

FROM  
Waterford for Quebec,  
NORTH AMERICA,  
 The First, new Fast First-class Copper-sailing, fastened Ship,

MEDINA,  
Burthen, 700 Tons; JOHN KNOX, Master,  
To SAIL ON WEDNESDAY, 10th APRIL.

THIS superior first-rate Ship, whose Berths are being fitted up in the most spacious and commodious manner for the comfort of Cabin and Steerage Passengers; the acknowledged ability of the Commander, as an experienced Seaman and Emigrant Captain; together with having a plentiful supply of Good Provisions and Fuel, *Gratis*, for the Voyage, present very strong inducements to persons about proceeding to the above Port.

Families or individuals are requested to examine this superior conveyance before making engagements elsewhere.

Parties at a distance can secure a passage by sending One Pound Deposit for each Passenger.

For Terms of Passage, immediate application to be made to

E. WALSH, No. 13, Barronstrand-street,  
Waterford, March 13, 1850.

DIRECT  
Emigration from Waterford  
TO AMERICA.

THE FIRST SPRING SHIPS.

The First Class &  Splendid Ships,  
 Tons Burthen.

ALERT .. 600  
LAURENCE FORRISTAL .. 350  
LAVINA .. 550

WILL be the FIRST PASSENGER SHIPS to leave this Port in the Spring for NEW YORK AND QUEBEC.

Days of Sailing:

THE ALERT .. APRIL 12  
FOR NEW YORK.

THE LAVINA and LAURENCE FORRISTAL will follow immediately after,  
FOR QUEBEC.

It is needless to mention the advantage to Passengers of sailing out of their own Port in place of going to Liverpool and other English Ports (many miles out of their way) where they are frequently duped and deceived.

The above Vessels are of a Superior Class, and some of the swiftest that cross the Atlantic.

They are commanded by good and experienced Captains, who are remarkable for their kindness to Passengers.

Each Ship will be supplied with plenty of good water and the usual quantity of the very best Provisions, according to law.

For further particulars apply to the Owner,

A.J.D. L. FORRISTAL, Ferrybank; Or to

MICHAEL DOWNEY, Ship Agent,  
Quay, Waterford.

EMIGRATION FROM WATERFORD TO HALIFAX, AND ST. JOHN'S, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The  and Fast-sailing  
Well-known Vessel,

**"SOPHIA,"**

JOHN BELLORD, Commander,

Will Sail from Waterford on or about

The 10th APRIL Next,

THIS Superior First-class, Copper-fastened Vessel, whose Berths are being fitted up in the most spacious and commodious manner, for the comfort of Cabin and Steerage Passengers; the acknowledged ability of the Commander, as an experienced seaman and Emigrant Captain; together with having a plentiful supply of Good Provisions and Fuel for the Voyage, present very strong inducements to persons about proceeding to the above Ports.

Persons desirous of proceeding to the United States will also have a good opportunity by this conveyance, as Steamers leave twice a week for Boston, at a few Shillings each person.

Parties at a distance can secure Berths by remitting a deposit of £1 each.

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MICHAEL COGHLAN'S

Emigration Office, 73, Quay;

PIERSE COX, Quay, Waterford;

Or to Capt. BELLORD, on Board,

5th March, 1850.

KILLOTERAN

**STEEPLE CHASE,**

To come off on Wednesday, 10th April, 1850.

FIRST RACE.

STAKES One Sovereign each, Ten Sovereigns added. Weight for age—3 years, 9 stns; 4 years, 10 stns; 5 years, 10 stns 7 lbs. 6 years, and aged, 11 stns. The winner of any race value 10 stns., to carry 7 lbs. extra, twice or more 12 lbs. extra. Mile and half heats.

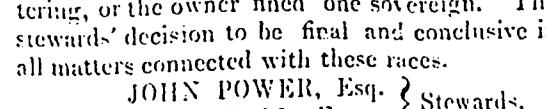
SECOND RACE.

Handicap Stakes of Half Sovereign each, to which the Stewards will add a Purse. Mile and a half heats. Horses for this race to be entered on the course and weighted by the Stewards, or those they may appoint immediately after the First Race.

THIRD RACE.

The Scramble Stakes for all Horses to be entered with the Stewards after the Second Race. Catch Weights. Horses for the First Race to be entered at Mr. LAURENCE DUNNIN's Veterinary Stables, Quay, Waterford, on TUESDAY, April 9th, at or before Six o'clock, p.m., or pay Double Entrance at the post. Entrants, One Shilling to the Pound for all money added. The Winner of each Race to pay one sovereign towards expenses, and the second horse to save his stakes. Horses for the first race to be at the post at 12 o'clock.

The colour of the rider to be declared on entering, or the owner fined one sovereign. The stewards' decision to be final and conclusive in all matters connected with these races.

JOHN POWER, Esq.  Stewards.  
B. CARROLL, Esq.

PAINTING, GILDING,  
AND  
Paper Hanging  
WAREROOMS,  
No. 88, QUAY, WATERFORD.

THORNTON & CO.

RESPECTFULLY intimate that they have removed their Establishment to the extensive Concerns lately occupied by Mr. PAUL MURPHY, and that the arrangements they have made in the several branches of their business will ensure the patronage of the Public.

A splendid variety of PAPER-HANGINGS has just been received, and can be sold at considerably reduced Prices.

Pictures Strained, Varnished, and Framed in every style of Hardwood, Gilt, and Composition Frames.

LOOKING GLASSES RE-SILVERED.

A Variety of Pier, Chimney, and Dressing-Glasses always in Stock, can be made to Order in any Pattern required.

House Painting and Decorating in every style executed on the Lowest Terms.

February 28, 1850.

ATLAS

ASSURANCE COMPANY,

92, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1808.

DIRECTORS:

John Oliver Hanson, Esq., Chairman.

Wm. George Prescott, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Sir Wm. Baynes, Bart.

Noses Mucatta, Esq.

Arthur E. Campbell, Esq., Capt. A. L. Montgomery.

Thos. Chapman, Esq., F. R. S. N.

Donald Maclean, Esq.

James Wm. Ogle, Esq.

Samuel E. Magan, Esq.

Emanuel Pacifico, M.D.

Joseph Puley, Esq.

ACTUARIES—Francis Bligh, Hooley, Esq., and Joseph

Polly, jun., Esq.

ACTUARY—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

SOLICITOR—William Bovill, Esq.

SURVEYOR—Thomas Hooper, Esq.

ASSISTANT SURVEYOR—Thomas Lloyd, Esq.,

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

RENT—This Office (independent of the Returns and the late reduction of the Rates of Premiums) offers to persons effecting Assurances the further advantages of an allowance for the loss of Rent on Buildings rendered untenable by Fire.

RENEWALS—Policies due on the 25th March should be renewed within fifteen days thereafter (9th April).

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Persons assured for the whole term of Life, in Great Britain and Ireland respectively, will have an addition made to their policies every Seventh Year, or an equivalent Reduction will be made in the future payment of Premiums, at the option of the Assured.

Assurances for short periods may be effected at this office at considerable Reduced Rates of Premium.

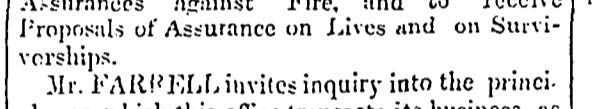
The Company's Rates and Proposals may be had at the office in London, or of any of the Agents in the country, who are authorised to report on the appearance of Lives proposed for Assurances.

HENRY DESBOROUGH, Secretary.

The Company's Agent for Waterford is Mr. JOHN FARRELL, King-street, and No. 20, Barronstrand-street, who is empowered to effect Assurances against Fire, and to receive Proposals of Assurance on Lives and on Survivorships.

Mr. FARRELL invites inquiry into the principles on which this office transacts its business, as set forth in the above Advertisement, and which are more fully explained in the Company's Proposals, to be had of him on application.

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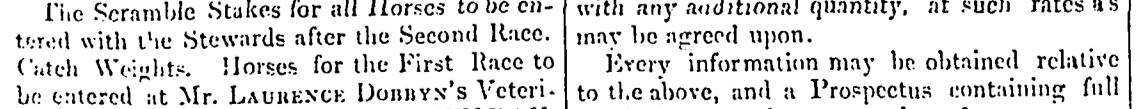
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B. CARROLL, Esq.

WOOLLEN and LINEN DRAPERY,  
CARPET AND GENERAL  
HOUSE-FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,  
No. 47, QUAY.

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT

TO THE PUBLIC.

WILLIAM S. HILL AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of announcing to their

Friends and the Public that they have

completed their arrangements for Spring Trade,

and have added a

Woolen Department

to their Establishment, which they have

selected with a large assortment of First Class West of

England and Yorkshire WOOLLEN CLOTHS,

TRousERS, and FANCY VESTINGS,

comprising the best makes of the first Markets

in the Kingdom.

THE SUPERFINE BLACK, BLUE, AND

MEDLEY CLOTHES,

THE TROUSERINGS,

For the present Season, are mainly characterised

by the peculiar shades of colouring, of which the

best and most approved styles have been selected

with care and taste.

THE STOCK OF VESTINGS

Comprises rich Silk Velvets, and Figured Silks;



Mr. Mackesy said that £4000 could never save them, if the public funds got up. When a public advantage is to be gained such pleas should not be minded.

The Mayor said as there had been so much disagreement on the subject, he only wished he could wash his hands out of it (laughter).

Mr. Kent proposed that Dr. Mackesy's motion should be withdrawn till there would be a fuller council. Passed.

Mr. Mackesy also deferred another motion which he intended to bring forward relative to the health of towns, as the subject was now before parliament.

Walter Delahunt was declared contractor for painting the windows, &c, of the council chamber; and £50 was granted for the doing up and cleaning of the chamber according to specification.

Mr. Slaney—I think you ought not to clean it all (laughter).

An application was read from Mr. George Wright for £30, which he claimed as arrears, due by the corporation in consideration of 222 years' service in this city.

A letter was read from Mr. R. Wilson (sexton cathedral) seeking for some payment for ringing bells, in cases of fire, &c, according to custom.

Mr. Thomas Murphy said that it was highly necessary in cases of fire, and he (Mr. M.) did not think the citizens ought to ask Mr. Wilson's services for nothing (hear, hear).

Also a letter was read from Mrs. Nagle complaining that £20s. had been stopped from her by the treasurer when giving up a house in Peter's street.

THE 55TH REGIMENT.

Dr. J. Mackesy proposed, and it was passed unanimously, that the thanks of the council be given to colonel Taylor and the officers and men of the 55th for their generous contributions to the charitable institutions of this city as well as for their general good conduct during their sojourn here.

Some mention having been made about Mr. Clarke's premises the council adjourned.

#### BOARD OF GUARDIANS—YESTERDAY.

Guardians present: Sir Henry Winston Barron (chairman); Michael Dobbyn, William Morris, James Kearney, Mark Anthony, Joseph Dwyer, Thomas McGrath, George Kent, Edmund Walsh, Edward Power, P. Vale, C. Cotton, J. Anderson, Captain Lewis; Patrick Kelly, P. Fitzgerald, J. Rice, Terence O'Reilly, William Christmas and J. O'Connor (assistant guardian).

This being the first day of meeting after the late election of guardians, the board proceeded to elect a chairman; vice-chairman, and deputy vice-chairman for the ensuing year. The following were unanimously elected: Sir H. W. Barron, chairman; Michael Dobbyn, Esq., vice-chairman, and Capt. Morris, deputy vice-chairman.

Sir H. W. Barron returned thanks for the honor done him by the board in electing him their chairman. He felt happy at the position which they placed him although not a very enviable one. As he commenced he would like to carry the union through its difficulties, if it was out of its difficulties he would not feel so anxious about it. He wished particularly to impress on the members of the board the absolute necessity for constant attendance to the business of the union, they should not consider any personal inconvenience in the matter, they were all bound to make sacrifices in times of great difficulties like the present; they knew how the ratepayers were situated, many of them in the greatest distress. He begged of the guardians to come to the board's room and support him in carrying out the measures of the union, if they neglected to do so the result would be that the union, the board, the ratepayers, and the poor must fall into the greatest confusion.

The members of the several committees for the ensuing year were then nominated, after which on the motion of Mr. O'Connor, the consideration of the several proposals sent for supplying a captain null were postponed until this day fortnight.

Mr. O'Connor having left the room, the chairman said he wished to call the attention of the members present to a resolution of the board passed on that day fortnight, to the effect of having Mr. O'Connor paid his salary from the funds of the union—the duties of Mr. O'Connor are very important and onerous and it would not be fair to expect that he would give his time and labour for nothing. The board found the appointment of Mr. O'Connor of the greatest utility, without Mr. O'Connor or some one of equal intelligence and experience the board would fall into confusion—as the resolution was passed at a meeting of the former board, he (the chairman) thought it right to bring it before the present one. A cheque had been signed on the last day of meeting by three guardians for a half year's salary (£125) to Mr. O'Connor, and he (the chairman) wished to have the sanction of the new guardians.

Mr. Kiely—Is there any difficulty in the matter that it requires the sanction of the new guardians?

The Chairman read the memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, given below, for the adoption of the board, it was unanimously approved. It was ordered to be sent round to the several guardians and magistrates to obtain their signatures and to be forwarded as soon as possible to his excellency:

To His Excellency, George William Frederick Villiers, Earl of Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governor of Ireland.

The Memorial of the under-signed Magistrates, and Guardians of the Poor of the Waterford Union, humbly solicits your Excellency's attention to the position of the Finances of that Union at present.

We have, with great sacrifice, and great exertions, collected, and paid in the last rate, during a period of very great sufferings. Upwards 600 ratepayers have been put to heavy law costs in the levying of that rate, as we believe solely from the difficulty of finding means to meet it. Many of the ratepayers have parted with their last four-footed beast—goats with their furniture, and even their clothing—to meet it.

At this season of the year, the resources of the population are entirely exhausted, and many of the farmers have not sufficient means to till their ground properly.

That in the towns of the union the same distress prevails; that in the city of Waterford large numbers of the test houses are unoccupied; that £3,000 per annum of the rateable property in that city is now insolvent.

Mr. Kearney—Will you, as a new guardian take Mr. O'Connor's time for nothing?

Mr. Kiely—That is a subject for my own consideration.

Mr. Power considered the services of Mr. O'Connor could not be done without.

Mr. Kearney—Only for him we would not have any report of the candles being lighted in the house after nine o'clock at night.

Mr. Kiely—Well, who would wonder at that when we find that none of the visiting committees were at the house for the last two months.

Chairman—I expect they will attend better in future.

Mr. Kiely—Is such an officer as Mr. O'Connor in other unions?

Chairman—In some there are, but not many. Mr. Christmas said it was a very unsatisfactory manner to do business—there is no doubt we are now called upon to pass a thing which is entirely illegal [hear, hear], the government is

in fault for not having made provision for assistant guardians.

Mr. Kiely—If a cheque was given was it not on the bank?

Mr. Dobbyn—The difficulty is that it would not be fair to throw the responsibility on the backs of those persons who signed the cheque, neither did he think it would be fair to leave it on the heads of the old guardians.

Chairman—Is it fair to make three of the 60 guardians pay the amount of the cheque?

Mr. Kiely—Oh no! all the old guardians should club for it [laughter].

Mr. Power—Oh 'tis the rate-payers will have to pay it in the end.

Mr. O'Reilly—(to Mr. Kiely) have you known how this union was managed before Mr. O'Connor came here.

Mr. Kiely—I do not, but I heard there was scheming, jobbing and robbing in it. I think if guardians did their duty they would not require Mr. O'Connor or any one else. Look to England where every one does his own business.

After a prolonged discussion in which M. Dobbyn, Wm. Christmas, P. Kiely, J. Kearney, J. Dwyer, and T. O'Reilly, Esqrs., took part, it was moved by Capt. Lewis and seconded by Mr. O'Reilly.

"That we approve and sanction the resolution of the former board of guardians with respect to the payment of Mr. O'Connor's half year's salary, as assistant guardian and to order that it be paid, out of the rates of the union."

Mr. Christmas proposed an amendment to the effect that Mr. Meagher, M. P. be written to, to consult the government as to whether any provision was about being made for the payment of assistant guardians in the unions.

The Chairman put the amendment to the vote in the usual manner, when the votes were as follows—for the amendment: Messrs Christmas, Kiely, Dwyer, Veale, and Price—5. For the original motion: Messrs Dobbyn, Morris, Kearney, Anthony, McGrath, Kent, Walsh, Power, Cotton, Anderson, Lewis, Fitzgerald, and O'Reilly—13. The motion was consequently carried.

THE EMBARGO'D £4000.

The chairman read a long communication from the commissioners in reply to the representations of the board requesting the order given to the treasurer to retain £4000 for repayment of the government fine advances to be received.

The following is an extract from the commissioner's letter:—

I am directed to state, that the Commissioners have already informed the Guardians, that they do not feel justified in complying with their request, and they are not prepared to *admit* an proceedings, which would have the effect of further postponing, the making of the necessary rate in Waterford Union.

With reference to the re-payment of advances under the Temporary Relief Act, the proceedings of the Commissioners have been regulated by the instructions which they have from time to time, received, from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and the Commissioners have not felt justified in making any special application to their Lordships, which would involve a departure from their Lordships regulations on this subject. It has been considered by the Lords of the Treasury, that, in all cases where the Rates annually levied for the ordinary expenditure of the Union have not exceeded 3s. in the pound provision should be made for the re-payment of advances, so far as could be effected by rates of that amount. The last rates made in Waterford Union, varying from 10d. to 3s. in the pound, were made in April, 1849, and the produce of those rates left a considerable surplus over and above the ordinary expenditure of the Union for the succeeding 12 months, which surplus was properly available for the re-payment of advances from her Majesty's government. The commissioners cannot admit that there are sufficient grounds to justify the Guardians in further postponing to make the necessary rates upon the several Electoral Divisions, and they request, that the Guardians will at once proceed to make rates upon those Electoral Divisions, in which the revision of the Valuator has been completed, and that they will require the revisors to complete the revision of the remaining divisions, with a view to the making of such further rates, as may be required.

(Signed) W. STANLEY.

After some discussion, in which the chairman, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Dwyer joined, the following was ordered to be entered on the minutes of the board's proceedings, and sent to the commissioners as a reply to their communication: "The board having had under consideration the letter of the 3rd of April, and also the report of their (the board's) clerk stating that some of their cheques had been refused by the treasurer, cannot help expressing their surprise and indignation at the disgraceful position in which they have been placed.

They protest most strongly against the imputation that they have delayed making a rate, as they have made every exertion to press on the revising valuers and to prepare the estimates necessary. This they have frequently stated to the commissioners and they feel it hard that after all their exertions they should now, by imputation at least, be accused of false statements.

The guardians beg to decline carrying on the affairs of the union on credit, and the master reports there is not a supply for one week in the house."

Mr. O'Reilly—I think if the commissioners have any spark they will dismiss us this day week.

Mr. O'Connor—You may depend they won't do that.

A report of the death of Miss Heney, assistant school mistress, was read, and the following resolution with respect to a successor to her entered on the minutes:—Resolved, that in the present bankrupt state of our funds, we postpone for a week, the insertion of an advertisement for a person to fill Miss Heney's vacancy."

Mr. Kiely—Is there any difficulty in the matter that it requires the sanction of the new guardians?

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Mr. Kearney—I think it very unfair to expect Mr. O'Connor can give his time here for nothing.

Mr. Kiely had nothing to do with that, but he could not see why the matter was brought before the present board if decided by a former one.

Mr. Kearney—Will you, as a new guardian take Mr. O'Connor's time for nothing?

Mr. Kiely—That is a subject for my own consideration.

Mr. Power considered the services of Mr. O'Connor could not be done without.

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Mr. Kiely—Is such an officer as Mr. O'Connor in other unions?

Chairman—In some there are, but not many. Mr. Christmas said it was a very unsatisfactory manner to do business—there is no doubt we are now called upon to pass a thing which is entirely illegal [hear, hear], the government is

that under these painful circumstances, we beg your Excellency's intercession with the poor law commissioners to give us the benefit of the proposed extension of time for the re-payment of government advances, which the first Minister of the crown has intimated his intentions of extending generally to this unfortunate country.

At alarm will be created, great discontent, and opposition to the law must follow, and great additional suffering will be the result; as we cannot give any relief on credit.

We do not say but that in other unions heavier guardians, and greater distress may prevail.

But, we implore your Excellency not to suffer our union to be reduced to their unfortunate level. All we ask is, the benefit of the measure, now passing through parliament for the relief of this country, namely, a reasonable time to repay the government advances:

#### THE TEETH!!!

#### PROLONGED STAY IN WATERFORD.

#### MR. LALOR,

#### SURGEON-DENTIST,

#### BEGS to announce that Professional engage-

ments will detain him in Waterford until 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at Mr. SUPPLE'S, GLOVER, 98, Custom-House Quay.

Mr. LALOR's practice continues the same, and his Fees at the unusually moderate standard, which for MANY years, have secured for him so large a portion of the patronage of this City and County.

Children's Teeth carefully arranged during the important period of Dentition.

98, Custom House Quay

Friday, April 5, 1850.

#### TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

62A, 1R. 29P. OF THE LANDS OF,

Curraghbohlinthlea,

IMMEDIATELY adjoining the Demesne of

Curraghmore, lately in the possession of the

Representatives of Terence Bryan.

These Lands are situated in the Parish of

Finoe, Barony of Upperthard, County of Waterford, and are of good quality.

For terms apply to JONATHAN LABRATT, Esq., Registrar to the College of Physicians, 67, Sackville Street, Dublin; ARTHUR SMITH, Esq., Solicitor, King-street, Waterford; or CHARLES FARRAN, Esq., Agent, Clonra, Dungarvan, County Waterford.

#### ARRIVAL OF

#### MR. E. L. GLEW.

#### PORTRAIT & MINIATURE PAINTER,

AND

PROFESSOR OF PAPYROTAMY,

(Late of Grafton-street, Dublin, and formerly of

Euston-square, London.)

Mr. Edward Lees Glew

RESPECTFULLY announces that he has been induced to Open a STUDIO at

No. 2, HENRIETTA-STREET,

(Within Two Doors of the Parade,

Waterford.)

Where, in consequence of other professional engagements, his stay will be necessarily limited.

Mr. G. can refer to families of the highest distinction who have sat for their Portraits; and by strict adherence to the same accurate delineation of both Expression and Character (though only requiring two short sittings), he hopes for a continuance of the liberal patronage he has hitherto enjoyed.

Specimens can be seen at the Studio from 10 to 5 o'clock daily, where an early inspection is solicited.

Minatures in Ivory, suitable for Rings, Lockets, Brooches, &c.

GT Terms moderate, in consideration of the times.

#### COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

#### NOTICE TO ROAD CONTRACTORS.

#### THE COUNTY SURVEYOR OF WATERFORD

hereby gives Notice, that he will attend at the Times and Places hereunder, for the purpose of Inspecting and Examining all Works

in the undermentioned Baronies, prior to the

Road Sessions for Summer Assizes, 1850, viz.: Cashmore, at Kilmainham, from Monday

## Selected Poem.

KATHLEEN'S FARE-WEEL.

[Sung by Miss Catherine Hayes on her last appearance at the Theatre Royal, Dublin.]

Dear Erin, ere I leave thy shore  
Receive my sad, sincere adieu;  
Should Kathleen never see the more  
Her heart's best love to thee is due.  
Green o'er thy waters, native isle,  
How beautiful thou art to me;  
Proud thro' thy parting tears I smile,  
To leave, old land, my birth from thee!

The shamrock-wreath thy flatt'ring hands  
Have kindly plucked around my brow  
Shall o'er the wreaths of other lands  
Blow fresh and fair and loved as now.  
Oh! ever in this heart shall stay  
Thy generous welcome, warm as true—  
Twill cheer thy Kathleen far away—  
Erin, my own loved land, adieu.

## YOUTH AND AGE.

By CHARLES SWAIN.

The proudest poet of life  
Is—"Would I were Man!"  
The golden years that lie between  
Youth, like a dream, would span;  
'Tis in their thought, 'tis in their heart—  
Tis ever on its tongue;  
But still, the poetry of age,  
Is—"When I was young!"

Thus, in the morn of life, our feet  
Would distant pathways find;  
The sun still face to face we meet—  
The shadows fall behind!  
But when the morn of life is o'er,  
And nature grows less kind;  
The lengthning shadow creeps before—  
The sunlight falls behind!

With many a murmur, slow and sad,  
The stream of life flows on;  
That which we prized when now we had  
Is doubly prized when gone!  
And many a sad and solemn truth  
Lies written on life's page;  
Between the "Poetry of Youth" and  
"Poetry of Age."

## REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

SHAKSPEARE.

It appears that Shakspere did owe debts in all directions, and was able to use whatever he found; and the amount of indebtedness may be inferred from Malton's laborious computations in regard to the second and third parts of Henry VI., in which "out of 6,043 lines, 1,771 were written by some author preceding Shakspere; 2,373 by him on the foundation laid by his predecessors, and 1,899 were entirely his own. And the preceding investigation hardly leaves a single drama of his absolute invention. Malone's sentence is an important piece of external history. In Henry VIII., I think I see plainly the cropping out of the original rock on which his own finer stratum was laid. The first play was written by a superior thoughtful man with a vicious ear. I can mark his lines and know well their cadence. See Wals's saliency, and the following scene with Cromwell; where instead of the metre of Shakspere—whose secret is, that the thought constructs the tune, so that the reading for the sense will best bring out the rhythm—here the lines are constructed on a given tune, and the ear has even a trace of pulsing eloquence. But the play contains through all its length unmistakable traits of Shakspere's hand, and some passages, as the account of the coronation, are like autographs. What is odd, the compliment to Queen Elizabeth is in a bad rhythm.

Shakspere knew that tradition supplies a better fabliau than any invention can. If he lost any credit of design, he augmented his resources; and at this day, our petulant demand for originality was not so much pressed. There was no literature for the million. The universal reading, the cheap press, were unknown. A great poet who appears in illiterate times, absorbs into his sphere, all the light which is everywhere radiating. Every intellectual jewel, every flower of sentiment, it is his fine office to bring to his people, and he comes to value his memory equally with his invention. He is, therefore, little solicitous whence his thoughts have been derived, whether through translation, whether through tradition, whether by travel in distant countries, whether by inspiration; from whatever source they are equally welcome to his un-critical audience. Nay, he borrows very near home. Other men say wise things as well as he; only they say a great many foolish things, and do not know when they have spoken wisely; he knows the sparkle of the true stone and puts it in high places wherever he finds it.

## NAPOLEON.

Among the eminent persons of the nineteenth century, Bonaparte is far the best known, and the most powerful, and owes his predominance to the fidelity with which he expresses the tone of thought and belief, the aims of the masses of active and cultivated men. It is Swedenborg's theory of natural history, that every organ is made up of homogeneous particles, or that every whole is made of similars; that is, the lungs are composed of infinitely small lungs; the liver, of infinitely small livers; the kidney, of little kidneys, &c. Following this analogy, if any man is found to carry with him the power and affections of vast numbers, if Napoleon is France, if Napoleon is Europe, it is the people whom he awes, are little Napoleons.

Nature must have far the greatest share in every success, and so in his. Such a man was wanted, and such a man was born; a man of stone and iron, capable of sitting on horseback sixteen or seventeen hours; of going many days together without rest or food, except by scratches; and with the speed and spring of a tiger in action; a man not embarrassed by any scruples, compact, instant, selfish, prudent, and of a perception which did not suffer itself to be balked or misled by any pretences of others, or any superstition or any heat or haste of his own. "My hand of iron," he said, "was not at the extremity of my arm; it was immediately connected with my head." He respected the power of nature, and fortune, and ascribed to it his superiority, instead of valuing himself like inferior men, on his opinionativeness, and waging war with nature. His favourite rhetoric lay in allusion to his star, and he pleased himself, as well as the people, when he styled himself the "Child of Destiny." "They charge me," he said, "with the commission of great crimes; men of my stamp do not commit crimes. Nothing has been more simple than my elevation, 'tis in vain to ascribe it to intrigue or crime; it was owing to the peculiarity of the times, and to my reputation of having fought well against the enemies of my country. I have always marched with the opinion of great masses, and with events. Of what use then would crime be to me?" Again he said, speaking of his son: "My son cannot replace me! I could not replace myself. I am the creature of circumstances."

But though there is in particulars this indentity between Napoleon and the mass of the people, his real strength lay in their conviction that he was their representative, in his genius and aims, not only when he courted, but when he controlled and even decimated them by his deadly persecutions. He knew as well as any Jacobin in France, how to philosophise on liberty and equality, and when allusion was made to the

precious blood of centuries which was spilled by the Duke d'Enghien, he suggested, "Neither is my blood ditchwater."

He was truly unscrupulous. He would steal, slander, assassinate, drown, and poison, as his interest dictated. He had no generosity, but mere vulgar hatred. He was intensely selfish; he was a perfidious gossip and opened letters, and delighted in his infamous police, and rubbed his hands for joy when he had intercepted some morsel of intelligence concerning the men and women about him, boasting that "he knew everything;" and interfered with the cutting of the dresses of the women, and listened after the humours and compliments of the street, incognito. His manners were coarse. He treated women with low familiarity. He had the habit of pulling their ears and pinching their cheeks, when he was in good humour, of pulling the ears and whiskers of men, and of striking, and horse play with them to his last day. It does not appear that he listened at keyholes, or at least that he was caught at it. In short when you have penetrated through all this immense power and splendour, you were not dealing with a gentleman at last, but with an impostor and a rogue; and he fully deserved the epithet of "Jupiter Scapin," or a sort of scamp Jupiter.—Emerson.

WOMEN DON'T STAMMER.—The reason women seldom stammer, is because they talk so fast a stammer has no chance to get in. People "stutter" because they hesitate. But who ever new a woman to hesitate about anything?

YOUNG LADY STATISTICS.—We learn that during the last year 550 young ladies have fainted away on various occasions. More than 200 of them fell into the arms of young gentlemen; 40 were caught by their aunts and grandmothers, and only one had the misfortune to fall on the floor—she, however, picked out a soft place to fall upon, and was providentially received on an ottoman.

BRIAN BORUOINE'S HARP.—It is well known that the great monarch Brian Boruoline was killed at the battle of Clontarf, A.D. 1014. He left his son Donah his harp, but Donah having murdered his brother Teige, and being deposed by his nephew, retired to Rome, and carried with him the crown, harp, and other regalia of his father. These regalia were kept in the Vatican till Pope Clement sent the harp to Henry VIII., but kept the crown, which was made of gold. Henry gave the harp to the first Earl of Clanricarde, in whose family it remained until the beginning of the eighteenth century, when it came, by a lady of the Deburgh family, into that of M'Mahon, of Glenagh, in the county of Clare, after whose death it passed into the possession of Counsellor Macnamara, of Limerick. In 1782 it was presented to the Right Hon. William Conyngham, who deposited it in Trinity College Museum, where it now is. It is 32 inches high, and of good workmanship; the sounding board is of oak; the arms of red and white; the extremity of the uppermost arm in part is capped with silver, well wrought and chiselled. It contains a large crystal set in silver, and under it was another stone, now lost.

PERSONAL CONCEIT is most contemptible, and is only to be met with among persons of weak understanding.

ANIMALS, in civilised countries increase the labouring and productive powers of man to four and a half times what man could perform alone.

THE DEATH-PLACE OR PONTIUS PILATE.—A legend is popular among the people of Vienna concerning the death of Pontius Pilate. The story is of a strange character, and throws a wild and pleasing interest over the locality which commemorates the event. Not far from Vienna is situated a small Roman tower; its walls are built square, and rise to an unusual height. Its lattice-work overlooks the waters of the river; and the lofty shadows of its exterior envelope the shining flood winding at its base with a perpetual gloom, that seems to borrow an additional feature of melancholy from the character of the deed which is presumed to have been enacted there. This place is called The Tour de Manonse. After the Crucifixion of Jesus Christ, Pilate, broken in spirit, retired to the Tour to indulge in his grief, and to conceal his lamentations from the eyes of his unbelieving people. Here, violently susceptible of the great wrong and wickedness he felt himself to have participated in, in a paroxysm of despair he threw himself from the lofty windows of the tower, and perished in the waters of the Rhone. The Swiss have likewise their traditional account of the death of Pilate. At the foot of one of the Alpine mountains, called by the name Pilate, stands a small lake; its waters are constantly in a disturbed state, and often the scene of violent storms.—Gloom and solitude are the leading characteristics of this unfrequented place, which presents but a wild and ill-boding picture to the eye of the traveller. Enfeebled in body, and his mind the prey to ceaseless remorse, Pilate is said to have reached the margin of this lake, and there to have seated himself, and drunk of its waters. An alien, from his country and his race, without friend or solace, he resigned himself to the bitterness of his reflections, and finally threw himself into the water sat his feet. The tranquility of the scene is said to have become changed from that time. The waters are often visited by severe and unaccountable agitations, which the legends say are caused by the writhings of the troubled spirit of Pilate. The adjacent mountains are shadowed all the year through, and the superstitious inhabitants of the district affirm that apparitions are frequently to be seen in the neighbourhood, and lamentations are heard upon the winds, wakening the echoes of the mountain fastnesses. The subject has been before referred to by English travellers, and a particular allusion is made to it in "Huges's Itinerary."

THE GUARDIANS OF THE SIGH WORKHOUSE have been served with a writ for the sum of £4,740 by Mr. Moses Monds, a large contractor.

A person who calls himself Father Maguire, of Drogheda, is going through Wexford and the country districts, collecting money for the purpose, as he says, of going to Rome. We beg to caution the public against such person, as a respectable clergyman of the town called at our office to say, that he knows he is not in Holy Orders, and that he is going by an assumed name.—*Wexford Guardian.*

When does a man degrade himself to the position of a bad chimney? When he smokes.

Miss Sullivan has been elected a fellow of the Zoological Society of London.

A rat which measured 19 inches from his nose to the tip of the tail, and nine inches round the body, has been killed in a granary at Perth.

Lavater lays great stress on the unequivocal and decisive character of a laugh. If it be free and hearty, and occasions a general and light movement in all the features, and dimples the cheek and chin, it is an almost infallible evidence of the absence of any great natural wickedness of disposition.

Miss Catherine Hayes made her first appearance at her Majesty's Theatre, on Tuesday night.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN BOOKS.—The debts levied on foreign books in the last ten years have varied from seven thousand odd hundreds to above £10,000 in 1846. The last year has been the smallest in amount, though very nearly equal to the preceding year.

## RURAL AFFAIRS.

WHEAT AFTER LIMA OATS.—Land after oats will bring, if of a fertile character, a good crop of wheat, particularly so if limed. The true April wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), as its name indicates, should be sown in April, and the earlier the better—soil, climate, and aspect should determine this. Spring sowing is said to escape the ravages of the wheat midge by not being in flower so early as the autumn sowing but we want more general experiments to determine this. Six cwt. of pure, unadulterated Peruvian guano, per Irish acre, should yield a fair crop of Swedes: but the land should be tilled deeply and thoroughly cleaned of perennial weeds. Bone dust undissolved will yield a good crop of turnips, at the rate of thirty to forty bushels per Irish acre; they are better for the succeeding crop than guano. Six bushels of vitrified bones will grow as good, if not a better crop. We would advise, in the case of using undissolved bones to give also 2 cwt. per acre of guano and 24 bushels of bones. Lime is beneficially used in combination with farm-yard manure, if the crop be potatoes, twenty tons of the latter may be applied; if Swedes or mangles, the more you give of the dung the better the crop. Much depends on the quality and condition of the soil; lime should not be used at the same time with guano, as the lime expels the ammonia from the guano, which is lost; it may be used with beans.

GRAFTING.—As soon as the bark separates easily from the wood, which may be readily ascertained, grafting should go forward.

THE AMERICAN BUG, OR BRIGHT.—If the presence of this pest on apple trees is ascertained, or suspected, a thorough brushing of every part of the tree is advised, with the following mixture—Three ounces of soft soap having been beaten up with a small quantity of water, a quart of fresh lime is added, with three handfuls of sulphur; when these are well mixed, add one gallon of stale wine, and as much pure clay as will give to the whole the consistency of thick paint. This is said to be a sure remedy. A strong brushing with horse urine is also recommended to remove moss.

WHEN TO SOW CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.—You will be in full time to sow the clover and grass seeds by the 8th of March. It would be hazardous to sow clover earlier, as one night's spring frost, when coming up, would totally destroy the clover. Grass seed might be sown at the present time, and wheat may be advantageously top-dressed with guano any time after it is up, previous to shooting up into culms; top-dress previous to rain or during a light shower.

## EMIGRATION.

(From the *Waterford Guardian*.)

This day left our quays the fine barque *Atlanta*, of this port, Captain MURPHY, with one hundred and thirty passengers, for New York. We might say that hundreds are weekly leaving us, for each passage of the *Town of Waterford* steamer conveys to Liverpool, numbers of emigrants to find a transit thence to where prudence and circumstances may direct.

In the previous week, the fine ship *W. S. Hamilton*, sailed from New Ross with a full complement of passengers for Baltimore, and several other vessels of large capacity and tonnage, are about to leave that port and Wexford, during the season.

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THE HARMONIOUS BLACKSMITH.—The following is said to be the origin of this charming melody.—When Handel was on a visit to the Duke of Shandos, at Edgeware, he was one day overtaken by a heavy shower of rain. He took shelter under a blacksmith's shop by the roadside, where the laborious occupant was beating the iron on the anvil, and singing at his work. The varying sound of the falling hammer on the metal, mingled with the rude tones of the man's voice, entered into the very soul of the gifted composer. He carried home with him the fitting character, the inspiration of an idea admirable alike for beauty and simplicity of its development, and gave us for a rich legacy the notation of the few touching bars which we have received under the name of "The Harmonious Blacksmith."

THEORY OF MARRIAGE.—There was a merry fellow supplied with Plato, two thousand years ago, and the conversations turned upon love, and the choice of wives. He said "he had learned from a very early tradition that man was created male and female with a duplicate set of limbs, and performed his locomotive functions with a rotatory movement as a wheel; that he became in consequence so excessively insolent that Jupiter indignantly split them in two. Since that time each runs through the world in quest of the other half. If the original halves meet, they are a very loving couple; otherwise they are subject to a miserable, scolding, peevish, and ungenerous matrimony." To search, he said, was rendered difficult, for the reason, that one man alighted upon a half that did not belong to him—another did necessarily the same—till the whole affair (like the exchange of hats or boas at ball) was thrown into irretrievable confusion."

Every day is a little life, and our whole life is but a day repeated.

When we are all alone, we have our thoughts to watch: in our families, our temper; and in society, our tongues.

Cotton-spinning machinery, and manufacturing machinery in general, are merely varieties of the inventions of Androcles, and toy-makers. A central power, with axles, wheels, cogs, ketches, ratchets, straps, levers, screws, &c., variously combined to reverse, direct, take up, drop, inreverse, and decease motion, constitute the wonders of Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Warwickshire.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN BOOKS.—The debts levied on foreign books in the last ten years have varied from seven thousand odd hundreds to above £10,000 in 1846. The last year has been the smallest in amount, though very nearly equal to the preceding year.

## ABOLITION OF THE VICE-ROYALTY.

LETTER FROM THE VERY REV. DR. CAHILL TO THE CITIZENS OF DUBLIN.

GENTLEMEN—I beg to return many thanks for the honour you have done me in appointing a deputation to wait on me, with a request that I should move a resolution at your late meeting in the Rotunda. I again repeat what I then said—namely that the state of my health prevented me from sharing the distinction intended for me. There can be no doubt that the contemplated measure of abolishing the office of the Lord Lieutenant would inflict a deep and lasting injury on Ireland, and may awaken a feeling of undeserved hostility to England which centuries cannot subdue. If the minister succeed in wrenching from the Irish mind the image of royalty which they wish to retain, the hour may come when they may find it difficult to make them cheerfully reverence the reality.

(The Very Rev. writer proceeds to show the loss to Dublin, of the extinction of the Irish Court—a loss which he estimates at £400,000 a year: the loss previously sustained in the parallel instance of the Legislative Union; growth of the City in modern days with the aid of the expenditure attending a Viceregal residence; the flippancy and heartlessness of those pro-English, or rather, Official scribblers who advocate the scheme; the Governmental advantages of Viceregal local supervision; the risk to order of its removal elsewhere; and, again, the grievous loss to the tradesmen and artisans of Dublin employed in the various trades connected with agricultural embellishment. The Rev. and learned gentleman then goes on to observe—

The mere salary of the Viceregal Offices is a small item compared with the extended drain of expenditure, which will follow as legitimately as the effect from the cause. The Viceregal Court has been built up amongst us like a mountain in a barren country; it has fed round its base a certain description of civic commerce, and if you take it away you annihilate the trade which it encouraged. This is fostering the city by one law, and paralysing it by another. The Irish Court has been the buttress in later times, by which the city has been partially sustained—threw it down, and you endanger the remainder. It is acting like a landlord who encouraged a tenant to erect a mill, and then turn away the stream that worked the wheel. It is now too late to reduce Dublin to a mere corporate town; the act reflects inconsistency, partiality, and cruelty on England, and starves and kills the inhabitants. What would be said of a ship captain who would hoist his colours for passengers, and then when half way on the voyage, under pretence of lighting his vessel and throw them all overboard? What care you about the plausible word economy; if it is to be translated "the ruin of the city," England cannot undo the vice-royal institution without the violation of national faith and heartless cruelty to your city. The English journals argued that Dublin ought to stand in a parallel position with Edinburgh or Glasgow—why do they not, by similar reasoning, place London on the same civic privileges with Liverpool? The argument is uncandid, and clearly fabricated to "order." Glasgow has grown into civic importance under England by receiving, not withdrawing encouragement; England has sired in building her up, not in pulling her down. When the stream that feeds Glasgow will be turned off—when the encouragement that has fostered her institutions will be withheld, not till then will the English logic be conclusive—when Scotland will be plundered of her commerce, her parliament stolen away, her children excluded, and her trade discouraged, then will brave Scotland stand as a parallel with faithful Ireland, and Glasgow form a case in point with Dublin: and when Edinburgh shall be struck down by famine and pestilence, then will Scotland understand the smothered agony, the national indignation which we feel here towards the cabinet which, in times of such national trial, could add, under the cover of law, fresh gall to the overflowing cup of national distress. It is inducing men to build sheds against the Castle walls, and then uproot the castle foundations—it is injustice to Ireland—it is cruelty to the Dublin tradesmen—it will convert Grafton-street into Mary's-lane, and will change Stephen's-green into Smithfield. The whole rental of house property in Dublin and its environs, made in the year 1833, amounts to the enormous annual sum of £939,476