 1843, and this was turned to practical account by the production of a considerable number of horseshoes. The present machine, however, which was patented in 1857, is entirely different from the former ones, and is a remarkable piece of mechanism. The bar, when heated, enters the machine by a feeding apparatus, a piece of the required length is cut off, and by a stroke from a piece of steel, shaped like the inside of a horseshoe, is bent, and falls upon a die on a wheel beneath, corresponding to one on a cylinder above, and thus acquires by pressure the desired shape, two lateral strikers at the same moment striking the extremities or heels of the shoe, and driving them into the required shape. Thence it passes between another pair of dies, where it is stamped, and by an ingenious arrangement is flattened from the curled shape which the wheel gives it as it falls at the mouth of the machine. When in full working order 60 shoes a minute can be made by this process.

SIGNS OF WAR.—The following is an extract of a letter from Algiers, dated the 10th:—"I sent you a few days ago two despatches by telegraph, the first noticing the warlike passages of the proclamation of the Commander-in-Chief, General McMahon; the second giving some particulars of the embarkation of the active division, which is composed of troops injured in war, who have made the campaigns of the Crimea and Algeria, accustomed to camp life and to fatigue, and who leave for France with all equipments of war, as if they were about to enter immediately on a campaign. They seem to think so at all events, as some of the officers are reported to have said on taking leave of their comrades, 'We shall meet at Milan, when we shall have driven the last German out of Italy.' You see by this the officers are convinced they are going to join the army of the Alps, and that it will soon enter Piedmont if Austria does not yield to the demands of France and the King of Sardinia. General McMahon has received instructions for the formation of a second expeditionary division, in case of war with Austria being decided. The Christopher Columbus steamer left this morning for Marseilles, with the 8th Chasseurs (Foot). When weighing anchor, cries of 'Au revoir—à Milan!' were heard from those on board. Here the belief is general that France is going to war." The 8th battalion of Riflemen of Renaud's division (the same announced in the foregoing), arrived at Marseilles on Saturday, from Algiers. They proceeded immediately to Lyons. A weather-cock, which is the spout of every wind, has more repose than a choleric man.

Sporting.

HOW JOB B.'S COAT-TAIL DISAPPEARED.—We find the following rich 'un' in the last number of the *San Andreas Independent*. It is too good to pass:—"Joe B., formerly of Calaveras county, was, is, and always will be, a 'sport.' He bets on every game, but has a particular penchant for dead things, such as thimble rig and French monte, and from some cause, always a mystery, of course, he was generally dead broke. Well, one day he was in a neck of woods where poker games were as thick as blackberries in the angles of an old Virginia fence, and those who played them as much sharper than himself as a cambric needle is sharper than the big tree stump. Joe borrowed an X, and set his wits to work for a raise. Lounging on an old log that lay over a prospect hole—now eloquent with the croaking of a hundred frogs—he observed a small, trim built, musical little cuss, doing some of the tallest kind of leaping. Joe gave chase. Over banks of rubbish, through bogs, and down into a deep hole, went his frogship, and down went Joe, up to his eyes in mud and water. Joe had an idea—he had! The frog was quickly fished out, and away he went to the landlord, as jolly an old Boniface as ever drew cork from a bottle of ale. 'I'll bet an X,' said Joe, 'that this ere's a blooded race frog, and kin jist out-jump any other croaking varmint in the nineteen States.' 'Take that bet,' said Boniface. 'Come down with yer spondulicks,' retorted Joe, and the cash was staked. The champions were soon brought to the scratch, and at the word away they went—and away went the landlord's X, losing by a foot and a-half. Boniface was not satisfied. He offered to double the bet, and jump in the morning. 'Done,' said Joe, and down went two 20's. That night tidings of the new game spread throughout the neighbouring gulches, and down the road as far as Sucker-creek and Sardine-hill. In they crowded—Sucker and Sardine, with the greeneyes from Tadpole-bar, and down went their dust on the new game. Jack H., who was an old turfan, and never deceived in the 'pints and muscle uv a hoss,' bet his money on Joe's nag, and all Suckerdom and all the Tadpole boys went in on Jack's judgment. Old Boniface had his friends, who knew he was weighty on a repeat. So next morning the frogs were brought to the score, surrounded by three hundred interested spectators. The word was given, and away they went—alas for poor Joe, and the Suckers, and the Tadpoles, with a most disastrous result to them. The blooded frog let down worse than Gray Eagle, in his renowned race with Wagoner. 'Halloo,' said one, 'his sick; they've drugged him.' 'Lightning has struck the critter,' dryly remarked Boniface. 'Throw off,' muttered another. Old Waseleye pushed through the crowd, and picking up the discomfited racer, and holding him above his head, squeezed out of his stomach about a pound of bird shot, with which Boniface had fed him in the night, mistaking them for flies. Forty high pressure boats, puffing against the current of the Mississippi, or a hundred howling wolves, would be a dead silence to the roars and yells that followed Joe as his coat-tail disappeared behind the next hill."

FINE SPORTS—BIG GAME—SUCCESSFUL HUNTERS.—The Eau Claire (Michigan) "Free Press" of the 2d of December, gives the following report of the hunting prowess of a couple of the citizens of that region:—"Bears—Thirty-two Killed in Three Months.—J. F. Stone and Charles Buckman are farmers, living in the town Bridge Creek, in this county, and are both well known to the business men of Eau Claire, and especially Mr. Stone, who is the coroner elect for the county—who know them to be men on whose statements they can rely. This little introduction of the bear killers to our readers we believe to be essentially necessary to a proper appreciation of the subjoined statements; and although some of said statements may not seem entirely plausible, the inferences are honestly drawn, and we on our part, believe them correct. Messrs Stone and Buckman called upon us on a related the following:—From the 15th of August of the present year up to the latter part of October they shot and trapped thirty-two bears, three wolves, and one wild cat. One day of every four was devoted to hunting. A large bear was caught in a trap, on the 17th of Sept. which weighed four hundred pounds; on finding himself fast in the trap, he started off, with it and the log attached, and coming to a fallen tree hammered the trap on the tree for the purpose of liberating himself. This not proving successful he proceeded to a small oak (measuring about eight inches through) up which he went, winding the chain around in his ascent, and cut off all the branches within his reach, splitting his nails in such a manner that he could no longer retain his hold, and he fell suspended by the right foot, where he was found dead by Mr. Stone. About the first of October, a large bear, carried off the trap and a piece of wood about twelve feet long, and weighing about forty pounds, and which was attached to the trap for the purpose of making a "trail." About twenty rods from where the bear started with the trap was a marsh, to which place he was tracked, and about half-way across, when the trail disappeared, and a track, as if a man had walked through, was visible. The supposition is, that the bear, becoming tired of dragging the heavy stick through the coarse, tall grass and weeds, picked it up in his arms and carried it through. The trail commencing on the other side of the marsh confirms the supposition. Soon after, the chain of the trap became entangled in a bunch of alders, where his further progress was impeded. In one instance the trap was carried from the "bed" a distance of from twelve to fifteen feet, and laid upon the end of a log, without snapping. On the next night the chain was coiled in the spot where the trap had been set the night previous, and the trap put three feet one-side, and the bear again attempting to remove it for the purpose of getting the bait, and supposing it to be in the same place, got caught by the hind foot. The wolves attacked a bear in a trap, smashing in his skull, and almost eating him up.—Messrs. Stone and Buckman inform us they can trap bears by the hind feet as well as by the fore, and which, we understand, is very difficult, as the bear is a very suspicious animal, and always examines with carefulness what his instinct leads him to think dangerous allurements. The scalps of thirty-two bears have been preserved by the hunters, and can be seen by those who may have occasion to be in that vicinity. We give a short account of an elk hunt which, although rather old, is yet interesting, as showing what has been done during the present year. On the 1st day of January, Mr. R. Scott, of Bridge Creek, discovered a herd of sixty elk, and immediately informed Messrs. Stone and Buckman, and at four o'clock yesterday morning the party started on the trail and came in sight of the herd about ten o'clock of the same day, when some three miles below Osseo, on the Beef River, in Buffalo County, where they shot two; which they dressed and gave in charge of a teamster in attendance. Starting again in pursuit, about sundown they came in sight of the herd, and shot two more, when they halted for the teamster, and encamped for the night, and at daybreak followed up the trail. About ten o'clock they overtook an elk which had its leg broken by a rifle-ball, and between two and three o'clock the herd again came in sight, when three more fell; in one hour after they again got sight of the elk,

when one was killed by Mr. Stone, at a distance of eighty rods. The herd then took to the river, which it crossed, thus preventing further pursuit. The teamster then coming up, the party encamped for the night, and returned home next day with eight dressed elk, weighing two thousand pounds. Two men who saw the elk cross the river followed them, and found two dead—they were wounded by Mr. Stone's party on the day previous, but the river prevented their being followed and taken. Another such herd of elk will hardly ever make their appearance in this country again.

Tournament is announced for sale by private contract. Laodamia has been struck out of the Great Warwickshire Handicap.

NOTTINGHAM SPRING MEETING.—The Stand Plate and Innkeepers' Plate (Handicaps) close on Tuesday next.

Bedford Races will take place on the 6th and 7th of October, instead of on the 8th and 9th, as previously announced.

BANDY.—This horse, own brother to The Baron, has been sold to Mr. Radford, for £190.

Mr. Jones gave £180 for Chit Chat at the late Mr. George Watts' sale, Jockey Hall, The Curragh.

THE LATE MR. HASSELLTINE.—The Worsley team, belonging to the late Mr. Thomas Hasseltine, was sold by auction at Lincoln on to-day (Thursday). Lady of the Grove is in foal, we believe, to Windex.

Mr. Carew's horses, comprising Silica, Bridecake, Old Robert, Vulture, and three others, have arrived at South Hatch, Epsom, under the care of James Thirkell.

PAETOLUS.—This animal was struck out of the Great Warwickshire and Willoughby Handicaps, for the Warwick Spring Meeting, the instant the weights were received by his owner.

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES.—The highest weight accepting for this handicap being 8st 10lb, it has been raised to 8st 12lb, and the others remaining in proportion.

RAWLIFFE STUD FARM.—Forty yearlings, by the Flying Dutchman, Newminster, Slane, Cruiser, Arthur Wellesley, Connaught Ranger, and John o'Gaunt, bred at the Rawcliffe stud paddocks, are announced to be sold on the first day of the ensuing spring meeting at York.

LEICESTER RACES.—We are gratified to hear that the Earl of Stamford and Warrington has promised to add 50 sovs. to a new two-year-old race to be run at the next Leicester gathering, to be called the Bradgate Park Stakes. It will be a sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.

LINCOLN MEETING.—The following are scratched for the Lincolnshire Handicap, to be run off on Thursday next:—Fairplay, 5 yrs; Simpleton, 4 yrs; Supple Jack, 4 yrs; Trabuco, 4 yrs; Paetolus, 4 yrs; Mimosa, 4 yrs; The Speaker, 3 yrs; Gerald, 3 yrs; Little Agnes, 3 yrs; and Attraction, 3 yrs.

WARWICK SPRING MEETING.—The forfeits for the Great Warwickshire Handicap and the Willoughby Handicap are to be declared on Tuesday next, and several stakes close on the 1st of March. The stewards will be, the Earl of Coventry, Count F. de La Grange, and Count Batheny.

CHANGE OF QUARTERS.—Gorehill has arrived at John Scott's, to be trained for the Chester Cup; and Merryman has been placed under the care of Tom Taylor. Madame Ristori, 4 yrs; Margrave, 2 yrs; and Miss Partridge, 3 yrs, have gone into Armstrong's stable. D. Plum has been engaged to Mr. S. Merry, and will reside with Mat Dawson, at Russley Park, near Hungerford. Baron Rothschild having purchased the stables recently occupied by Mr. G. Mare's horses, Hayhoe's string will shortly be removed to there.

BEVERLEY.—At the recent sale of the late Mr. Wm. Dalton's horses, Joe o' Sot (by Hotman Platoff), realized 92 gs; the Iron Duke (by Sir Hercules), 62 gs; Joe o' the Side (by Joe o' Sot), 3 yrs, 29 gs; Lady Downey (by Joe o' Sot) 2 yrs, 20 gs; yearling filly by Joe o' Sot, 14 gs; and Jerry (a pony), 13 gs. We understand the Iron Duke will remain in the same stable, and travel his rounds the ensuing season.

THE STUB.—Ellerdale and Stockwell, Imperieuse and Warlock, Aphrodite and West Australian, Mow-erina and Kingston, and Blink Bonny and Newminster, are the distinguished unions announced by the sporting correspondent of the *Illustrated London News*. It seems that a filly, Meg Dodds, was after all the first Fandangor; and the progress of his fillets last year has nearly filled Teddington's list. Newcourt has not left England, but is located at Lyde near Hereford, along with Brother to Hamlet. Catherine Hayes, in foal to The Baron, will visit Windnord; and Forget-me-Not, who dropped a filly to Stockwell on the 6th inst., is now with West Australian. Chanticleer and Lord of the Isles are standing at the Graft Stud Farm, in the vicinity of Darlington.

LINCOLN RACES—FEB. 22.
Trial Stakes—Liveboat, first; Speaker, second; Indifference, third.
Brocksbury Stakes—Spiebox, first; Lady Falkiner, second; Buttercup, third.
City Handicap—Mr. Sykes, first; Nosegay, second; Captain Wedderburn, third.
Grand Steeplechase—Tease, first; Chance, second; Fletcher, third.
Latest Betting—Liverpool Steeplechase—12 to 1 agst Jealousy (taken).

AN AWKWARD BOAST.—The following is going the round of the clubs:—The imperial hunting costume at Compiègne is a Louis Quinze coat, waistcoat, and breeches, with high boots. On his late visit thither, Lord Palmerston turned out equipped in his Hampshire "pink" well known in every gorse and spinney for many a mile about Broadlands. The day was dizzy, and threatening heavy rain. The Emperor urged his guest to put on a redingote. "Oh, no, your Majesty," was Lord Palmerston's reply, "you know nothing ever gets through our red coats." This to the "nephew of my uncle," with Waterloo undigested, was telling.

PERSISTENCE.—There would be plenty of candidates for heaven, and successful ones too, if it could be won by a few great acts of daring adventure; but when our sincerity is brought to the true test, and is to be proved by a work going on steadily, secretly, and inwardly, without noise or display, in a quiet habit of daily self denial and preference of God's will to our own—we shall never find upon experiment that this is lowering the Gospel, but raising it to the highest pitch of which we are capable. In this way it has its just effect upon our souls, and under the aid of the spirit, alters and renews our very nature. And in fact nothing short of this comes up to our case.—Rev. S. Richards.

THE MARQUESS OF LANDSDOWNE.—It may be interesting to the friends of this respected nobleman, who is now in his 80th year, to know that he, in company with Mr. Warkley, jun., a fellow of the college, visited the Hungarian Museum, at the Royal College of Surgeons, on last Saturday, and was engaged with that gentleman nearly two hours inspecting the unparalleled anatomical collection, with which he expressed himself highly pleased.

WATERFORD AND LIMBRICK RAILWAY.

The 27th half-yearly meeting of the shareholders was held at the offices of the company at the terminus here on yesterday the 24th inst.

The chairman JOHN CONOLLY, presided.

The following directors and officials were present—H. V. Stephens (vice-chairman), James Boswell, Walter Breen, John Elliott, M. Fennell, John Levy, Sir Benjamin Morris, Major Massey, W. H. Riall, Esq's., R. D. Keane (solicitor), Thomas Ainsworth (secretary), J. C. Smith, (engineer), and A. H. Payne, manager. Amongst the shareholders present were—Charles Ambrose, Walter Breen, James Boswell, G. N. Baker, James Conolly, William Carroll, M. D., George Courtenav, R. Dalton, Thomas Dillon, Joseph Dwyer, Henry Davis, Richard Eaton, John Elliott, Michael Fennell, Edw. Fox, John Flahavan, J. G. Fennell, Charles Fennell, L. Fennell, W. Graves, J. P. Graves, Joseph Hammon, John Hackett, W. L. Hackett, T. S. Harvey, T. N. Harvey, J. J. Hughes, D. Hearn, Capt. Kennedy, R. D. Kane, Wm. Joyce, Patrick Kiely, Samuel King, J. D. Lapham, John Levy, Major Massey, W. Malcomson, John Malcomson, Thomas Malcomson, David Malcomson, Robert Malcomson, Frederick Malcomson, Abraham Murray, Benjamin Murphy, James Morton, Sir B. Morris, Thos. Morris, John O'Connor, M. J. O'Grady, Denis O'Meara, W. Peet, M. Power, C. A. Pim, Edw. Power, A. J. Payne, Jacob Penrose, Edw. Power, Wm. Quinn, C. Redmond, John Riall, W. H. Riall, Col. Roberts, J. S. Richardson, A. Stephens, Robert Shaw, E. T. Stephens, A. G. Stephens, T. W. Stephens, A. Smith, J. B. Smith, R. Shaw, J. Strangman, Henry Sargent, F. P. Tydd, James Turner, Henry White, James Walpole, J. B. Smith, J. T. Medlicott.

The Secretary having read the requisition convening the meeting, the chairman affixed the seal to the register of shareholders. Mr. Smith read his report as engineer. The Chairman said as they had all received copies of the statement of accounts, it would not be necessary to read them, and he would consider them as read. He then rose to move the adoption of the report, and read his speech as follows—

The Chairman said—I rise to propose the adoption of the report and statement of accounts. You will doubtless be glad to perceive the decided improvement they exhibit in the affairs of this company, so long depressed, but now gradually assuming its proper position in the railway world. It is true the passenger traffic exhibits a result of 698 less than the amount received in the corresponding period of the previous year; and the amount received for the conveyance of troops—an item over which we have no control—shows a decrease of £389. The falling off in the passenger traffic is in some degree owing to the continuance of the Shannon opposition, but is principally caused by the receipts arising from the Royal Agricultural Society's shows, which are included in the half year ending December, 1857, and the cessation of the emigration from the western counties. There is, on the other hand, an increase of £1,378 in the revenue arising from the carriage of goods, and of £1,071 in the amount received for the conveyance of cattle. The total increase in the ordinary traffic receipts amounts to £1,336, and this, considering the absurd competition still ruling for the Limerick traffic, will, I trust, be deemed satisfactory. You will see by the accounts that we charged everything that fairly belongs to it very fully to revenue; that various items formerly entered in other accounts are now charged in their proper place under this head; and even items of an exceptional character, which seldom occur—such as the repairs of Fiddown bridge and renewal of engines—are in the account's now before you all charged against the half year's revenue. Notwithstanding all these charges against it the net balance, after paying interest on debentures and dividend on preference shares, amounts to over £3,000, which will enable us to pay a small dividend to the holders of original stock. We have, however, thought it better to leave this matter in your own hands, and will submit a resolution to this effect for you to adopt or reject as you may think proper. You have also seen by our report that we have succeeded in issuing the remainder of our preference shares, and that we have realised a profit of £1,177 by disposing of a considerable number at a premium. This sum we have applied to form a reserve fund, and thus you will sanction this appropriation of it. I feel a pride in being able to announce that we have in the past half year paid off over £14,000 of your bonds—some of them bearing 7 and 8 per cent interest, without issuing a single bond; and that we have so far succeeded in establishing our credit and enhancing the value of our securities that we expect to be able to renew them as they fall due at 4 per cent and thus effect a considerable saving. I should have called your attention to an old balance of nearly £20,000 appearing in the accounts, said to have been borrowed by capital from revenue, and this, after paying off all outstanding claims on it, should, we think, be applied to diminish the apparent excess of expenditure over income in the capital account, or applied to increasing the revenue fund as you may direct. You have doubtless heard of the negotiation with the Great Southern and Western Company for the purpose of your line. An active and intelligent gentleman was deputed to wait on the directors of that company and ascertain the best terms they were prepared to offer, that we might submit them for your consideration and decision. Some of your directors had afterwards an interview with them, and although it has been asserted in another place that no figures were placed before those gentlemen to show how a dividend could be made, I can assure you that statements were submitted to them proving that this line can and will shortly be made a paying concern. I have, indeed, been surprised at another statement made in that place—namely, "that the traffic arrangements of our line are just as little calculated as ever to develop the traffic of it." Would you wish to know what these gentlemen mean by developing the traffic of your line? An arrangement was some years since made, by which third class passengers could travel continuously from Limerick to Dublin. The Great Southern and Western Directors, for some reason known only to themselves and without consulting us, thought proper to change the hours for joining the parliamentary trains. They now forward third class passengers by the seven o'clock morning train from Dublin, which they well know does not meet any train of ours. Their second train leaves Dublin at nine o'clock, and meet our trains at the Limerick Junction about an hour after the first train, and if these gentlemen would simply forward third class passengers by the latter train, all difficulties should cease, and there would not be the least occasion for these periodical melodramatic appeals to you and to the public. We have, gentlemen, to this day acted in strict conformity with the agreement made with them. We still continue to run our third class train at the hours specified in this agreement, and if any party have a right to complain assuredly it is not the great Southern and Western Company.—I trust, gentlemen, we shall shortly

have the pleasure of informing you that we have arranged with the Post office for the carriage of the mails, and that we also shall be able to induce the great steam power of this port to give us additional facilities for developing the traffic of our line, and thus confirm our hopes of ultimate success. I now move that the report and statement of accounts be received and adopted. I shall gladly answer any questions you may be pleased to put, as it is my desire to give the fullest possible information respecting the affairs of the company.

R. D. Kane, the Solicitor of the Company, seconded the adoption of the report. The Chairman asked if any gentleman had any observation to make? and there was a profound silence; he then declared that the report was adopted unanimously.

The Chairman then moved; and Mr. Abraham Stephens seconded, a resolution, that the dividend at 5 per cent. be paid to the holders of 5 per cent. preference stock.

Mr. Eaton wished to know what was meant by including 17 £50 shares, at 6 per cent. in this stock.

The Chairman replied that the board was empowered to issue these preference shares at that rate.

Dr. Carroll wished to be informed how was it that a profit was stated to be made on the 6 per cent. preference shares, when they realised less than their amount at par; they should have produced £90,000, and it appeared by the account they only produced £89,214: How was the profit made?

The Chairman said that several of these shares were issued by the former board at a discount, and produced less than their full value; the present directors realised a premium of 5 per cent., which was a profit made by them, during the half year they had sold 3,931 at a premium, and after deducting the interest and commission the profit was £1,177.

Dr. Carroll did not impute any sinister motive to the Directors; but the account was obviously incorrect; and the amount received for these shares was less than par, and he wished to know how could there be a profit?

The Chairman—There are arrears due on some of these shares—there was £786 due on seventy-nine shares.

Dr. Carroll—Even adding that to the sum in the accounts it only makes £90,000; and has this profit, which the report says you made, any existence? He begged to know if he was not entitled to a copy of the report, as he had not received it until he came into the room.

The Secretary thought the reports had reached all the shareholders; he had got the names checked over, and did not know how the mistake occurred.

Dr. Carroll said he had not received the report. It appeared by the account that the company lost on the aggregate of these shares.

The Chairman—The account is for the half-year, and the board made the profit stated in the account.

Mr. Fox thought both statements were correct. The statement in the capital account that there was a loss in the aggregate showed that some of these shares had been issued by the previous board under par; while the statement that there was a profit made during the half-year was also correct, as the shares had been sold at 10s. premium. The two statements were consistent. He had reason to know that most of the shareholders had received copies of the reports—one or two might escape in the hurry of the moment.

Dr. Carroll wished to know was it really true that any of the 6 per cent. preference shares were issued at a discount? if they were, when others were sold at a premium the profit should make up the loss.

Mr. Eaton—The fact is that the sum put down as profit has no existence.

The Chairman said that some of them were in arrears.

Mr. Eaton—Your account shows that you have expended nearly £40,000 more than you have any power to issue, and if you made a profit it ought to have been put to the capital account to lessen the balance against capital.

The Chairman—Some of these shares were issued by the old board subject to calls, and the calls have not yet been all paid—there were £786 due.

Mr. Richardson—It has been stated that the old Board had issued these shares at less than par; he begged to give that statement an unqualified denial; though much pressed for money they had not issued any of these shares at less than the full amount, so that there could be no deficit to make up (hear, hear.)

Mr. Levy—When a loss was sustained it did not appear in the capital account, but was entered as a discount allowed, and when the Directors made a profit they had a right to take credit; they did not like to appear invidious, or to show what the former board had done, or they might have shown what they received for the shares they issued.

Dr. Carroll—The account gave a wrong impression. If the arrears were added to the amount in the account it would only make the exact balance, and where then was the profit?

Mr. Eaton—The account is not square; and when the directors admit that none of these shares were sold under par; if they made a profit they ought to be able to show it.

Mr. Dillon—If there be a balance due on account of these shares the accounts should show it; any one looking at the account would suppose that the 9000 shares at £10 only sold for £89,214. If there were arrears due it ought to say, received on account of these shares, and the arrears due ought to be brought in elsewhere.

Mr. O'Grady considered it would have been more correct to have credited the capital account with the full sum of £90,000, and to bring in the arrears when they were received. There appeared to be no profit on the aggregate to carry to the reserve fund; when there was a loss it was charged as discount, and now that there was a profit in the half year the Directors carried it to the reserve fund.

Mr. Richardson enquired what rate of interest was paid on the loans?

The Chairman—4, 5, and 6 per cent. Mr. Richardson—It is rumoured that the Board paid 6 per cent., while private parties were borrowing at 3 per cent., and yet there was a boast of the improved credit of the board.

The Chairman said they had borrowed at 6 per cent. in January, 1858, when discount was 7 and 8 per cent., and they had to continue to pay it.

The resolution to pay the holders of 5 per cent. preference stock that dividend was then put to the meeting and carried.

The Chairman proposed, and Mr. Harvey seconded, a resolution to pay the dividend for the half-year, to the holders of 6 per cent. preference stock.

Mr. Dwyer moved that a dividend, at the rate of 1 per cent., be paid to the holders of original stock.

Mr. Redmond seconded the motion. A beginning should be made at some time, and it was as well to make it then; he hoped in another year they would pay 6 or 8, or 10 per cent. (laughter.)

Mr. Fox would suggest the propriety of not declaring a dividend at present; it must be a matter of indifference to the shareholders whether they get it or not.

Mr. Redmond (interrupting)—Speak for yourself—(cries of hear, Mr. Fox.)

Mr. Fox said he would repeat the observation he made; the payment of 5s a share must be a matter of indifference to the shareholders; it might, however, be very advantageous to them to have a reserve fund in the hands of the directors, which they might use in any contingency. A dividend had been made on a former occasion, which he had opposed, and he considered it had a most injurious effect on the company; he thought it would be better for the shareholders to leave these funds in the hands of the directors (hear, hear.)

Mr. Eaton agreed with Mr. Fox—he had no wish to depreciate the position of the company; he had shares in the line, which he held for a long time, and he felt much interest in its success; he considered it would be most suicidal policy to divide this money, especially when there was so large a surplus against them. What would they think of a private trader who had met losses, and was in difficulty, who after rounding the corner, should immediately spend a little surplus profit he might make. The company was in this state, they had a large actual deficit, there was nearly £40,000 expended on the capital account more than they had legal power to raise; they had nothing to set against it except perhaps the sum embarked in the Limerick and Foynes and Limerick and Castleconnell lines, which appeared to be £22,000, but the actual deficit was £17,000; this deficiency they had no assets to meet, and yet the directors are expending £7,000 in new waggons. It would not be prudent to make a dividend now, and he thought it would place the company in a worse position to do so,—he would ask the directors would they advise it?

Mr. Henry White wished to know whether the entire capital of the company was raised, and whether the directors had power to raise any money except the £786 alluded to by the chairman.

The Chairman said they had issued all the shares; they considered they had power to issue some bonds which were paid off.

Mr. Levy said they expected him to say something; he had established the doctrine that if the shareholders they could get rid of them at one sweep—the directors were only trustees, and could be got rid of.

The Chairman—We'll call this not the Monroe, but the Levy doctrine.

Mr. Levy would put it to the common sense of any man whether he had not done right in putting out the old board (no, no). Had he not done the shareholders a benefit? (no, no). He had conducted his opposition without giving offence to any one; he was proud to call Major Massey his friend, he had been his chief opponent, he was the principal defender of the old board, and he had never met a more gentlemanly, straight forward opponent. The old board was gone, and a new one had come in, and they might well boast of what they had done. The accounts were before them, and they had been canvassed. The principal topic of complaint was with reference to the preference shares. The directors said they had made a profit on the preference shares, and it was argued that the accounts were wrongly stated.

Dr. Carroll—Wrong radically and collectively. Mr. Levy—The whole of the preference shares were sold, and a profit made on them.

Dr. Carroll—It does not appear by the accounts that the profit was made, nor has it been accounted for.

The Chairman—The entire money was received, and the profit exists.

Mr. Levy—It is only a matter of account that is not worth quarrelling about. He considered no accounts could be plainer or simpler than those they had published. Mr. Eaton was a capital hand at picking holes in an account, but even Mr. Eaton failed.

Mr. Eaton—I did not try (laughter).

Mr. Levy—The account is unimpeachable. He had promised that the concern should, under the new management, pay 3 per cent. (cries, no, it was 4 per cent. you promised). Well, perhaps it was 4 per cent. Now, the resources were not developed, and they had great difficulties to contend with; the opposition between the two great companies, the Midland and the Great Southern and Western, was going on, and would go on, until the shareholders tried his summary process of ejection and put out the boards—(a voice, why don't you try it?) "I have something else to do." The opposition from Limerick was so great that passengers were taken by the Shannon from Limerick to Dublin and back for 6s.; this had prevented their passenger traffic from extending;—the manager could show that thousands of passengers had been drawn away in this manner. If the differences of these companies were settled, and the trade resumed its natural course, their receipts would increase. Goods were diverted in the same manner, and carried at low rates; but after all, they were in a position to pay a dividend of one per cent., fairly earned, in their revenue account; they ought to get it. The directors say it would be better not to divide it. The shareholders, who had so long lain out of their money, were entitled to it. He would say it was more prudent to wait, and not to pay it. They were in hopes that the dispute between the great companies would soon end, and with such a peace their affairs would improve; and he was glad to have to announce to them that they had that day elected to the board a member of the firm of the great steamship interest, one of the merchant princes of the south of Ireland, and they hoped thereby to encourage the traffic. He expected it would increase, and they would soon pay 4 per cent. When this was done he would go away, and not come near them. It had been said that they had gone beyond their borrowing powers. He admitted it.

The Chairman—No; not at all.

Mr. Levy—Mr. Eaton had stated it, and the account showed an overpayment of capital; but he would leave that to the chairman. They might have to go to Parliament for an increase of capital, but it would be to make a second line of rails to Clonmel, and to build a bridge over the Suir, so as to bring the trade into the city.

Mr. Eaton—What assets have you against the over issue?

Mr. Levy—The chairman says he will answer that. He then alluded to the attempted sale of the line to the Great Southern and Western, but was interrupted by cries of "No, no," and concluded by saying he would not sanction the sale unless he believed it would benefit the shareholders.

Major Massey said he had not intended to say a single word, but there were some observations of Mr. Levy's which he did not fully agree with, on which he would join issue. Mr. Levy had told them that the shareholders possessed the power of changing the Directors; of course, this implied, if they were mismanaging the concerns. Now, Mr. Levy had been all through a clever agitator, and a partly successful one. He had met him as a director, and he highly approved of his zeal, fairness, and sense of justice; but he was a member of the old board, and some of his friends who had been on it might feel from Mr. Levy's remarks that he meant to say they had acted improperly,—they might not, have had the ability to conduct the affairs of the company with entire success, though they had brought it through many difficulties, but no impropriety could be alleged against them (hear). At the instance of the Dublin gentlemen, a committee had

been formed to examine into the affairs of the company. The gentlemen composing the committee were nominated by the Dublin gentlemen, they were their nominees. Mr. O'Grady, who had been acting for the Dublin committee, had come down, and spent a deal of time in investigating the conduct of the old board; there was a long and patient investigation.—The report was signed by Mr. O'Grady, the organ of the Dublin gentlemen, and was read by him at the meeting, and he understood he had received a substantial token from the Dublin shareholders; and what did this report say? it completely exonerated the old board (hear, hear), and completely removed any imputation on their management (hear, hear). Now, this was the report of the representatives of the Dublin committee, and it showed that no impropriety could be imputed to the old Directors (hear, hear). He agreed with Mr. Levy that it would be imprudent and unwise of the shareholders to take a dividend, even though it might be fairly and honestly earned.—The accounts showed the shareholders that their expenditure was in excess of their capital, there could be no secret in the matter. There was a large and an increasing floating debt, a debt beyond their capital; he considered it was fully £18,000 at the present time, when the new rolling stock £7000 was added it would bring it up to £25,000, if the passenger traffic increased they would want more carriages. There were works incomplete which must be finished, and he believed it would require £30,000 in all to clear off. Now they must sooner or later go to Parliament for power to raise this sum, in the face of this would it be wise to take a dividend of one per cent., because if they went to parliament, it would look very badly that they had not done all in their power to meet their engagements, and had pounced upon and divided a small surplus; he knew that the directors held a large amount of proxies, and he was also aware that some parties in the room had also a large amount of proxies, he considered it foolish to go to a vote with these, and the question of dividend or no dividend should be left to those who were in the room.

Mr. Eaton thought if a dividend were made it should be done on the authority and at the instance of the directors.

Major Massey—There is one thing more I wish to add. Mr. Fox was under a wrong impression when he said that previous to 1858 the old board had issued shares at a discount. Though money was then 8, 9, and even 10 per cent, the board had not issued one of the 6 per cent. preference shares at a discount. The improved state of the money market, and perhaps the improved condition of the company, enabled the present board to get a premium (cheers).

Mr. Levy denied that the gentleman who read the report had got a substantial token from the Dublin committee. He was paid by the board. He (Mr. L.) had never said a word impeaching the honor or integrity of the members of the former board. Had he seen the passage in the report of the committee of investigation, eulogising the report, he would have struck it out (cries of "Oh, oh!") The gentleman got a reward for writing the report, and he was sorry for it. "If (said Mr. Levy) the report be true, all I have said for years about the old board was false (hear, hear). The passage eulogising the board was introduced after Mr. O'Grady had signed it" (cries of "Oh! oh!")

Mr. Richardson—Mr. O'Grady read the report himself, with the eulogistic passage in it, at the meeting.

Mr. Levy—I am sure Mr. O'Grady did not believe in himself (cries of "Oh, oh!")

Mr. O'Grady said he was prepared to support everything he had said or done. He was not ashamed of his acts. The gentleman who sat down said he believed him to be a liar (hear, hear). Now, he (Mr. O'Grady) denied that there was anything eulogistic in the report. Everyone who read it must have seen that there was a want of good management, and its statements went to remedy abuses. The report, as originally written by him, did not contain the eulogistic passage ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Levy). A copy was sent to the other members of the committee, and they had a long sitting at New Ross to consider it, and he took it to Dublin.

Mr. Richardson—Did not you read the report as it now stands at the meeting, and is not your name to it?

Mr. Eaton—Why should we go into it? Mr. O'Grady was paid £100 for the report.

Major Massey said it was money well laid out, as it cleared the characters of the members of the old board.

Mr. Redmond—The meeting ought not to be occupied with it. Mr. O'Grady got £100 for the report.

Mr. Shaw—And he read it himself at the last meeting.

Mr. William Malcomson said he thought the question as to dividend ought to be decided by the gentlemen in the room, and if a division took place he would not use the proxies which he held (hear, hear).

Ald. Hackett—The decision ought to be left to the original shareholders.

Mr. Malcomson—I hold original shares, and I am entrusted with the proxies of original shareholders, and I would prefer that the shareholders in the room should decide the question.

Ald. Hackett thought in equity the preference shareholders ought not to vote.

Mr. Keane—You cannot exclude them.

Mr. A. Smith—Both law and equity are in favor of the preference shareholders voting. They lent their money on the principle of having a control of the line, and they are equitably entitled to exercise that control.

Mr. P. Kiely—If the directors want the dividend to buy rolling stock, it would be better to leave it in their hands.

Mr. Dalton inquired as to Mr. Payne receiving a commission of 4d a ton on goods conveyed by the railway; he said 100 tons of goods a week were going from Tipperary to Dublin, and that there were 7 or 8 carriers between Tipperary and Clonmel, instead of the goods going by railway; he also alluded to the expense of repairs to a bridge near Tipperary.

The Chairman said that the amount paid Mr. Payne was altogether distinct from the charges for carriage on the line, it was a separate payment for collection and delivery of the parcels; he produced the bill for repairs to the bridge, and read the items, which amount to £58s 6d.

Mr. Redmond said he would withdraw the proposition as to the dividend.

The Chairman said some remarks had been made as to the excess of expenditure over capital. The report placed it at £39,037, they had a balance of revenue of £19,415 against it, and the Kilkenny company was paying interest on £9,466, the expense of making the line to Dunkitt; they had got £1,974 from the Kilkenny Company since last year, and had security for £1,000 more. He saw no reason why the shareholders should not get the dividend, it was earned, and folks would not believe it was earned if they did not get it.

Mr. Dwyer would not withdraw his resolution.

Mr. Eaton thought the question as to dividend should come before the meeting on the responsibility of the directors—he addressed himself to the chairman, and asked—Do you as a director recommend the dividend?

The Chairman—I do.

THE VATICAN.

(From the Press.)

Pio Nono—Good morning, your Royal Highness. I am delighted to see a scion of the royal family of England here.

Prince of Wales—I thank you for your courtesy and attention. This is an interesting capital. Its suggestive power is overwhelming. Here is the Flavian Amphitheatre begun by Vespasian. Here are altars built in the days of Constantine. There are the stones of the Appian Way, once trodden by returning conquerors, and consuls.

Pio Nono—Your education does credit to your royal mother. You have a touch of the aesthetic about you wonderful for an Anglo-Saxon.

Prince of Wales—One cannot help being poetic as well as aesthetic here. I have seen the Arch of Titus, the Forum, the Tarpeian Rock, and the Capitoline, the Sabine Hills, Prencate and Tusculum. I can almost feel here the force of Lord Palmerston's Civis Romanus.

Pio Nono—Bad fellow, that old Palmerston. Headstrong—irreverent—no organ of veneration. No respect for his ecclesiastical superiors whatever.

Prince of Wales—Curious contrasts in this city. I noticed over the high altar of St. John Lateran a list of articles rather funny—the arm of St. Helen, the mother of Constantine, a finger of St. Catherine, the brain of St. Vincent of Paul, the head of Zacharias, father of John the Baptist. In the Church of the Holy Cross the finger of St. Thomas and the hair of the Virgin Mary. I don't understand your denying Christian burial to these human remains. Did the original proprietors commit some great crime?

Pio Nono—Your religious education is scarcely complete. These are holy relics of the blessed saints for our pious veneration.

Prince of Wales—You don't mean to say so! Have you any sanitary commissioners in Rome?

Pio Nono—I am myself the sole sanitary commissioner. But I have double the duties yours have. I have to clean consciences as well as cloacas and the Tiber; the former, I assure you, a troublesome affair. But I see you are much in need of pious teaching. Shall I request the Superior of the Order of the Jesuits to give your Royal Highness a little religious instruction?

Prince of Wales—Thank you. But I most respectfully decline. My mother told me to have nothing to do with Popery and Jesuitism.

Pio Nono—Pity so right royal a lady should be so adverse to the teaching of Holy Church. May the Blessed Virgin and all the saints enlighten her!

Prince of Wales—Your Holiness is not aware, perhaps, that the Queen of England, at her coronation, and in the presence of her peers and people, took a solemn oath of abjuration of your faith and supremacy, and—pardon a young Protestant—your superstition.

Pio Nono (crossing himself, and invoking countless saints and saintesses in rapid succession)—Our heart is deeply afflicted, and our spirit is bowed down with grief, at the very remembrance of the Reformation, that accursed catastrophe which lost us wealthy England at a blow.

Prince of Wales—You are not aware that my father is descended of the great Elector who patronised Martin Luther. I am Protestant by succession, generation, education, and, I trust, regeneration also.

Pio Nono—Would you like a nice morocco-bound Missal to enable you to assist at mass?

Prince of Wales—Thank you, the old wine is best. I have a Bible and a Prayer-book, the gifts of my good mother. In Rome I mean to do as an Englishman should, not as Rome does. Whereabouts is the Protestant chapel?

Pio Nono—It is an old stable outside the walls of the Holy City. It would be dangerous and unbecomingly to suffer it inside.

Prince of Wales—This is toleration in your meridian, I suppose. You build cathedrals and chapels in England, and nobody interferes. But Protestant chapels in Rome are interdicted and forbidden. Your city is like the Irishman's castle—all the reciprocity is on one side.

Pio Nono—Would your Royal Highness like to see high mass at St. Peter's? To oblige you I will myself officiate, and your *quondam* parson, Archdeacon Manning, who is just arrived, will take part. You have no notion of the splendour. There is nothing like it in London. By doing so you will be thought liberal and above vulgar prejudices.

Prince of Wales—Latitudinarian, you mean. But (opening his pocket Prayer-book and turning to the Thirty-nine Articles, while the Pope looks daggers) I find one of the Articles of my Prayer-book, and of that church of which, on I hope a very distant day, I shall be head, says, "The mass is a blasphemous fable and a dangerous deceit." How can I get over this, even if I were so disposed?

Pio Nono—(turning to and addressing the Major Domo)—Sprinkle some holy water here, and bring smelling salts or a bone of St. Agatha.

(The Cardinals standing by, fluttering and stroking their ecclesiastical corporations, unanimously repeat the words of the Council of Trent, "Anathema Hæreticis! Anathema! Anathema!")

Pio Nono (reassuming his blandest and oiliest look)—Dr. Newman and Archdeacon Manning, and at least a hundred clergymen who once subscribed that shockingly illiberal saying, received grace from the blessed Virgin, and got over it. Let me recommend to your Royal Highness this beautiful string of beads that I have blessed. Repeat so many Aves and so many Paternosters, and in a few days—

Prince of Wales—Thank you. I do not use beads, or prayer-mills, or any other ecclesiastical toys; and as for praying to the Virgin Mary, I never think of it. I never do things at second hand. I invariably go to Head-quarters.

Pio Nono—I fear you are rather prejudiced. Prince of Wales—Your Holiness appears tolerably happy. I have heard deplorable accounts of your condition. I do not mean in 1849, but in this year 1859.

Pio Nono—My personal condition is better than the Cardinals, one of whom hopes to succeed me. But my political state, to be candid, is very uncomfortable. If I keep neutral between Austria and France—which I assure you is a very difficult business—these two powers quarrel, and my subjects explode. Forthwith I am cast upon the Austrian bayonets. Another complication occurs, and I am pitched upon the French bayonets, and of the two seats I do not know which is the least comfortable. If I dismiss them, like Actæon I am devoured by my own dogs—I mean children. If I retain either I am doomed to ceaseless penance—a penance as severe as if all the sins of Hildebrand, and Alexander VI., and the Borgias were added to my own. In fact, I am in purgatory on earth.

Prince of Wales—I feel very sorry for you. I wish I could relieve you.

Pio Nono—Could you prevail on your royal mother to send me a battalion of my Irish children in my extremity? Paul Cullen, whom I have just made a cardinal, is here, and he tells me, that they would gladly fight for me.

Prince of Wales—Why, your holiness, the Irish are all becoming Protestants, and no one has so helped on this result as Paul Cullen, if I may except John M'Hale. My mother has no particular desire to keep up your rickety establishment, wisely thinking that a religion that is without any good fruits is better without any living representatives. But I assure you I feel for you. But don't you frequently write in your bulls that "the gates of hell will not prevail against you?"

Pio Nono—That's very true. I can manage "the gates of hell," if I could only dispense with the bayonets of Vienna and Paris, and keep down revolution in Rome. I have no dread of a future purgatory, but I feel my present one insufferable. Ave Maria.

Prince of Wales—When I return to London I will state the facts of your case *quaque ipse miscerina vidi*. But Derby is deep and cautious. Lord Palmerston would rather send brigade of Gaurds to sweep you out. Lord John Russell is worse than either, for he proposes to let you alone.

Pio Nono—*Lasciate ogni speranza voi ch'entrate*. Dante's purgatory was cool and comfortable beside mine. Will your Royal Highness breakfast with me to-morrow morning? I want to have a chat with you about my Pro-Consul in England, Cardinal Wiseman.

Prince of Wales—With pleasure. (His Royal Highness retires. Holy water is sprinkled where he stood, incense is burned, and the Cardinals look unutterable things, and Pio Nono takes his semi-siesta, wishing heretics no better nook in purgatory than that which he inhabits.)

PIETY OF GEORGE IV.—The King in his journey home overtook Lord and Lady Harcourt (now the bosom friends of Lady Conyngham), stopped them, got out of his carriage, and sat with them for a quarter of an hour in the public road, recounting all his perilous adventures at sea and flattering reception in Ireland. Lady Harcourt told me his pious acknowledgment for his great escape of being shipwrecked was quite edifying, and the very great change in his moral habits and religious feelings was quite astonishing, and all owing to Lady C.—The Duke of Buckingham's Memoirs of the Court of George IV.

THE LARGEST STEAM HAMMER IN THE WORLD.—On Wednesday there was sent from the works of Messrs. B. Morrison and Co. of this town, the largest steam hammer in England. It is constructed upon Mr. Morrison's patent principle, and is for the Mersey Steel and Iron Works, Liverpool. The total height is 21 feet, and the width between the frames 14 ft. 6 in. The clear height from the ground to the underside of the frame is 9 ft. 4 in. The hammer bar is 15 in. diameter, and 19 ft. long, and is made of steel, with the piston, which is 36 in. diameter, forged in one solid piece—the hammer bar forming a solid mass of steel weighing above 7 tons in the finished state, with a stroke or clear fall of 6 ft. The gearing for working it is very simple; it consists of a single lever, which in the hand of any competent workman is amply sufficient to render the huge mass obedient to the slightest wish of the forgerman. The cylinder is 36 in. diameter, and weighs, finished, above 8 tons; the two frames weigh 15 tons. The hammer when in its place will stand upon an immense mass of cast iron, wood and stone, 32 ft. long, 18 ft. wide, and 9 ft. deep. The hammer is intended for preparing the steel (Mr. Clay's patent process) for being rolled into plates, which are now becoming so extensively used for shipbuilding and other purposes. In addition to this hammer, Messrs. Morrison and Co. have in course of manufacture five-ton hammer and a two-ton hammer for the imperial Russian government. These make six hammers constructed by the Messrs Morrison for that government within the last two years—clearly showing that the development of Russian manufactures is claiming a large share of the attention of that government. Messrs. Morrison are also constructing a three-ton hammer for Messrs W. G. Armstrong and Co., for the manufacture of Mr. Armstrong's famous wrought iron rifle guns. Other hammers of less size are being made on the works.—*Newcastle Chronicle*.

THE COLOURED SENTRY.—Theodore Parker, of Washington, tells the following anecdote, related to him by an old soldier, who vouched for its truth.—"At Cambridge, General Washington had heard that the coloured soldiers were not to be depended upon for sentries; so, one night when the password was 'Cambridge,' he went outside the camp, put on an overcoat, and then approached a coloured sentinel. 'Who goes there?' cried the sentinel. 'A friend,' replied Washington. 'Friend, advance unarmed and give the countersign,' said the coloured man. Washington came up and said, 'Roxbury.' 'No, Sir, returned the coloured soldier. 'Charlestown,' said Washington. The coloured man immediately exclaimed, 'I tell you, Massa Washington, no man go by here 'out he say Cambridge.' Washington said 'Cambridge,' and went by, and the next day the coloured gentleman was relieved of all further necessity for attending to that particular branch of military duty.—*Scottish American Journal*.

A PROLIFIC WIFE.—On Tuesday evening the wife of a journeyman carpenter named William Parsons residing in Scotland-street, Brighton, gave birth to twins—a fine girl and a boy. On the 24th of March, 1857, this good woman presented her husband with a triplet of a girl and two boys, "all alive." On the 25th of September, 1855, she had "only twins." On the 15th of May, 1854, her complement was but a single. On the 25th of October, 1852, twins were her quantity. On the 18th of May, 1851, a single. On the 5th of September, 1849, the first blessing of their union, a single. Thus in the space of nine years five months, and ten days, twelve children have formed their marriage portion, the last three births making an addition of seven to their family. Surely this couple's case should be submitted to her Majesty for the Victoria cross; for although it may not come under the head of valour, it savours much of merit, to assist in counterpoising our losses in the Crimea and India and the innate diffidences of old maids and bachelors.—*Surrey Standard*.

TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF A PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER MILL.—Our readers will regret to hear that M. Canon, the papermaker, at Annonay, whose name is well known to photographers, has recently met with a severe misfortune. The whole of the paper and rags, &c., on his premises, amounting in value to £25,000, was totally destroyed by fire. Like most of the fires which take place in paper mills, it commenced in the rag warehouse, and is supposed to have been accidental.—*Photographic News*.

GEORGE THE FOURTH'S VOYAGE TO IRELAND.—The passage to Dublin was occupied in eating goose-pie and drinking whiskey, in which his Majesty partook most abundantly, singing many joyous songs, and being in a state, on his arrival, to double in sight even the numbers of his gracious subjects assembled on the pier to receive him. The fact was, that they were in the last stage of intoxication. However, they got him to the Park. Lady Conyngham has been almost constantly at the Phoenix Park, but has not appeared much in public.—(The Duke of Buckingham's Memoirs of the Court of George IV.)

MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Rumours of a pacific character have prevailed this day in City circles, and strong opinions have been expressed that the crisis has passed. The report which has exercised the chief influence upon the Market for the Public Funds has reached us from Paris, and it is to the effect that Lord Cowley will leave London for Vienna on a special mission, the object of which is of course assumed to be the adjustment of the matters in dispute. The value of the Public Funds has advanced about 1/2 per cent. on last evening's quotations, and the market closed with a steady aspect. There has been a moderately brisk demand for money to-day at the banks and discount houses, but the terms charged remain quite as low as they have hitherto been, viz., from 2 to 2 1/2 per cent. per annum for first class bills. The improvement which took place in the Market for the English Funds in the course of the afternoon has exercised considerable influence on the Market for Railway Securities; and although at the commencement of business the market was rather dull, before the close an advance of 1/2 to 3/4 per cent. was established in prices. The transactions in the Shares of Foreign Railways had been of moderate extent, but prices have been generally somewhat firmer. Rather more firmness of tone was apparent at today's corn market, but no appreciable alteration took place in the value of any description of grain.

The Funds during the greater part of the day were quiet at yesterday's improvement, when the announcement of Lord Cowley's mission to Vienna, coupled with several influential buyers coming into the market, caused considerable excitement, and Consols experienced an advance, which was not however fully sustained. The improvement in the Railway Share Market was more decided.

PARIS, Wednesday, 1.17 p.m.—The Bourse appeared very firm and all securities higher in consequence of the rumour that Lord Cowley will go to Vienna. Rentes, 67 1/2. 2.27 p.m.—A further rise of more than 1/2 per cent has taken place in Rentes. The Bourse is very firm and much business doing. 3.35 p.m.—The Bourse is very firm, but prices rather lower. Rentes, 68 1/2 for money, and 68 1/2 for account.

THE LATE WILLIAM VIZARD, Esq.—On the 15th of January last died at his residence at Little Faringdon, Berks, 51, Lincoln's-in-fields. His remarkable career as a solicitor and the great eminence to which he attained in his profession demand something more than a passing notice of his death. Descended from an old family at Dursley, in this county, where his father practised as a solicitor during a long life and himself the second of three sons brought up to the legal profession, Mr. Vizard was sent to London, after finishing his education at the College School at Gloucester, and articulated to a respectable solicitor at Gray's-inn, where he afterwards took chambers and commenced practice on his own account in the like profession. An adjoining set of chambers was then occupied by the late Mr. Creevy, M.P., with whom Mr. Vizard accidentally became acquainted; and this circumstance seems to have opened the way to his future prosperity. Having allied himself to the Whig political party, he was employed in conducting the case at the bar of the House of Commons against the famous Orders in Council issued in retaliation for Buonaparte's Berlin decrees. He also acquired a great reputation for conducting contested elections, and carrying them afterwards, when their results were disputed, through parliamentary committees, and was much employed in parliament in disfranchising some of the old boroughs in Cornwall and elsewhere, while his general practice increased at the same time to a considerable extent. During the regency, before the Princess of Wales quitted England, he was appointed her solicitor, and her return to this country as Queen, after the accession of George the 4th, it devolved on him to conduct her Majesty's defence in the famous trial before the House of Lords, which followed the introduction of the Bill of Pains and Penalties by the Prime Minister. On this important occasion he exercised such professional skill and indefatigable industry as tended in no small degree to the successful result with which his efforts for his Royal client were ultimately crowned; and he was the first to announce the withdrawal of the bill, from the balcony of the House of Lords, to the assembled crowds who were waiting the result with impetuous excitement, threatening even to break open the doors of the building. On the accession of the whigs to office in 1830, he was immediately offered by Lord Chancellor Brougham, the office of secretary of bankrupts, previously filled by a barrister, and then producing emoluments to the amount of £2500 a year.—The first duties of his office was to co-operate with his lordship in entirely remodelling the jurisdiction in bankruptcy of London, causing a considerable diminution in the expense of administering bankrupts' estates, and the permanent reduction of the income of his own office to about £1200 a year; and also in establishing the system of official assignees, as a remedy to the evils so loudly complained of connected with the management of bankrupts' estates by creditors as signees only. The Lord Chancellor's secretary of bankrupts was always changed with the Ministry, and Mr. Vizard, therefore, went out with the Melbourne administration, but was again appointed to the office on the return of the Whigs to power, when the great seal was put in commission, and three afterwards re-appointed by two successive chancellors, Lords Otterton, Ham and Truro. He was thus four times made secretary of bankrupts, a distinction to which none probably in his branch of the profession ever attained, and ultimately resigned the office, when increasing age made him feel that the time had now arrived for diminishing his labours. During the period he held this office he was also appointed to fill another, which was created by the Whig Government, that of Solicitor to the Secretary of State to the Home Department. This office was afterwards considered unnecessary, and a debate took place in the House of Commons on the subject, during which members on both sides of the House spoke of Mr. Vizard in the most flattering terms. He then resigned, though contrary to the advice of his parliamentary friends. It may be mentioned that it was through his influence and exertions the town of Dursley was made the place of election for the Western Division of this county, for which he was afterwards presented by the town with a gold snuff-box. He was on more than one occasion offered a seat in parliament, but declined the honour on the ground that it would interfere too much with his professional duties. After a long life spent in conducting a most extensive business with great zeal, promptitude, and ability, and with the highest character for rectitude and integrity, numbering among his clients some of every rank in the nobility, and many of them becoming his personal friends, he ultimately withdrew from business a few years ago, and spent the remainder of his days in cheerful and tranquil retirement at his seat at Little Faringdon, enjoying the pursuits of country life, to which he had always been much attached. His remains were removed from thence to his native town, Dursley, on Friday, the 21st January, where they lie interred with those of his ancestors.

DIRECT FROM THE IMPORTERS, Genuine Phospho-Peruvian Guano.

MESSRS. PURDON, Proprietors of the FARMERS' GAZETTE, beg to state that last year they accepted from the PHOSPHO-PERUVIAN GUANO Co. the Sole Agency for Ireland, and got a special guarantee in their deed of agreement, that the Guano imported and supplied to them should be fully equal to the published analysis, thereby protecting the Farmers from the vile adulterated Guanos coming into Ireland. Messrs. Purdon pledged themselves to see that guarantee carried out, which they have done to the fullest extent; and they have now much pleasure in referring the Agricultural Public to the Testimonials, published in their FARMERS' ALMANAC, which they have received from Gentlemen and Farmers who are thoroughly competent to decide on the merits of the Phospho-Peruvian Guano, their results of last year proving it to be fully equal, if not superior, to Gibbs' Peruvian, and from £1 5s to £1 10s per ton (according to quantity) cheaper. Messrs. PURDON have Samples of this year's Shipments now in course of analyses by Dr. Apjohn, Professor of Chemistry to Trinity College, and Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society; Dr. Davy, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Dublin Society; Dr. Cameron, Professor of Chemistry to the Dublin Chemical Society; Mr. Hodges, Professor of Chemistry to the Chemico-Agricultural Society of Ulster; and Dr. Voelcker, Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England; all of whom pronounce the Phospho-Peruvian Guano to be a most valuable manure.

Amongst the numerous Testimonials the following are some from this locality:—

Grace Dieu Lodge, Waterford, Dec. 16, 1858.

DEAR SIR.—In reply to your query respecting the Phospho-Peruvian Guano I had from you last spring, I am happy to be able to state that I found it an excellent manure for turnips, and, from the short experience I have had of it, am inclined to look on it as a profitable manure for top-dressing corn, when applied at the rate of about 6 cwt. per plantation acre.

I am, gentlemen, Your obedient servant, JAMES ANDERSON.

Old Court, Waterford, December 14, 1858.

DEAR SIR.—In answer to your note, I used the Phospho-Peruvian Guano, in conjunction with farm-yard manure, at the rate of 3 cwt. per Irish acre, with mangel wurzel, turnips, and carrots, and have had excellent crops.

Yours faithfully, G. A. F. QUENTIN.

Mount Congreve, Waterford, 15th Dec., 1858.

GENTLEMEN.—I beg to inform you that the Phospho-Peruvian Guano I had from you has proved to be very superior, indeed. Green crops were much heavier this year than usual. I attribute this to the Phospho-Peruvian Guano. I had one part of mangels and one of turnips where I did not use any of the guano along with the dung, and it was evident; from the slow growth of the plants in these two parts, that the guano was very powerful, as the plants were so much stronger where the guano was applied. There were about 5 tons less per acre where the guano was not used. I only gave about 1 1/2 cwt. per acre along with farm-yard dung. I sowed a few drills of turnips with the guano alone, at the rate of 4 cwt. per acre, and they were equally as good as the others which had both manure and guano. The bulbs showed to be as large and the tops somewhat smaller.—The several prizes that have been awarded to the crop from the different farming societies bear a striking testimony to the value of your guano.

I am, gentlemen, Yours respectfully, MILNE MCNEILL.

Land Steward to John Congreve, Esq.

Price Lists and all particulars can be had from MESSRS. PURDON,

25, Bachelor's-walk, Dublin, Sole Agents for Ireland,

Who can forward the Guano to any part of Ireland, in Any Quantity.

CAUTION.—Understanding that some unprincipled parties offered for sale in Ireland last year a spurious Phospho-Peruvian Guano, and that it is not unlikely a similar attempt may be made this year, Messrs. Purdon feel it their duty to inform the Farmers of Ireland that NONE IS GENUINE except that supplied by them or their Agents, in bags, branded [636.]



Iron Gates & Hurdles.

T. W. CONDON, HAVING taken advantage of the recent fall in Iron, is now prepared to execute unlimited orders for Iron Gates, Hurdles, &c. which he will engage to be of the best Crown Iron, and at prices that will bear comparison with any House in the Trade. 12, Mall, Waterford. November, 23, 1858.

WINES FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

W. & A. GILBEY'S SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY, MADEIRA, MAR-SALA, &c., 20s. per doz., all of the first growths only. Any two samples for 12 stamps.

Her Majesty's Government allows these Wines to be imported at half duty, hence the low price.

"We have recently been engaged in making some careful examinations of the Cape or South African Wines, our samples being selected from the stock of Messrs. Gilbey, of Oxford-street. We find them to be both genuine and wholesome."

"LANCET, June 6th, 1858."

"We have examined eight samples of different Wines from the Cape, forwarded by Messrs. Gilbey, and find them equal in most respects, and in some superior, to the ordinary Wines from Spain, Portugal, and Madeira."

"MERCANTILE TIMES, April 10th, 1858."

Price Current, with full particulars, and Dr. Assall's, and Dr. Leibe's Analysis, sent free on application. FINE OLD BRANDY, U. V. brand; 15s per gallon, or 30s per dozen.

Carriage paid, if requested, to any Railway Station for 1s per dozen, and no charge for Bottles and Cases, if returned.

W. & A. GILBEY, Wine Importers and Distillers, 31, Upper St. Kitts Street, Dublin; 357, Oxford Street, London; and 12, St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh.

Terms—Cash. Country Orders must contain a remittance or reference. Cross Cheques, "Bank of Ireland," and Post Office Orders, made payable at the "General Post Office."

N.B.—The great success that Messrs. W. & A. G. have met with throughout England, together with repeated applications from Ireland, has induced them to establish the above Branch in Dublin. (6392.)

MONEY TO BE LENT, £4,500. (IN ONE OR MORE SUMS)

Apply to VERNON R. DELANDRE, Solicitor, 32, Peter-street, Waterford. October 8th, 1858. (6142)

Silk Department.

ROBERTSON & LEDLIE

HAVE received a Large Assortment of NEW GOODS in the above department, consisting of

MOIRE ANTIQUE, BROCHE SILKS, GLACIE, GROS ROYALS.

53, QUAY,

WATERFORD.

(6381)

TO CONSUMERS OF TIMBER.

THE undersigned having added to their Timber business an

EXTENSIVE SAW MILL,

Combining all recent improvements,

WILL BE READY THE FIRST WEEK IN MARCH,

TO EXECUTE

ALL ORDERS FOR SAWING

In a most superior manner, and

At rates far lower than have been customary in this neighbourhood.

Those requiring thoroughly-seasoned Timber, fit for immediate use, will always find a large supply on the Seasoning Yards.

J. P. GRAVES AND CO.

N.B.—Garnkirk Fire Clay, Water Pipes of all sizes, from 2-inch to 18-inch bore, superior to all others; sold at prices as low as are charged by others for inferior qualities.

Newtown Timber Yard,

20th February, 1859.

(6393.)



TOWN-HALL, WATERFORD, TWO PERFORMANCES ONLY!

Friday Evening, March 11, DOORS OPEN AT HALF-PAST SEVEN, COMMENCE AT EIGHT, And a Grand Fashionable Performance on Saturday, March 12, DOORS OPEN AT HALF-PAST ONE, COMMENCE AT TWO.

W. S. WOODIN'S Oddities,

AN ORIGINAL MIMICAL, METRICAL, MUSICAL AND PLYGRAPHIC ENTERTAINMENT.

ILLUSTRATED by nearly ONE HUNDRED INSTANTANEOUS METAMORPHOSES OF VOICE, CHARACTER, and COSTUME. Front Stalls, 3s. Reserved Seats, 2s. Back Seats, 1s. A plan of the Stalls may be seen, and seats secured at Mr. HOWARD'S, Merchants' Quay. Carriages to be ordered at Ten. [6393]

South African White and Red Wines.

In excellent condition and free from acidity. SHERRY, 20s., 22s., 24s. per Dozen. MADEIRA, 20s., 24s. MARSALA, 20s. HOOG, 24s. AMONTELLADE SHERRY, 24s. PORT, 20s., 22s., 24s.

THE improvement in the cultivation of these Wines has already commanded public attention. The demand must continue to increase so long as a supply of genuine and wholesome wines is offered at the above moderate prices. Sample cases containing six bottles assorted, sent on receipt of post-office order for 12s. 6d. payable to

Reilly and Company,

WINE IMPORTERS,

41, Wellington Quay, Dublin. [6306]

To the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Waterford, and Neighbourhood.

McLean & McIntosh, PLUMBERS,

LATE OF ROSS AND MURRAY'S, DUBLIN.

BEG to state that they have commenced the above business at No. 18, King-street, Waterford, where they intend to carry on the Plumbing Work in all its various branches, on the most improved principles, also on Reasonable Terms. Estimates may be had for the Heating of Green Houses, Conservatories, Court Houses, Jails, &c., &c., by the circulation of Hot Water.

N.B.—Country orders punctually attended to. 18, King-street, Waterford. June 30th, 1858. (5198)

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 leaven canteen, from one ounce to one pound. Application to be addressed to the Company at their Offices, 9, Great Street, Bishopsgate, London.

NEW SEEDS—1859,

2, THE MALL, WATERFORD.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL begs to return his sincere Thanks to his Friends and the Public for former support, and to inform them that he now has got his selection of Garden and Farm Seeds to hand, comprising Select Varieties of decid d merit, C t logues of which may be had, post free, on application.

A. C. also begs to announce that he has a large and varied assortment of Seed Potatoes, including Kemps and Flounders, which gave such general satisfaction last season in several localities. In stock Phospho Peruvian Guano, direct from the Importers (see list of agent by the Messrs. Purdon Brothers), and the most approved Farm and Garden Implements.

Waterford, February 9, 1859.

Chester and Holyhead Railway Company.

THROUGH BOOKING—ENGLAND AND IRELAND VIA HOLYHEAD.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS are available for fourteen days between ALL Stations. No extension of Time will be granted under any circumstances, or allowance made if not used within the authorised time.

By Order, J. O. BINGER.

Chester, February, 1859.

TO INTENDING ASSURERS.

Entrants before the approaching Annual Balance (5th April) will be ranked in all future Divisions of Profits as of ONE YEAR'S LONGER STANDING than Later Entrants.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND, FOUNDED 1838.

HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND, 60 UPPER SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN.

The Honourable JUDGE HAYES, JOHN JAMESON, Esq., Bow Street. MATTHEW ANDERSON, Esq., Solicitor 2, Inn's Quay. DAVID DRUMMOND, Esq., Merchant, 55 Dawson Street. Medical Officer.—Dr. JAMES F. DUNCAN SECRETARY.—JAMES FORBES.

THIS ASSOCIATION—now of Twenty Year's standing—is one of the most extensive Life Assurance Institutions in the Kingdom. The Assurances are almost all on first class Lives, and the Funds are invested principally on First class Securities over Land.

DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS, The New Assurances were... 6378 for £3,16,691 0 0 being an Annual Average of 1 63 for £502,751 16 6 THE ANNUAL INCOME IS NOW £138,000 STERLING. THE POLICIES ARE UNUSUALLY FREE FROM LIABILITY TO FORFEITURE.

OUTLAY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE.

Under a policy of £500 or upwards, payment of only One Half the first Six years' Premiums is required, the other half remaining unpaid at interest as long as the Policy holder pleases.

Table showing First Year's Payments for Policies of £500. Columns: Age 30, Age 40, Age 50, Age 60. Rows: £11 3, £8 11 1, £11 12 4, £17 3 11

ANNUAL ALLOCATION OF PROFIT.

Enjoyed during the Policy holder's own Life. The Share of Profit allocated to Policy holders of the First Series has now attained to 35 per cent. (or 7s per £1) of their Annual Payments, reducing them to the following sums:—

Table showing Policies of £500. Columns: Age 30, Age 40, Age 50, Age 60. Rows: £8 2 6, £10 11 10, £14 7 8, £21 5 9

LIFE POLICIES MORE VALUABLE Than hitherto.

The Policies now being issued do not contain several of the usual restrictions, and confer unusual and important facilities and privileges, protecting the holders against accidental forfeiture, &c.

DUBLIN, JAMES FORBES, Sec.

60 UPPER SACKVILLE ST.

AGENTS. Waterford.....Mr. Richard W. Sparrow, 6, Barronstrand Street. Clonmel.....Messrs. Boyd & Williams, Main Street. Dungarvan.....Mr. Patrick W. Fitzgerald, Merchant. Ennisceorthy.....Mr. Alfred Thompson, Temple-shannon. Tipperary.....Mr. Edmund Dunkerley, Merchant. Wexford.....Mr. Robert Sparrow, Quay.

BLAKE, PLUMBER, 100, Quay.

SHIP FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 1st March next, at the Merchants' Quay, Waterford, where she can be seen on or after the 11th inst., the Brig "HOPE," of New-Ross, 117 tons register, and discharges from 175 to 185 tons dead weight. She is in perfect repair, and does not require one shilling outlay to send her to sea. She has been thoroughly caulked and fastened, together with three new cross beams, and sundry other repairs, which cost over £120, within the last twelve months. Her timbers, ceiling, and planking, from the covering boards to the lower part of the beams, are all brown-oak, perfectly sound, and open for inspection. Both m timbers also brown oak, covered with elm planking, perfectly sound. Deck and masts nearly new. Sale to commence at ONE O'CLOCK, on board. Terms, Cash—Auction fees, 3d. in the pound. February 8, 1859. [6369]

Loans.

TO LEND, several Sums, in amounts from £200 upwards, to suit Borrowers. Estate in Fee for Sale; Tenant paid large fine. 4 1/2 per cent, clear to buyer. Large sums at 4 per cent. Apply to JACO SCRODER, Agent to the Family Endowment Assurance Society, Market House Quay, Waterford; or, Mr. Stephen's Green, W. Dublin. Mr. Scroder is also agent for the Sale of Coveney's Patent Economical Machine. 6385

CLOSE AND OPEN FIRE RANGES!

WE beg respectfully to call attention to our Stock of the above Ranges, &c., on the Newest principles and of Superior Quality. COMMINS & CO., Wholesale, Retail, & House-Furnishing Ironmongers, No. 66, Quay, and 5, Barronstrand-street, WATERFORD.

Estimates may be had for fixing up complete with or without Water Supply.

IRON BEDSTEADS.

This article now so generally in use, and so highly prized for its Cleanliness, Lightness of appearance, and Portability, may be seen in Great Variety, at COMMINS & CO., Wholesale, Retail, and House-Furnishing Ironmongers, 66, Quay, and 5, Barronstrand-Street, WATERFORD.

BOLTON'S CATTLE CURE

An Infallible Remedy for Pleura-Pneumonia, or Lung Distemper in Cattle. Testimonials may be seen and the Cure procured at the Agents, COMMINS & Co., Wholesale, Retail, and House-Furnishing IRONMONGERS, 66, Quay, and 5, Barronstrand-Street, WATERFORD.

LONG'S NON-POISONOUS COMPOSITIONS.

A Positive Cure for Mange or Scab in Sheep or Cattle. Testimonials may be seen, or forwarded post free, on application to their Agents, Commins and Co., Wholesale, Retail, and House-Furnishing Ironmongers, 66, Quay, and 5, Barronstrand-Street WATERFORD. JARS, containing the Cure, not charged for. (7533)

STEAM TO NEW YORK, DIRECT,

And the cheapest and shortest Route to CANADA WEST. The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAM-SHIP COMPANY intend despatching their Full-Powered Iron Screw Steam-ships from LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK, as follows:— City of Washington.....Wednesday, 2nd March. Kangaroo....." 15th " City of Baltimore....." 30th " And each alternate Wednesday. Cabin Passage—15 17, and 21 Guineas, according to the accommodation. Forward Passage 8 Guin vs, including Provisions. Passengers for CANADA, and the UNITE STATES, booked through on very advantageous terms. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM INMAN, 22, Water Street, Liverpool. G. FETHERSTON, of Clonmel. Or to— A. JACKSON & CO., King-Street, Waterford.

GALWAY AND NEW YORK, CALLING AT ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Shortest and most Direct Route to America by the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's Powerful Steam Ships.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. FROM GALWAY. TO SAIL. SHIPS. To SAIL. SHIPS. Pacific March 5th. Prince Albert, March 3rd. Prince Albert, April 2nd. Circassian, March 31st. THROUGH FARES. Passengers booked for NEW YORK from any of the PRINCIPAL TOWNS in the United Kingdom at ONE FARE, viz:— First-class, £18. Second-class, £10 0s. Steerage, £7. From GALWAY. First-class, £16 16s. Second-class, £9 9s. Steerage, £6 6s. (Including Steward's Fee and Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained on board.) Freight from Galway to New York 60s. per ton and 5 per cent. The company being under Postal Contract with the Government, the prepayment of letters is optional on the part of persons sending them by the vessels of this Line. All letters should be addressed, per Steamer, (name of steamer), "via Galway." For Freight and further particulars apply to BAKE, ADAM & Co., 3, Philpot Lane, London; or ANTHONY JACKSON & Co., 5, King Street, Waterford (6314)

EMIGRATION.

NEW YORK. Neptune.....23 0. 21st February. Princeton.....25 0. 1st March. MELBOURNE. Arabian.....35 0. 20th February. Scottish Chief.....35 0. 1st March. Tudor.....40 0. 20th March. Red Jacket.....40 0. 1st April. Intending Emigrants will find it greatly to their advantage to engage their passages before leaving home, as they will thus save much loss of time, as well as the risk of imposition and robbery, so frequently practised in Liverpool on Emigrants. Rates of Passage, and every information, on application to THOMAS S. HARVEY, 55, Merchants' Quay. N.B.—Passengers met and taken charge of in Liverpool, and luggage stored free of expense. [6193]

Winter Arrangements. WATERFORD AND LONDON Royal Mail Steamers.

(VIA MILFORD.) DAILY COMMUNICATION (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) BETWEEN

The South of Ireland, South Wales and England.

VIA WATERFORD & MILFORD HAVEN, In connection with the Express Trains on the Great Western, South Wales, Waterford & Limerick, Waterford and Kilkenny, and other Trains in the South of Ireland, COMMENCING ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER 1858,

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

FROM MILFORD HAVEN from the RAILWAY PER Dail, 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 showing fares for various routes. Columns: Destination, Fare. Rows: Cork, Roscara, Blarney, Templemore, Killarney, Thurles, Mallow, Goolds Cross, Buttevant, Dundrum, Charleville, Kildare, Kilmallock, Athy, Knocklong, Mageny, Limerick Junction, Carlow, Dublin, Milford, Kildare, Bagenalstown, Monasterevan, Gowran, Portarlinton, Kilkenny, Maryboro, Thomastown, Mountrath, Waterford.

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

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

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

FARES BY STEAMER.

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

Passengers with Second Class Tickets can exchange to the Saloon on payment of 2s. 6d. each. GOODS and CATTLE, PARCELS, FISH, &c., will be forwarded by the Steamers to all Stations 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; or of Messrs. Ford and Jackson, 36, Cannon Street, London and Milford Haven; or of Mr. Downey, Adelphi Wharf, Waterford, or Mr. A. J. Payne, Waterford and Limerick Railway Office, George's Street, Limerick; or of Mr. Chadwick, Kilkenny.

NOTICE—The Waterford and Milford Haven Steam Ship Company receive Goods for Shipment on the following terms ONLY.—They reserve the right to carry by any, not by particular vessels, with liberty to tow Ships and call at other ports, and will not be accountable for injuries or losses arising from delay, accidents of the Seas, Rivers, Fire, the Queen's 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, but also for SPACIOUS LOCK-UP WAREHOUSES will be found at the Adelphi Wharf, Waterford, where Goods and Cattle will be received each day and Warehoused without charge when duly Consigned by the Steamers. Shed Accommodation and Water for the Live Stock, with Pasturage (if required), is provided at Milford Haven. Hay and Corn can be procured by the Drovers at the Milford Haven Terminus, on Reasonable Terms. All Cattle can now walk ashore from the Steamers. HORSES and CARRIAGES can now be booked through between LONDON and WATERFORD.

MICHAEL DOWNEY,

Adelphi Wharf, and 30, Merchants' Quay, 6109 Waterford.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE BY THE IRISH EXPRESS MAIL (DAILY).

The Second Edition of the Times AND LONDON MORNING PAPERS, FORWARDED BY

WILLIAM DAWSON & SONS, 74, Canon Street, City, London, E.C.

The Evening Mail, PUBLISHED every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Evening, containing the Leading Articles of the "Times," the Corn and Cattle Markets, with the latest news up to the hour of publication, Subscription per half-year 32s 6d, advance. Forwarded by post to all parts of the World, by WM. DAWSON & SONS, NEWSPAPER AND ADVERTISING OFFICERS, 74, Canon Street, City, London, E.C. (ESTABLISHED 1809.)

W. D. & Sons, supply all the London Newspapers, a List for 1859 can be had on application. (6323.)

TEA—Pure, Unadulterated.

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

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

"THE IRISH BANKRUPT AND INSOLVENT ACT, 1857."

In Bankruptcy.

In the Matter of CHARLES SMITH, of Sion Row, in the County of the City of Waterford, and HENRY PENROSE, of the Adelphi, in the County of the City of Waterford, Ship Builders, co-partners in trade; trading under the firm of Charles Smith and Company, of Ferrybank, in the said City.

entered on the proceedings, nor any objection to the signing of the Bankrupt's certificate to be entered in the Court, such certificate will be forthwith prepared by the Chief Registrar, and signed by the Judge.

All Creditors are required to send to the Office of the Official Assignees the Affidavit of debt, or precise particulars of their claims, specifying any securities held by them, two days at least before said sitting, and of which sitting all persons concerned are to take Notice.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1859. T. BATLEY, Assistant Register. JOHN STONE, Agent to the Bankrupts. No. 18, Fleet-street, Dublin. MICHAEL MURPHY, Official Assignee, No. 10, Mountrath Street, Dublin.

Farm Sold.

THE Interest, for an unexpired term of 51 years, in 52 plantation acres, part of the Townland of Stonehouse, County Waterford (situated on the Sul, 5 1/2 miles from the City). The rent is low—3s per acre—being taken when land was depressed, namely 1849. Immediate possession can be given.

Apply to JAMES NOLAN, 16, George's-street, Waterford.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A CHESNUT HORSE, well known with the Kilkenny and Lord Waterford's Hounds—a perfect Hunter for 13 stone. A BAY GELDING—A Good Hack, and goes well and quietly in Double and Single Harness—has been ridden with Harriers.

For Price, &c., apply to MR. DOBBYN, Veterinary Surgeon.

Established 183

FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. Chief Office, 13, Chatham Place, Blackfriars, London, E.C. Subscribers' Capital—Half a Million Sterling, with an Annual Income of Sixty Thousand Pounds, and an Accumulated Premium Fund of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Persons about to Assure are invited to examine the peculiar features of this Society. Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every information may be obtained (post free) on application to any of the society's agents.

AGENTS: WATERFORD. Jacob Schroder, Esq., Market House, Quay. DUBLIN. Dillon O'Connor, Esq., 21, Bachelors Walk. Robert J. Martin, Esq., 13, Lower Ormond Quay. William Stewart, Law Exchange Office. COBK. W. H. Sandham, Esq., 44 North Main Street. George Sandham, Esq., Charleville.

MEDICAL REFEREE. Waterford—John Mackesy, M.D., the Mall. [6301.]

STEAM-THRASHING MACHINERY.

TO LET, on Hire, a PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, made by Messrs. SMITH AND ASHBY; a THRASHING MACHINE, made by Messrs. RAMSAY AND SONS. For Terms, &c., apply to Mr. JAMES PORTEOUS, Knocknageragh, near Youghal.

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. Copies of the Reports of Professor Letheby and Dr. Hassall on the invaluable properties of the Lentilized Cocoa may be obtained from Taylor Brothers, Cocoa Merchants, London, (the exclusive Manufacturers of the article), and also from the principal Grocers throughout the Kingdom, who are now selling the Lentilized Cocoa in Cansisters at 4s. 6d. per lb., and a superior Lentilized Chocolate at 2s. per lb. None is genuine unless signed "TAYLOR BROTHERS."

LIMERICK BACON AND HAMS.

JOSHUA BARTON, Family Grocer, Tea and Coffee Dealer.

AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMAN,

Has received a further Supply of

New Season's Limerick Bacon and Hams.

Waterford and Limerick Railway.

At the Twenty-seventh Half yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Waterford and Limerick Railway, held at the Offices of the Company, Waterford Terminus, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of FEBRUARY, 1859.

JOHN CONOLLY, Esq., Chairman of the Company, in the Chair. It was Resolved:

- 1st—That the Common Seal of the Company be affixed to the Register of the Proprietors.
2nd—That the Report now read, together with the Statement of Accounts, for the Half-year ending 31st December last, be received and adopted.
3rd—That a Dividend, at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum, be declared for the Half-year ending 31st December last, on the Five per Cent. Preferential Share Capital of the Company.
4th—That a Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per Annum, be declared for the past Half-year on the Six per Cent. Preferential Share Capital of the Company.
5th—That the said Preference Dividend be respectively made payable on the 25th day of March next, to the present Registered Proprietors entitled to receive the same.
6th—That Sir Benjamin Morris, Abraham Stephens, Walter Breen, and Robert Shaw, Esquires, be re-elected Directors of the Company.
7th—That Henry Ridgway, Esq., who retires by rotation, be re-elected Auditor.
Proposed and Seconded—That a Dividend, at the rate of One per Cent. per Annum, be also declared on the Ordinary Share Capital of the Company.
On a show of hands this resolution was declared to be negatived. A poll being demanded, the Secretary and Edmond Power, Esq., were appointed Scrutineers, to verify the votes recorded by the Shareholders present, (all proxies being withheld as arranged). The following result was duly announced, viz:
Against the dividend 132 votes.
For ditto 71 "

Majority against 61. The Resolution was then declared to be not carried. JOHN CONOLLY, Chairman.

The Chairman having vacated the chair, and Major Massey having been called thereto.

It was unanimously Resolved— That the best thanks of the Meeting be given to Mr. Conolly for his proper and dignified conduct in the chair, and for his attention generally to the affairs of the Company. THOMAS AINSWORTH, Secretary. (6510)

Waterford Harbour.

THE Commissioners for improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford will receive Tenders for the supply of the following, from 1st April, 1859, to 1st March, 1860:—

Timber and Deals, Iron, Cordage, Paints, Oils and Colours, Foreign and Coal Tar, Pitch, Varnish, &c., Nails and Spike, Printing.

Tenders will also be received for supplying, during such period as may be agreed on, a YAWL with a Crew of four men, for use at Passage-Pilot Station. Particulars of the duty to be performed can be learned from the Pilot Officer there. Security will be required for its performance. The Tenders for Spike must state a price per lb. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Waterford Harbour," are to be left at this Office on or before WEDNESDAY, the 9th MARCH, and they will be submitted to a Meeting of the Commissioners, at Twelve o'Clock on that day.

JOHN FARRELL, Secretary. Ballast Office, Waterford, 18th February, 1859. [6383]

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.

Ship News.

PORT OF WATERFORD.

ARRIVED. Feb 24...Hilda, Swenson, Galatz, wheat. Emeraod, Bowden, Cardiff, coals. Feb 25...City of Paris (s), Higgins, Milford, g.c. Elizabeth, Wilton, Llanely, coals. Elizabeth Hogan, Mendus, Cardiff, do. Jane Ann & Elizabeth, Ewen, Swansea, do. Alpha, Barry, Cardiff, do. Victoria, Newell, Belfast, g.c. Aurora (s), Carter, Belfast, g.c. Ellen & Mary, Redhead, Newcastle, coals. Prince Leopold, Power, Cardiff, do. George the IV, Llanely, do, do. SAILLED. Feb 24...Jane Baptiste, Flambard, Liverpool, g.c. Malakoff (s), Aylward, Milford, do.

PORT OF WEXFORD.

INWARDS. Feb 20...Lerwick, English, Cardiff, coals. Pearl, Carroll, Newport, do. Handy, Rossiter, Ross, wheat. Firefly (s), Thomas, Bristol, general. Feb 21...Vivid, King, Newport, coals. Undine, Cullen, do, do. Victory, Newell, Belfast, g.c. Marquis of Ely, Moran, do, do. Feb 22...Hope, Furlong, do, do. Wave, Murphy, do, do. Denis Carty, Devereux, Llanely, do. OUTWARDS. Feb 20...Rambler, Hawkins, Glasgow, oats. Taylor and Naglor, Connor, Dublin, malt. Feb 22...Tiers, Roche, Dublin, do. Emerald Isle, Kelly, Dublin, do. Edward Phelan, Moore, Gloucester, oats. Firefly (s), Thomas, Bristol, general.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. Typhoid Fever. This fearful malady ever rages in some parts of the kingdom, chiefly afflicting the middle and lower classes, but sometimes epidemically seizes the aristocracy. The origin usually springs from malaria, over fatigue, or lessened comforts. The chills and heats, lassitude, headache, and parched tongue, too surely demonstrate the nature of the attack. True, and thousands have proved the infallibility of Holloway's Pills in arresting these alarming symptoms. They moderate the fever, cool the blood, restore a healthy circulation to the skin, healthily stimulate every organ, and confer on the body tone and vigor which repel all fever.

Waterford Steam Company.

INTENDED ORDER OF SAILING February, 1859.

NOTICE.—The Waterford 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, quality, or contents of any parcels or packages unless specially entered and ad-valorem freight paid. Goods not removed, to be stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees. All Goods will be considered as subject to a general lien, and held not only for freight of the same, but for all arrears of Freight, Storage, or other charges due by the Importer, Owner, or Consignees to the Company.

WATERFORD AND BRISTOL.

"CAMILLA" and "SHAMROCK." FROM WATERFORD, DIRECT. "CAMILLA"—Tuesdays. "SHAMROCK"—Fridays. Feb. 1... 3 1/2 Afternoon. Feb. 4... 7 Morning. Feb. 8... 6 1/2 Morning. Feb. 11... 10 1/2 Morning. Feb. 15... 9 1/2 Morning. Feb. 18... 6 1/2 Morning. Feb. 22... 8 Morning. Feb. 25... 9 1/2 Morning. Mar. 1... 3 1/2 Afternoon.

Calling at Pembroke Dock. Feb. 1... 6 1/2 Morning. Feb. 4... 8 Morning. Feb. 8... 4 Afternoon. Feb. 11... 6 Morning. Mar. 1... 4 Afternoon. Pembroke Dock to Waterford, from the South Wales Railway Terminus as soon after arrival from Bristol as possible.

On early morning Sailings, the Cabin of the Steamers will be open to receive Passengers arriving from London by the Night Mail Train. Cabin Fare, 17s 6d; Return do., 27s; Servants and Children, 10s 6d. Steward's Fee included; Deck, 7s 6d. Females attend the Ladies' Cabin.

WATERFORD AND LIVERPOOL.

"MARS" and "VESTA." FROM WATERFORD, DIRECT. "MARS"—Fridays. "VESTA"—Tuesdays. Feb. 1... 11 Morning. Feb. 4... 10 Morning. Feb. 8... 3 Afternoon. Feb. 11... 2 Afternoon. Feb. 15... 10 Morning. Feb. 18... 12 Noon. Feb. 22... 3 Afternoon. Feb. 25... 8 Morning. Mar. 1... 10 Morning. Mar. 4... 8 Morning. Mar. 8... 10s. Deck... 10s. Cabin Fare... 2s. Deck... 10s.

WATERFORD AND LONDON.

"TEMORA," "MALVINA," "AURORA," "RANGER," "CITIZEN," Or other eligible Vessel. FROM WATERFORD, DIRECT. Feb. 2... 4 Afternoon. Feb. 5... 6 Afternoon. Feb. 9... 4 Afternoon. Feb. 12... 8 Morning. Feb. 16... 4 Afternoon. Feb. 19... 6 Afternoon. Feb. 23... 4 Afternoon. Feb. 26... 8 Morning. Mar. 1... 10 Morning. Mar. 4... 8 Morning. Mar. 8... 10s. Deck... 10s. Cabin Fare... 2s. Deck... 10s.

WATERFORD AND PLYMOUTH.

"DUBLIN," "CITIZEN," "RANGER," "TEMORA," "AURORA," "MALVINA," Or other eligible Vessel. FROM WATERFORD, DIRECT. Feb. 2... 4 Afternoon. Feb. 5... 6 Afternoon. Feb. 9... 4 Afternoon. Feb. 12... 8 Morning. Feb. 16... 4 Afternoon. Feb. 19... 6 Afternoon. Feb. 23... 4 Afternoon. Feb. 26... 8 Morning. Mar. 1... 10 Morning. Mar. 4... 8 Morning. Mar. 8... 10s. Deck... 10s. Cabin Fare... 2s. Deck... 10s.

WATERFORD AND BELFAST.

"TEMORA," "AURORA," "MALVINA," Or other eligible Vessel. FROM WATERFORD, DIRECT. Feb. 5... 11 Morning. Feb. 12... 2 Afternoon. Feb. 19... 11 Morning. Feb. 26... 2 Afternoon. Cabin Fare... 10s. Deck... 10s.

WATERFORD AND NEW-ROSS.

FROM WATERFORD, DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 3.15 p.m. FROM NEW-ROSS, DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.30 a.m.

WATERFORD AND DUNCANNOON.

FROM WATERFORD, DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 3.15 p.m. FROM DUNCANNOON, DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.15 a.m.

Berths secured and every information given by the General Steam Packet Office, Bristol; Waterford Steam Ship Company, 23, Brunswick-street, Washington Buildings, Liverpool; Anthony G. Robinson, 64, Mark Lane, and West Kent Wharf, London; Henry J. Waring, 11, Octagon, Plymouth; and at the Company's Office, the Mall, Waterford. JOSIAH WILLIAMS.

MR. FREEMAN.

SURGEON DENTIST 7 & 8, BERESFORD-STREET, WATERFORD. At Home from 10, a.m. to 4, p.m. Mr. F. attends professionally in CLONMEL FRIDAY.

PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE.

93, QUAY, WATERFORD. F. T. HOWARD

BEGS to call the attention of the Public to the very large stock of PIANOFORTES, by the best London Makers, now in his Warehouses, which he will dispose of at the lowest possible price. Semi-Cottages in Rosewood, 6 1/2 octaves, and all new improvements, only a short time in use, £15 to £20 each. Second-hand Pianofortes from £2 to £12. Pianofortes for Hire. Every article connected with the music trade kept. Vocal and Pianoforte Music at half price.

IRISH SOCIETY,

FOR THE SCRIPTURAL INSTRUCTION OF THE IRISH-SPEAKING POPULATION THROUGH THE MEDIUM OF THEIR OWN LANGUAGE.

ON SUNDAY NEXT, February 27th, inst., (D.V.) the ANNUAL SERMONS, on behalf of the above Society, will be preached IN THE CATHEDRAL, By the Ven. JOHN GREGG, Archdeacon of Kildare; IN ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, By the ARCHDEACON OF WATERFORD. Contributions will be thankfully received by the Archdeacon of Waterford.

On MONDAY, February 28th, THE ANNUAL MEETING Of the Friends of the Irish Society will be held in the NEW ROOM, TOWN HALL. The Chair will be taken at One o'Clock, p.m.—Venerable ARCHDEACON GREGG will attend as a Deputation. On TUESDAY Evening, March 1st, An Address will be delivered (D.V.) in the New Room of the Town Hall, to the Members and Friends of the Young Men's Christian Association, by the Venerable ARCHDEACON GREGG, on the subject of "The Improvement of Protestants." The Chair to be taken at 8 o'Clock by the LORD BISHOP OF CASHEL.

DOULTON'S

Superior Pipes.

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THE GREAT AMBASSADOR OF HEALTH!



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A Boon to the Sick! The want of a sterling medicinal preparation to arrest the many ills that flesh is heir to, and one entirely free from mineral and other deleterious materials, was severely felt till this all powerful medicine was ushered into the world. Holloway's invaluable Pills have become the Household remedy of all nations. Their attribute is to prevent as well as to cure. They attack the root of the complaint, and thus, by removing the hidden cause of disease, re-invigorate and restore the drooping energies of the system, assisting nature in her task of vital and functional reformation.

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Bilious Complaints. Those who suffer from bile and liver complaints should try the effect of this valuable remedy, a few doses of which will make the sufferer feel elastic and vigorous, remove all impediments, cleanse the blood from all impurities, give a healthy action to the liver, and strengthen the stomach. If bilious attacks be allowed to continue without using such a preventive, more serious casualties may arise, and the sufferer be obliged to a bed of sickness. These Pills are an extraordinary remedy in removing acidity from the stomach and correcting indigestion.

A Certain Cure for Coughs and Colds. The cause of half the diseases to which humanity is liable is the mode of treating the human system when attacked with these disorders, which often leads to fatal results. By persevering in the use of Holloway's Pills, the most obstinate cold or cough is soon checked and cured; for this medicine, by purifying the blood, regulating the secretions, checking the depraved humours, and encouraging a free perspiration, rapidly puts the system into a sound and vigorous condition, thereby enabling it to throw off the disorder. The cure is complete and permanent, particularly if Holloway's Ointment be well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning.

Complaints Incident to Children. In no country in the world are more children carried to an early grave than in this. Coughs, measles, scarlatina, fevers, and similar diseases attack the little sufferers, and death too often follows at a rapid pace; yet if at the first-stage of the complaints parents were to have recourse to Holloway's Pills, all danger would be avoided: for the stomach and bowels being gently but effectually cleansed by this mild aperient, the depraved humours corrected, and the secretions duly regulated, a perfect cure is soon effected, and the little patient is restored to sound health.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:— Fever of all kinds, Sore Throats, Stone & Gravel, Secondary Sympoms, Tic-Douloureux, Tumours, Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.

There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every order are affixed to each Pot.

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