



leave the tenant question as it now stands—if it leave the Irish farmer to struggle on against high rents, low prices, and no leases, Tenant Right will be of no use when the farmers are gone!

THE CONCERT.—MISS HAYES.

Our concert, on Tuesday evening last, passed off in a manner truly creditable to our fellow-citizens and fellow-countrymen. (Let not our fair readers imagine they are left out—to them most praise is due.) More enthusiasm we have not often seen displayed on any occasion, certainly never on such an occasion as the present. The eagerness to obtain places was really astonishing. Every ticket was sold, and yet many persons were left unprovided, and had to content themselves by remaining under the windows of the Town Hall during the performance, endeavoring to catch even the faintest sound of that voice they so longed to hear. Long before the stated hour an immense crowd was collected outside, impatient of admission and in less than fifteen minutes after the doors were thrown open the large assembly-room was crowded—not to excess or inconvenience, owing to the judicious arrangements of those entrusted with the management of the affair—within an assembly such as never before in our city. The wealth and fashion of this, and the surrounding counties were there, and a galaxy of beauty such as we have seldom witnessed, in which many of our fair townswomen, shone most conspicuously.

Heralded by fame as the attainments of Miss Catherine Hayes have been our expectations of being delighted by her powers were consequently high. We must confess they were fully realised, my, more, exceeded; and we have every reason to believe the same to be the case with the entire audience. On making her first appearance she was most warmly received, peal after peal of welcome, so loud and hearty that it almost shook the solid building, and it was not until some minutes had elapsed that she could proceed. She was loudly cheered in every song, and as loudly cheered on making her re-appearance.

It is not in the power of our pen to do anything like justice to the merits of Miss Hayes (what pen can do it?)—they defy description; nor are we so presumptuous as to begin a task we know we are not competent to perform—we, therefore, disavow any attempt of the kind.

The piece of sacred music, "Oh! Jerusalem," was given by her with exquisite sweetness, as was also the selection from "La Sonnambula." "Ah! non giungo," but beautiful as she is in every part she undertakes, still most beautiful and soul-entrancing is the heavenly melody with which she clothes the simple, yet eloquent ballads of her own native Ireland. "Kathleen Macavonueen," "Home of my Heart," and "Savourn en Dheeleish,"—each so full of poetry and fine feeling—were rendered in a flow of melting harmony that enraptured her hearers. The profound silence—still as death—with which they drank in her every warbling note—a breath, not a move, not a sound, but the divinely sweet voice of the performer in its several modulations, like the notes of some angelic being, shedding a halo of enchantment around her astonished listeners—and the rapturous and enthusiastic applause, "loud and long-continued," that greeted her at the conclusion of each song, fully showed she was perfect mistress of the key whereby to reach the hearts of her audience, and that they fully felt and duly appreciated her power.

Miss Hayes acquitted herself with much credit. The ballads, "Come hither pretty fairy," and "The Cavalier," were sweetly sung by her, and elicited warm applause. She was frequently cheered.

Mr. Levey's solo, "Il Pirata," on the violin, was performed by him in a manner well becoming the high character he has earned for himself, and which makes him be looked upon as the Paganini of Ireland. At its conclusion he was loudly called on to repeat the performance.

The singing of three MENORS, Mr. TRAVERS, and Signor POLONSKI was excellent; the duet, "Venti Scudi," between the two latter was much admired.

A slight degree of dissatisfaction was manifested on account of a song not being given which was entered in the programme to be sung by Mr. TRAVERS.

On the whole the concert passed off with great éclat. Miss Hayes and the rest of the company left here at ten o'clock, a.m., on Wednesday, for Dublin, where they performed on the evening of the same day.

We understand Miss Hayes is engaged to perform in London in a few days.

Mr. Joy expressed his delight, we may say his surprise, at the elegant, beautiful, and fashionable audience furnished on the occasion by Waterford and its vicinity; and we entertain no doubt that for the future the visits of artists of high talent and genius to the "Cubs Intacta" will be as frequent as they have heretofore been rare.

COURSIING CLUB.

The Committee of Waterford and Tipperary Coursing Club met at Shanahan's, on Friday last, when the following matches came off:— 1. Mr. Moore's Soldier beat Mr. Sargent's Hector. 2. Mr. John Chaytor's Peet beat Mr. Taylor's Pilot. 3. Mr. R. Malcomson's Charley beat Mr. Sargent's Fly.

4. Mr. R. Malcomson's Messrose beat Mr. Taylor's Ruby. 5. Mr. Chaytor's Major against Mr. Quinn's Frantie, undecided. 6. Mr. Chaytor's Jessy beat Mr. Taylor's Ruby. 7. Soldier beat Hector, a second match.

The horses were numerous, and the matches generally well-contested. The club will meet at Four-mile Water on Tuesday, the 29th inst.

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

The following is the produce of the poor boxes for February:—Mr. D. Blyen, Commercial Buildings' Hotel, 43d.; Mrs. Dalton, 11s. 3d.; Mr. P. Kelly, 1s. 2d.; Mr. E. Commins, Commercial Hotel, 6d.; Mrs. M. Kearney, 1s. 7d.; Mrs. M. Power, 9d.; Miss Kent, 8s. 6d.; Mr. D. Keogh, 3d.; Mr. M. Egan, 4d.; Miss Cummins, 6s. 10d.; Mr. J. Hearne, 3s.; Mr. Wm. Duggan, 7d.; Miss Kier, Quay, 11d.; Miss Kier, High-street, 5d.; Mr. S. Phelan, 3d.; Mr. D. M. Gray, 1s.; Mr. J. Barden, 2d.; Mr. P. Tobin, 1s. 5d.; Mr. M. Downey, 2s. 1d.; Mr. L. Freeman, 6s.; Mr. N. Fortune, 7d.; Mrs. J. Keane, 1d.; Mr. W. Fitzgerald, 1d.; Mr. P. Prendergast, 3d.; Mrs. Phelan, 2d.; Miss Walsh, 4d.; Mrs. Kelly, 6d.; Mrs. E. Power, 7d.; Miss Malter, 1s. 1d.; Miss Shanahan, 6d.; Mrs. Foley, 6d.

The treat of the Trinitarian Orphan Home thankfully acknowledges the receipt of 10s. 6d. from John Coombe, Esq., barman of a record jury.

At the Queen's County assizes, Catherine Moore (an extremely fine young woman) and Elizabeth Moore (her mother) were found guilty, the former for the wilful murder of her husband, and the latter for being an accessory after the fact. It appeared from evidence that Catherine Moore during a quarrel with her husband cut his throat, and afterwards threw the body into Clongrenon bog, where it was shortly afterwards discovered. She was in a most distressing state during the trial, and frequently fainted away. She was sentenced to be hung, and the mother to be transported for life.—The scene at this moment was truly distressing—the prisoner Catherine swooned off.

The Tipperary races will come off on the 2d of next month.

In the General Advertiser of last Saturday there are no fewer than 92 estates advertised to be sold and the incumbered estates act.

The printers of Dublin are making a move for the abolition of the taxes on knowledge.

17 Arabs have recently quitted Paris for Africa.

The trial of the Dolly's Brae rioters is postponed to the next assizes of Downpatrick.

A PROFOUND TRITARIAN!

The Rev. Mr. WYNNE—of the choicest eclectics in Bishop DALY's consistory—published in Wednesday's Mail a longwinded, loosely worded, and badly reasoned lay on that most terrible of all frightful subjects—the power and influence of the Roman priest! "We do not, of course, mean the rev. gentleman in the slightest personal offence when we say that his ranting is of rather dwarfish dimensions, and reflects upon its parent, who is, in good so, a master of arts! the greatest discredit." This laboured production we can easily discern a boldness of assertion—for (for this is one of the things which our sleek friend, the archdeacon designates Protestant privileges)—but, notwithstanding that, and considering the time and labour expended upon the essay, it does not reach the degree of miserable mediocrity. There is total disregard for all historical evidence displayed by Mr. WYNNE which would amaze us were had no previous experience of the reckless hardihood that distinguishes his class. For thourough of our University we are slow to ascribe ignorance the numberless gross and laughable mistakes into which he has fallen, all of which fall by exposed by us in our next chapter. For the present we shall merely observe that eulogy and low scurrility will never accomplish anything for a cause that is made to rely upon them for its support. A bullock may be amusing, but he can never become persuasive, and we intend this observation as a caution to Mr. WYNNE, who, we regret to say, has not improved his company by coming under the benign sway of Dr. DALY. As regards the bishop and his crusading parsons we have fully explained, and we think, justified, the course we felt it our duty to pursue towards them. We are not sectarians in any sense of the word, and if we dealt severely with Dr. DALY and the parsons it was because they violated that mutual love and forbearance inculcated by the Gospel which they profess to believe. We denounced in strong terms their slanderous tirades, because they were not only opposed to the spirit of genuine Christianity, but forasmuch as they had a natural tendency to revive in this land of sorrow and destitution the foul and odious spirit of sectarian animosity. These are the reasons that compelled us to make head against the authors of this disgraceful and unholo crusade; nor shall we cease our fire till the batteries of the enemy are completely silenced. The chalice that our country is compelled to drink is, heaven knows! bitter enough already without having another poisonous ingredient infused therein by thoughtless and narrow-minded fanatics who are utterly unable to make the slightest impression upon the old towers of Catholicity, which they assail with a fury amounting to madness. Meanwhile we are delighted at the immediate prospect of having the revenues of a hostile and blasted Church Establishment considerably reduced. This salutary retrenchment is called for on the grounds of public justice, which has been so long outraged by this enormous fraud—and furthermore we believe it will operate most usefully on Protestantism itself.

When there is a more just proportion between Dr. DALY's services and remuneration we doubt not that we will be able to discern in him more of the Christian pastor and less of the insolent bigot than he exhibits in these days of excessive pride and boundless wealth. This, to be sure, is strong medicine, but it will radically cure Dr. DALY's old and inveterate disease. Upon his fierce nature gentle remonstrance and indulgent treatment can make no impression—we cannot hope to subdue him by other than by strong coercive measures, which may have the effect of clearing his intellect and purifying his heart, and making him thoroughly sensible of the fatal delusion by which he has been so long enslaved.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR.—MARCH 26, '50.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NOCTURNAL MIXING.—On Saturday night, 16th inst., three degraded ruffians attacked the little dwelling-house of Darby Morris's, of Carrickbeg Hill, by piercing the wall at the rock with crowbars, from which they extracted rocks large enough to make coins for Richmond bridewell. The treasure of the cabin consisted of a few stones of potatoes, which the robbers would have succeeded in taking, were it not that the noise awakened the sleeping, who made some outcry, upon which the robbers departed.

ELECTION OF GUARDIANS.—Saturday being the day appointed for the election of Guardians for this union, it is hoped that the voters will return honest, disinterested persons to that important office, and let alone jobbers and conspirators, whose sole object is their own interest. Happy would it be for the ratepayers, and paupers too, that all the guardians were like that kind-hearted and generally-useful guardian, W. V. Stuart, Esq., "lastlettover, whose paternal care of the union lays the ratepayers and paupers under many obligations to him.

AN UNFOUNDED CHARGE.—Last week a most scandalous and unfounded charge was preferred against a respectable female by the master of this union, which charge was sanctioned by the then board on very flimsy grounds—nay, they seemed to embrace the opportunity as a favourable moment to dismiss this young woman's relatives from their situations in the union. It appears, from the information sworn by the master, (Richard Coghlan) that on the night of the 12th inst. he was taking a glass of punch in Miss Galavan's house, in the Main-street, when he saw, from the back window, some clothes drying on a line in the yard, to which he repaired and struck a match, and on examining them he found a sheet with the union mark on it; and without further reflection, summoned the young woman to the public court, and lodged informations against her.—Miss Galavan's mother is assistant-matron of one of the auxiliary workhouses, and her stepfather is assistant-master. Miss Galavan's sister's child had been to see its grandmother some nights previous, and this sheet had been wrapped around it to protect it from the cold. Miss Galavan put the sheet to dry before returning it, and hence it was found by the master. We hope that when the matter shall be properly investigated, this young woman will come out of it with a character unimpaired.

J. Heath, Esq., has been appointed Sub-Inspector of Constabulary here, in the place of J. Renison, Esq., deceased.

DR. CAHILL.

We know that the epitome of Dr. CAHILL's sermon in Dublin, which we this day publish, will be read with deep interest by the people of Waterford of every denomination. To say a word in its praise would spoil its effect—suffice it to observe that a more splendid, truthful, and soul-moving piece of oratory we have seldom had the pleasure to read. May the learned and most popular gentleman soon favor us again with a visit.

AMERICA.

After reading over our New York Correspondent's letter, promised in our last, we find that the whole episode, which makes several columns, can be told in a few words—want of employment in New York—the folly of emigrating staying there, and the necessity of proceeding to the interior before their funds are out. Our correspondent gives two or three painful instances of thefts committed on Irish people in New York. He says no unprotected females should go out. Trade was improving.

THE CONVICTS.—

We are glad to learn that a few of the members of the humane Society of Friends, who have always consistently opposed murder by the rope, are about taking up the case of the unfortunate Downings. Mr. Lionel Stephens, of this city, was instrumental in saving the life of John Brien; and may we now hope that the respectable solicitors for the Downings will make a similar effort in their behalf. If the case had been clearly proved, by disinterested witnesses, against the convicts, we should be slow in saying a word for them. Even admitting all the evidence to be true, is it not a hard thing to take away the life of two fellow-creatures simply because they happened to be amongst (we will say) a large party, who, from the impulse of the moment, rushed on a number of lawless—men in whose very foot-prints may be traced desolation, heart-barrowing, ruin? This is one of the last numbers that we have to record arising out of the wretched land system. We understand that Patt Downing, jun. has, since his conviction, slept well, and is, as he says himself, "improving in health." He is very patient, and most resigned to his fate. "There is no use in fretting," said he to one of the turnkeys, "sure I know I must go through it, thanks be to God." He says as he will die innocent, death will be no punishment to him. Those who had to do with him in goal say that he is a quiet, gentle young man.

Christopher, who it is said was concerned in the same murder, and whose name so often appeared in the trial of the Downings, was lodged in our county prison on Monday.

THE CONSTABULARY.—

Quarterly Review.—Captain Clarke, County Inspector, on Tuesday last inspected the constabulary of all the stations composing the Waterford district, in Cathedral-square. The men were put through several manoeuvres by the efficient local officer, Captain Gunn, which they performed in good style.

PORTLAW.—On last Friday night, the Joint Stock Bakery belonging to the Messrs. Malcomson was broken into by some persons, as yet unknown, but fortunately the clerk had left only 15s. in the office that night, which sum was carried off. A reward of £15 is offered for the prosecution of the persons concerned in the robbery.

STABBING.—

James Flinn, of Michael-street, preferred a charge on Monday, at the police-office, against Richard Murray, of Peter-street, of having stabbed him with a knife. It appeared that the prisoner and prosecutor met in the streets the previous day, both labouring under the effects of a "Patrick's Pot." Some angry words passed between them, when the prisoner drew a knife from his pocket, and stabbed the prosecutor three or four times with it in the head and face, wounding him very severely. He was ordered to give bail, himself in £5, and two sureties in £2 10s., to take his trial at next quarter sessions, or in default to be committed.

MAIL CONVIYANCE.—

Waterford has been badly treated with regard to her mails. Not satisfied with taking away the mail boats that, for many years plied here, but government has deemed it prudent to withdraw the Limerick, Wexford, and Cork coaches. Hence, the papers that we used to send direct to Cappoquin, Lismore, &c. have now to go by Cahill! Only think of that. We wonder government does not transmit the Cappoquin mail by Dolly's Brae or Derry Walls! Again, we have but one day mail to Dublin, whilst Cork and other cities have two. Is not this treating Waterford badly?

THE POLICE.—

The police of Waterford are an active body of men; but they are often absent from where they should be. For instance, there are small robberies, we learn, committed every week in the market-place of High-street—yet, seldom is a policeman to be seen in that locality. A correspondent says that some of them are getting "above their business." We hope this is not the fact; yet who can blame them to have a small bit of "Irish pride" (one of the curses of the country) like other people?

A respectable shopkeeper of the Quay has just complained to us of the "pitch and toss" games opposite Commins' Hotel. He also states that small robberies of coal, &c. are frequent in the same locality.

Informations have been taken at the police-office against a number of fellows who make a constant practice of playing "pitch-and-toss," cards, &c., on Sundays in Little Patrick-street.

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.—

Throughout the whole of our city on last Patrick's Day, two persons only were taken up for drunkenness.—The police, too, appear to have given "the girls" a day of grace on this occasion, as not one of them were taken. Hitherto the festival of Erin's Patch was certain to make "a crowded house" at No. 1003, corner of the Mall; but "old times are gone—old manners changed."

A BAD SIGN!—We, yesterday, received some American papers, in one of which we read the following paragraph:—"A poor woman was committed to prison in Boston this week for stealing a piece of velvet." The officers were taking her out of court he said—Now I shall go where I shall get something to eat."

The temporary station-house of the Great Southern and Western Railway, Cork, together with three or four carriages, was burnt down on Monday night; and only for the praise-worthy exertions of the officials connected with the station, Miss Catherine Hayes and her distinguished party could not reach this city town enough to fulfil their concert engagement.

Original Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "NEWS." Clashmore, March, 14, '50.

Sir—The usual quiet of the decayed and miserable village from which I write was sadly disturbed on Tuesday, the 12th inst. Nothing more nor less than the discovery of an "outrage" committed on the church the previous night.—That this was evidently the work of no unfriendly hand, and done for a "purpose," is the firm conviction of every one here. A simple statement of the facts, will, I am sure, satisfy the public as to the justice of this opinion. The damage done—"oh, tell it not in Gath!"—is somewhat about the vast sum of one and six pence. The whole proceeding proves that the offender must have been intimately acquainted with the interior of the church. An entry was effected by breaking a pane of glass in the vestry window, so as to admit the hand, and then turning a button, which could be discovered only by a person who knew the vestry well. The fortress being now taken, the vestry of destruction commenced! A part of two leaves were torn out of a bible—a match and some scraps of paper were found burned on a table, and an "old crimson cloth" (which I understand the parson intended to cast one of these days) was missed.

In order that the public may see the gist of this affair, I must state that the Protestant congregation consists of the rector, sexton, three families, the police, for the time being, and some two or three soupers. One of the "soupers"—a wretched woman, notorious for having changed her religion three or four times, and at present a Protestant—had opened a school at Clashmore.—Strange as it may appear, a few of the Catholic children frequented this school, and the Catholic clergyman officiating at Clashmore on Sunday last spoke to his flock on the criminality of entrusting the education of Catholic children to such a character. The children were, in consequence, withdrawn. Here, Sir, was an excellent opportunity for "getting up" an attack on the "loyal, pious, and faithful" Protestants by the rascally papists. Shades of Dolly's Brae and Cappoquin hide your diminished heads! Just imagine, Mr. Editor, with what holy zeal and pious ardour will some of the "big ones," famed for hereditary wisdom, guard their homes and rush to the rescue of the imperilled garrison, at present secure and safe, and unmolested as it had been for the last century!

I shall not lose sight of this affair, and should anything turn up, I shall acquaint the public through the medium of your excellent and independent journal. AN OBSERVER.

[The above did not reach us until last Saturday morning, though we should have received it on Friday. This is owing to the bad management of the Cappoquin post, in coming through Cahir, county Tipperary, instead of direct to Waterford.—Ed. W. N.]

LIVERPOOL.

(From a Correspondent.)

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—This is St. Patrick's Day; and its aspect is very different here to what it used to be in Waterford some few years ago. The day is as quiet as English Sundays usually are—no Paddy's falling about, no cabbage stumps, whiskey drinking or fighting going forward.—The Irish Societies have announced their intention of walking in procession to-morrow. The Orangemen have issued a counter proclamation, intimating they will interfere and stop the procession—and thus the matter stands. The Priests at the several chapels to-day exhorted the people not to walk, and the probability is that their advice will be taken. I hope it will, for to candid with you I am no admirer of the great body of my countrymen resident in England. I believe the expenditure likely to result from a useless and nonsensical parade, if it be not more, might with great advantage be applied to relieve the vast mass of Irish pauperism which is floating about Liverpool, filling its jails with thieves, &c.

LONDON.—

WEDNESDAY EVENING (From a Correspondent.)

The contemplated resignation of the ministry is warmly discussed about town to-day; some say that Lord John Russell is getting "sick" of office, whilst others contend that he is "waxing pale" at the coming storm which he has blown up for himself by his desire to annihilate the Viceroy.—My own impression is Lord John need have no fears on this head; for believe me his power is yet great and undisturbed. Government is still poring over a few bills "for Ireland," but for all the good they'll do the Irish people, they might just as well be forged "for California." The Chancellor of the Exchequer boasts of the fullness of his "budget" whilst not a shilling can be extracted out of it for the Waterford and Limerick Railway or other national works to keep the Irish from perishing.

There is one great boon to be given to the people—duty taken off. Off what?—off tea?—off coffee?—off newspapers?—off tobacco?—off wine? No indeed, not off any of these essentials, but off bricks! I hardly think you want bricks in Ireland, now that your houses are levelling. I am led to believe that the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company will be the first to get aid, if any company will get it, from Government.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "NEWS."

Carrick-on-Suir, March 20, '50.

Sir—Arriving here lately on business, and having been detained for a longer period than I had anticipated, I have had an opportunity of remarking many things which, otherwise would not have fallen under my observation. But what in a special manner has attracted my attention, is the institute of the Christian Schools. I have repeatedly visited that establishment, and I must say that the labours of the brotherhood, the order, the regularity, the fruits produced—in fact, the whole system is above all praise. Within the enclosure there are three schoolrooms, where a large number of poor children receive gratuitous instructions in useful knowledge; and it is really gratifying to witness the ease with which they go through their discipline, as well as their proficiency in the various branches of education suitable to their tender minds. Besides this, catechetical instructions, not only in the monastery, but also in the public chapels, form a portion of the duties of the brothers. Thus, without any fee or reward—without any earthly object in view, do these good men devote themselves, heart and soul, to the spiritual and temporal welfare of their neighbours. It is reported, and I trust the report is well founded, that they have it in contemplation, as soon as arrangements can be made for the purpose, to introduce the teaching of drawing and sketching, on the principle of the school of design. This would be a great step in the way of improve-

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ment; and, I believe, there would be no difficulty, except the want of means, in carrying it into effect. I feel persuaded, however, that the people of Carrick and its vicinity, who have been always proverbially charitable and generous, would, by their kind assistance, remove this difficulty, and open thereby a door to many for advancement in their progress through life.

Often do I reflect how delightful it is to behold young persons not yet arrived at manhood, renouncing the world with all its vanities and allurements, embracing a life of seclusion—employing their whole time, with all their energies, in the mental culture of their fellow-beings, without distinction of creed or nation, and by word and example leading them on in the paths of morality and religion. What an exalted degree of virtue! It is, indeed, worthy of the purest ages of the faith. Imagine all this, and you have the reality of the picture in the incomparable men—the Brothers of the Christian Schools.—I am, Sir, your humble servant.

NEW TOWN (KILMATHOMAS), THURSDAY.

STARVATION.—A poor man, known by the name of Cupid, fell dead in the streets of Kilmathomas on the 19th inst., from actual starvation. It is a common occurrence here to see persons drop on the road side, and expire of hunger—yet, it is no more noticed amongst us than the rising and setting of the sun.

FOR AMERICA.—The people here are quite frantic about emigrating to America; and the anxiety of our richest farmers burns with as much heat for the move, as that of the poorest peasant amongst us.

DEER HUNT.—Lord Waterford had another deer hunt at Ballydorn on the 19th inst. The deer got plenty of law, and gave excellent running.

FAIR.—The Kilmathomas St. Patrick's fair was held on last Monday, and although the demand for cattle was brisk, the prices were discouraging. There were some fat pigs which brought fair prices.—Correspondent.

POLICE COURT.—

WEDNESDAY.

On the Bench—Messrs Keating, Morris, and Tabiteau.

Four young ruffians, named Thomas Brien, Thomas Hughes, John Dunster, and Edward O'Donnell, were charged by sub-constable Pallas with breaking a public lamp. When asked what they had to say, they all pleaded guilty of having pelted stones at the lamp. Not one of them belonged to Waterford county or county. It was evident they done the wanton act with which they were charged for the purpose of being sent to goal to avoid starvation.

They were sentenced to one month's confinement and hard labour.

EFFECTS OF THE CONCERT.

A young lady, named Sally Gamble, was brought before the War-hips, charged by No. 33 with being found in a rooming most vociferously in the streets at about 1 o'clock the previous night, to the great annoyance of some of her Majesty's liege subjects, at the time more inclined for sleep than harmony.

Magistrate—Is this the woman who was kicking up the row on the Mall last night? No. 33—Yes, your Worship.

Magistrate—A very precious racket she made, then, indeed.

It appeared Miss Gamble had been to hear the concert at the cheap side of the house, (i. e. outside) and on hearing Sig. Polonini, something put the idea into her head that she could outdo him in his way if she had but the assistance of an empty barrel. Filled with this fancy, after the concert was over she adjourned to a public house, and applying her mouth to the bung hole of a whiskey cask, gave, according to the testimony of those who heard her, an excellent imitation of the Signior's "treble bass tenor." After performing this feat she quenched her thirst with a little cordial, and left for home. After getting into the street, either from the effects of the odour she inhaled from the whiskey cask, or the little cordial, or the triumph of her genius, or all three together, she imagined she could sing quite as well as Catherine Hayes, about whom such a route was made. "Vanity of vanities!" Because she could cope with Apollo's helper she was a match for the god himself! Accordingly, being partial to an aristocratic audience, she chose the Mall as the scene of her debut, and commenced her melody on such a high key that she awoke from their dreams the very servant maids in the back attics, and drew forth at once the marked attention of No. 33, who gave her an immediate engagement—"for one night only."

The worthy magistrates, taking everything into their kind consideration, advised the young aspirant to vocal fame to return at once to her home and disconsolate friends.

YESTERDAY.

On the Bench—Mr. Keating and Mr. Tabiteau. Judy Power, Biddy Day, Biddy Crawford, Ellen Barry, and Catherine Barry, were charged with stealing a feather bed and sundry articles of bedding and wearing apparel from Johannah Hearn, of John-street.

Informations were taken against the two

BOARD OF GUARDIANS—YESTERDAY. The board met at the usual hour, 12 o'clock. The following members were present:—Sir H.W. Barron (chairman), M. Dobbey, Wm. Morris, Captain Morris, S. King, J. Kearney, T. Purcell, W. Hally, — Henebry, J. Anderson, W. Slaney, C. Ambrose, T. O'Reilly, and J. O'Connor (assistant guardian).

The Clerk read the minutes of the last day's proceedings, the items of expenditure, &c. By the latter it appeared there was a great saving in the article of coal since the setting up of the new steam apparatus; the reduction in the consumption being for the week before last three and a half tons, and for last week seven tons.

TAKEN IN ARREST. The collectors of the union attended with the names of the six rate-payers highest in arrear in each of the electoral divisions. In almost every case the collectors expressed their belief that the rates could not be recovered, but must lie on the land. A great number of those owing high arrears are absolute paupers; in many other cases the lands and houses are lying idle, the tenants having fled to America; in some instances the householders would give the collectors no admission—one of these is a man named John Wall, in the Kilsakee district, who, the collector, Mr. Campion, states, has a grating in his door through which he looks when any one demands admission, and if the applicant turns out a tax-collector, Mr. Wall treats him with a very anti-Irish hospitality. The four highest defaulters in the union are the Corporation of Waterford, W. H. Greene, Esq.; Thomas Wynn, Esq.; and Sir R. Paul.

The Chairman ordered the collectors to furnish the board, on Thursday, the 4th of April next, with similar returns, showing the six rate-payers next highest in arrear in each electoral division.

VACCINATION. A communication was read from the commissioners alluding to the marked increase in the number of small pox cases throughout the country, and ordering the vaccination of all inmates of the poor houses not already vaccinated.

MR. MORRIS'S LAND—FEVER HOSPITALS. The following communication was read from the commissioners:—“Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, 20th March, 1850.

“Sir—I am directed by the Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Waterford Union on the 11th inst., and I am to request that the commissioners may be informed what steps have been taken to prepare a conveyance of the land taken from Mr. Morris for the purposes of the union.

“With regard to the resolution requesting the commissioner's sanction of the incorporation of the Waterford Fever Hospital with the workhouse, under the act 6 and 7 Vic., cap 92, I am to state that the commissioners have no objection to offer to the arrangement proposed. The wishes of the Board of Guardians should be complied with by the Board of Health.” By order of the Commissioners, “W. STANLEY, Secretary.”

HAYDEN'S STORE. The Clerk was directed by the Chairman to give notice of the surrender of Hayden's store at the expiration of the time for which the board is bound to retain it.

THE FUNDS. The following resolution was moved by Mr. King, seconded by Captain Morris, and passed unanimously:—“That a communication be made to the commissioners informing them that the quarterly accounts to be paid on the 25th inst. will more than consume the whole of their disposable funds; and that, unless the order given to their treasurer to hold over £4,000 be rescinded, that the guardians will have no further means of paying the current expenses of their establishment after next Thursday.”

EMIGRATION. The following document was read from the commissioners on the subject of emigration:—“Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, 13th March, 1850.

“Sir—The Commissioners for administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the Waterford Union of the 7th inst., containing a report from the emigration committee, recommending that a portion of the funds at present in hands should be expended in assisting destitute persons to emigrate to Quebec, and in reply to the inquiry whether the commissioners are prepared to sanction the adoption of the course recommended by the committee, I am directed to state that the commissioners are not in a position to assent to the application of the funds now in hand to the purposes of emigration, inasmuch as there is a direction already given by them to appropriate a large portion of such balance to the repayment of the relief advances.”

“By order of the Commissioners, “W. STANLEY, Secretary.”

“To the Clerk to the Board of Guardians “of the Waterford Union.”

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Chairman brought forward a fresh resolution on the subject, remarking, at the same time, on the very bad policy of not allowing the board to carry out the emigration of the paupers. There are at present in the house 160 persons anxious and eligible for emigration; to keep them here for another year will cost the union £600 or £700; to send them away now would cost more than £500. It was a great injury to the paupers themselves to keep them here in a state of demoralizing idleness, and an injustice to the rate-payers to burden them for another year with their support instead of allowing them to be sent to a place where they would be able to support themselves. The resolution, of which the following is a copy, was then read to the board:—

“That the Commissioners be requested to allow a sum of £500 to be allocated to the emigration of about 150 paupers, who have been in this house for a term varying from one year to five years; that the time has now arrived for emigration and if passed by the rate-payers must be burdened with the support of these paupers for another year, without any prospect of bettering their condition, which the board considers would be a very great grievance to the rate-payers.”

Mr. Dobbey was afraid that this resolution would clash with that gone before respecting the funds.

Mr. Anderson—This £500 will be for the support of the paupers or taking them off our hands, which is all the same.

Resolution carried. The board adjourned.

[In the course of the proceedings of the day Mr. O'Connor (assistant guardian) brought forward a charge of breaches of discipline against an officer of the house. As the matter is still pending we do not consider it our duty to say more on the subject than to request a full attendance of guardians next board day, when the question will be decided. The new guardians will not come into office until after that day.]

THE STATE OF THE HOUSE ON SATURDAY LAST, MARCH 16th.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Rows include: Remaining from last week (2607), Admitted during the week (220), Born (0), Total (2827), Discharged during the week (311), Died (2331), Total (2498), Persons on out-door relief (85), Average cost of a healthy inmate per wk. (1s. 1d.), Do. (1s. 1d.).

FINANCE. Collected during the week £69 2 2. Paid during the week £412 11 11. Balance in treasurer's hands £362 13 0.

Imperial Parliament.

In the Lords, on Thursday, the Convict Prisons' bill was read a second time. The bill provides that the irreclaimable class are to be sent to Norfolk Island, those holding tickets to leave to be required to proceed to distant parts of the colony to take service from respectable settlers; and the others to be disposed of in the public works at Bermuda and Gibraltar, and the convict establishment which is to be formed at Port Philip. Before being entitled to conditional pardons, convicts must pay a certain sum out of their earnings.

House of Commons—Thursday. The house went into committee on the process and practice (Ireland) bill. Several clauses were agreed to, and the chairman reported progress. The bill to be committed again that day week. The committee on the marriage bill was postponed for a week, and the consolidated fund (£8,000,000) bill passed through committee.—Adjourned.

House of Lords—Friday. In reply to Lord STANLEY, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that the mediation of France in the affairs of Greece had not been formally accepted until the 5th of February.

The Earl of MONTMAGUE moved for returns of penalties and fines inflicted on the owners and captains of emigrant ships under the passengers' act, and again entered into a long statement of the sufferings endured by emigrants. Earl GREY had no objection to the returns, but the house would have to wait some time for them as a portion of the documents would have to be sent home from the colonies.

House of Commons—Friday. KILRUSH. Mr. P. SCROPE wished to ask the noble lord at the head of the government whether any measure was in contemplation by the government to check the wholesale evictions and house-levelings which were still in progress in the Kilrush and other Irish unions, and which threatened to depopulate those districts?

Lord J. RUSSELL replied in the negative. Mr. SCROPE gave notice that after Easter he would take some steps to put an end to these measures of depopulation in Ireland.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he would as soon as possible after Easter move the re-appointment of the committee on Irish and Scotch savings banks.

In answer to Mr. Reynolds, Lord J. RUSSELL said a bill was in course of preparation for abolishing the office of Lord of Ireland, and that he would give due notice to the house before introducing it (a laugh).

THE BUDGET. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then proceeded to make his financial statement. The income of the country up to the 5th April next he estimated at £52,785,500; the expenditure £50,533,351, leaving a surplus of two millions and a quarter. He anticipated a diminution in the receipts from the sugar duties, which will be further reduced in July; also a considerable decrease in the amount of duty on bran and foreign corn. It had been suggested that the tea duty should be reduced, that the window and timber duties should be repealed, but he could not do so without providing some substitute.—He proposed for the purpose of relieving the landed interest to make a reduction on stamp duties upon the transfer of real property up to £1,000, and to adopt the same with regard to the stamp duties on mortgages and bonds. He proposed also to reduce the stamp duty upon leases from £1 to 2s. 6d. and so on in proportion. He also proposed a total repeal of the duty on bricks, (this tax does not extend to Ireland, and in England it returns an average of £150,000 annually.) He stated that it was his intention to propose an advance of £2,000,000 to England and Scotland, and of £1,000,000 to Ireland, for drainage and land improvement. He concluded by declaring that he and the government were of opinion that a surplus of not less than half a million should always be retained, in order to maintain the public credit. The right hon. gentleman moved a vote of £9,000,000 Exchequer bills, which was agreed to.

The estates leasing (Ireland) bill went through committee, as did also the judgments (Ireland) bill.

House of Lords—Monday. On the motion of the Earl of GRANVILLE, Mr. Nash, secretary to the committee of the Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin Railway Company, was called to the bar, and examined relative to certain returns presented to the house. He stated that he was secretary to a body of shareholders, and that no return having been made by the company pursuant to their lordships' order, he had sent in a statement and communicated with the railway commissioners on the subject. The committee which he represented consisted of 299 shareholders holding upwards of 10,000 shares in the company. The copy which he had presented was taken from one in the Private Bill Office, and signed by Lord Courtown. It was copied literally two years ago. The signature of “Courtown” was in his (Mr. Nash's) handwriting, but the body of the return was in the handwriting of the clerk.

The witness was then ordered to withdraw, and the examination to be printed, and Mr. Nash to attend again on Friday.

House of Commons—Monday. Lord NAAS presented a petition from Mothill Union, complaining of the conduct of the guardians of that union.

Mr. SCULLY presented a petition from Tipperary in favour of the Irish Landlord and Tenant Bill.

In reply to a question from Mr. GLADSTONE, Lord J. RUSSELL said it was his intention to proceed with the Australian Bill on Friday next.

The Consolidated Fund Bill (£8,000,000) was read a third time and passed.

Resolutions to modify the Stamp Duties and grant £2,000,000 for agricultural purposes in England, Ireland, and Scotland were then adopted. In the discussion on the Irish Franchise Bill, Lord J. RUSSELL promised to entertain and consider an important proposition made by Mr. MOSSSELL, to extend Borough constituency by an addition and union of towns. If this proposition be adopted, towns at present excluded will be united with Boroughs for Representative purposes. An amendment suggested by Mr. CLEMENTS to make Clerks of Unions, not High Constables, the officers to prepare lists, receive claims, objections, &c., was incorporated with the bill. Cause 37 having been gone through, the Chairman reported progress.

The mutiny bill, the name of which bill and the fees in the Court of Common Pleas bill were read a second time. A bill to repeal the duty on bricks was brought in and read a first time, to be read a second time on Thursday.

House of Lords—Tuesday. The railway bill was read and passed. The bill was read on Tuesday.

next to the Thursday se'night following.

House of Commons—Tuesday.

Mr. SCULLY presented a petition from Thurles, stating the distressed condition of Ireland, and praying for immediate remedies. At the request of the hon. member, the petition was read at length by the clerk at the table of the house. In answer to Mr. Grogan, Sir Wm. SOMERVILLE said he did intend to re-introduce a bill of towns bill for Ireland, but he was afraid he would not be able to do so till after Easter. It is the same as last year's bill.

SLAVE TRADE—AFRICAN SQUADRON. Mr. HURTT then proposed the following resolution:—“That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be pleased to direct that negotiations be forthwith entered into for the purpose of releasing this country from all treaty engagements with foreign states, for maintaining armed vessels on the coast of Africa to suppress traffic in slaves.”

After a lengthened debate the house divided: for the motion, 154; against it, 232; majority 78. The house then adjourned.

NEWPORT'S NOTES.

Mary Sheehan (Kilbarry) was charged before the magistrates, on Wednesday last, for having passed, on Wm. Murray, of Patrick-street, a one pound note of “Newport's Bank.” The prisoner went into the complainant's shop, on Saturday evening last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, and having bought some articles, gave the note in payment for them, which the complainant took, not, at the time, noticing its description. The prisoner stated she gave the note in mistake, and as she expressed her readiness to refund the money, and the complainant was satisfied to receive it and take no further steps in the matter, the magistrates allowed the prisoner to be discharged.

MONSTER EMIGRATION.

The two splendid steamers “Foyle” and “Mars” left our Quay on this day for Liverpool, the former with about 750, and the latter about 350 passengers on board, all emigrants for America. In addition to this there left for New York on yesterday 93 per “Downes,” making a total of nearly 1200! The generality of these people are of the middle classes, comfortable farmers, tradesmen, &c., and to calculate on the lowest average are worth each £15 which gives a total of £8,000 draws in a week, from one port of this miserable and impoverished country.

A FORTNIGHT LATER FROM AMERICA.

We have received our usual files of papers from New York to the 5th, Boston to the 6th, and Halifax to the 8th inst., all inclusive. The slavery question continued to form the chief topic of conversation and interest, both in Congress and out of it.

The advices from Washington say it is perfectly certain that a treaty has been made there between Sir Henry Bulwer and the government of the United States, respecting the Nicaragua question. It provided, it is said, for the restoration of the Tigre island to its former owner. It fails to recognise the proceedings of both Mr. Squires and Mr. Chatfield. It also provides that neither England nor the United States shall exercise sovereignty or jurisdiction within the central American states. It appears that Grey town (late San Juan de Nicaragua) shall be a neutral port, or free port, as well as another port on the Pacific, at the Western terminus of the route. It also provides that the canal shall be neutral and open to the investment and transit trade of all nations, under suitable regulations. It is said that the treaty had already been sent to England. The terms of the treaty were generally regarded with favour on the other side of the Atlantic as highly creditable to both the governments concerned.

Advices from California to the 24th January had reached New Orleans. The city of Sacramento had been overflowed by the water. But few spots of land could be seen, and the inhabitants were suffering dreadfully from the calamity. The loss was estimated at one million dollars. Immense herds of cattle and other property had been swept away. The steamer that brought this news from New Orleans brought half a million of dollars in gold dust.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS. In Dublin, the lady of John Duff Coghlan, Esq., J.P., Kilcock House, of a son. The lady of S. T. Grubb, Esq., of a son. At Berkeley, New Ross, the lady of James L. Wise, Esq., of a daughter.

At Surville, the lady of J. Strangman, Esq., of a son. At Fermoy, the wife of Michael Burke, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES. At the Friends' Meeting-house, Cork, Abraham Fisher, jun., of Youghal, to Sarah, daughter of the late Thomas Wright.

DEATHS. In Fethard, Tipperary, Mrs. Myriam Everard, relict of the late Edward Everard, Esq., of Monaraha Cottage; and relict, son of the late Henry Sayers. Elizabeth, relict of the late B. Graham, Esq., of this city.

The Rev. W. Laffan, P.P., Holy Cross, co. Limerick. In London, the Countess of Scarborough, aged 85.

Shipping Intelligence.

TIDE NOTE—PASSAGE. ARRIVED—19th—Emerald (St.), Williams, London, go; Clara, Lewis, South, coals; Elizabeth, Taplin, Newport, Beaumont, do; John (St.), Galloway, London, go; George IV, Llewellyn, Cardiff, coals. 20th—Victory (St.), Stacey Bristol, go; Eolus, Newport, Newport, coals; Foyle (St), and Mars, do; Liverpool, go; Elizabeth, Murphy, Cork, ballast; Angus, Lewis, South, Ross, coals; Ellen, Roche, Cardiff, Passage, coals; William, Fisher, Newport, Ross, do; Pilot, Meany, Cardiff, Ballinacree, do; Casper, Coghlan, Canimha, Indian, corn.

22d.—Clifton (St), Dublin, go. Sailed—19th—Emerald (St.), Bristol, Burgess, go; Erin, Gloucester, M'Carthy, do; Hope, Cardiff, Welsh, ballast; Dorothy, N. worth, Benoke, oats; Liverpool, Cardiff, Murphy, ballast; Newcastle, do, Walsh, flour; Enfield, ditto, Trick, ballast; Wonder, Llanely, Dwan, ditto; Jane, Cardiff, Donovan timber; Emerald, (St) Dublin, Williams, go.

20th—Union, Llanely, Johns, ballast; Royal Oak, Neath, Howell, timber; George Lawrence, Bearhaven, Welsh, ballast.

THAMES.—A few lodgings have been already taken in this pretty little town, which was visited by several of our citizens on Sunday last.

ATTEMPT AT DROWNING.—Yesterday as the Downes, emigrant ship, was leaving the quay, a fine young country girl jumped into the river, pitifully crying after her “darlin' Nicholas” who was on board. She was at once safely taken up by the boatman.

Mr. Alderman Forristal's magnificent ship, Oronoco, is nearly ready for sea—she has already about 180 passengers on board.

Miss Hayes is to appear at the concert rooms, Bristol, the 4th of April.

Major James Annesley, of Clifton, who attended the banquet given to Lord Gough, by the Oriental Club, London, died suddenly the next day.

In Hingle a great re-action has taken place—a “sloop” has turned to the old faith on his dog head, and the priest attended him despite the cries of the “sisters.”

Woollen and Linen Drapery, CARPET AND GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING WAREHOUSE, No. 47, QUAY.

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

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT to their Establishment, which they have Stocked with a large assortment of First Class West of England and Yorkshire WOOLLEN CLOTHES, TROUSERSINGS, and FANCY VESTINGS, comprising the best makes of the first Markets in the Kingdom.

THE SUPERFINE BLACK, BLUE, AND MEDIUM CLOTHS. Amongst which are some of the best West of England Goods manufactured, have been selected from the Mills in which they are finished, and are of a class which cannot be excelled, either for fastness of colour or durability of finish and wear.

THE TROUSERSINGS. 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; Black Barathea, and Satins; and the newest and most fashionable designs.

The whole of the above Stock is now open for inspection, and having been purchased on the most advantageous terms, is offered at the lowest remuneration of profit for Cash.

THE CARPET, TASK, AND BLANKET WAREHOUSES are, as heretofore, well supplied with all the requisites for House-Furnishing, &c. Waterford, 3d Mo. 23, 1850.

WATERFORD BRIDGE. TO BE LET.

For One Year, from the 30th next month, April, TOLLS of the WATERFORD BRIDGE and FERRY. The Contractor will be required to make his Payments in equal Weekly Instalments, and to offer good Security to the extent of £500.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Toll-House, at 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 1st of APRIL, and a Contractor will be declared, if the terms are approved of by the Bridge Commissioners.

CHARLES AMBROSE, Chairman. Waterford, 4th March, 1850.

BRITISH AND IRISH STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

VERY REDUCED FARES AND FREIGHTS BETWEEN WATERFORD AND LIVERPOOL.

THE NEW FIRST CLASS IRON STEAM SHIP, 800 TONS BURTHEN—400 HORSE POWER, ROBERT KEMPSTON, Commander.

WILL continue to ply regularly between the above mentioned Ports, leaving Liverpool every TUESDAY, and Waterford every FRIDAY.

Further particulars may be had on application to J. P. CHAMBERS, Quay, Waterford; GLOVER & THORP, Water-street, Liverpool.

BRITISH AND IRISH STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

REDUCED FARES AND FREIGHTS.

THE NEW SCREW STEAMERS, EMERALD, DIAMOND, ROSE, AND SHAMROCK.

ARE intended to maintain a regular communication between WATERFORD and the Ports of DUBLIN, BELFAST, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, sailing as follows:

From Belfast to Waterford on Mondays, calling at Dublin.

“Dublin to Waterford on Wednesdays.

“Waterford to Plymouth and London on Saturdays.

“London to Waterford on Fridays.

“Waterford to Dublin and Belfast on Tuesdays.

Goods for Waterford from London should be sent to the Dublin Steam Wharf, Lower East Smithfield, one day previous to sailing.

OFFICES: Dublin—9, Eden Quay, and Stores, North Wall—W. J. Egan, Secretary. London—33, Regent-street, Piccadilly, and 137, Leadenhall-street—James Hartley, Agent. Plymouth—Vauxhall-street, R. Clarke, Agent. Belfast—Donegal Quay—Charley and Malcolu, Agents; and MICHAEL DOWNEY, Quay Waterford.

THE WATERFORD MARKETS.

(Corrected this Day.) Trade has been brisk during the week, but to attempt to realize an advance in the prices of most articles would have checked business. We, therefore, quote rates as last given. The arrivals of grain have been small during the week.

Wheat, Millers ... 17s 6d to 19s 6d Shipping Wheat ... 16s 6d to 17s 6d

Prep'd Red Wheat ... 22s 3d to 23s 0d Black-Oats ... 7s 8d to 8s 0d

White do ... 9s 3d to 9s 6d Barley ... 10s 0d to 10s 6d

Bean per barrel ... 2s 0d to 2s 6d Oatmeal, per cwt ... 9s 3d to 10s 0d

Indian Meal do ... 7s 9d to 8s 0d Indian Corn, per brl ... 15s 0d to 16s 0d

Flour (superfine) ... 27s 0d to 29s 0d Seconds ... 24s 0d to 26s 0d

Thirds ... 20s 0d to 21s 6d Fourths ... 14s 0d to 20s 0d

Hay per ton ... 30s 0d to 35s 0d Bran per ton ... 12s 0d to 20s 0d

Beef, per lb ... 00s 0d to 00s 0d Mutton per do ... 00s 0d to 00s 0d

LEPER HOSPITAL.

THE Trustees give Notice that they will receive Tenders from Persons desirous to Contract for the supply of the following Articles, for Three Months, from the 5th of April next:—

BREAD, (Best White,) in 2lb. Bricks. Prime BEEF, per lb. Mould and Dipped CANDLES, per Dozen lbs.

SWEET MILK, per Gallon. Sealed Proposals to be left with the Steward, at the Hospital on or before the 25th Inst. at Waterford, 1st March, 1850.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.

THE ADVERTISER has for disposal a Superior Rosewood Cottage PIANO, carved and ornamented in a new and elegant style, possessing the full scale of keys, G3 octaves, metallic plate, and all the modern improvements. The tone is both brilliant and powerful, and will be found to have all the requisites of a first-rate instrument. To any cash purchaser desirous of meeting with a good Piano, at a low price, this opportunity seldom presents itself, and will not admit of delay.

To be seen at 5, William-street.

WEST OF ENGLAND FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1857. LIFE INSURANCE.

MAY be effected in the usual way on Single Lives, for One, Four, Seven, Ten Years, or for Life.

Also upon the joint continuance of Two or more Lives. Upon the joint Lives and the Life of the Survivors of two or more Persons.

Upon the contingency of One Life dying before another. Upon the Life assured attaining any specified Age, or dying previously thereto.

PREMIUMS MAY BE PAID: Either Yearly or Half-yearly, By a Single Payment, By a Limited Number of Payments, By an Ascending or Descending Scale.

FIRE INSURANCE.

It is the distinguishing principle of this Company, that the disposable SURPLUS PREMIUMS which may be derived from FIRE INSURANCES, will be ascertained at the end of EVERY FIFTH YEAR, and persons then insured to the extent of £300 and upwards, and whose Policies shall have been in force the two preceding years, will be entitled to participate in a Moiety of such Surplus.

Prospectuses and every further information may be obtained from THOMAS S. HARVEY, 55, Merchants' Quay.

WILLIAM CARROLL, M.D., Medical Referee. A. FISHER, Agent at Youghal.

N.B.—A powerful FIRE ENGINE attached to this Office. Station-House, Meeting-House Lane, Thomas's-Hill. T. SULLIVAN, Engineer, resides on the Premises.

Fire Policies falling due the 25th inst., should be renewed within 15 days, receipts for which are now ready.

FIRE INSURANCE DUTIES.

Paid into the Stamp Office, Waterford, for the year 1849.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Rows include: WEST OF ENGLAND ... £31 12 d, Atlas ... 120 4 0, Royal Exchange ... 48 17 0, Sun ... 135 0 7, Church of England (for 9 Months) 8 11 0, Alliance ... 31 9 4, Royal Insurance ... 34 13 6, London Corporation ... 2 17 0, Globe ... 3 15 0, Manchester (for nine Months) 11 10 3, Alliance, Dungarvan ... 29 6 1, Sun, Do. ... 34 2 4.

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY, 92, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1808. DIRECTORS: John Oliver Hanson, Esq., Chairman.

Wm. George Prescott, Esq., Deputy Chairman. Sir Wm. Wynne, Bart. Moses Mocatta, Esq., Arthur E. Campbell, Esq., Capt. A. T. Montgomery, Thos. Chapman, Esq., F. R. S. R. N., Donald Maclean, Esq., James Wm. Ogilvy, Esq., Samuel E. Magan, Esq., Emanuel Pacifico, M.D., Joseph Pulley, Esq., Auditors—Francis Bligh, Hoakey, Esq., and Joseph Pully, jun., Esq.

ACTUARY—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S. Boleifer—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 in 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, Boreford-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.

The order made by Mr. Gibson, Assistant-Barrister of the county Antrim, suspending Mr. Rea, attorney, has been both rescinded and reversed by Judge Crampton at the Antrim

Selected Poetry.

I NEVER CAN FORGET. I take those lips away, that fairest charmer are...

DOONAL AN A THING.

Doonals' wardrobe admitted of few variations—his costume was seldom changed...

Lamenting the loss of education entailed by his first one, he shortly after entered the famous college attached to the monastery of St. Martin...

A LOUTH MAN IN CALIFORNIA. The following letter has been received by a farmer in this county, on last Monday...

and on the bed Mrs. O'Grady lay on her side, the clothes collected in a sort of bundle over her; blood was on her neck, and her pulse was gone...

IF MANKIND are liable to one disease more than another, or if there are any particular Affections of the Human Body...

There are several emigrant vessels advertised to sail from Ross and Wexford, this season, for America.