The Waterford Mail.

AND SOUTH OF IRELAND ADVERTISER.

"It is the Duty of the Press to maintain Truth—its Mission is to Instruct and Improve the People."

VOL. XLIII. WATERFORD, MONDAY JANUARY 22 1866 PRICE—UNSTMPED TWO PENCE

Sailings.

WATERFORD AND MILFORD HAVEN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

DAILY COMMUNICATION
(Sundays Excepted)
BETWEEN THE SOUTH OF IRELAND, SOUTH WALES AND ENGLAND,

Via Waterford and Milford Haven, in connexion with Express Trains on the Great Western, South Wales, Waterford and Limerick, Waterford and Kilkenny and other Trains in the South of Ireland.

THESE Fast and well-appointed steamers, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, sail daily, (Sundays excepted),

From WATERFORD—From the Adelphi Wharf immediately after the arrival of the Limerick Train, at 3 15 in the afternoon, reaching Milford Haven (wind and weather permitting) in time to enable passengers to proceed by the 8·15 a.m. expres Train to London, reaching Paddington at 6 0 p.m. Third class passengers will be forwarded by the Through 7·40 a.m. train to London.—Passengers arriving at Milford Haven on Sunday mornings will leave per the 9·15 a.m. Train.

From MILFORD HAVEN, from the Railway Pier daily at 7.15 p.m. (Sundays excepted) after the arrival of the 9.30 a.m. Express Train from Paddington Station, London, reaching Waterford (wind and weather permitting) so as to secure the departure of the 6 a.m. Train to Limerick, Cork, and the South of Ireland; and the 11.45 a.m. Train to Kilkenny and Dublin. Passengers by the 6 a.m. Third Class Train from Paddington will also be conveyed by these steamers, at Reduced rates.

FARES.

	1st Class and Cabin.	2nd Class and Saloon.
Waterford to Paddington	50s.	40s.
Limerick to do.	60s.	47s.
Kilkenny to do.	55s.	44s.

3rd Class and Deck, Waterford to London, 24s. 6d.

Return Tickets—From Waterford to London, Oxford or Reading, 1st Class and Saloon, 75s; 2nd Class and Cabin, 60s.

Fares by Steamer. Return Tickets

	Cabin.	Deck.	Cabin.	Deck.
Waterford to Milford,	12s 6d	7s 6d.	18s 9d	11s 3d.

Passengers with 2nd Class Tickets can exchange from the cabin to the saloon on payment of 2s 6d each.

Through tickets, allowing passengers to break the journey, may be had at Paddington Railway Station, and at the first class stations of the Great Western and South Wales, Waterford and Limerick, and Waterford and Kilkenny Railways; also, at the Offices of Messrs. Jackson and Co., Milford Haven Railway Station; or of Mr. M. DOWNEY, Quay, and Adelphi Wharf, Waterford.

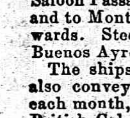
Return Tickets, available for 30 days, at a fare and a half for the Double Journey, are issued at Waterford, Limerick, Tipperary, Kilkenny, &c.

The Sea Voyage is only Seventy Miles.

Cattle and live stock of all kinds sent by these vessels are at shipper's risk. Goods and cattle, parcels, fish, &c., will be conveyed by these steamers at low rates, which can be learned on application at any of the Railway Stations, or to Messrs. JACKSON and Co., Railway Station, Milford Haven, and

MICHAEL DOWNEY,
Adelphi Wharf, and Custom House Quay, Waterford.
July 20th, 1861. [1587]

EMIGRATION.
TO BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE, &c.



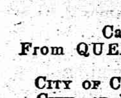
THE Royal Mail Steam Packets leave Southampton on the 9th of each month, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, &c., for Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres (River Plate). Saloon Passages to Rio de Janeiro for £35 and upwards, and to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres for £45 and upwards. Steerage passages to Rio, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres for £25.

The ships of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company also convey passengers, &c., on the 2nd and 17th of each month, for the West Indies, Mexico, California British Columbia, &c.

Handbooks, giving full particulars of the route, places of stoppage, length of voyage, &c., can be had on application to

J. M. LLOYD, Secretary.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.,
55, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

STEAM
FROM
LIVERPOOL or QUEENSTOWN to NEW YORK
TWICE A-WEEK.



The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, intend despatching their Full-Powered Clyde-built Iron Screw Steam Ships.

Carrying the United States Mails.
From QUEENSTOWN (CORK) to NEW YORK as follows:—
CITY OF CORK .... Monday, 22nd Jan.
CITY OF WASHINGTON...... Thursday, 25th ,,
CITY OF LIMERICK........... Saturday, 27th ,,
And every Thursday, and alternate Mondays and Saturdays.

Cabin Passage by the Mail Steamers, sailing every Thursday, 15, 17 and 21 guineas, according to the accommodation

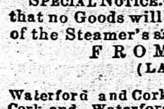
Cabin Passage by the Monday's and Saturday's steamers, 15 Guineas.

Forward Passage includes a full supply of cooked provisions.

Passengers for CANADA, and the UNITED STATES, booked through on very advantageous terms.

For further particulars apply to
WILLIAM INMAN, 22, Water-street, Liverpool
Or to T. S. HARVEY, Waterford.

JANUARY, 1866.
M COMMUNICATION
etween G sgow, CORK, and WATERFORD carrying goods to LIMERICK, TIPPERARY, CLONMEL, CARRICK-ON-SUIR, KILKENNY, AND CAHER, at through rates



THE new and powerful screw steamers, SALTEE, John Crawford, TUSKAR, Stephen Anderson, Commanders, or other first-class vessel, are intended to sail as under (unless prevented by any unforeseen circumstances), with or without Pilots and with liberty to tow vessels, and to render assistance to vessels in distress.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Shippers are respectfully informed that no Goods will be received after the advertised hour of the Steamer's sailing.

FROM GLASGOW TO
(LANCEFIELD QUAY). By Rail to Greenock.
Waterford and Cork.....Tuesday Jan 9......12 Noon, 5 0 p m
Cork and Waterford......Friday ,, 12......12 Noon, 5 0 p.m
Waterford and Cork......Tuesday ,, 16......12 Noon, 5 0 pm
Cork and Waterfor......Friday ,, 19......12 Noon, 5 0 pm
Waterford and Cork......Tuesday ,, 23......12 Noon, 5 0 p.m
Cork and Waterford......Friday ,, 26......12 Noon, 5 0 p m
Waterford and Cork......Tuesday ,, 30 ....12 Noon, 5 0 p m

FROM CORK TO
Waterford and Glasgow, Kinsale Tuesday Jan 9, 10 a m.
Glasgow (direct) Saltee, Satrday, ,, 13, 1 p.m.
Waterford and Glasgow Sanda Tuesday, ,, 16, 3 p.m.
Glasgow (direct) Kinsale Satrday ,, 20, 5 pm
Waterford and Glasgow Saltee, Tuesday, ,, 23, 7 p.m.
Glasgow (direct) Sanda Satrday, ,, 27 1 p.m.
Waterford and Glasgow Kinsale Tuesday ,, 30, 3 p m.

FROM WATERFORD TO
Glasgow direct, Kinsale, Wedsday, Jan 10 3 p m
Cork and Glasgow..........Saltee,.....Thursday ,, 11 1 p.m
Glasgow (direct)..........Sanda......Wedsday, ,, 17 3 p.m.
Cork and Glasgow..........Kinsale......Thursday ,, 18 1 p,m
Glasgow, (direct)..........Saltee,......Wedsday, ,, 24 3 p.m
Cork and Glasgow..........Sanda......Thursday, ,, 25 1 pm.
Glasgow direct ....Kinsale......Wedsday ,, 31 3 p,m
Cork and Glasgow..........Saltee.......Thurday Feb 1 1 p.m.

FARES:
Glasgow to Waterford or Cork—Cabin, 17s 6d. Deck, 10s
Cork to Waterford, .. 8s. — 4s
Return Tickets, available for One Month, not Transable.—Glasgow to Cork or Waterford....Cabin 25s.
Waterford to Cork, ...Cabin, 12s 6d. Deck, 6s.
☞ This is the Cheapest Route for Goods to Kilkenny, Killarney, Tralee, New Ross, Carrick-On-Suir Clonmel, Caher, Tipperary, Mallow, Fermoy, Clogheen and the South of Ireland generally.

MICHAEL DOWNEY
94, Custom-house Quay, Waterford.

Money.

MERSEY DOCK ESTATE.

LOANS OF MONEY.

THE Mersey Docks and Harbour Board hereby give Notice, that they are willing to receive LOANS of MONEY on the security of their Bonds, at the rate of Four Pounds, Fifteen Shillings, per Centum, per Annum, Interest, for periods of Three, Five, or Seven Years.

Interest Warrants for the whole term, payable half-yearly at the Bankers of the Board in Liverpool, or in London, will be issued with each bond.

Communications to be addressed to GEORGE J. JEFFERSON, Esq., Treasurer, Dock-Office, Liverpool.

By order of the Board.
JOHN HARRISON, Secretary.
Dock Office, Liverpool, Nov. 16, 1865. [565)

MONEY ON DEPOSIT.

THE WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY COMPANY are open to receive, to a limited extent, Money on Temporary Deposit, for which the following rates of Interest will, until further notice, be allowed on sums of £20 and upwards, viz:—

5 per Cent. per Annum, subject to re-payment after the First Month, on expiration of a Fortnight's Notice given at any time, or

5½ per Cent. if left for Twelve Months, subject to revision thereafter

The Principal or Interest will be paid as desired by Depositors.

Further information can be obtained from the undersigned, and also from the following Agents:—
A. STEPHENS, Duncannon, County Wexford.
THOMAS S. HARVEY, Little George's-street, Waterford
JOHN GRUBB, Carrick-on-Suir.
P. R. BANFIELD, Clonmel.
SAMUEL JELLICO, Caher.
DAVID COLEMAN, Tipperary.
DAVID FITZGERALD & SON, Limerick.
(By order), T. AINSWORTH, Secretary.
Board Room, Waterford Terminus,
8th October, 1864. (4458)

LOANS ON CALL OR DEPOSIT.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

THE DIRECTORS of the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway, for the purpose of replacing the Instalments of the Government Loan and Bonds falling due, are prepared to accept Loans on Mortgage Bonds at 5 per Cent., payable upon either One or Three Months' Notice. to be always increased to 6 per Cent. whenever and during the time the Irish Banks are allowing 4 per Cent. on Deposit Receipts.

They will also accept Money on like Bonds, at 6 per cent., for three, or five years, and for the Debenture Stock, bearing Interest at 6 per Cent. for three years, and 5 per Cent. in Perpetuity afterwards.

The Line is worked by the Waterford and Limerick Company, and for the year ending the 25th March, 1865, the Traffic Receipts were £21,153 8s 6d; the Working and other Expenses being £10,390 4s 6d, leaving a Balance of £10,763 4s 0d for Interest on Loans; after the payment of which there is a considerable surplus, and the Opening of the New Line from Kilkenny to Maryborough, now constructing (a distance of 19 Miles from Kilkenny to Abbeyleix, being completed and open for Traffic,) will materially increase the Receipts

Applications to be addressed to the Undersigned at the Company's Offices, 2, Bank-place, Mall, Waterford

(By order),
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Houses and Lands.

TRAMORE, CO. WATERFORD.

COMPACT FREEHOLDS
FOR TOWN FIELDS OR BUILDING GROUND

MR. RIVERS wishes to dispose of his property adjoining TRAMORE. He will sell each field separately subject to existing engagements, or smaller lots may be had for building if required, with a Landed Estates Court Title.

Sites contiguous to the Strand and Railway Station, are unsurpassed for beauty of situation.

Half the purchase may remain a charge on any lot if required. If not disposed of by private sale, it will be sold by Auction on a future day, of which due notice shall be given.

For Particulars of title, &c., &c., apply to J. M RIVERS, Esq., Tramore. 5360)

Auctions.

AUCTION
OF
HORSES, TRAVELLING MACHINES, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS to announce that the next monthly sale of Horses, Farming Implements, &c., will take place

On MONDAY, FEB. 5, 1866,
At Mr. DOBBYN's Veterinary Establishment, Beresford Street, Waterord.

Property may be entered up to Ten o'Clock the morning of Sale, after which Catalogues will be issued. Fee for Entry, 2s. 6d.

Sale to commence at ONE o'Clock.
THOMAS WALSH, Auctioneer

Music.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

PIANOFORTE, HARMONIUM AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE,
☞ 120, QUAY, WATERFORD. ☜

CHARLES A. JONES

EXTENDS to all parts of the South of Ireland the THREE YEARS System of Hire, after which, and without any further payment, the PIANOFORTE or HARMONIUM becomes the Property of the Hirer.

Special terms of Hire, payable quarterly in advance.

CHARLES A. JONES

Imports Musical Instruments under rather favourable circumstances, having an opportunity of being in the London Markets every four months; and as he pays Cash, gets the best value at the lowest figure.

CHARLES A. JONES

Buys from the most eminent Makers only; as a proof of which, the increasing demand, and the fact that all the Instruments sold by him for the past eight years have in every instance given satisfaction.

CHARLES A. JONES

Has at present a choice Assortment of Semi-Grand, Grand, Squares, Grand Oblique, Semi-Cottage, and Piccolo Pianofortes, with all recent impovements, by Collard and Collard, Erard, Kirkman, &c., several of which, having been out a short time on hire, will be sold at considerably Reduced Prices.

CHARLES A. JONES

Has received a large Assortment of English, German, Organ, and Celestial Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Cornets-a-Piston, Music Boxes, &c., suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

and are marked under the usual Prices for this Month only.

☞ Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and all other Instruments, Exchanged, Tuned, and Repaired.

Commercial.

EDWARD WALL,
109, QUAY, WATERFORD,
AND
SUMMER-HILL, TRAMORE

HAS on SALE, from Bonded Warehouses, Waterford, Wholesale and on Commission,

WHISKEYS, made by John Jamieson and Co, Dublin; James Murphy and Co., Cork; George Roe and Co., Dublin; Richard Allman and Co., Bandon.

ALES, Younger and Co., Edinburgh.

CIDER, Stranger and Co., Totness, Devon.

TEAS, George Wildridge and Co. In Bond at London or Waterford (Wholesale only).

SUGARS, Glasgow Makers. Crushed or Crystalized.

GOLDEN SYRUP and MOLASSES, Liverpool and Glasgow.

WINES, BRANDIES, HOLLANDS, and RUMS—Direct Importations of every class and variety, on most moderate terms for Cash.

☞ Family orders received at Office, 109, QUAY, by Mr. P. REID, from 9.40 a.m. to 5.40 p.m.

SUPPLIES ALWAYS ON VIEW.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL
SQUARE DUNGARVAN.
J. BUCKLEY, PROPRIETOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public that he has taken the extensive Livery Stables, Coach-houses, and Yard, as formerly attached to the Devonshire Arms Hotel, where he intends holding a MONTHLY SALE BY AUCTION on the Fair Days of this Town (the Second Wednesday of every Month), of Horses, Carriages, Cars, Harness, and all other description of Property that may be entrusted to him, which shall receive his best care and attention.

J. BUCKLEY also wishes to apprize the Gentry and Commercial Gentlemen, that the IMPERIAL is situate in the most central part of the town. The Coaches and Cars leave from opposite the door, for Waterford, Youghal, Clonmel, Cappoquin, and Lismore. The IMPERIAL will be found replete with every comfort and attention, at Moderate Charges:

Dungarvan. November 30th, 1864 [5205]

IRISH DAMASKS.

Table-Diapers, Napkins, Sheetings, &c.
A LARGE STOCK
to select from, of the BEST MAKES
and SOUND BLEACH:

Robertson, Ledlie & Co.,
53, QUAY,
WATERFORD.

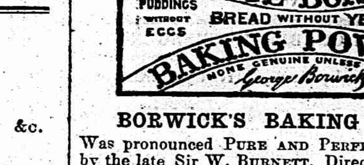
NEW FRUIT.

I have now received my Second Supply of New Season's Fruits, comprising
MUSCATELS,
VALENCIAS,
SULTANAS,
FRENCH PLUMS,
PRUNES,
FIGS,
CURRANTS,
NORMANDY PIPPIN
CHESNUTS, &c.

W. MASON
40, MERCHANTS' QUAY, & 6 MALL,
WATERFORD. (5367)

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Several makers of Cheap Baking Powders (supplied to Retailers, Cheap because adulterated), having imitated the wrappers of BORWICK'S ORIGINAL BAKING POWDERS so closely that Consumers have been deceived thereby to the injury of their own health and to the reputation of Borwick's Baking Powder, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that for the better protection of the Public, the Proprietor has adopted an entirely NEW TRADE LABEL as under (duly Registered),

AND TO IMITATE WHICH IS FELONY.



BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER

Was pronounced PURE AND PERFECTLY WHOLESOME, by the late Sir W. BURNETT, Director-General of the Medieal Department of the Navy, on its introduction to the Navy.

Dr. HASSALL, Analyst to the "Lancet," Author of 'Adulterations Detected," pronounced it "Pure and 'Good," as also Dr. HAMILTON, Dr. ELLIOTT, and other Eminent Medical Men.

It has likewise been approved of by the Queen's Private Baker, &c.

To be had of all respectable Dealers, and at the Factory,

24, CHISWELL-STREET, LONDON.

*** Be careful to look at the Label.

A dreadful disaster happened at Merthyr-Tydvil on Wednesday morning. An explosion occurred at Upper Getlim Coal Pit, by which twenty-nine men were killed and three injured.

(5692)

LOOK OUT!

Mons. ZAMOISKI is Coming.

(5735

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

IS an infallable cure for NERVOUS, MENTAL, and PHYSICAL DEBILITY; is the discovery of an eminent French Physician, and has been used on the Continent for the last five years with unvarying success; being chemically prepared in the form of a lozenge, may to taken without the least fear of detection and speedily restores tone and manly vigour to the most impaired constitution. Sent through the Post to any address, prepaid, on receipt of 11s. or stamps. Each packet contains all the medical advice required in those cases. Sole Agent in this country, Monsieur A. Duval, Patent Medicine Agent, 13, New Marke street, Birmingham.

HEALTH AND MANLY VIGOUR. A Medical Man of 23 years experience in the Treatment of NERVOUS DEBILITY, Spermatorrhœa, and other affections which are often acquired in early life, and unfit sufferers for marriage, and other social duties, has published a book giving the full benefit of his long experience, gratis, with plain directions for the recovery of Health and Strength. A single copy sent to any address on receipt of one stamp. Address to the Secretary, Institute of Anatomy, Birmingham

LOANS.—Messrs. GILBERT, GREENE, and Co. Estate Agents, 14, Southampton-street, Strand LONDON, are authorised to put out for Clients sums varying from £50 to £500, at 5 per cent., upon Personal Security, for a period of not less than one, and not more than five years. The commission is 1 per cent., and not payable till the Loan is made. Despatch and secrecy may be relied on. Apply as above.

[5731]

Miscellaneous.

B. HYAM,

30 DAME STREET,

DUBLIN.

B. HYAM, TAILOR.

B. HYAM, CLOTHIER.

B. HYAM, HATTER.

B. HYAM, OUTFITTER.

B. HYAM'S 20/- OVERCOATS.

B. HYAM'S 25/- OVERCOATS

B HYAM'S 30/- OVERCOATS.

B HYAM'S 38/- OVERCOATS.

B HYAM'S 45/- OVERCOATS.

B HYAM'S 50/- OVERCOATS.

B HYAM'S 55/- OVERCOATS.

B HYAM'S 65/- OVERCOATS.

B HYAM'S 15/- and 20/- UNIVERSAL COATS

B HYAM'S 10/- & 14/- UNIVERSAL TROUSERS

B HYAM'S CHILDREN'S FIRST CAPES, from 7/6.

B HYAM'S BOYS' OVERCOATS, from 11s/6.

B HYAM'S YOUTHS' OVERCOATS, from 15s.

B HYAM'S KNICKERBOCKER SUITS from 10/6.

B HYAM'S OSBORNE SUITS, from 13/6.

B HYAM'S HARROW SUITS, from 16/-

B HYAM'S BOYS' AND YOUTHS' TROUSERS from 5/6.

B HYAM'S BOYS' AND YOUTHS' VESTS from 3/9.

B HYAM'S Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING is the Largest, Best, and Cheapest in the Kingdom.

B HYAM WARRANTS HIS GARMENTS to be the best Value, Fit, and Make.

Prices marked in plain figures upon every Garment from which no abatement is made.

An Illustrated Price List and Plan for Self-Measurement will be sent post free upon application.

30, DAME STREET,
DUBLIN.

TO BE SOLD,

THE LESSEE'S INTEREST in the DWELLING HOUSE, STORES, and CONCERNS, lately occupied by Mr. RICHARD WALSH, situate on the Quay, Waterford, with an Entrance from Conduit-lane.

These Premises are four stories in height, have been all recently built, contain ample room for the Storage of Corn and other merchandize; and from their proximity to the Quay and the landing stages, form one of the best business sites in the city.

For particulars apply to
PEIRSE KELLY, Solicitor,
(5738) 2, Little George's-street.

ADVERTISE!! ADVERTISE!!
THE PROPRIETORS
OF
THE IRISH WEEKLY ADVERTISER

BEG leave to submit the following FACTS to the consideration of those who seek for the publication of their Advertisements, the best mediums:—

FIRST—That the IRISH WEEKLY ADVERTISER is the ONLY publication in Dublin exclusively devoted to Advertising purposes, which is delivered gratis, and left permanently.

SECOND—That the Circulation is most extensive; is only exceeded by one other Advertising paper in Dublin; and includes the highly influential body of the resident gentry, merchants, traders, &c., &c.

THIRD—That the general acceptance of the IRISH WEEKLY ADVERTISER as an Advertising medium by the mercantile public is testified by the present state of its columns.

FOURTH—That the charges are considerably lower than any other publication offering the same advantages.

Upon these grounds, without disparaging the claims of other journals, it is respectfully submitted that no matter requiring general publicity has been adequately advertised until it has appeared in the columns of the IRISH WEEKLY ADVERTISER

Printer and Publisher—JOHN WARREN.
Office—20, Fownes's-street, Dublin.

Liver Complaints, Bile, Wind, and Indigestion
CURED WITHOUT MERCURY.

THERE are only two Medicines known which really act upon the Liver and biliary system; one is Mercury in the form of Blue Pill or Calomel; and the other is Taraxacum or Dandelion. But if every one knew how quickly Mercury destroys the delicate coats of the stomach, impairs digestion, and positively shortens life, he would take no other aperient than Dr KING'S DANDELION and QUININE BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, which liberate bile, disperse wind, and strengthen the whole frame; are made from the receipt of a physician, and not like a quack medicine, by unskilful men. They are the most safe, mild, and efficacious Pill for bile, wind, indigestion, torpid liver, costive habits, headache, morning or other sickness, faintness, piles, furred tongue, unpleasant breath and taste in the mouth, fluttering of the heart, noise in the head, spasms, gout, and nervous debility. No danger of cold. A treatise on Liver Complaints free for six stamps, or gratis with a 2s 9d box.

WATERFORD COACH FACTORY.

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment respectfully solicit a Visit to their New Show Room, where they have on view a great variety of CARS, ALEXANDRA CARTS, PHÆTONS, and other Carriages, New and Second Hand.

CARRIAGES LET ON HIRE, with option of Purchase.

Repairs done in the best manner.

☞ WANTED—A few respectable Youths as Apprentices.

(5660) LAWLOR & FLYNN.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

THE NEW PRICED CATALOGUE,
Giving a short description of the
BEST GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS,
Is now Ready, and will be sent Free by Post on application. PLEASE TO WRITE FOR IT.

WITH the Catalogue will be sent a Simple and Well-arranged ORDER SHEET, to which the quantities required have only to be added with the pen, and thus a considerable saving in writing effected.

Several new and valuable varieties of VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEEDS have been added, while many sorts of less merit have been kept out; purchasers will, therefore, have no difficulty in making a good selection.

FREE DELIVERY—All Parcels of Garden Seeds above 30s. value will be forwarded, carriage free, to the Railway Station in Ireland.

IMPORTED SPRING WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, BEANS, PEAS, VETCHES, &c.

W. DRUMMOND AND SONS,
58, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN, AND STIRLING, SCOTLAND. (5755)

POST OFFICE GUIDE

MAILS FROM WATERFORD
Corrected up to this date.
The hours up to which letters and papers may be posted at Waterford Office are as follows—

	Box Closes.	Despatched.
Cork, Limerick, &c., ...	7 35 a.m.	7 45 a.m.
Clonmel, Caher, Tipperary, &c.,	10 50 a.m.	11 20 a.m.
Dublin (early English mails) &c.,	12 0 noon	12 35 p.m.
Dungarvan, ...	2 30 p.m.	3 0 p.m.
South Wales, via Pembro Dock,	3 0 p.m.	3 15 p.m.
Tramore (First Mail)	7 0 a.m.	7 40 a.m.
Do (Second Mail)	1 30 p.m.	2 0 p.m.
Arthurstown, Duncannon, Fethard, Passage East, &c., ...	4 0 a.m.	6 0 a.m.
New Ross	6 30 a.m.	7 0 a.m.
Dunmore	4 0 a.m.	6 0 a.m.
Ferrybank (First Mail) ...	4 0 a.m.	6 0 a.m.
Do (Second Mail) ...	12 0 noon	12 10 p.m.
Do (Third Mail) ..	1 30 p.m.	2 0 p.m
Carrick-on-Suir and Clonmel	2 25 p.m.	2 30 p.m
Kilkenny, Thomastown, New Ross,	4 15 p.m.	4 30 p..m
Do. do. on Sundays,	3 30 p.m.	3 45 p.m.
Dublin (late English Mails) &c.,	7 45 p.m.	8 15 p.m.
Clonmel, Cork, Limerick, &c.,	7 45 p.m.	8 15 p.m.

The mails arrive and are delivered as under:—

	Arrival.	Delivery
Dublin (early English Mails), &c.,	4 0 a.m.	7 0 a.m
Clonmel, Cork, Limerick, &c.,	4 0 a.m.	7 0 a.m
Thomastown, New Ross, Wexford, &c.	9 30 a.m.	2 0 p.m
Tramore (First Mail) ..	11 40 a.m.	2 0 p.m
Dungarvan, Kilmacthomas, &c.,	12 0 noon	3 0 p.m
Dublin (late English mail) ...	1 30 p.m.	2 0 p.m
Clonmel, Cork, Limerick, &c.,	2 50 p.m.	next morn
Tramore (second Mail) ..	6 45 p.m.	next morn
Dunmore	7 0 p.m.	do
Arthurstown, Duncannon, Fethard, Passage	7 15 p.m.	do
New Ross	7 15 p.m.	do
Cork	8 30 p.m.	do
Ferrybank (First Mail) ..	12 0 noon	2 0 p.m.
Do (Second Mail) ..	2 0 p.m.	next morn.
Do (Third Mail) ..	7 30 p.m.	do

BOOK POSTAGE (UNITED KINGDOM).
For a packe not exceedin fou ounces ... ... d
,, exceeding 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces 2d
,, ,, 8 ,, ,, 16 ,, 4d.
,, ,, 1 lb. ,, ,, 1½ lb ... 6d.
and so on 2d for every additional half pound, or fraction o half pound

MONEY ORDERS.
The Money Order Office, for the payment and issue of Orders, at 3d each, for sums of £2 and under, and 6d or sum of £5 and over £2, is open from 10 a.m., to 6 p.m.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RATES OF POSTAGE.
And the days on which they are despatched from London (From the "Postal Guide.")

	Under half oz s. d
Australia South, via Southampton and Suez 20th each month	0 6
Australia South, via Marseilles and Suez, 26th each month	0 10
Austria via France daily ¼ oz., 8d; via Belgium, daily	
Alexandria, via Marseilles 3rd, 10th, 18th, and 26th each month ... ... ¼ oz.	0
Alexandria via Southampton, 4th 12th 20th and 27th each month ...	0 6
Alexandria via Belgium, daily ...	0 6
Baden via France, daily, ¼ oz. 6d; via Belgium, daily	0 8
Barbadoes, 2nd and 17th each month	1 0
Belgium, daily ...	0 3
Bermuda via New York, 11th Oct., 1862, and every alternate Saturday	1 0
Buenos Ayres via Southampton, 9th each month	1 0
California by British Packet, every Saturday,	1 0
California by United States Packet, every Wednesday	1 0
Cape of Good Hope, 9th each month,	1 0
Canada via U.S., by British Packet ever Saturday ...	0 8
Canada, by Canadian Packet every Thursday...	0 6
Ceylon via Marseilles, 10th & 26th each month	0 10
Ceylon via Southampton, 4th & 20th each month	0 6
China via Marseilles, 10th and 26th each month	1 4
China (except Hong Kong), via Southampton, 4th and 20th each month ...	1 0
Constantinople via Marseilles every Thursday, ¼ oz.	0 6
Constantinople via Belgium Tuesday and Friday	0 11
Demerara, 2nd and 17th each month...	1 0
Denmark, via France, daily, ¼ oz. 9d; via Belgium daily ...	0 9
France twice daily (if not prepaid charged double ... ... ¼ oz.	0 4
Frankfort via Belgium, daily ...	0 6
Frankfort via France, daily ... ¼ oz.	0 6
Gibraltar, 4th 12th 20th and 27th of each month	0 6
Greece via France and Trieste, daily ... ¼ oz.	0 1
Hanover via Belgium daily ...	0 6
Holland via France daily ¼ oz. 6d; via Belgium daily ...	3
Hong Kong via Marseilles, 10th and 26th each month ...	4
Hong Kong via Southampton, 4th and 26th each month ...	1 0
India (Bombay line), via Marseilles, 3 and 18th each month ...	1 0
India (do.), via Southampton, 12h and 27th each month ...	0 10
India (Calcutta line) via Marseilles, 10th & 26th each month ..	1 0
Italy (except Papal States), daily ... ¼ oz.	0 6
Italy via Belgium daily ...	0 11
Jamaica 2nd and 17th each month ...	1 6
Malta via Marseilles 3d 10th 18th & 26th each month ... ¼ oz.	0 6
‡ Malta via Southampton, 4th 12th 20th and 27th	6
¶ Spain, daily via France. (if not prepaid charged double) ... oz.	0 6
Sweden, via France, daily, ¼ oz. d; via Belgium, daily ...	1 0
Switzerland, via France, daily, ¼ oz. 6d; via Belgium, daily ...	10
Trinidad, 2nd and 17th each month ...	1 0
Turkey, via France, daily, ¼ oz. 1s 3d; via Belgium, daily	
United States, every Wednesday and Saturday ...	

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.
Up Train from Waterford.

	Week days 1: 12&3 Class A.M.	2: 12&3 Class A.M.	3: 1 & 2 Class A.M. Mail.	4: 1 & 2 Class A.M.	5: 1, 2, 3 Class P.M. Mail	Sundays: Mail. 12&3 Class P M	& 2 lass. P M
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Wford Dp...	3 0	—	11 20	2 55	8 30	30	—
Grange.......	8 17	—	—	—	—	..	—
Fwn & Plt...	8 25	—	11 41	3 15	9 0	9 0	—
Carrick	8 40	—	11 56	3 2	9 15	9 15	—
Kilsheelan...	3 57	—	...	...	...	...	—
Clonmel......	9 15	—	12 27	4 0	10 0	10 0	—
Caher	9 45	—	12 55	4 30	10 45	10 45	—
Bansha	10 5	—	1 16	4 50	...	...	—
Tipperary ...	10 15	8 30	1 2	5 5	11 30	11 30	—
Jtion dep....	—	—	1 57	5 35	12 15	12 15	—
Oola............	—	8 55	—	5 47	—	..	—
Lirk... Ar...	1 20	9 45	3 0	6 45	1 20	1 20	—

Down Train to Waterford.

	Week days 1: 1, 2, 3 Class A.M.	2: 12&3 Class A.M.	3: 1, &2, Class, A.M. Mail.	4: 1 2 3 Class P.M.	1, & 2 Class, P.M. Mail.	Sundays 1: 12&3 Class P.M. Mail	2: 1, 2 3 Class P.M.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Liick Dep	6 45	11 0	12 45	4 0	10 45	10 45	...
Oola	7 37	Flag	—	4 55	—	—	...
Junction Ar	—	12 0	1 45	5 5	12 0	12 0	...
Tipperary	7 57	12 25	...	5 45	12 45	12 45	...
Bansha......	8 12	...	..	6 0	—	—	...
Caher	8 37	12 55	...	6 25	1 30	1 30	...
Clonmel ...	9 10	1 20	—	6 50	2 15	2 15	..
Kilsheelan	9 29	—	...	7 5	—	—	...
Carrick ...	9 55	1 46	—	7 30	2 55	2 55	...
Fdwn & Pl	10 4	1 56	—	7 40	3 7	3 7	...
Grange......	10 12	Flag	—	7 4	—	—	...
Waterfrd A	10 35	2 20	—	10	3 45	3 45	..

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY.
Up Trains from Waterford:

STATIONS.	Week days 1: 1, 2, 3 Class, A.M.	2: 1, & 2 Class, noon Mail	3: 1 & 2 Class. P.M.	4: 1, 2, 3 Class, P.M.	Sunday 1: 1, 2, 3 Class, A.M.	2: 1, 2, 3 Class, P.M.	3: 1, 2, Class, P.M.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Waterford d	7 30	12 50	4 45	—	4 0	—	—
Kilkenny ar.	9 15	2 20	6 15	—	5 30	—	—
Carlow I.S.E.	—	3 23	7 35	—	7 0	—	—
Dln GS&W a'	—	5 35	10 10	—	9 30	—	—

Down Trains from Kilkenny

STATIONS.	Week days 1: 1, 2, 3 Class, A.M.	Mail. 1 & 2 Class, A.M.	3: 1 & 2 Class. P.M.	4: 1, 2, 3 Class, P.M.	Sunday 1: 1, 2, 3 Class, A.M.	2: 1, 2, 3 Class, A.M.	3: 1, 2, 3 Class P.M.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Dublin dep.	—	8 35	12 30	—	8 0	—	—
Carlow dep.	—	10 40	3 23	—	10 30	—	—
Kilkenny dp	7 30	11 45	4 35	—	6 0	—	—
Waterford...	9 15	1 20	6 25	—	7 30	—	—

THE ROAD TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE
SECURED BY
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

In selecting the most appropriate medicine for a particular ailment, there may be some difficulty unless one can be found to purify, regulate, and improve the quality of the blood. These Pills possess and exert these three qualifications in an extraordinary degree. They enable the stomach to digest any ordinary food, increase the secretory powers of the liver, cleanse and purify the blood, expel all morbid matter, and throw into the circulation the purest elements for sustaining and repairing the frame.

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.

How many persons suffer from debility without knowing the causes why they are feeble! In most cases the stomach is the aggressor. Holloway's Pills have long been famed for regulating a disordered stomach, and restoring it's healthy digestive tone; they are therefore confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from any cause, has become impaired or weakened.

DISEASES OF THE HEAD AND HEART.

These formidable diseases are, unfortunately, of frequent occurrence; for the most part they creep on gradually, but may be prevented by proper precautions. Holloway's Pills are the surest preservatives against all derangements of the brain, and are the speediest correctors of irregular circulation. It they be taken without delay when tingling in the limbs, drowsiness, or giddiness comes on, the effect will be marvellous.

FEMALES OF ALL AGES AND CLASSES.

The fame of these Pills is partly based upon the beneficial effects they have upon the constitutions of females. From the domestic servant to the peeress, universal favour is accorded to them for their invigorating and purifying properties, which render them so safe and invaluable in all disorders peculiar to the sex. Obstructions of every kind, either in young persons entering into womanhood or approaching the turn of life—the most critical period—may be radically removed by a recourse to these Pills.

ALL DISORDERS AFFECTING THE LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS.

Whenever the stomach, liver, or bowels are disordered by high living, climate, over-indulgence, undue exertion or other causes, these fine regulating Pills will soon rectify the evil, and speedily bring back energy, strength, cheerfulness to the frame where previously all was lassitude, gloom, and dejection.

DESPONDENCY, LOW SPIRITS.

The misery occasioned by a disordered digestion is, unfortunately, felt by most. These famous Pills should be taken in appropriate doses to adjust the disturbed functions. They dispel headache, biliousness, nausea, lowness of spirits, and all similar ailments. In course of these invaluable purifying Pills never fails in removing the cause of such morbid affections without subjecting the sufferer to any inconveniences.

INFLUENZA, DIPTHERIA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS.

In our changeable climate few persons escap without colds, sore throats, influenza, diptheria, or bronchitis, for all of which these famous corrective Pills may be taken with the certainty of effecting a cure. While the Pills are expelling all impurities from the body generally, Holloway's Ointment should be well rubbed upon the chest and throat; it will penetrate the skin, reduce inflammation, and restore lasting soundness.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases.—

Ague	Female Irregularities	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Sore Throats
Bilious Complaints	Fits	Stone and Gravel
Blotches on the Skin	Gout	Secondary Symptoms
Bowel Complaints	Headaches	Tic Douloureux
Colics	Indigestion	Tumours
Constipation of the Bowels	Inflammation	Ulcers
Consumption	Jaundice	Venereal Affections
Debility	Liver Complaints	Worms of all kinds
Dropsy	Lumbago	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Dysentery	Piles	
Erysipelas	Rheumatism	
	Retention of urine	

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilised world, at the following prices: 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s each Box.

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients of every disorder are affixed to each Box.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE PEOPLE'S GUIDE TO HEALTH," &c.

DR. SMITH, who has had TWENTY YEARS' practica experience in the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS of APPETITE, PAINS in the BACK, INDIGESTION ERRORS of YOUTH, SPERMATORRHŒA, &c., has just published a New EDITION of 10,000 copies of the WARNING VOICE, or Private Medical Friend (138) pages.

This Work contains his highly successful and only safe Treatment, and is illustrated with hundreds of cases and testimonials from patients, with plain directions for perfect restoration to health. Sent post free to any address, secure from observation, on receipt of two postage stamps.

☞ Address, DR. SMITH, 8, Burton Crescent, London W.C.

CONSULTATION BY LETTER WITHOUT FEE

Dr. SMITH may be consulted in all private and confidential cases, arising from injurious habits, &c., and on receiving a description of the patient's case, (enclosing a stamped directed envelope for reply) wit send a written opinion with Instructions for the Cure of Infection without the use of Mercury.—Address. Dr. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, London, W.C.

Valuable Remedies for the Afflicted—Dr. Roberts's Celebrated Ointment, called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND"

IS confidently recommended to the Public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description, a certain cure for ulcerated sore legs (if of 20 year's standing), cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, chilblains, scorbutic eruptions, and pimples on the face, sore and inflamed eyes, sore heads, sore breasts, piles, fistula, and cancerous humours, &c. Sold in pots at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 11s, and 22s each.

Also his PILULÆ ANTISCROPHULÆ, confirmed by 60 years experience to be, without exception, one of the best alterative Medicines ever compounded for purifying the blood, and assisting nature in all her operations. Hence they are used in scrofulas, scorbutic complaints, glandular swellings, particularly those of the neck, &c. They form a mild and superior family aperient, that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet. Sold in boxes, 1s 1½d, 1s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, and 22s.

Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, BEACH & BARNICOTT, at their Dispensary, Bridport, and by the London Houses. Retail by all respectable Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom, and Colonies.

The Coloneley of the 43rd foot is vacant, by the death of General Sir J. Love.

The "Star" reports as reliable a statement that the Emperor of the French has intimated his willingness to withdraw his troops from Mexico, on condition that the Government of the United States would recognise the Emperor of Mexico.

Pianoforte and Music Warehouse, 93, QUAY, WATERFORD.

F. T. HOWARD

BEGS to call attention to the very large assortment of FIRST-CLASS PIANOFORTES, by the best Makers, now in his Ware-Rooms, for Sale or Hire, on most moderate terms, and all selected by himself personally during his recent visit to London) From his long experience in the trade (over 30 years. he is enabled to select such Instruments as he can with every confidence recommend to his customers. Parties wishing to purchase will be dealt with on easy terms.

Old Instruments taken in Exchange.

HARMONIUMS in variety, and every article connected with the Music Trade.

New Music received daily. (5287)

PIQUANT, DIGESTIVE, and DELICIOUS!

THE CELEBRATED

ROYAL DUBLIN SAUCE, PREPARED BY BEWLEY, HAMILTON & CO., 3 and 4, LOWER SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN.

AGENTS IN WATERFORD,
Mr. White, Grocer.
Mr. Walpole, „
Mr. Chapman, „ [5761]

LOOK OUT!

Mons. ZAMOISKI is Coming.

[5735]

To be Let.

THE HOUSE and EXTENSIVE CONCERNS. situate on the Quay, lately occupied by Mr. LODGE SCARR. Apply to PEIRSE KELLY, Solicitor. [5759]

If you Want a SERVANT or a SITUATION,
If you Require a LODGER or a LODGING,
If you Wish to RENT or to LET,
If you Desire to BUY or to SELL,
If you have LOST or FOUND,
If you Choose to LEND or to BORROW,
If you Seek to MAKE ANYTHING KNOWN,

ADVERTISE IN "THE WATERFORD MAIL."

THE WATERFORD MAIL is the oldest and most respectable Paper in Waterford, and has a circulation among those classes to whom Advertisers wish to make their wants known.

TRAMORE.

VISITORS and others residing in Tramore are respectfully informed that the Proprietor of "THE WATERFORD MAIL" has made arrangements for the delivery of "THE WATERFORD MAIL" on the evening of its issue to Visitors and Residents at Tramore. "THE WATERFORD MAIL" is published on the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and is the only Waterford Paper which contains the Telegraphic News of the day of issue.

To accommodate those who are only temporary Residents, the Proprietor has arranged to deliver the Papers as follows:—

8 Papers for 1s 4d, if paid in advance.
12 „ „ 2s 0d „
January 17, 1865.

PRESENTS.

BY FAR THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN EUROPE,

of useful and elegant articles especially adapted for Presents,

TO SUIT EVERY TASTE, PURPOSE, AND POCKET, PARKINS & GOTTO, 24, 25, 27 and 28, Oxford-st. London.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH. The following letter has been addressed to Mr. POWELL, from WM. BOARDS, Esq., an extensive Agriculturist and Land Agent, residing at Edmonton:—

"Nightingale Hall, Edmonton

"Dear Sir,—I have recently suffered much from a most violent cough, proceeding from a tickling in my chest, which no remedy, out of many I resorted to, could allay. My head was constantly aching, and my whole frame entirely shaken. Having seen the good effects of your Balsam of Aniseed in several members of my family, I purchased a small bottle, and when going to bed at night took a teaspoonful in two tablespoonsful of water, just warm. The effect was immediate: it arrested the tickling in my chest, I slept well, and arose perfectly restored in the morning, with the exception of debility, arising from fatigue by incessant coughing for some days previous. My cough entirely left me and has never returned. Having since heard of a lady in the neighbourhood who for a long time had laboured under a most distressing cough, and who had resorted to every remedy within her knowledge, I sent the remainder of the bottle to her; and that long-standing, obstinate, and (as she thought) incurable cough was perfectly cured. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

"To Mr. Thos. Powell." WM. BOARDS

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

For Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Tickling in the Throat, and all Pulmonary affections, this medicine will be found invaluable.

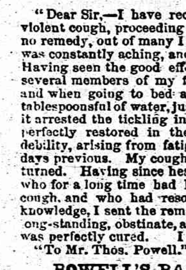
Prepared and sold by THOMAS POWELL, at 18 Blackfriar's Road, London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom; also in Australia, New Zealand Cape of Good Hope, North and South America, &c., in bottles at 1s. 1½d 2s. 3d and 11s. each.

CAUTION.—Observe the words "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars-road, London," on the Government Stamp, without which it cannot be genuine.

Ask for Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors in this Town and Neighbourhood.

BUY NO ROTARY KNIFE CLEANER



that does not bear KENT'S TRADE-MARK with the words, "Kent, Patentee and Manufacturer, 199, High Holborn, London." All others are deceptive imitations, not possessing those essential parts and arrangements which make KENT'S Machines so effective and durable, the principle of which is now protected by Two Patents, a further Patent having been granted in January, 1865.

Prices of KENT'S Machines from £2 2s. to £14 14s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES of KENT'S numerous Domestic Inventions free by Post.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, Are effectually cured by

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

Which are daily recommended by the Faculty.

Copy of a letter from the late COLONEL HAWKER.

"Longparish House, near Whitchurch, Hants.

SIR,—I cannot resist informing you of the extraordinary effect I have experienced by taking only a few of your Lozenges. I had a cough for several weeks that defied all that had been prescribed for me; and yet I got completely rid of it by taking about half a small box of your Lozenges, which I find are the only ones that relieve the cough without deranging the stomach or digestive organs.

I am, Sir, your humble servant. P. HAWKER."

To Mr. KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard.

Sold in Boxes 1s 1½d., and Tins 2s 9d., each by T Keating, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists, &c.

THE QUEEN, EMPERORS, KINGS, & PRINCES OF EUROPE. 42 Engravings (36 being Portraits) represent the fashionable and most becoming attire for EVERY AGE and EVERY SEASON, EVERY SIZE and EACH OCCASION, EVERY CLIME and EVERY STATION. This novel book contains also a list of prices and new Rules for Self-Measurement. Thirteen young Princes represent the clothing for young Gentlemen from three years of age. Twenty-one Emperors, Kings, and Princes represent the Fashionable Clothing for Gentlemen. Her MAJESTY and the Princess of Wales represent the Fashionable Riding Habits, and six suitable figures represent the Livery Suits. Price of the book, 6d. post-free, which sum will be deducted from a purchase.—SAMUEL BROTHERS, Merchant Tailors Ludgate Hill, London.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

For Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved this pure solution as a remedy for

ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE, GOUT HEARTBURN AND INDIGESTION.

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children.

When combined with their

Acidulated Lemon Syrup.

It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and a grateful febrifuge. In hot seasons and hot climates, the regular use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

It is prepared by DINNEFORD & CO CHEMISTS, &c., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the world

CAUTION—See that "Dinneford & Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork. (5720)

WATERFORD BRIDGE.

A MEETING of the Proprietors is appointed to be held at the Toll House, on the 24th Inst. (WEDNESDAY), at ONE o'Clock, to transact the usual Half Yearly business.

THOMAS WHITE JACOB, Chairman

Waterford, 1st Mo. (Jan.) 15, 1866. (5746)

In the Landed Estates Court, Ireland.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

SALE ON 22ND DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1866.

In the Matter of the Estate of Edward Wall, Executor of Patrick Kelly, deceased, and several others, Owners and Petitioners.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day FEBRUARY, 1866, in One Lot, before the Honourable Judge Dobbs, at the Landed Estates Court, Inn's Quay, in the City of Dublin, part of the Lands of Gorteens, called Springfield, containing 77a 3r 2p statute measure, held under fee farm grant, dated 9th September, 1865, subject to rent of £100 12s 0d, payable 1st May, and 1st November; also another part of said Lands, containing 27a 2r 6p statute measure, held under fee farm grant, dated 22nd Nov., 1865, subject to rent of £34 13s 2d, payable 25th March, and 29th September; both portions of these Lands are commonly known as the Lands of Springfield, and are situate in the Barony of Ida, Igrim, and Ibercon, and County of Killkenny.

The entire Lands are in the occupation of a Tenant under the Court of Chancery, whose tenancy will determine with the sale, and produce, after deducting tithe rent charge, a present profit rent of £10 2s 1d.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1866.

C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.

PEIRSE KELLY, Solicitor having carriage of sale.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

The two portions of these Lands, which adjoin each other, form the demesne of Springfield, and are situate on the banks of the Suir, about 2¼ miles by road, and half an hour by row boat, from Waterford. Springfield House, which stands upon the lands, and if which the purchaser can have immediate possession, enjoys a commanding view of the scenery of the river Suir, including the Little Island, which lies immediately opposite. It is a large and commodious residence, with extensive out offices, &c., as particularly set forth in the rental.

The Lands are at present considerably underlet, Griffith's valuation being £143 10s.

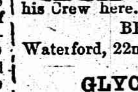
For rentals and further particulars apply at the Landed Estates Court, Inn's Quay, Dublin; to

JOHN SMYTH, Solicitor, 69, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin; or to

PEIRSE KELLY, Solicitor having carriage of sale, 2, Little George's-street, Waterford, and 37, North Great George's-street, Dublin.

[5762]

NOTICE.



CAPTAIN TOMIVICH, Austrian Barque "ARIEL," gives Notice that he will not be accountable for any DEBTS contracted by any member of his Crew here.

BENJAMIN MOORE & SONS, Agents.

Waterford, 22nd January, 1866. (5763)

GLYCERINE HAIR WASH.

IN consequence of numerous complaints made by persons unable to obtain ROBSON'S celebrated HAIR WASH, Mr. R. will, on receipt of 13 postage stamps, forward the Recipe for his unrivalled Hair Wash, which, being devoid of mucilaginous matter, penetrates to the roots, imparting vigour and strength to the Hair, and preventing premature baldness.

Address, Mr. ROBSON, 2, Bloomfield Avenue, Dublin. (5689)

DUBLIN.

Superior Education for Young Ladies, 74, LOWER MOUNT STREET, (Near Merrion Square).

MRS. FURNISS, AN ENGLISH LADY of many of many years' experience in Tuition, receives a limited number of Young Ladies to Board and Educate. She is assisted by her two daughters (who have been educated abroad), and by the most eminent Professors.

Young Ladies residing in Dublin and its vicinity can attend any of the Morning Classes for English, French, German, Italian, Music, Drawing, Painting. &c.

The highest references. 5733)

Important Notice.

A BONA-FIDE MONEY SPECULATION of £12,000,000 sterling, Guaranteed by Government, is to be allotted in various sums upwards to £20,000. Any one, by investing £1, may secure £20,000 sterling. For Prospectus (which will be sent gratis), apply by letter, addressed Mr. J. A. RINCK, 14, DUKE-STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON, W.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£26,654,840	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,634,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	12,004,840
		Silver Bullion	
	£26,654,840		£26,654,840

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Captl.	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	9,326,477
Rest	3,173,593	Other Securities	21,447,283
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts	5,589,353	Notes	4,336,600
Other Deposits,	14,013,614	Gold & Silver Coin	785,118
Seven Day and other Bills,	565,913		
	£35,895,478		35,895,479

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Faithlegg Harriers will meet for January as follows:—

Monday	22nd	Belle Lake
Wednesday	24th	Kill St. Nicholas
Thursday	29th	Dromina
Thursday	1st Feb	Callaghane

At half-past eleven o'clock.

The Kilkenny Hunt will meet for January as follows:

Monday	15th	Kilfane Cross Roads
Wednesday	17th	Lukeswell
Friday	19th	Club House
Monday	22nd	Jenkinstown
Wednesday	24th	Kilmoganny
Friday	26th	Freshford

At eleven o'clock

SHIPPING INTELLIGENEC.

PORT OF WATERFORD:

ARRIVED.

Jan.
19th—City of Paris, Pearn, Milford, g.c.
20th—Gipsy, Burns, Bristol, g.c.
Vesta, (s), O'Donald, Liverpool, g.c.
Malakoff, Aylward, Milford, g.c
21st—Courier, Aylward, Milford, g.c.
(By Electric Telegraph).
22nd—Beta (s), Pearce, London, g.c.
Tuskar, M'Donald, Glasgow, g.c

SAILED.

19th—Aura, Rolfe, London, g.c
Briton, Davis, Bristol, do
Royal Alfred, steamtug, Evans, Galway
Camilla, Coffey, Liverpool, g. c
Courier, Aylward, Milford, g.c.
20th—City of Paris, Pearn, Milford, g.c
(By Electric Telegraph).
22nd—Westdocks, Swansea, copper ore
Ann, Liverpool, deals
Dart, Wexford, barley
Carrig, do, grain
Rosena, Glasgow, mahogany
Beta, Belfast, g.c

Wind—W.S.W.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—From Mr. Thomas Wiles, Market Deeping.—"Your valuable Wafers are very efficient for Chest Diseases. I have tried them myself, and recommended them to several friends, and proved their beneficial effects. T. WILES."

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS give instant relief and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. All throat affections are immediately relieved by allowing one occasionally to dissolve in the mouth. To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s per box. Sold by all Medicine Vendors. CAUTION—Every box of the GENUINE medicine has the words "DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS" in WHITE LETTERS ON A RED GROUND in the Government Stamp, without which words ALL ARE COUNTERFEITS AND AN IMPOSITION.

Commercial Intelligence.

COMPILED FOR THE WATERFORD MAIL.

January 22, 1866.

The weather is fine and seasonable.

CORN REPORT.

Trade quiet, at unaltered rates.

		s.	d.	s.	d.
UNPREPARED.					
Wheat, white Mill,	per 20 stns	27	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do Red do	do	25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do Shipping	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats white	per 14 stn	14	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
do tawney	do	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do black	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, grinding	per 16 stns	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do malting,	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PREPARED AND FOREIGN.					
Wheat, Irish Mill,	per 20 stns	00	0	00	0
do T'rogG'rka	do	21	9	25	0
do OdessaGhirka	do	24	9	25	0
do Marianopoli	do	25	6	26	0
Barley, malting	per 16 stns	17	0	00	0
do grinding	do	15	6	16	0
Oats, tawney,	per 14 stns	14	0	14	3
do black	do	14	0	00	0
FLOUR AND MEAL.					
Extra superfines	per sack	36	9	37	0
Superfines	do	36	0	36	6
Fines and Seconds	do	30	0	32	0
Thirds ..	do	00	0	0	0
Oatmeal	per cwt	14	0	00	0
Bran and Pollard	per brl	0	0	0	0
FOREIGN PRODUCE					
INDIAN CORN,—					
Odessa and Galatz	per 20 stns	19	0	19	3
Ibrail and Foxanian	do.	17	6	00	0
American	do	0	0	0	0

BUTTER.—The exports since last post were 1152 firkins. There were 56 firkins to market on Saturday, and — this day. Price from 120s to 124s per cwt.

BACON AND PIGS.—The exports since last post were 605 bales bacon, 390 kegs lard, and 753 pigs:

PROVISIONS.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	52	0	53	0
Steak offal	38	0	40	0
Heads	36	0	37	0
Feet	14	0	00	0
Chandler's Lard	48	0	00	0
Keg Lard	85	0	00	0
Bladder Lard	94	0	96	0

RETAIL MARKETS.

(Specially Reported for the Waterford Mail).

WHISKEY.—Dublin, per gal., 17s 0d; Cork, puncheon, 15s 0d; old, Cork, gal., 16s 6d. Cork, new 15s 6d

TIMBER.—Red Pine, per ton, 62s 6d to 65s; Yellow 46s to 48s; Staves, per 1000, 65s to 70s; Laths, per do., 10s 6d to 12s.

BUTCHERS' MEAT.—Beef, per qr., 6½d to 6d do., per joint, 6d to 9d; Mutton, per lb., 7d to 9d; Veal do., 6d to 9d; Lamb, per qr., 5s 6d to 6s 6d.

BREAD.—White per 4lb, 6d; Households, per 4lb, 5½d

FOWL AND EGGS.—Fowl, per pair, 2s 6d; Ducks, per do., 2s 8d; Eggs, per doz., 0s 11d to s 0d; do, per 120 8s 0d to 0s 0d:

FISH.—Newfoundland, per cwt., 20s to 23s; Herrings per brl 16s to 29s; Salmon, per lb. 0s 0d to 0s 0d; Sole, per lb., 0s 8½d to 0s 10d; Turbot, per lb., 1s.

POTATOES.—By wholesale, 5d to 0d; by retail, 6d to 0d.

FODDER, GREEN CROPS.—Hay, per ton, new, 55s 0d to 60s 0d; do. old, 00s 0d to 00s 0d; Wheaten straw, 34s 0d to 36s 0d; Oaten do., 33s 0d to 35s 0d; Turnips, 16s 0d to 18s 0d; Mangolds, 18s 0d to 19s 0d; Carrots, 30s 0d to 35s 0d.

IRISH MARKETS

LIMERICK, JAN. 19.—Grain—Since our last there has been a slight depression in price of oats, which sold to-day at 1s per stone. Butter—There is no change in this market since Tuesday last. Prices—78s for the three-quarter firkin, and in proportion downwards to 63s.

White wheat 0s 16d to 16½d; red, 0s 14d to 0s 14½d oats (fine white), 12d to 12½d; seed, —d to —d; barley good malting), 12d to 12½d; grinding, —d to —d; Flour—Firsts, 36s 0d to 37s 0d seconds, 33s, to 34s 0d; thirds, 27s to 30s 0d; fourths, 22s to 24s 0d; bran £5 0s to £6 10s; pollard, wheaten, £5 0s 0d to £6 10s; mixed, £5 0s to £6 0s; feeding meal, £0 0s to £0 00s; Indian meal, coarse, £8 0s 0d to £0 00s 0d; fine, £8 5s d to £8 10s; Indian corn, £7 10s d to £0 0s 0d; oatmeal, £13 15s to £00 0s; cutlings, £14 10s. Bacon pigs per cwt., 49s 0d: o 00s 0d; scalded pork, 38s 0d to 00s 0d; American bacon, 70s to 00s. per cwt.

CLONMEL, JAN. 19.—Weather cold and fine. Butter—a fair supply. Quotations are as follows:—

Flour—Superfines, 38s 0d; fines, 31s 0; thirds, 28s 0d; fourths, 22s 0d; Wheat—White, 26s 9d; Red 25s 0d to 00s per brl.—White oats, 13s 6d to 00s 0d black 12s 1d to 0s; Indian meal, £7 17s to; oatmeal £14 5s; wholemeal, £0 0s per ton; bran, 5s 0d pollard, 5s 6d per brl: Butter, 120s to 125s per cwt. Beef, 6½d to 9d; mutton, 7½d to 9d; bacon, 8½d; hams, 10d to 11d; pork, 7d per lb.

KILKENNY, JAN. 19.—The supply of grain of all kinds to market continues small, and there is no change in quotations, except that barley shows a slight advance. Of butter 265 firkins to market for the week, of which 262 came in to-day. The price receded from 5s to 6s on last Friday's quotations. Of wool 168 stones and potatoes 664 cwts. weighed in the market during the week.

Flour—Seconds 36s 0d to 38s 0d; inferior, 30s 0d to 32s 6d; thirds, 23s 0d to 25s 0d. White wheat, 27s 6d to 28s 0d; satin, 00s to 00s 0d; red, 27s 0d to 27s 6d; barley, malting, 15s to 16s 0d; grinding, 13s 6d to 14s 6d; white oats, 12s 0d to 12s 3d; black oats, 12s 3d to 12s 9d; new tawney oats, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Bran, 6s 10d to 7s 3d per brl. Indian meal, 8s 6d to 8s 8d. Butter, 120s to 124s. Bacon pigs, 50s 0d to 52s 0d.—Oatmeal, 15s 0d to 16 0d per cwt.

WEXFORD MARKETS, JAN. 19.—Wheat (old) per 20 stone, 0s to 0s 0d; new 26s 0d to 28s; barley per 16 st 16s 0d to 17s 0d; oats per 14 stone 12s 0d to 14s 0d; beans per 20 stone, 22s 0d to 23s 0; Flour per bag 16 stone, 31s 0d to —s 0d; seconds 30s 0d to —s 0d; 3rds 22s 0d to 23s 0d; oatmeal per cwt. 14s 6d; Indian meal per cwt. 8s 8d; butter per cwt. £5 10s d; 2nds. £0 0s 0d; 3rds. £0 0s d; bran 6s 8d. Potatoes per stone, 4d to 6d. Meat—Beef per lb. 5½d to 8d; mutton 6d to 8d; veal 5d to 7d; lamb 5s to 7s per qr.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JAN. 19—Firsts, 134s, seconds, 127s; thirds, 109s; fourths, 98s; fifths, 91s Mild cured—Firsts, 137s; seconds, 133s; thirds, 117s. 551 firkins at market

CORK CORN MARKET, JAN. 19.—Wheat white, 10s 6d to 11s 2d; red, 10s 0d to 10s 3d; barley, 7s 2d to 8s 0d; bere, 0s 00d to 0s 0d; rye, 0s 0d to 0s 0d: oats—white, 8s 0d to 8s 4d; black, 7s 0d to 7s 10d.

DUBLIN, JAN. 19—We have again to report a dull market at our Corn Exchange to-day. Even barley was rather difficult of sale, and in several instances lower rates were accepted for intermediate qualities. Large quantities of English and from outports were offering. Oats were certainly 3d to 6d cheaper. Nothing doing in Indain corn.

White wheat, 27s 0d to 31s 0d per brl; red, 26s 6 to 29s 0d; barley, 16s 0d to 18s 6d; bere, 00s 0 to 00s 0d; oats, 13s 3d to 14s 3d; rape, per cwt, 00s to 00s 0d; oatmeal, 14s 0d to 15s 6d; Bakers' flour, 16s 0d to 18s 6d; Indian corn, per 480 lbs 31s 0d to 31s 6d Indian meal 8s 3d.

ENGLISH MARKETS

MANCHESTER BUTTER MARKET, JAN. 20.—Butter—There is no change in the state of our Butter Market since my last advice. Choice parcels being scarce are the turn dearer, but other descriptions are offered at lower and irregular prices.

	1865.	1866
Firkins and Crocks, last week,	9,636	9.473
Do., do., since 1st April,	554835	629547
Boxes and Barrels, last week.	834	942
Do., do., since 1st April,	41227	40639

SENDING NEWSPAPERS ABROAD.

The following is the number of postage stamps requisite to be affixed to an unstamped or stamped copy of a Newspaper sent to the undermentioned countries:—

Australia, Southampton.	1d.	Gibraltar, France	3d
Do., Marseilles	3d.	Hamburgh, France	1d
Belgium	1d.	Do. Belgium	1d
Do. France	1d.	Holland	1d
Brazil	1d.	Madeira	1d
British West Indies	1d.	Malta	1d
California, Chagres	4d.	Do. Southampton	1d
Do., US	2d.	Newfoundland	1d
Canada, US	1d.	New South Wales	1d
Do. Halifax	1d.	New Zealand	1d
East Indies and China,		Nova Scotia	1d
Marseilles	3d.	Portugal	1d
D., Southampton	2d.	Turkey	1d
France	1d.	United States	1d
Gibraltar	1d.	Van Diemen's Land	1d

WATERFORD AND TRAMORE RAILWAY.

Arrangement of Trains, Dec. 1st., 1865.

WEEK DAYS.

Departure from Waterford—*8 0 | 10 45 | 12 0 | *2 15 | 4 0 | 5 30 | 9 0.

Departure from Tramore—9 15 | *11 15 | 1 0 | 3 15 4 30 | *6 0 | 9 30.

SUNDAYS.

Departure from Waterford—*9 0 | 12 15 | 1 30 | 2 30 4 30 | 9 0.

Departure from Tramore—9 30 | 12 45 | 2 0 | 4 0 5 30 | 9 30.

STOCK AND SHARE LISTS.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JAN. 20.

RAILWAYS.	
Great Southern and Western, £100 paid ...	91½ ¼
Midland Great Western, £100 paid ...	66
Ditto, account	90
GOVERNMENT FUNDS	
Three per Cent Consols ...	87¼ ⅜ ¼
Ditto for account	—
Ditto for new account	—
Three per Cent Reduced ...	—
New Three per Cent Stock	86 86¼
Ditto for account Feb. 8	86¼ ½
Ditto for new account	86½
New 5 per cent Stock	--
India 5 per cent Stock transferable at the Bank of Ireland	103½
BANKS.	
Hibernian, £25 paid	36
National Bank, £30 paid	78½
National of Liverpool, Limited £10 paid or act.	17¼
National of Liverpool, New, £5 paid limited ...	16¼
Ditto account	19⅞
Provincial, £25 paid	84 xd
Royal, £10 paid	33⅜
MINE	
Mining Company of Ireland	20½
Ditto for account	20 21¼
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dublin and Drogheda 4 per cent. guaranteed Stock perpetual, £100 paid	—
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent perpetual	90
Irish North Western 5 per cent perpetual Class A, £10 paid, account	4 ¼

LONDON STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JAN 20

OPENING PRICE	
Consols, Money	87¼
Ditto, Account	87¼ ⅜
New Threes	86⅝ 87
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	87 ⅛
Ditto (account)	87¼ ⅜
New Threes	86⅞ 7

BANK OF IRELAND.

An account pursuant to the act 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 37, of the amount of Bank Notes authorised by law to be issued by the several Banks of Issue in Ireland, and the average amount of Bank Notes in circulation, and of Coin held during the Four Week ending Saturday, the 6th day of Jan., 1865.

Name and Title.	Circulation authorised.	Average Circulation.	Amount of Coin.
	£	£	£
Bank of Ireland	3,738428	2,656,475	481352
Provincial Bank	927667	928,385	328522
Belfast Bank	281611	533,106	339957
Northern Bank.	243440	451,906	306081
Ulster Bank	311079	584,436	327850
National Bank	852269	1,277,449	716408

W. W. DALBIAC, Officer of Stamp Duties.

WATERFORD SHIPMENTS

The Camilla which sailed for Liverpool on the 19th inst, had on board 1047 firkins Butter, — sacks Flour 41 Cattle, 308 Pigs, 76 Sheep, — casks Porter, — bales Wool, 360 kegs Lard, — cases Eggs. 53 bales Bcn

The Briton which sailed on the 19th inst, for Bristol, had on board 358 Pigs, — cases Eggs, 20 packages Poultry, — Cattle, 54 firkins Butter, — casks Porter, — boxes fish, — sheep, — bales Rags, 5 Horses — sacks Flour, — kegs Lard.

The Courier (s), which sailed on the 19th inst., for Milford, had on board 205 bales Bacon, — firkins Butter 20 kegs Lard, 24 sacks Flour, 12 casks Porter 46 Pigs, 6 cases Eggs, 14 packages Poultry, — boxes Fish, — bales Rags, — casks Whiskey, — Cattle — Horses, — sheep.

The City of Paris which sailed on the 20th. for Milford, had on board 347 bales Bacon, 51 firkins Butter 10 kegs Lard, — casks Porter, — casks Whiskey, — Cattle, — Sheep 41 Pigs, 8 cases Eggs, 41 packages Poultry, 12 boxes Fish, — bales Rags. — Horses, — sacks Flour.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths

BIRTHS.

On the 17th inst., at Kilcavan Cottage, Carnew, the wife of Timothy Burstall, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 19th inst., at 11 Fitzwilliam-square, East, the wife of Marshal Neville Clarke, Esq., of a son.

On the 15th inst., at Tenby, South Wales, the wife of Captain Driberg, late 84th Regiment, of a daughter.

On the 18th inst., at Troyswood, the wife of James Poe, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst., at Great Lineaton Church, by the Rev. J. Barber, incumbent of Bierley, Arthur Jackson Greer, Esq., 21st R.N.B. Fusilier, to Emma, eldest daughter of William Horsfall, Esq., of Hornby Grange, Yorkshire.

On the 18th inst., at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, London, by the Rev. G. B. Macilwain, B.A., George Smith, Esq., of No. 71 Lower Baggot-street, Dublin, the only surviving son of the late William Smith, Esq., of Golden bridge House, county of Dublin to Frances, widow of the late Rev. Henry W. Crofton, of Inchinappa, county Wicklow.

On the 16th inst., in the R.C. chapel, Urlingford, by the Rev. Edward Kealy, P.P., Mr. Daniel O'Shea, of Johnstown, to Miss Anne Kealy, of Urlingford.

DIED.

On the 18th inst., at Clarendon-terrace, St. John's wood, London, Richard Kennedy, Esq., eldest son of the late Francis Kennedy, Esq., of Kilkee, county Clare.

On the 18th inst., at 14 Molesworth-street, Dublin, Mary Jane, eldest surviving daughter of the late James Greene, Esq., M.D., of Drogheda.

On the 18th inst., at 64 Mountjoy-square, of acute bronchitis, Margaret third daughter of John M'Dermott, Esq., aged 11 years.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Kavanagh, Borris, arrived yesterday on a visit at Kilkenny Castle.

The Earl of Carrick and suite left Kingstown on Thursday, for England.

Lord J. Butler and suite left Kingstown on Wednesday, for England.

Sir Capel Judkin Fitzgerald left Kingstown on Saturday, for England:

Mr. Kavanagh, Borris, arrived on Friday, on a visit, at Kilkenny Castle.

THE COURT.

Osborne, Friday.

Her Majesty drove out yesterday with her Royal Highness Princess Helena.

Her Grand Ducal Highness Princess Leiningen gave birth to a Prince yesterday afternoon at Osborne.

Her Majesty the Queen was with her niece when the event took place.

VICEREGAL COURT.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Wodehouse attended Divine service yesterday at the Chapel Royal. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Salmon.

Waterford Mail.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 22, 1866.

SUMMARY OF NEWS:

The only circumstance of any interest in Paris is a duel between Prince Achille Murat and the Count de Rochefort. The latter, in the columns of the *Evenement*, made some sensible remarks on the appearance of the Prince as a witness in an action brought against a notorious member of the *demimonde*, The Prince took offence and challenged M. de Rochefort, and a duel with swords took place in which both parties were slightly wounded. The affair (says our correspondent) has caused much sensation, and justly so. As the Empress is the leader of fashion we may expect that shooting will shortly become one of the pastimes of the softer sex, for at the Emperor's last shooting party at St. Cloud the Empress, Princess Metternich, and Viscountess Aguado, each took a gun, and knocked over a respectable number of birds.

The United States Congress reassembled on the 5th inst., when the diplomatic correspondence between France and America relating to Mexico was presented to both houses. The French Government refuse to be held responsible for the acts of the Imperial Government in Mexico, which the United States Government persist in ignoring. In reply to a protest addressed by Mr. Bigelow to M. Drouyn de Lhuys concerning Maximilian's decree of outlawry against Republicans captured with arms in their hands, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs referred Mr. Bigelow for information to the Emperor Maximilian, stating that the French Government was not the Government of Mexico. It was stated at Washington that an envoy of the Emperor Maximilian had arrived in that city to obtain the recognition of the Mexican Empire.

Mr. Layard has resigned office as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The body of Sir Charles Eastlake, late President of the Royal Academy, having been brought over to England, was, yesterday, interred in Kensalgreen Cemetary. A large number of mourning coaches followed the hearse, including a private carriage of her Majesty the Queen; and a great many private friends of the deceased attended on the melancholy occasion.

It is believed in Madrid that it is not Admiral Pareja, commanding the Spanish fleet now engaged in blockading the Chilian ports, that has committed suicide, but the commander of the vessel that was captured by the Chilians.

In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies on Friday, Herr Virchow moved that the statement made by the Government in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Session, relative to the union of Lauenburg with the Prussian Crown, should be declared invalid, and contrary to the ordinances of the Constitution, so long as it had not received the sanction of the Chambers.

The latest accounts from Italy represent the La Marmora Cabinet as increasing in strength and popularity. A coalition is about to take place between the Right and Left Centre in favour of the Ministry, and it is said those parties will give their support to Signor Soialoja's financial measures. The prorogation of the Chamber, which it was thought would produce a great outcry against the Government, has been very quietly received by all parties, and its necessity seems to be generally admitted.

It is positively asserted in official circles in Paris (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) that General Grant is now with his army on the Rio Grande, and that he is ready to cross that river and enter Mexico at fourteen days' notice.

The statement in the *Daily Telegraph* that Mr. Layard had resigned his office as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs is contradicted by the *Times*. The *Telegraph* would scarcely have made so positive a statement without having some grounds for it, and there can be no doubt as to the existence of rumours for some days past that Mr. Layard was highly displeased at the promotion of Mr. Goschen. Probably the honourable member has been mollified by the promise of a seat in the Cabinet on the first opportunity that offers. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says:—

"Mr. Goschen's name does not appear on the list of those who attended the Cabinet on Tuesday, because he has not yet kissed the hands or received the seal of the Duchy from the Queen. The delay is a matter rather of etiquette than of right; for being already a Privy Councillor, there is nothing to prevent his being summoned to assist at the deliberations of the Committee or Cabinet, though he held no office at all. The late Lord Lansdowne was a member of the Aberdeen Administration without a portfolio, and many other instances of the kind might be referred to. The members of the Jewish persuasion are particularly loud in their exultation at the new Minister's promotion. They are much stronger in point of numbers than they ever were before in the House of Commons; and their influence is not indistinctly felt in more quarters than one of the political world."

The cattle plague continues to spread destruction in England. By the last official return it appears that the number attacked in the week ending Saturday, the 13th inst, was 2,243, being a slight increase over the previous week. It is estimated that the loss by the disease now amounts to £100,000 a week; and that the total loss up to the present is not less than a million and a half sterling.

The Fenian movement in the North has excited considerable disquietude in consequence of recent discoveries. In Belfast there has been an active search by the Constabulary, and some arrests were made in that town and other parts of the county Antrim. In the county Monaghan also some supposed American emissaries have been arrested. A memorial has been addressed to Colonel Leslie, M.P., the lord lieutenant of the county, by the local magistrates of Monaghan, pointing out the inadequacy of the measures adopted by the Government for the protection of the loyal and well disposed inhabitants, and urging the necessity of proclaiming the county, and having the Militia of the United Kingdom called out.

FENIANISM.

Some malicious persons appear to take great delight in hoaxing the magistrates, and annoying the police. It is quite well to be prepared for any event; but it is not wise to excite alarm to an unnecessary degree. The *Clonmel Chronicle* of Saturday contained the following:—

"THE PROCLAMATION.—Surprise has been naturally felt at the proclamation of the county of Waterford—a county which it was generally believed was remarkably free from any seditious organization. It is true that a spirit of disaffection, or rather of dissatisfaction, was rather wide-spread amongst the labouring classes in the rural districts, and amongst the idlers and loafers of the towns and villages of Waterford; but the large farmers and the small holders of land were, to a man, supposed to be on the side of loyalty and to have openly discountenanced Fenianism. Then why single out that county for the adoption of extreme precautionery measures? There must, surley, be some cause for that extra vigilance on the part of the authorities which is now being manifested there. We must suppose that Government are in possession of information of a serious character, but the county magistracy and country gentleman are left in entire ignorance—they are left to draw their own deductions from what is transpiring arround. A few nights since the police at Cappoquin and Ballinamult received orders from the Resident Magistrate of the district (Mr. Barry) to place themselves in a state of defence against surprise, as information had been given that a Fenian attack would be made upon them. Accordingly, the gurrds were doubled, the men at the military barracks, Ballinamult, remained under arms all the night, their officers and the Head-Constables remaining on duty with the party. However, the morning of Saturday found them unmolested."

If government have reliable information that there is in the county Waterford, such a state of things as warrants them in suspending the constitution—in depriving men of their natural right to carry arms; in invading, without a warrant, the house of *any* person, at any hour of the day or night, in a search for arms. If they have such information, then it is their bounden duty to take steps to protect the well disposed and peaceable inhabitants. Under the proclamation which was published on Friday, most of the well disposed, have deposited their arms at the police barracks, and have deprived themselves of the means of protecting their homes. The ill disposed, have, we venture to say, not taken any such step. They have, therefore, the means of committing outrage, while the well disposed have not the means of repelling them.

Under the circumstances put forward by government, the disarming of the well disposed, it is the bounden duty of government to make efficient arrangements to protect them. This is not to be done by paper proclamations. There should be small parties of military billeted through the county, and the police force should be increased.

We have no wish to increase the alarm which exists in many minds; but we hold that if there be circumstances to warrant the proclamation, then there should be efficient cavalry patrols through the county at night. If upon a rumour such as that we have stated above, the police are locked up in barrack, what is to prevent an armed mob attacking the houses of the unarmed. Previous to the issue of the proclamation, the military force should have been increased. Arrangements should have been made to preserve the peace, and protect the well disposed.—When that was done, government might have said, "we are in a position to protect you, we now call on you to give up your arms." This would have been a proper way, but that taken by government is very different.

We hope no evil results will arise from the course taken, but we think it has been very indiscreet and unwise.

STRANGERS.

Some alarm has been felt at the arrival, at one of our principal hotels, of two strangers, evidently from across the Atlantic. They are military in their bearing, have no apparent business, and have lots of cash. One of them is, it is rumoured, a colonel in the Federal service; the other an adjutant. They stroll about the city and amuse themselves, but do not appear to have anything to do.

In consequence of the stoppage of letters in the Post-Office, and the discovery of addresses, the Fenians have adopted the system of sending special messengers from America; and it may be that the strangers here have a mission of that character. There is a growing conviction that Stephens is still in Ireland. We are informed that he took an oath; he would never leave Ireland voluntarily, until he had achieved her independence. It is believed that he still remains in the country, and directs the proceedings of the Fenians. Some rather singular attempts at arrest have been made in Cork and at Birkenhead.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

We are sorry to find that the number of cases is still increasing. Those of the past three weeks were—

Week ending Dec. 30,	... ...	8,093
„ Jan. 6,	... ...	9,120
„ „ 13,	... ...	9,243

The value of the cattle that died last week from this disease was about £100,000. Since it visited these countries the loss is estimated at one million and a half sterling.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF THE CITY.

At this day's meeting of the Town Council, a very long and elaborate report on "the Pumping Scheme" to supply this city with water, was read from Mr. Mylne, C.E., appointed some time since on the motion of Mr. Blake, to consider and report on that subject. He considers it quite feasible to supply the city by that plan. He passes, in review, the different sources from which water could be had, and prefers taking it from Sporthouse. He would use no steam machinery, but would pump by means of the water itself. The annual maintenance would be a comparative trifle, and the whole cost would be £19,700, including distribution pipes throughout the city. He would throw the tail water again into the river, and then obviate the payment of compensation to mill proprietors. This scheme will utilise the present supply, and allow the Corporation to be deriving income from it, *pari passu*, with the construction of the new works. After an able statement by Mr. Blake, showing that capitalising the estimated cost, and making allowance for wear and tear, the expenditure would be £1,060, and the income derivable from it £1,300, thus leaving a nett profit of £240 a-year to the Corporation. An order was made that Mr. Mylne's report, all the reports on the other schemes, all the analyses, and an abstract of Mr. Blake's speech, be printed for the consideration of the members of the council. Mr. Mylne's estimate is upon a supply of 500,000 gallons per day. Captain Johnson and Mr. Redmond spoke in favour of the Ballyscanlan project.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

INSPECTING THE MARKETS.—We are glad to perceive that our worthy chief magistrate, Alderman Reid, is determined not to lose sight of that very important part of his duties, the proper supervision of the markets, seeing that the food vended therein shall be good and wholesome, and also in seeing that the lanes and alleys shall be kept clear of nuisances. This (Monday) morning his worship, accompanied by High Constable Pallis, made an early visit, 6.30 a.m., to the milk market, and had the flued properly tested by the use of the lactometer. His Worship and Mr. Pallis subsequently visited several lanes, and in some two or three instances of incorrigible nuisance-keepers, prosecutions were ordered.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the debating class members is intended to be held in the room of the association, Colbeck-street, on Wednesday next, at half-past eight o'clock, p.m., when Mr. T. R. Conway will read his "prize essay" on the "Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures," also to appoint a chairman and secretary for remainder of session 1865-66.

DELIVERING UP FIRE ARMS.—Very few instruments of warfare have yet been delivered up to the nearest police barrack in this city, and what of them have been, are of a class to inspire far more terror in the user than in the enemy. They are old rotten and rusted articles quite incapable of being discharged with safety.

THANKS.—The treasurer of the Tramore branch of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution acknowledges the receipt of 10s. from James P. Graves, Esq., Newtown.

The funeral of the remains of Master Wall, son of our respected fellow-citizen, John Wall, Esq., took place at the Cemetery, John's Hill, on Saturday morning. It was very largely attended by the most respectable classes, and much sympathy was felt and expressed for the bereaved parents.

LECTURE BY MR. SEXTON.—Mr. Thomas Sexton, a distinguished member of the Literary and Debating Socsety, delivered the inaugural public lecture, for session 1866, in connection with that society, on Friday evening, in the Town Hall. Mr. Blake, M.P, president of the Society, took the chair and reviewed the origin, rise and progress of the Society, explained the advantages of it, and annunced its purpose and object. Mr. Sexton then came forward, and delivered his lecture on our great countryman, Mr. Banim. The lecture was able, eloquent, and highly interesting, and the lecturer was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause. The audience was large and highly respectable.

THE RECENT GALES.—The master of the brig Ginglia, of Frume, which put into this harbour on the 16th inst, terribly damaged, has given £25 to the crew of the pilot cutter Lotus, for services rendered to the vessel in bringing her up the harbour to safe anchorage at Passage. The crew of the brig were utterly exhausted at the time, and three of them were disabled by fractured limbs. The vessel has a cargo of wheat on board from Trieste.

A FORTUNATE WATERFORD MAN.—Late New York papers contain statements of the amounts of prize-money paid to different officers of the U. S. Navy for captures during the late civil war. The largest single amount paid was the prize-money of Commander William Budd, a native of Waterford, for the capture of the *Memphis*—38,318 dollars. The capture of the *Albemarle*, by a picket-boat, netted the boat's crew—1,934 dollars per man—9,500,000 dollars have been paid out already. Six hundred captures remain unadjudicated, which will swell the aggregate to nearly 15,000,000 dollars.

THE FENIAN ALARM.—The authorities appear to know more about the Waterford Fenians, than any one else. A few days ago they proclaimed what was generally considered the most peaceable and loyal city in Ireland, and now they have armed the night patrols of the police with rifles. The patrols, too, have been increased in numbers.

DR. CORRIGAN CREATED A BARONET.

We feel very great pleasure in making the announcement that Sir George Grey has intimated to Dr. Corrigan that her Majesty has by letters patent been pleased to bestow upon him a Baronetcy. The high social position and eminent professional abilities of Dr. Corrigan entitle him to the honor which has been thus conferred upon him.

ANOTHER MISSION OF INQUIRY TO JAMAICA.—The "Leeds Mercury" announces that Mr. Thomas Harvey and Mr. William Brewin, of Cirencester, will sail for Jamaica by the next mail steamer. They go out on a mission of inquiry, with the sanction and under the encouragement of the Society of Friends. Mr. Harvey was the companion of the late Joseph Sturge on his philanthropic visit to the West Indies 29 years ago. The special object of this second visit is to form as accurately as possible a comparative view of the state of the population now with that which presented itself to the observation of the travellers in 1837.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD MAIL.

Organ Factory, 35, King-street, Waterford.

SIR—In the *Waterford Mail* of January 10th a report appears of a meeting of pew-holders, which was held in the vestry-room of the Cathedral on the 8th inst., in which Mr. Fisher, one of the speakers, is reported to have stated that after an outlay of over one hundred pounds, he was informed, by a *very competent authority*, that the organ was now in a worse state than before the outlay commenced. As that statement is calculated to injure my professional character as an organ builder, I being the person by whom the work was done, I wish to lay the particulars of the case before the public; and as he has refused to tell me who the person is on whose authority he made that statement, I have no other alternative. The organist (Mr. Alcock) denies having spoken to him on the subject. Mr. Stanistreet, of Clonmel (who is a competent person), at the time his son was appointed as organist, came to Waterford to inspect the organ, and having done so, said he would not allow his son to play on it, it was so much out of order. He suggested some alterations and additions, which I was called on to make, and which I have done to the entire satisfaction of the Dean and Chapter, and also to Mr. Stanistreet, who inspected and played on the organ after it was completed, and, in the presence of the organist, Mr. Alcock, highly approved of what had been done. I append a note I received from him on the subject, and also one from Dr. Joseph Mackesy, who saw the organ before and after its renovation. Again I would ask Mr. Fisher the name of his authority. If he is a professional person, I will be able to show him what has been done, and most likely convince him of his mistake; if an amateur, his opinion will not be of *much* avail with my customers. You may judge how the statement is calculated to injure me when I tell you that I have the care of 30 organs here and in the neighbouring counties, if the statement were left uncontradicted.

F. H. DIXON.

"Clonmel, Jan. 18th, '66.

"To Mr. F. H. Dixon, organ builder.

"DEAR SIR—I have seen the Waterford Cathedral organ before it was added to and repaired, &c., and, on seeing it after your work was done, considered it much improved.—I am, dear sir, yours truly,

"THOMAS STANISTREET."

"35, Lady-lane, Jan. 17th, 1866.

"Mr. F. H. Dixon.

"DEAR SIR—I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion that the organ of the Cathedral of Waterford has been vastly improved by your skill and workmanship, and that the replacing the choir organ in its original position has added greatly both to the effect and appearance of the instrument.—Yours very faithfully,

"JOSEPH P. MACKESY."

[We only fulfilled our duty as journalists in reporting correctly what occurred at the meeting. Mr. Fisher would not have made the statement in question unless he thought he had sufficient authority.—It would be satisfactory to those whose money was used in these repairs, if there had been a certificate from the organist, stating that the organ is now in good repair.—E. *W.M.*]

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.

Our contemporary, the *Clonmel Chronicle*, has the following notice of M. Zamoiski's performance in Clonmel:—

"One of the most successful of modern experimentalists in the strange science of Electro-Biology is M. Zamoiski, who has been lecturing for some evenings past in Clonmel, and demonstrating the power he possesses over his subjects—a large number of whom he has proved to be "highly susceptible." He does not launch out into any unmeasured attack upon the medical faculty, which has ever shown itself—whether rightly or not, it is scarcely our province to determine—opposed to the doctrine propounded that Biology may be usefully employed as a curative agency. Zamoiski simply asks that this occult science should be appealed to when medicine and surgery have failed in their mission to relieve the afflicted with nervous, or, perhaps, other diseases. That the results produced by this experimenter are passing strange, those who have watched his operations will at once admit. Self-control, reason itself vanishes for the moment from those placed under the "influence," and we find that the operator obtained a perfect—an almost illimitable power over his biological subjects; not only does he deprive them of memory, of feeling, and of speech—to restore each faculty instantaneously—but he moulds their very will to his own, and in his hands they seem completely powerless and to have lost their identity. Most of the experiments were of a very amusing character—at least the spectators believed them so, and when a number of respectable, intelligent young men are seen riding races upon imaginary horses—[these latter consisting merely of dining-room chairs]—when they find them getting "cheerful," if not absolutely intoxicated, over tumblers of pure water—gathering visionary gold from some Californian dream-land, and performing many other strange absurdities, it is little wonder that the assembly should become convulsed with laughter, and that Monsieur Zamoiski, the Polish Biologist, should be applauded for the great success which attends his experiments. Watching the several "subjects" in the course of the evening, we are forced at once to admit that there is a degree of reality in the manifestations of biological influence. The anguish written on the features of those to whom "the toothache," for instance, was suddenly imparted; or, again, the more agreeable sensation of delight when any experiment of a pleasant nature was performed, or that the risible faculties were aroused—these in their unquestionable sincerity proved that what was happening before us was not a fraud, at least upon the senses of the audience. The subjects believed what the operator told them, however ridiculous it might be. They were chained to him by an invisible power; he *thought* for them, and they *acted* precisely as he wished. Some, who desired to remain sitting with their friends in the reserved seats of the Lecture Hall were dragged down irresistibly to the platform, and once there they yielded up their very individuality. Can this power—for a power it certainly is—be exercised for good? This is a question that will suggest itself to the minds of those who desire to know more of the science of Electro-Biology. We confess we would like to hear it impartially argued. One of Zamoiski's subjects states that in an instant that gentleman removed from him a violent headache, which has not since returned. If Biology can accomplish this, it is not altogether useless. Perhaps some of our medical friends, who may have studied the phenomena of the "science," would enlighten us with their views upon the matter, for it is of some importance to know whether Biology can possibly be rendered of service to the community, or whether it exercises an unhealthy influence upon the mental faculties or general nervous system of those "susceptible?" Few who have given attention to the science will pronounce Biology to be simply a *humbug*. It is, we believe, a power capable of being exercised by the stronger over the weaker mind, and can only be exercised—we are bound to hold—either for good or evil. If it possesses the former property, it were well the public should be practically convinced of its virtues; but if, on the contrary, it can tend to no good, it is equally advisable that the general community should be enlightened as to its real character.

We should not, perhaps, close those few remarks without observing that we have repeatedly seen Zamoiski's subjects since their being operated upon, and, as far as we can perceive, they go about their daily avocations quite as cheerfully and as intelligently as ever.

The wind increased to a gale on Friday on all the coasts, excepting the east.

The Rhone, bound for the West Indies, was spoken oh the 13th. She suffered much, lost her four port boats, and injured her screw.

The steamer West Indian, from Colon, passed Roche's Point, in tow.

The Board of Trade has this day ordered an inquiry into the loss of the London.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—SATURDAY.

The usual weekly meeting of the board was held on Saturday last.

H. W. BRISCOE, Esq., J.P., V.C., in the chair.

Also present:—Thomas Lalor, D.D.; Edward W. Briscoe, J.P.; William Despard, J.P.; T. B. Wilson, J.P.; Carbery Smyth, J.P.; O. Mansfield, J.P.P. John Richardson, D.V.C.; John Hanrahan, Thomas Connolly, Patrick Donnell, Patrick Gaule, Patrick Phelan (Curraheen), George Moore, James Hickey, John Feeley, and John Hassett.

Dr. Purcell, Medical Poor Law Inspector, Captain Hamilton, Poor Law Inspector, and Dr. O'Ryan, Medical Officer, were also present.

Capt. Hamilton's remarks with regard to the keeping of the union books was discussed, and Mr. Dooly's explanation accepted.

DR. WELSH—THE APOTHECARY.

The following *billet doux* was read from the above gentleman, explaining his non-attendance to his duties:—

"Carrick-on-Suir, 20th Jan. 1866.

"*To the Chairman of the Board of Guardians, Carrick-on-Suir.*

"SIR,—On this day week you required my attendance at the 'board,' but I was unable, being at the time confined to bed. I had been for several days suffering from Influenza, combined with an attack of lumbago, induced by cold, and although a portion of these days I was able to leave my room, I was not capable of undergoing the fatigue of standing for hours in the compounding department of your workhouse. On such occasions when by illness or urgent extern duties, I was obliged to be absent, I requested Mr. Murphy to attend in my place, which he did most willingly, and sent my assistant with him. I consider that no loss has been sustained, or that the patients have been neglected. On the contrary, the loss has been mine. I have held the office of apothecary to the union nearly six years, at an amount of loss and sacrifice that no other man would bear; I devote six hours daily to my official duties (taking into account the time consumed in going to and fro) for which I am rewarded by the liberal sum of 3s, *i.e.*, 6d per hour. To enable me to do so I must employ an assistant to represent me in my own establishment. The police are not satisfied with, nor will the guardians admit of any but a qualified person to act for me, therefore to gain £30 per annum, I must pay £70 for a qualified, or £50 for an unqualified man. I do not allude to these facts as an excuse for my apparent or regular attendance, but to shew that no fair compensation is given—no proper value is placed on time. I apprehend the Poor Law Commissioners are not aware of existing circumstances for a considerable time. I have entertained the idea of relinquishing the office, but was deterred from doing so, less an opponent should come into the field; but when will you get a man (properly qualified) for £30 per annum; less than £60 would not induce any one to accept it. I have now to complain of the amount of difficulty I experience in compounding the prescriptions of the 'medical officer,' which average from 60 to 80, three days in the week, and from 30 to 50 the alternate days, in a confined space, the measurement of which I have taken. The room is 12 by 13 feet. The counter on which I compound is 6 feet in length. I want a proper system carried out; that no helper in charge of a ward shall come before his or her time for medicines ordered, and that no person but the ordinary attendant on me in the surgery, shall be permitted to be present until the medicines for such wards shall have been successively compounded and delivered in the same order. Having brought under your notice these matters, of which I justly comglain, I trust you will make such changes as you may deem advisable. In conclusion, I consider the opinion of the Commissioners, representing 'that the number of patients under treatment would require a more strict attendance on the part of the apotheoaay,' should suggest the necessity of giving him every facility in the performance of his duties, and remunurating him properly for the time employed. Hoping you will excuse me for entering so fully into details, and thus occupying your valuable time (laughter),

"I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM D. WALSH,

"Licentiate Apothecary, &c., &c."

Mr. Purcell—There is one thing the Commissioners will never consent to—doing duty by deputy.

Mr. Despard—What conclusion could any rational man come to after reading that letter, but that he is not fit for the position.

Chairman—You would be a very clever fellow if you came here often (great laughter).

Mr. Wilson—I think that he knows our difficulty and defies us.

Mr. Despard—I would move that he be called upon to attend to his duties; and if not, that he be called upon to resign.

Mr. Wilson—I think we should say that we deem this explanation unsatisfactory, and that he be called upon to resign.

After a long pause,

Chairman—Will any one propose a resolution?

Mr. Lalor—Mr. Wilson has proposed one.

Mr. Wilson—I would rather not (laughter).

Mr. Despard—I have moved a resolution.

Several Members—Oh! that has been frequently tried.

Mr. Wilson—I am not afraid to do my duty, but I think other gentlemen should do theirs, too. It is not fair that all the duty should fall on one or two members.

Mr. Scully—Well, I will move that he be called upon to resign.

Mr. Mansfield—I will second that.

Chairman—As many as are of that opinion will say aye (two "ayes"). As many as are of a contrary opinion will say no ("no, no"). I think the ayes have it.

The following order was then made upon Mr. Walsh's letter:—

"That Mr. Walsh's, the apothecary's, letter of explanation being quite unsatisfactory, the board desire that Mr. Walsh be called on to resign."

STATE OF THE HOUSE.—Destitute persons relieved in the Workhouse and Fever Hospital during the week ended 13th January, 1866:—Carrick-on-Suir, 177; Kilmurry, 8; Newtown 5,; Garrangibbon, 19; Boolyglass, 0; Tullahaught, 9; Whitechurch, 14; Templeeilldown, 0; Muckalee, 2; Piltown, 2; Templeorum, 0; Tubbrip, 2; Ballydurn, 0; Carrickbeg, 45; Clonea, 5; Fennough, 7; Glen, 15; Mothell, 7; Ross, 2; Rathgormuck, 4; Kilmeaden, 1; Portlaw, 56; Union at large, 153. Total, 153. Decrease, 44. Hall average, 1s. 9d.

FENIANISM IN CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

We have been requested to contradict some of the statements contained in the subjoined paragraph, which appeared in leading type in the *Clonmel Chronicle*:—

"Day and night the constabulary of Carrick-on-Suir district, under the direction of Mr. Hanna, R.M, and the local magistracy, have been engaged for several days past in searching, with spade and shovel, suspected premises. With their officer, Mr. M'Laughlin, they cheerfully perform this harassing duty, and though unsuccessful as regards their immediate object, namely—the discovery of firearms, we believe their vigilance has a very useful effect. The troop of Lancers stationed in Carrick are frequently employed in going through the country, and in many remote parts of the county Waterford—far removed from the main roads—they sometimes appear, very much to the surprise of wondering rustics."

[Our correspondent says that the spade husbandry of the police is all a myth, and the incursions of the lancers a mere fabrication. We regret that our contemporary has been hoaxed by this story.—E. W.M.]

FERMOY UNION—WEDNESDAY.

RICHARD CARROL. Esq., J.P., chairman of the board, presided. The other guardians present were—Captain Barry, J.P., D.L.; George K. Bourke, John Byrne, Charles Furlong, James Morrogh, John Peard, D.V.L.; John Roche, Thomas Ryan, and William Sisk.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.—Remaining last week, 299; admitted since, 24; discharged, 8; died, 2; remaining, 313.

FINANCE.—The balance in bank to the credit of the union was £3,473 9s 2d

AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

Liverpool, Saturday.

The royal mail ship Australasian arrived in the Mersey this afternoon, but did not go into Queenstown owing to prevalence of heavy gales.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 10TH MORNING.—On Dec. 16th Seward wrote to Bigelow, that unless France desists from prosecuting armed intervention in Mexico friendly relations between France and the United States would be brought into imminent jeoparly. The United States will not recognise Maximilian, even if the French withdraw from Mexico. A bill was reported in Congress from the Committee of Ways and Means, authorising the issue of forty year gold bonds for funding the floating debt, interest 5 per cent. if made payable in Europe, of 6 per cent. if in America, also that interest bearing notes cease to be the legal tender at maturity.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 10, MORNING.—The diplomatic correspondence in reference to Mexico was submitted to Congress. In July last Maximilian's agent made unsuccessful attempts to obtain Federal recognition through the intermediary of Montholon. On November 16, Seward wrote to Bigelow, requesting that the presence and operations of the French army in Mexico, and its maintenance of an authority there, cause serious concern to the United States. Nevertheless, the objection of the United States is still broader, and includes the authority, which the French army is thus maintaining, which is in direct antagonism to the policy of the Federal government and the principle on which it is founded. Every day's experience of its operation confirms the justice of the views impressed by the Federal government at the time the attempt to institute that authority first became known. The United States still regard the attempt to establish permanently foreign imperial government in Mexico as disallowable and impracticable, because the United States could not now agree to compromise the position heretofore assumed. They are not prepared to recognise, or pledge themselves hereafter to recognise, any political institutions in Mexico in opposition to republican government, with which they have so long maintained friendly relations. He dwells earnestly upon this branch of political relations, because at present they supersede those of commerce in the consideration of the American people:

On November 30 Bigelow reports reading Seward's despatch to Drouyn L'Huys, who thanks him, though he feels obliged to say that he derived neither pleasure nor satisfaction from its contents.

On December 16 Seward writes to Bigelow. It is the President's purpose that France should be repectfully informed upon two points—first, the United States earnestly desire to cultivate sincere friendship with France; second, this policy would be imminently jeopardised unless France could deem it consistent with her interest and honour to desist from prosecuting armed intervention in Mexico to overthow the existing Republican government, and to establish upon its ruins a foreign monarchy. In conclusion, the United States will not recognise with Maximilian even if the French troops withdraw from Mexico.

The papers include a confidential letter from Drouyn de L'Huys to Montholon dated October 18, stating he had renewed assurance of the strong desire of the French government to withdraw its auxiliary corps as circumstances permitted. The French government had been realy to adopt, without a moment's delay, the basis of an understanding with the Washington government. What it asked of the United States was an assurance that it was not their intention to impede the consolidation of the new order of things founded in Mexico. The best guarantee the French Government could desire would be the Federal recognition of Maximilian.

On December 6 Seward wrote to Montholon saying—After a review of all the facts, the President is gratified with the assurance you give of the Emperor's good disposition. I regret, however, to be obliged to say that the condition which the Emperor presents is one which seems to be impracticable.

NEW YORK, JAN. 10.—The Senate adopted resolutions, asking the President for information regarding the military order forbidding exportation over the Californian frontier, whether that order was not a violation of the neutrality towards Mexico. The house passed resolutions, asking the President for correspondence in regard to the kidnapping of a child of an American lady in the city of Mexico by the usurper of that republic, so called emperor, under the pretence of making such a child a prince, whether the United States asked to interfere, with the view of having the child restored to its parents, and what action has been taken upon the subject. The resolution refers to the child of Madame Iturbide. The house passed a resolution, declaring military forces should not be withdrawn from the Republican States until Congress shall declare their presence there unnecessary. The house asked for particulars of the delivery of the Shenandoah. The government reported that the negroes in the interior of Louisiana refuse to renew their contracts to work or leave the plantations. Thirty captains of vessels destroyed by the Alabama were summoned to appear on Semmes' trial. A public meeting was held in the Cooper Institute, under the auspices of Rosencranz and others, to denounce Spanish aggression in Chili and French assaults on Mexico; attendance large. Several members of Congress made speeches. Owing to the absence of numerous speakers it was decided to hold another meeting in ten days. The Chilian Envoy addressed a meeting declaring the sympathy of Chili with the United States, denouncing the conduct of Spain towards Chili. The Fenian Congress in New York passed a resolution declaring all Fenians who do not recognise the authority of Congress, cease to be members of the brotherhood. Intense frost prevailed throughout the country since Sunday, thermometer in New York falling 15 degrees below zero, in other parts of the country to 28 degrees. Admiral Baldwin, R.N., died in Toronto. Official despatches received at Washington from Chihuha, December 2nd, says, Juarez entered upon the new Presidential term without opposition. It is rumoured the French would returnn to Chihuha, Matamors, *via* Orleans. Migia has forbidden communication with the American side of the Rio Grando, and requires all citizens of Matamors to take the oath of allegiance to Maximilian. The Canada arrived at Halifax; the St. David arrived at Halifax short of coals.

NEW YORK, JAN 10TH 11 A.M.—Money abundant; Gold, 138; Exchange on London, 151; Stocks declining; New York Centrals, 94⅞; Illinois, 126; Erie, 96; Five twenties Bonds, 103¾; cotton dull; middling uplands, 50 to 51; flour heavy; wheat dull; corn declining; provisions and coffee quiet; sugar slightly firmer; molasses steady. Petrolium very dull; crude 35½; refined, 57 to 58.

A Board of Trade inquiry has been opened at Liverpool, on the loss of the ship Tenasserim, which was wrecked on the Arklow Bank on Christmas-day. The Tenasserim left the Mersy on the 23d of December, with a cargo valued at £20,000, and became a total wreck a few hours after, two of her crew being lost at the same time. The inquiry has not terminated. Intelligence has been received in Liverpool of the total destruction by fire of the ship Simla, on her voyage from Bombay to Liverpool. The fire was believed to have originated by the spontaneous combustion of the jute, which formed part of the cargo, which was a valuable one. The position of the Simla was observed by the ship Star of India, and the whole of the crew were saved. The steamer Dane, as it appears from advices received in Falmouth, has been totally lost on the African coast; but here, as in the instance above, the crew and passengers were saved.

THE FATAL OMNIBUS ACCIDENT.—Last evening Mr. Humphreys, coroner resumed at the Queen Elizabeth Tavern, Dalston, the inquiry relative to the death of Mr. Charles Hawkins, aged 52 years, who was killed by a fall from an omnibus. On Monday week, while descending from the front seat of one of the London General Omnibus Company's omnibuses in the Hackney-road, the iron rail of the seat gave way in his hand, and he was pitched on his head, and killed on the spot. The omnibus was only a "casual" one, that is, one used on emergencies, and it was alleged that it was not sufficiently sound, but the company denied that the accident arose from such a cause, and attributed it entirely to the great weight of the deceased, who, it was sworn weighed 23 stone. Evidence having been taken 'pro and con' as to the fit state of the omnibus for the conveyance of passengers, the Jury returned a the following verdict—That the deceased lost his life accidentally by the giving way of the iron seat rail of a certain omnibus belonging to the London General Omnibus Company, and the jurors further say that the said deceased lost his life through the insufficient construction of the said iron seat rail.

HIGH SHERIFFS FOR 1866.

DUBLIN CASTLE, JANUARY 13TH, 1866.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint the undernamed gentlemen to the office of High Sheriff of the following counties and counties of cities and towns for the year 1866:—

Antrim County—Wm. Thomas Bristown Lyons, Esq., Old Park, Belfast.

Armagh County—Colonel the Hon. Henry Wm. Caulfield, Hockley, Armagh.

Carlow County.—Sir Thomas Pierce Butler, Bart., Ballintemple, Tullow.

Carrickfergus County Town.—Samuel Græmes Fenton, Esq., Carrickfergus, and Belfast.

Cavan County.—Benjamin Samuel Adams, Esq., Shinan House, Shercock.

Clare County.—John Wilson Lynch, Esq., Belvoir, Sixmile-bridge.

Cork County.—John Wrixon Beecher, Esq. Castle Hyde, Fermoy.

Cork City—Thomas Lyons, Esq., Rosanna, Cork

Donegal County—James Henry Todd, Esq. Rockfort, Buncrana.

Down County.—John Cleland, Esq., Stormount Castle, Dundonald.

Dublin County.—Edward Wingfield Verner, Esq., Cork Abbey, Brap.

Drogheda County Town.—Robert Taylour, Esq., Corballis, Laytown, Drogheda.

Fermanagh County.—Alexander W. Bailey, Esq., Mulladuff, Newtownbutler.

Galway County—John A. Daly, Esq, Raford, Loughrea.

Galway County Town.—Henry Persse, Esq, Glenard, Galway.

Kerry County.—Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart, M.P, Churchtown, Killarney.

Kildare County.—Frances E J M'Donnell, Esq, Durnforth, Enfield.

Kilkenny County—Sir James Langrishe, Bart., Knocktopher Abbey, Thomastown.

Kilkenny City.—Edmond Smithwick, Esq., High-street, Kilkenny.

King's County.—John Lloyd, Esq, Gloster, Roscrea.

Leitrim County.—Arthur Loftus Tottenham, Esq, Glenfarne Hall, Enniskillen.

Limerick County.—Henry Westropp, Esq, Green Park, Bruff.

Limerick City.—Eugene O'Callaghan, Esq., George's-street, Limerick.

Londonderry City and County.—Connolly Thomas M'Causland, Esq, Dreenagh, Newtownlimavady.

Longford County.—Henry W. White, Esq, 84, Stephen's-green, Dublin.

Louth County.—St. Clair Kilburn Mulholland, Esq., Eglantine, Hillsborcugh.

Mayo County—Wm. C. Orme, Esq., Owenmore, Crossmolina.

Meath County—Thomas St. George Pepper, Esq., Ballygarth Castle, Julianstown.

Monaghan County—Thomas Lucas, Esq., Woodview, Ballybay.

Queen's County—Henry Trench, Esq., Glenmalyre, Ballybrittas.

Roscommon County—Henry Taffe Ferrall, Esq., Moylurg, Boyle.

Sligo County—Peter O'Connor, Esq., Carnsfoot Sligo.

Tipperary County—Edward Count D'Alton, Grenanstown, Nenagh.

Tyrone County—Lieutenant-Colonel William F. Conyngham, Spring Hill, Moneymore.

Waterford County—Robert Thomas Carew, Esq., Ballinamona, Waterford.

Waterford City—Alderman Abraham Denny, Waterford.

Westmeath County—John Ennis, jun., Esq., Ballinahoen, Athlone.

Wexford County—John Esmonde, Esq., Ballinastragh, Gorey.

Wicklow County—The Hon. William Proby Glenart, Arklow.

AN AUSTRALIAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND.—The first thing which strikes him forcibly is the magnitude of the towns and cities, especially the enormous extent and population of London—not the first day or the second, but after living in it for a week or two, and seeing the miles of streets closely built and crowded with people in every direction.—He, accustomed to think a great deal about the carriage of goods, and about road difficulties, can scarcely conceive how such masses of people can possibly obtain their daily supplies of food and fuel, even by the bewildering number of railways that radiate from the great metropolis. He sees little signs of manufactures, and he wonders how these millions can get a living. Do they live off each other, or off the country in general? Do foreigners, colonists, and provincials all flock to London to be fleeced, that the city population may be supported? He feels as if England must be small indeed, to necessitate men to leave the healthful breezy country, to crowd into the streets and alleys of London, Manchester, Birmingham, and Glasgow. The contrast between the wealth and the poverty of England strikes him with a strange feeling of awe when he compares the hideous slums of London with the miles of streets in which no one can live on an income of less than a thousand, two thousand, five thousand pounds a year; or when, "in the season," he contrasts the splendid equipages, the beautiful horses, the liveried servants, the perfectly appointed equestrians, the idle gentlemen, and the handsome and elegantly dressed ladies in Hyde Park, with the ragged beggars whom he meets at every street corner. And yet, painful as this is, how pleasant to an Australian home on a visit is London and London society. For the first time in his life he is at leisure to see everything and to enjoy everything; and for the first time in his life he finds other people who are as idle as himself, and with whom he can visit or travel, or merely saunter about London. It is only in London that one can find company in idleness or pleasure seeking. In the great manufacturing town life is as busy and rather more anxious than it is in Australia or the United States; and in small provincial towns there is too much exclusiveness for Australians to penetrate into society when on a short visit. The great beauty of the English landscape, its undulations, its softness, its wonderful variety of mountain, wood, and shore, impresses most favourably a visitor from our far south land. Its perpetual verdure contrasts with our pastures scorched up for many summer months. The exquisite changes in the tints of the foliage of your forest trees—from those of spring, when the young leaves are "some very red, and some a glad light green," as your oldest descriptive poet expresses it, to the luxuriant greenery of summer, and then to the mellow and russet tints of autumn—are always full of interest to eyes long accustomed to evergreen tress, almost all of one genus, with long narrow pointed leaves. We have, nevertheless, many very handsome trees, and I think the first impression we have of your English tree is, that they are very small compared with ours; and if we land, as I did, in the end of winter, the leaflessnes is painfully cheerless.—*Cornhill Magazine for January.*

THE SURGEON CHARGED WITH FRAUD ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Mr. T. Walley, the surgeon who was found guilty at the Leeds Assizes on Tuesday of obtaining an insurance policy by false pretences, was indicted on Saturday at the same assizes for a similar fraud on the British Prudential Assurance Company, the person whose life was insured in this case being a young woman named Hepworth. The deceased was suffering at the time of the insurance from an incurable cancer, and the prisoner, who professionally knew her state, represented her life to qe a good one to the insurance company, managing at the same time to secure for himself the prospective benefit in the case of death. The papers relative to the insurance accidentally fell from his pocket in the public road, and being shown to the friends of the young woman—who were entirely ignorant of the proceedings of the prisoner—led to the discovery of the fraud. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment—to commence on the termination of his previous sentence of six months.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

The return for the wreck ending the 15th instant states the number of new cases to be 9,243, being 123 over the preceding week. Scotland shows a decrease of 139, and Yorkshire a decrease of 520.

A Bombay telegram of the 12th January, in the "Manchester Guardian," reports:—Shirtings firmly held. Exports of cotton for the fortnight, 3,000 bales. Exchange, 2 2¼ at Calcutta on the 11th. Market steady.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Jan. 18.

The sergeants who attempted to seduce the Alcala Regiment were shot this morning.

Madrid, Jan. 18.

The Governor of the province of Tarragona has established his head-quarters at Reus, and organised a flying column of 800 men to pursue the insurgent bands which have appeared in the district. Madrid is tranquil, but there are rumours of risings in various parts of the kingdom. The semi-official *Correspondencia de Espana* qualifies these reports as having no importance, and says it is believed that the Government, finding that its hitherto humane course of procedure has been ill-understood, is about to adopt a vigorous system of repression.

Bayonne, Jan. 15.

Despatches received here from Madrid to the evening of the 17th inst. state that the insurgents, under General Prim, were certainly marching into Andalusia. They left Hava on the morning of the 16th inst., and after a march of fifty kilometres, arrived the same evening at Zalamea, fifteen kilometres distant from the province of Cordova, having destroyed on the way a portion of the Cuidad Keal and Badajoz Railway.

It was believed in Madrid that it was the captain of the Cavadango who committed suicide, and not Admiral Paraja.

Berlin, Jan. 19.

In the Chamber of Deputies to day, Her Virchow moved that the statement made by the Government in the speech from the throne at the opening of the session, relative to the union of Lauenburg with the Prussian Crown should be declared invalid and contrary to the ordinance of the Constitution, so long as it had not received the sanction of the Chambers.

The Minister of Finance brought in the budget for 1866. The King has charged Prince Biron Von Courland, Lord High Cup-bearer, with the mission of proceeding to Brussels to congratulate King Leopold the Second upon his accession to the throne.

Florence, Jan. 19.

A despatch received here from Venice announces that the Provincial Congregation has unanimously resolved upon the maintenance of the Province of Venice, and upon addressing a remonstrance in this sense to the Central Congregation.

Hamburg, Jan 19.

The Nord Desstsche Bank has declared a dividend of nine per cent for the year 1865, or at rate of 45 marks, Bancover share."

INDIA.

(By Direct Overland Telegraph.)

BOMBAY, JAN. 12.—Manchester goods firm. 7lb. shirtings, 8r. 6a.; ready Omrawuttee, 655. Exports of the week, 43,000 bales Exchange on London, 2¼ ¼. Freights, 35s.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 10.—Manchester goods firm, and advancing. Exchange on London, 2⅜. Government securities—Four per cents, 88¾; five per cents., 103½; five and a half per cents., 108½. Freights, 45s. The rate of discount has again been raised 1 per cent.

OUTWARD AMERICAN MAILS.

GREENCASTLE, FRIDAY.—The Canadian mail steamship Damascus, from Liverpool, arrived in Lough Foyle early this morning, and, having embarked mails, passengers, and latest telegrams, proceeded to Portland. All well.

FENIANISM.

SPECIAL COMMISSION.

Cornelius Dwyer Kane was convicted on Wednesday of the crime of treason-felony. The prisoner, who was a native of Skibbereen, was clearly proved to have been an active agent of the Fenian society. The informer swore that Kane was present at a meeting in the Phibsborough, where arrangements were made for the defence of certain prisoners who were to be tried at Cork for Fenianism, and also that at a subsequent meeting the prisoner told James Stephens that he had sworn in 400 Fenians in the neighbourhood of Clonakilty. The prisoner was ably defended by Mr. Dowse, Q.C. The jury after half-an-hour's consideration, found him guilty. When asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, the prisoner delivered rather an impudent speech. He believed there was no justice to be had for prisoners charged as he was; the judges were more the advocates of the Crown than impartial judges of the cases; he was proud of the acquaintance of O'Donovan (Rossa); to the last hour of his life he would boast of having been honored with Mr. Stephen's acquaintance and friendship. He did not venture, however, to deny his guilt, but, in fact, admitted it by declaring that, as an Irishman he was bound to join in a combiantion that was banded together for the good of Ireland—not for assassination, as was falsely alleged. He begged the Judge, in passing sentence, not to lecture him, for he could assure him that his advice would be thrown awoy. He was sentenced by Judge Fitzgerald to ten year's penal servitude.

John O'Clohissy pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for two years.

At the sitting of the Special Commission on Thursday, Martin Hanley Carey was placed on his trial. The prisoner, it appeared from the evidence, was the person who had rented the store, No 4, Halston-street, in which drilling was carried on, in November, 1864. The principal evidence against him was that of Mr. Savage, the house agent, who had let the store to him, and with whom he had entered into conversation about the "Irish Republic." The jury found a verdict of "Guilty," but recommended the prisoner to mercy. The court sentenced him to five years' penal servitude. Francis Carey, who was subsequently arraigned, pleaded "Guilty," and the Judges reserved their decision in his case until this morning.

At the sitting of the court on Friday, Francis Patrick Cleary, who had pleaded guilty, was put forward, when his counsel, Mr. Bytagh, read an affidavit made by the prisoner to the effect that he had altogether disconnected himself from the Fenian Society, that he had no desire to evade his trial, and that if admitted to bail he would give solvent security to come up to receive sentence. The Attorney-General said, that considering the extreme youth of the prisoner, and the fact that he had disconnected himself from the Fenian movement previous to his arrest, he would consent to his liberation on giving substantial bail. Judge Fitzgerald considered that the Attorney-General had acted generously in the course which he had taken, and informed the prisoner that he would be discharged as soon as his bail-bonds were perfected. The prisoner is to enter into his own recognisance in £500, and have two sureties in £200 each.

Denis Dowling Mulcahy, sub-editor and reader of the *Irish People*, was put upon his trial. Application was made by Mr. Butt to have the trial postponed, on the ground that the prisoner had not had time to look over some manuscripts which were to be given in evidence against him. The court refused to grant the postponement, and the trial was proceeded with, and had not terminated at the rising of the court.

At the sitting of the Special Commission on Saturday, the trial of Denis Dowling Mulcahy was resumed. Mr. Butt having addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, two witnesses were called for the defence. The Solicitor General having replied, Judge Fitzgerald summed up the evidence. The jury, after an absence of 50 minutes, returned into court with a verdict of "Guilty." The prisoner made a violent speech, in which he complained of the conduct of the Crown in using documents against him on the trial of which he had received no notice prior to its commencement. He concluded by saying that he was proud of his connexion with O'Leary, Stephens, and Luby. The court sentenced him to ten year's penal servitude.

Order has not been disturbed in Saragossa. The movements of the troops in that province continue.

The *Correspondencia* of to-day confirms the news of Admiral Paraja's death.

Out of a population of about 200,000 inhabitants, of which Turin is composed, one-fourth (25,637 males and 23,473 females) derive their living from commerce and industry, and most chiefly from the lettar.

ROLLS COURT.

INJUNCTION MOTION.

Wyse *v.* Wyse.—This was an injunction motion to restrain the respondent, Mr. Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse, from proceeding in action at law institute by him for the recovery of £2,000, the value o certain pictures, portraits of the Wyse family, from the reign of King John, and articles of vertu, which were in the possession of Miss Wyse, and who had been sued at law for them by the respondent in this matter. It appeared that the pictures and other articles had been left by the will of the late Sir T. Wyse to Miss Wyse, who, it was stated, had undertaken to give them over to Mr N. B. Wyse and Mrs. Wyse, contended in equity the lady was not entitled to retain this property. After hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides, his lordship granted the injunction to restrain the proceedings in the action at law until the hearing of this matter, and until the question was decided as to who, was entitled to the possession of the articles claimed, but his honor granted the injunction without making any order for the lodgment in court of £2,000, the amount for which the action at law was instituted.

Mr. Brewster, Q.C., and Mr. Foley appeared for the petitioner. Mr. Sherlock, Q.C., for the respondent.

DEATH OF DR. PETRIE.

Saunders says, we regret to announce the death of George Petrie, Esq, LL.D., the distinguished antiquarian and scholar, which took place on Thursday morning at his late residence, 7 Charlemont-place, in the 76th year of his age. Dr. Petrie was Vice President of the Royal Irish Academy, Ex-President of the Royal Hibernian Academy, Foreign member of the Imperial Society of Antiquaries of France, Honorary Fellow of the Royal Societies of Antiquaries of Scotland, Copenhagen, &c. In March, 1835, he received from the Royal Irish Academy a gold medal for his paper on the military Architecture of Ireland previous to the arrival of the English; and again, in 1840, he received another gold medal for his paper on Tara, published in eighteenth volume of the Transactions of the Society. In 1833, he got a premium of £50 and a gold medal for his paper on the Irish Round Towers. Dr. Petrie was remarkable, not alone for great learning, unwearied industry, and varied accomplishments, but for his honorable character and the gentleness and amiability of his nature. So kind, so courteous, and so considerate was he in his intercourse with society, that all who were honored with his friendship entertained towards him feelings of personal attachment and veneration; and we believe that of no one could it be more truly said that he never lost a friend or made an enemy. We earnestly hope that the pension which he enjoyed may be continued to his daughters. The wish is shared in by all who are acquainted with the family, and the public generally —all creeds and classes, ranks and degrees, would ratify by their approval such an act of liberality on the part of the Government.

DEPOSITS ON IRISH BILLS.

The following deposits have been made upon Irish bills for next session:—Bray and Enniskerry Railway, R. S. Reeves Solicitor, £2 941 17s. 5d., stock equal to £2,500 cash; Dublin Trunk Railway (City Extension), Kernaghan and Saunders, solicitors, Dublin, £18,700; Cashel Junction Railway, Murdock Green and Co., solicitors, Dublin, £4,300; Waterford, New Ross, and Wexford Junction, D. and T. Fitzgerald, solicitors, Dublin. £25,452 10s. 8d.; Dublin Southern Docks, Kernaghan and Saunder's solicitors, £6,000; Southern Railway, Kernaghan and Saunders, solicitors, Dublin, £4,600; Central Ireland Railways, Badcliffe and Davies, solicitors London, £16,998 8s.; Limerick and Castleconnell, Joseph Ambrose, solicitor, Waterford, £600; Downpatrick, Dundrum, and Newcastle, Hugh Wallace and Co., solicitors, Downpatrick, £5,700; Belfast Central Railway, R. Cassidy, solicitor, Belfast, £210 4s. 9d.; Cork Harbour and Carrachinny Extension Railway, Barrington and Jeffers, solicitors Dublin, £6, 496 0s. 6d. These deposits are 8 per cent. on the estimated capital in the case of railways, and 8 per cent. in the case of docks; the deposits were in Exchequer Bills, £38,600; in cash £23,508 12s.; and in New Three per Cents., £32, 398 19s. d.

RAILWAY DIVIDENDS

The proposed dividend for the half-year, on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire new stock, is officially announced at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, against 2½ for the corresponding week of 1864.

The Great Eastern Railway Committee of Investigation have made a further report. Out of the eight directors six—viz, Messrs. Goodson, Bidder, Love, Smith, Packe, and Anderson—have notified their intention to retire. With regard to the financial affairs of the company, further investigation compels them to state that they are in such a position as to preclude for a time the prospect of any dividend to the ordinary stockholders, although there is reason to believe that all the exhisting preference stocks and mortgage debts are effectually secured. An entire revision of management and the exercise of economy may, however, they still think, gradually bring about a better prospect for the future.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

The "Daily News" has received the following telegram during the night:—

"PARIS, JAN. 19.—The "Presse" announces that Baron Sullard left Paris on Monday last, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements with the Emperor Maximilian for the return of the French troops at the earliest possible date."

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The traffic receipts of the United Kingdom, for the week ending 13th January, show an increase of £25,433 over last year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir C. Wood attended the Cabinet Council on Saturday.

The Queen has most graciously signified her intention to be sponsor for the infant daughter of Sir Robert and Lady Peel.

The death of Gibson, the sculptor, is announced.

The Rev. Daniel Draper, lost on board the London, was a Wesleyan minister, who had resided 30 years in Australia.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" believes the final touch has been given to the reductions of the army for the next financial year. They are less than it expected. Infantry battalions at home, on returning home, will be reduced to companies, and 50 battalions will be thus affected. It is said the cavalry will escape reduction altogether, and even the depot battalions are not likely to be touched for the present.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Female complaints.—On the mothers of England devolves much and serious responsibility in securing for their daughters robust health; frequently, alas! thoughtlessly sacrificed by palpable bashfulness at a particular period of life, when all important changes take place in the female constitution, upon the management of which depend future happiness or misery. Holloway's Pills, especially if aided with the Ointment, have the happiest effect in establishing those functions, upon the due performance of which, health and even life itself depend. Mother and daughter may safely use these powerful deobstruent remedies without consulting anyone. Univerally adopted as the one grand remedy for female complaints, these Pills never fail, never weaken the system, and always bring about the desired result.

APPLICATION OF THE ELECTRIC LIGHT TO LIGHTHOUSES.—The lighthouse at Cape de la Heve, near Havre, has been, for some time past, lighted by magneto-electric machines, with four discs. These have been replaced by four others with six discs. Each of the latter machines produces a light equivalent to 5,000 Carcel burners; but even this enoemous illuminating power is capable of being doubled in time of fog, so as to become equal to 10,000 Carcel burners, or more than 100,000 candles. The former machines, though a very great improvement on the old sources of illumination, produced an effect only through a distance of twenty miles; the power of those now used extends through twenty-seven. The light at this lighthouse is fixed.—"The Scientific Review."

The newspapers published in England are 1,310 in number; in Wales, 60; in Scotland, 131; and in Ireland, 159. Total, 1,663.

LOOK OUT:

Mons ZAMOISKI is Coming.

Poetry

USELESS GRIEF.

Don't grieve for dead roses—a useless employment,
That never was known to do any one good;
The future is sure to have food for enjoyment,
But grieving would spoil it if anything would.

Look back, if you like, and muse over the beauty
Of hours that are gone; but do not forget
That they cannot return, and 'tis every one's duty
To look on life's changes without a regret.

Perhaps there's a vision, somewhere in the vista
Of life's retrospect, of sweet love and delight;
Now what is the use, because, once you have kissed a
Dear girl that you loved, to think life is all night,

Unless you can once more rejoice in the meeting
With those lips, to call them your own?
No doubt, could you find them, the very first greeting
Would show you that somehow their sweetness had flown.

There's the "Pleasures of Childhood"—so sweet to remember,
So careless, so bright, and all that sort of thing;
But who would put out his snug fire in December
With a flood of salt tears o'er the beauties of Spring?

When Spring is upon you, rejoice in its sunshine;
When Summer comes, do the same thing in its shade;
But never forget that 'tis nothing but moonshine
To think that the Winter for mourning was made.

Whatever the hour, make the most of your pleasures;
Look forward, not backward, true comfort to view;
There's a land we're invited to share with our treasures,
And don't forget that, friend, whatever you do.

Past joy and past sorrow have perished together,
And neither need shadow one hour of to-day;
If there's a storm in the future, there's also fair weather;
Bear one. greet the other, throw nothing away.

Don't grieve o'er the past, with its lively dead hours;
It never was known to do any good;
The future has music, and beauty, and flowers,
And grieving would spoil them if anything would.

W. W. SIKES.

VARIETIES.

A humble fare to the temperate man is as good as a feast.

If you wish to strike for wages, strike with the axe or hammer.

A good conscience, like a contented mind, is a continual feast—the fountain of true joy.

Fortune is like a good swordsman; she scorns to encounter a timid, fearful man.

The afflictions of a great mind teach others to suffer; for example has its salutary influence.

With patience man can accomplish everything which comes within the boundaries of reason.

To achieve success in life, the mind must be firm; not constantly on the change, like a rolling stone—ever shifting, sick, and dissatisfied.

A poor cottage is worth more than the most gorgeous apartment, when that cottage is consecrated by an honest man under the guard of his virtue. In a garret the mind creates riches.

PROVERBIAL EPIGRAMS.

Who quarrels seek, can never fail
An angry word to know;
Who stones would cast may anywhere
Find one or two to throw. E. C. B.

OPINIONS.—Beware of hating men for their opinions, or of adopting their doctrines because you love and venerate their virtues.

LITTLES.—There is nothing too little for so little a creature as man. It is by studying little things that we attain the great art of having as little misery and as much happiness as possible.

THE MIND.—You cannot fathom your mind.—There is a well of thought there which has no bottom. The more you draw from it the more clear and plentiful it will be.

ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE.—Ascertaining the cost of a dinner.

When does a man sit down to a melancholy dessert? When he sits down to wine and pine.

EXPERIENCE.—Women dislike talkative men; *they know how it's done.*

What ancient sage was the inventor of dancing?—Plato (play-toe).

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY FOR BANKRUPTS.—Paying twenty shillings in the pound.

Wrong! Of course you are, stupid! Egypt is not a Nile-land, but part of a continent.

ONE OF THE MAXIMS OF BAKIN'.—When does a baker's wife become one of the fixtures of his shop?—When she is a little-lovin' (a little oven).—*Fun.*

A SAD PREDICAMENT.—A girl in a rain-storm, with nothing to protect her new bonnet but a white handkerchief.

CON. BY A CREDITOR.—Why should every lamp-lighter be named William?—Because Bills run up so quickly.—*Fun.*

A PHAR(AOH)ISH RIDDLE.—Where ought the inventor of Pharaoh's serpent's eggs be domiciled?—At Coney-Hatch.—*Fun.*

"A go through my work," as the needle said to the idle boy. "But not till you are hard pressed," as the idle boy said to the needle.

The principal of an academy gave a pupil who was an aspirant for the situation of school teacher a certificate, which said, "This young man is capable of filling any position for which he is qualified."

IMPROMPTU.

I met a friend the other day,
Whose coat was rather C C.
When told, no wonder, you will say—
His pockets were quite M T.

"Ma," said a young lady to her mother the other day, "what is emigrating?"—"Emigrating, dear, is a young lady going to Australia."—"What is colonising, ma?"—"Colonising, dear, is marrying there, and having a family there."—"Ma, I should like to go to Australia."

A dashing young bachelor lately appeared in New York with two handsome ponies, whose tails were done up to look like a lady's *chignon*, and cooped up in small fish-nets. The resemblance was striking, and the team created a great sensation.

"How rapidly they build houses now," said Cornelius to an old acquaintance, as he pointed to a neat two-storey house. "They commenced that house only last week, and they are already putting in the lights." "Yes," rejoined his friend; "and next week they will be putting in the livers."

A LATE CAROLINIAN.—An old Carolinian once said: "I was born the last day in the year, the last day in the month, the last day of the week, very late in the day, and have always been behind-hand. I believe it would have been fifty dollars in my pocket if I had not been born at all.

THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR.—The first number of a newly organised weekly Medical and Surgical Periodical appeared on the 3rd instant. The new journal is formed by the incorporation of The Medical Circular, a journal of considerable position in the sister country, with The Medical Press, for twenty-five years the well known and influential organ of medical opinion in Ireland. The Medical Press and Circular, in its opening address, lays claim to certain characteristic advantages peculiarly its own—its being the cheapest medical periodical in the United Kingdom—possessing a special staff of writers and peculiar centres of information in the three kingdoms—and being published on Wednesday, a period intervening between the issue of other medical weeklies. The adminstration make a point of retaining for Irish practitioners all the interest which has attached hitherto to The Press, and that at a considerable reduction in price.

WORKERS AND THINKERS.—On no subject has more misunderstanding prevailed between those who wrote and spoke and those for whose benefit what they wrote and spoke was intended. It is greatly to be feared that many efforts, made with the best intentions, to solve the difficult problems which the condition of the Working Man presents, have, not only failed signally in their benevolent purpose, but have served more desperately to complicate these problems, by inadvertantly and unconsciously wounding feelings which it was sought to soothe, embittering animosities which it was sought to allay, and confirming prejudices which was sought to remove.—"The Working Man."

Nearly 300 physicans have graduated at the "Woman's College of Physicans and Surgeons" in New York, and it is said they are all profitably employed.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.—Amongst the revenue returns of the Liverpool Corporation, is found a net profit realised by the baths and wash-houses of £1,928.

BANKRUPTCY COURT—LONDON, FRIDAY.

IN RE HUMPHREY WILLIAM WOOD.

The bankrupt was described as formerly of 17, Grace-church-street, secretary to the Cork and Kinsale Junction Railway Company, the West Cork Railway Company, the Waterford and Passage Railway Company, the Rathkeale and Newcastle Junction Railway Company, the Limerick and North Kerry Junction Railway Company, and the Kinsale Hotel and Baths Company (Limited), residing at 11, Denbigh-place, Pimlico, then of 85, Belgrave-road, Pimlico, then of Ostend, and now residing at 29, South-grove, Rye-lane, Peckham, a nontrader. He came before the court upon account showing the following items:—Dr. Creditors unsecured £600.; ditto holding security, £11,00.; and liabilities. £72,237.; with assets; good debts, £20.; doubtful, £3860.; property held by creditors, £675.; ditts, given up to assignees, £100.; ditto in reversion, £100.; leaving the large deficiency of £69,182. The liabilities were incurred in connection with the various railway companies of which the bankrupt had been the secretary, and on whose behalf he had become liable for large sums of money by way of loan. It is stated however, that £23,000 of the liabilities have run off, and it is believed that ultimately the remainder will be met by other parties. The accounts were prepared by Mr. F. B. Smart.

Mr. Lawrence appeared for the assignes, and did not oppose.

The Bankrupt was examined, and said he had not been connected with the railway companies above enumerated as a speculator, but as secretary, and many of the liabilities had run off. He explained that a secretary of a public company was very frequently compelled to make himself personally responsible for the debts of the company. He believed that eventually the whole of the liabilities would be discharged. His income had been at the rate of about £300 per year.

No opposition was offered on behalf of any individual creditor.

The learned commissioner said that the bankrupt might take his order of discharge, as no creditor opposed; but he felt bound to observe that, whether customary or not, it was a most mischievous and unjustifiable practice for a secretary of a company at a small salary to make himself personally responsible for any debts which might be incurred by his directors.

Order granted.

PRIVATE BILLS—SESSION 1866.

The following private bills relating to Ireland are in a state to engage the attention of Parliament:—

Banbridge Extension Railway.
Belfast Burial Ground.
Belfast Central Railway (Belfast Corporation.)
Belfast Gas.
Blackwater (Youghal) Wooden Bridge.
Bray and Enniskerry Railway.
Bray Improvement.
Cashel Junction Railway.
Cork and Youghal Railway.
Cork Harbour.
Cork Harbour and Curraghbinny Extension Railway.
Cork Port Conservancy.
Dublin and Antrim Junction Railway.
Dublin and Kingstown Railway (Lease).
Dublin Corporation Waterworks.
Dublin Port Acts Amendment.
Dublin Port (Docks).
Dublin Southern Docks (Tramway or Railway).
Dublin Trunk Connecting Railway (City Extension.)
Dublin, Rathmines, &c. Railway.
Great Southern and Western Railway.
Letterkenny Railway and Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway.
Limerick and Castle Connell Railway.
Midland and Great Western Junction Railway.
Navan and Kingscourt Railway (Castleblayney Extension.
Newry and Armagh Railway.
Newry and Greenore Railway.
Parsonstown and Portumna Bridge Railway,
Sligo and Ballaghaderreen Junction Railway.
United General Gas Light Company (Dublin)
United General Gas Light Company (Limerick).
Waterford and Limerick Railway (Arrangements).
Waterford and Limerick Railway (Extension).
Waterford, New Ross, and Wexford Junctian Railway.
West Cork, Cork and Bandon, Cork and Kinsale Junction, and Cork and Macroom Direct Railway.

FENIANISM IN MONAGHAN.

MONAGHAN, TUESDAY NIGHT.—Considerable excitement was created among the inhabitants of the town of Monaghan and the surrounding neighbourhood on the news spreading of the arrest of five men in the townland of Tyholland, about two miles from this town, charged with being connected with the Fenian conspiracy. Many whose worldly means were not very extensive were being provided with rifles, pistols, and other weapons; and the impression prevalled that these were not obtained for any good purpose. Yesterday morning at an early hour, from information given to the authorities, Sub-Inspector M'Kelvey, of Monaghan, with a strong party of constabulary from this town and from Castleshane, proceeded to the townland of Tyholland, and there took possession of five houses within a short distance of each other. In these houses the police arrested five men. The names of the men, who are all farmers, with the exception of one, are:—Patrick Conlan, Peter Dugan, James Agnew, Edward Roche, and John Lennon. Roche is a National schoolmaster.—The arrests, which took place about five o'clock, were made simultaneously, and two or three of the men were taken from their beds. The sub-inspector afterwards searched the houses in which the prisoners resided. The prisoners were then marched to Castleshane, the residence of E. W. Lucas, Esq., who, upon an information that was made before him, committed them to Monaghan jail on remand for a week. Great excitement prevailed in the town when the prisoners were being escorted to the prison. and many exaggerated rumours were circulated. No information can yet be obtained as to the grounds for the warrant upon which the men were arrested. It is said that a person who belonged to the neighbourhood has turned approver. To-day a meeting of the magistrates of this district was held in the town of Monaghan—Colonel Leslie, M.P., Lord Lieutenant of the County, in the chair. The conference was strictly private; but it is understood the magistrates were unanimously of opinion that, under the existing circumstances, a stronger force than a few policemen should be quartered in the town.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

THE "QUIVER" LIFEBOATS.—The proprietors of "The Quiver," in the December part of that publication, made an appeal to their subscribers for contributions in aid of a new lifeboat, to be placed at the disposal of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. The response has been of so liberal a character, that the subscriptions already amount to a sum equivalent to the cost of *three lifeboats*, and additional sums are flowing in daily. Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, in acknowledging the marked success which has attended their appeal, now beg to intimate that, as the subscription list must be shortly closed, they will feel obliged by all collecting papers being sent in at the earliest moment.

MAGNESIUM.—It has been estimated that the ocean contains 160,000 cubic miles of magnesium—a quantity which would cover the entire surface of the globe, both sea and land, to a thickness of more than eight feet.

CORN AND TOBACCO IN AMERICA.—In 1865 the corn crop of the United States was 704,427,853 bushels, 143,000,000 bushels more than the crop of 1864. The tobacco crop was 185,316,953, somewhat less than in 1864.

If the ship *Marlborough* of 121 guns, and 4,200 tons, was built entirely of oak, she would require 3,600 tress—a little forest, which a spectator, seeing growing, would pronounce, without hesitation, to be sufficient to build the entire British Navy.

CROQUET GROUNDS FOR THE PEOPLE.—Sir A. H Elton has presented three acres of valuable land in the centre of Cleveland for a croquet ground. In a former number of the Family Paper we recommended the formation of such places of popular recreation.

In Chicago, a building 80 feet by 100 feet, five storeys high, and weighing 27,000 tons, has recently been raised two feet from its original foundations. It was done by means of 1,580 screws placed underneath the building, and turned simultaneously. The work occupied three days.

LOSS OF THE STEAM-SHIP LONDON.

A profound sensation was created among all classes upon receipt of the sad intelligence that Messrs. Money Wigram and Sons' auxiliary screw steam-ship the London had foundered in the Bay of Biscay with upwards of 200 souls on board. The fame this fine vessel had acquired as a passenger ship—partly owing to the fact of her last outward passage having been made in the 59 days—was in itself calculated to dispel all anxiety on her behalf, even during the late tempestuous weather, and it is believed that her owners and the underwriters concerned were least of all prepared for the terrible disaster that has happened to her.

The London was one of the newest and finest of the Australian passenger ships belonging to Messrs Money Wigram and Co., by which eminent firm she was built at their yard at Blackwall only about a year ago. She was of 1,752 tons register, and was fitted with an auxiliary screw, her engines being of 800 horse-power indicated. She was built in pursuance of the plan for steaming to Australia round the Southern Capes, and she has been lost while on her third voyage to Melbourne. On her two previous voyages her great excellence as a passenger ship attracted to her a full complement of passengers—a somewhat greater number even than accompanied her on her present disastrous voyage—and her performances have fully realized the high expectations which were entertained respecting her. Her estimated value, exclusive of a a full and valuable cargo, was from £70,000 to £80,000. She was commanded by Captain J. Bohun Martin, a gentleman in the prime of life, who had only gained a more than ordinary share of respect from the thousands of passengers who had crossed the ocean under his care, but was repnted to be one of the smartest and most trustworthy of the officers employed in the Australiad fleet of Messrs. Wigram, of which he was senior captain. He was unmarried, having made his ship his inseparable life companion, and received in the cordial friendship of the passengers who had sailed with him a reward for that assiduous attention to their comfort and safety which he had displayed. On the 30th of December, under the care of Captain Martin, the London left Gravesend, and encountered on her passage down Channel such severe weather that she was compelled for a short time to take shelter at Spithead. She arrived at Plymouth on the 4th inst., and embarked a large number of passengers, an unusually large proportion of whom were old colonists returning to Australia, who had been awaiting her arrival at the various hotels of Plymouth.

In addition to 60 cabin passengers, she had on board about 140 second and third class passengers, which, with the crew of about 90, made up their complement of 289 souls. At Plymouth a sad casualty occurred. A pilot cutter put off a small boat, having on board the pilot and his assistant, to bring the London inside the breakwater. A sea capsized the boat, and both the pilot and his assistant were thrown into the water. Captain Martin ordered one of his lifeboats to be lowered, and with great difficulty the assistant pilot was rescued, but the pilot was drowned. At midnight, on Friday, the 5th inst, she proceeded on her voyage, the weather being calm, with a light wind ahead. She had full steam on during the whole of Saturday, and the voyage proceeded very satisfactorily until Sunday morning, when the wind increased, and ahead, sea gradually rose, but nothing ocourred to create uneasiness. During Sunday night the wind increased to a gale and the sea rose considerably. On the morning of Monday, the 8th, the ship was well clear of the land, and Captain Martin, having ordered the engines to be stopped, set his topsails and so endeavoured to keep the ship moving slowly ahead. At noon on this day, the wind having somewhat lulled, the engines were again set in motion, and kept steaming slowly ahead through the night. At eight a.m. on Tuesday, the 9th inst, while the captain was still endeavouring to keep the ship in her course by means of the screw, the violence of the gale carried away at one sweep the jibboom, the fore-topmast, the fore-topgallant mast, and the royals. These large spars were not wholly detached from the ship, but, hanging fast to the stays, swung to and fro with such violence that the crew were wholly unable to secure them. About two hours later the main royal-mast was blown completely out of its socket, and added to the general wreck. Captain Martin, who had not been in bed since the previous Sunday night, was not at all disheartened up to this moment, but, as the gale continued to increase during the morning, with a sea already running mountains high, the position of the ship was undoubtedly felt to be one of some peril. Still, as the wind had somewhat veered round, the engines were kept steaming easy ahead, and it is believed that at this moment no person on board felt any anxiety for the ultimate safety of the ship. About three p.m. on Tuesday, however, a tremendous sea struck the ship, and carried the port lifeboat clean away from the devits. All that evening and through the succeeding night the wind blew a very heavy gale and the sea ran very high, but the screw was still kept steaming easy ahead. At three a.m. on Wednesday, the 10th inst., Captain Martin sent for Mr. Greenhill, the chief engineer, and informed him of his intention to put the ship about and run for Plymouth, and he desired that full speed should be got up directly. This was immediately done. In half an hour after the ship's course had been altered, she was again struck by a tremendous sea, which carried away the starboard life-boat and the same sea stove in the starboard cutter. A very heavy cross sea was running, with the wind now dead astern of the ship, which caused her to roll heavily. But no danger was even now anticipated, and all through the evening of Wednesday, and long after midnight, the ship continued to steam slowly ahead, the captain and his officers remaining steadily at their posts, and the passengers appearing to have full reliance upon the skill of Captain Martin to bring them safely to port. At 10 30 p.m. on Wednesday, the ship still rolling deeply in a heavy cross sea and the wind blowing a whole gale from the south-west, a mountain of water fell heavily over the waist of the ship, and spent its destructive force upon the main hatchway over the engine-room, completely demolishing this massive structure, measuring 12ft., by 8ft., and flooding with tons of water this portion of the ship. Instant endeavours to repair the hatchway were made with a promptitude and vigour commensurate with the imminent crisis. Every spar sail that could be got at, and even blankets and matresses from all parts of the ship, were thrown over the aperture, but each succeeding sea shipped by the vessel tore away the frail resource of the moment, and not more than 10 minutes after the hatchway had been destroyed the water had risen above the furnaces, and up to the waists of the engineers and firemen employed in this part of the ship. The lower decks were also now flooded with the rush of waters the ship was continually taken in. The chief engineer remained at his post until the water had risen above his waist, when he went on deck and reported that his fires were out, and his engines rendered useless. Captain Martin, with calm conviction, remarked that he was not surprised; on the contrary he had expected such a result. Finding his noble ship at length little more than a log on the water, Captain Martin ordered his main topsail to be set in the hope of keeping her before the wind. This scarcely had been accomplished when the force of the wind tore the sail into ribbons, with the exception of one corner, under which the ship lay to throughout the remainder of the night. The donkey engine was supplied with steam by a boiler upon deck, and all the deck pumps were kept going throughout the night, and the passengers of all classes, now aroused to a sense of their imminent danger, shared with the crew their arduous labours. Notwithstanding every effort, the water still gained upon the pumps, and the gale continuing at its height, cross seas with tremendous force were constantly breaking over the vessel. The motion of the ship became low and heavy, and she refused to rise to the action of the waves. At a quarter after four o'clock on Thursday morning she was struck by a stern sea, which carried away four of her stern ports, and admitted a flood of water through the breach. From this time all efforts were useless, and at day break Capt Martin, whose cool intrepidity had never for a moment forsaken him, entered the cuddy where all class of the passengers had now taken refuge, and, responded to an universal appeal, calmly announced the cessation of all human hope. It is a remarkable fact that this solemn admission was as solemnly received—a resigned silence prevailing throughout the assembly, broken only at brief intervals by the well-timed and appropriate exhortations of the Rev. Mr. Draper, whose spiritual services had been incessant during the previous 24 hours. At 10 o'clock, the ship still rolling deeply, an attempt was made to launch the starboard pinnace, but a sea struck her just as she reached the water, and she sank, leaving a crew of five men struggling for their lives. As the ship was lying to, three of them managed to scramble up the sides of the ship, and the other two were rescued by ropes being thrown to them. After this the exhausted crew appeared indifferent to their fate, and no further effort at launching the remaining boats was made until one o'clock, when the water, having reached the main chains and the ship evidently settling down, the port pinnace was got over the ship's side. Even at this moment the sea was so heavy that those of the passengers who were within reach of the boat appeared to prefer the frail shelter of the sinking vessel to the obvious dangers of a small boat in a raging sea. At this crisis, Captain Martin, always at hand, addressing Mr. Greenhill, his chief engineer, under whose command this particular boat was rated, said, "There is not much chance for the beat; there is none for the ship. Your duty is done; mine is to remain here. Get in and take command of the few it will hold." Thus prompted, Mr. Greenhill, with his fellow engineers and some few others, numbering only 10 souls, among whom were only three second-class passengers, quitted the ship, with only a few biscuits and not a drop of water. The pinnace had scarcely cleared the wake of the vessel, upon the poop of which upwards of 50 of the passengers were seen grouped, when a tremendous sea was seen to break over the doomed circle, who, when the ship rose slowly again, were discovered to have been swept into the surging waters. Another moment, and the vessel herself, settling down stern foremost, threw up her bows into the air, and sank beneath the waves.

The pinnace, having no sails on board, could only keep afloat before the wind, and was repeatedly in danger of swamping. They had not been afloat two hours before they saw a full-rigged ship sail past them, but at too great a distance to hail. At 3 a.m. on Friday they sighted the sails of a brig, the crew of which overheard their shouts and bore towards them; but, failing to get into the track of thr boat, after making several fruitless tacks, she bore away. At daybreak a full rigged cutter was observed at some distance ane, hoisting a shirt upon an oar, they endeavoured, but in vain, to attract attention. Shortly afterwards the Italian barque Adrianopie, Captain Cavassa, bound with a cargo of wheat from Constantinople for Cork, hove in sight, and the captain, having observed the pinnace, immedtately shortened sail, and lay to preparing to take them on board. On reaching the ship, notwithstanding the stress of weather and straitened means for the support of so large an increase to his crew, Captain Canvassa received the Englishmen with unbounded kindness and hospitality, supplying them with all that was necessary in their destitute condition. The exigencies of the gale has obliged Captain Cavassa to sacrifice more than half his cargo, and during the four days' run into Falmouth the weather carried away his rudder, and brought into useful requisition the services of his English passengers.

Mr. G. V. Brooke, the tragedian, is said to be among the passengers lost,

THE LAST SCENE.

(From the Western News.)

It was at 10 o'clock on the morning of that fatal Thursday that Captain Martin had the terrible task of making known to the 200 passengers that the ship was sinking, and that they must prepare for the worst. She was then as low in the water as the main chains. The whole of the passengers and crew gathered, as with one consent, in the chief saloon, and having been calmly told by Captain Martin that there was no hope left, a remarkable and unanimous spirit of resignation came over them at once. There was no screaming or shrieking by women or men, no rushing on deck, or frantic cries. All calmly resorted to the saloon, where the Rev. Mr. Draper, one of the passengers, prayed aloud, and exhorted the unhappy creatures by whom he was surrounded. Dismay was present to every heart, but disorder to none. Mothers were weeping sadly over the little ones about with them to be ingulfed, and the children, ignorant of their coming deoth, were pitifully inquiring the cause of so much woe. Friends were taking leave of friends, as if preparing for a long journey; others were crouched down with Bibles in their hands, endeavouring to snatch consolation from passages long known or long neglected. Incredible we are told, was the composure which, under such circumstances. reigned around. Captain Martin stationed himself in the poop, going occasionally forward or into the saloon; but to none could he offer a word of comfort by telling them that their safety was even probable. He joined now and then for a few moments in the public devotions, but his place to the last was on the deck. About two o'clock in the afternoon, the water gaining fast on the ship and no signs of the storm subsiding being apparent, a small band of men determined to trust themselves to the mercy of the waves in a boat rather than go down without a struggle. Leaving the saloon, therefore, they got out and lowered away the port cutter, into which 16 of the crew and three of the passengers succeeding in getting, and in launching her clear of the ship. These 19 men shouted for the captain to come with them, but with that heroic courage which was his chief characteristic. he declined to go with them, saying, "No, I will go down with the passengers; but I wish you God speed and safe to land." The boat then pulled away, tossing about helplessly on the crests of the gigantic waves. Scarcely had they gone 80 yards, or been five minutes on the deck, when the fine steamer went down stern foremost with her crowd of human beings, from whom one confused cry of helpless terror arose, and all was silent for ever.

After the pinnace had got away from the London, and in the brief interval before she foundered, a rush was seen to be made to the two remaining boats, but the efforts to launch them were ineffectual, and the suddenness of the foundering at last—the London being an iron ship—prevented what might have been a successful second attempt to save a few more lives.

Some hairbreath escapes in connection with this disaster are alreaey known. A lady who was desirous of proceeding from Plymouth with her family ta Melbourne by the London had made repeated pressing applications to the owners' agents at Plymouth, and the captain had been consulted, but, fortunately for the applicant, had declared that his cabins were so full that he could not possibly accommodate her, a result that, at that time, caused her much disappointment. A second-class male passenger was so alarmed at the rough weather which the London encountered on her way down to Plymouth, that immediately on her arrival at that port be came ashore, resigned his passage, and went back to his home, thus unwittingly saving his life. A young man, as the result of some family quarrel, left his house and took a passage by the London. He was advertised for in the *Times*, and importuned to return, his friends being unaware of his whereabouts. Messengers were sent down to Plymouth, and an influential shipbroker in the town was employed to intercept him should he attempt to sail thence. Fortunately he was detected among the passengers of the London, and his family communicated with by the broker, the result of which was that a brother of the young man came down to Plymouth, and persuaded the would-be emigrant to forego his voyage.

THE JAMAICA COMMITTEE.

The opinion of Mr. Edward James, Q. C., M.P. and Mr. J. Fitz James Stephens, dated 13th of January, 1866, has been given in a case submitted on behalf of the Jamaica Committee. In reply to the question—"What is the meaning of the term 'martial law,' and what is the legal effect of a proclamation of martial law?" they enter into a detailed account of the history of "martial law," and the various senses in which the expression has been used. In early times what was called "the law martial" was exercised by the constable and marshal over troops in actual service, and attemps were made by various Sovereigns to introduce the system in time of peace which was declared to be illegal by the Petition of Right. When standing armies were introduced the powers of constable and marshal fell into disuse, and the discipline of the army was provided for by annual Mutiny Acts, which provide express regulations for the purpose. These regulations form a code sometimes called martial law. It is, however, more properly called *military* law. There is, then, no other body of existing law to which the term is strictly applicable The expression has, however, survived, and has been, in the opinion of counsel, inaccurately and improperly applied to the common law right of the Crown and its representatives to repel force by force in the case o, invasion or insurrection. Counsel then illustrate this view of the subject by an explanation of the provisions of the Petition of Right on Martial Law. The sections in which they are contained, 7, 8, 9, and 10, recite that commissions under the great seal had lately been issued to certain persons to proceed in particular cases "according to the justice of martial law," and that thereby persons had been put to death who, if deserving of death, ought to have been tried in the ordinary way, while others, pleading privilege, had escaped. Such commissions are declared to be illegal. Counsel then show that certain acts of Governor Eyre resemble those adopted by Sir George Bower in 1569, under the authority of a commission declared illegal by the Petition of Right. They also quote Lord Coke, who observes (3rd Inst., cap. 7, page 52) that if it is murder for any one who has a commission of martial authority to hang a man in time of peace by martial law. With reward to the authorities who took the other way, counsel then refer to an Act of the Irish Parliament, 39 George III., cap 2, putting those parts of the country still in rebellion under military command, and they hold that this Act does not repeal the Petition of Right as regarded Ireland, but merely meant that the Crown has undoubted prerogative to carry on a war against an army of rebels as it would against an invading army, and to inflict on them such punishment as might be necessary to suppress the rebellion, and to permit the common law to take effect. They quote the opinions expressed by the Right Hon. Sir David Dundas, then Judge-Advocate General, in 1849, regarding certain transactions which had taken place in Ceylon. He said, in answer to questions, that if a Governor truly believes that the civil and military power, and the assistance of sound-hearted subjects, is not enough to save the life of a community and to suppress the disorder, it is his duty to suppress it by martial law or by any other means; and that he is responsible just as a man is responsibie for shooting another on the King's highway who comes to rob him. If he mistakes his man, and have not, in the opinion of the Judge and jury who try him, an answer to give, he is responsible. These views of Sir David Dundas, in the estimation of counsel, are substantially correct. With regard, then, to the nature of martial law, counsel laid down the following propositions—1. Martial law is the assumption by the officers of the crown of absolute power exercised by military force, for the suppression of an insurrection and the restoration of order and lawful authority. 2. The officers of the crown are justified in any exertion of physical force extending to the destruction of life and property to any extent, and in any manner that may be required for this purpose. They are not justified in the use of excessive or cruel means, but are liable civilly or criminally for such excess. They are not justified in inflicting punishment after resistance is suppressed, and after the ordinary courts of justice can be re-opened. The principle by which their responsibility is measured is well expressed in the case of "Wright *v.* Fitzgerald" (27 St. Ni., p. 65.) 3. The courts-martial, as they are called, by which martial law in this sense of the word is administered, are not, properly speaking, court martial, or courts at all. They are mere committees, formed for the purpose of carrying into execution the discretionary power assumed by the Government. With regard to the act of the Jamaica Legislature under which Governor Eyre appears to have acted, they hold that it does not create any new power. The legality of the conduct pursued towards Mr. Gordon depends, they hold, on the question whether it was necessary for suppression of open force, and the restoration of legal authority, to put him to death. They see nothing whatever in Governor Eyre's despatch which affords any ground for thinking that such could have been the case. The fact that Kingston was exempted from martial-law shows conclusively, as against Governor Eyre, that, in his opinion, no necessity for the assumption of arbitary power existed then and there. The fact that Mr. Gordon was in lawful custody shows that he was at all events disabled from doing further mischief, however guilty he might previously have been. It would perhaps be too much to say that no conceivable state of things could justify the treatment which he received, but no such facts are mentioned in Governor Eyre's despatch. As to the legal powers of the officers sitting as a court-martial at Morant Bay, they are of opinion that they had no powers at all as a court-martial, and that they could justify the execution of Mr. Gordon only if and in so far as they could show that that step was immediately and unavoidably necessary for the preservation of peace and restoration of order. They had no right whatever to punish him for treason, even if he had committed it. Their province was to suppress force by force, not to punish crime. In reply to questions asking if the infliction of death by officers enforcing martial law on the evidence of looks or gestures and under other circumstances are legal, the Counsel making the following remark:—Cases might be imagined in which some of the acts specified might be justified. In a case, for instance, where the loyal part of the population were (as in the case of the Indian mutiny) greatly out numbered by a rebellious population, measures of excessive severity might be absolutely essential to the restoration of the power of law, but this would be a case not of punishment but of self-preservation. No facts stated in Governor Eyre's despatch appear to them to show any sort of reason for such conduct in Jamaica. In reply to the question how Governor Eyre and his officers should be brought to trial, Counsel state that they may be indicted in Middlesex, under the provision of 42 George III., cap. 85. See 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 100, sec 9. They may also be impeached in Parliament. Any person in this country, they add, may prefer a bill of indictment. In reply to a question regarding the effect of a Bill of Indemnity by the Jamaica Legislature, Counsel make the following statement:—As Governor Eyre's consent would be necessary to such an act, and as he could not pardon himself, they are inclined to think that such an act would be no answer to an indictment in England. Besides this, if Governor Eyre has committed any crime at all, it is a crime against the law of England. They advise that, if such an act were passed, a petition be presented to her Majesty praying her to refer to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council the question whether the act ought to be disallowed. Unless and until they are disallowed by the Queen, the acts of the Jamaica Legislature are vaild.

Earl Russell has consented to receive a deputation on the 8th of February from the National Reform Union.

Lord Alfred Paget yesterday unveiled the statute of Joseph Locke, the engineer, in Locke Park, Barnsley.

(From the *Times*.)

We have fallen rather into the habit of looking at the Fenian Conspiracy exclusively with reference to the persons engaged in it, on one side, and the Government which it assails, on the other. There are, however, other persons almost equally interested in the result, though not concerned as principals. Fenianism is a new incident in the endless drama of Irish turbulence and misery. The more we know of it, the more we are disposed to appreciate the importance of the influence it exerts, and to trace its manifestation to causes by no means likely speedily to pass away. It is very well worth while to inquire what effect Fenianism is likely to have on the general course of Irish politics, and what impression it is destined to make on the minds of classes not immediately or directly concerned in it. According to the evidence at the recent trials, Fenianism regarded with entire impartiality every institution and every class of men in Ireland. The noble man in his castle, the tradesman in his shop, and the farmer in his grange, the priest in his chapel, were regarded in the light of common enemies, to be slain, plundered, and extirpitated by the apostles of this new and intolerant faith. Fenianism seems to know but one crime, and that crime the possessian of property. What effect must the discovery of such a conspiracy produce on the minds of its intended victims? One would hope that out of so much evil would come some good, and that a common danger would establish the feeling of common interest, and naturally lead to common sympathy. The curse of Ireland has been the discord between those classes which now finds themselves the objects of deadly animosity and wide-spread conspiracy. It is too much to hope that such a position may have some slight influence in healing the wounds of a distracted country, and inducing people who really have but one common interest to join together in action for one common object? While Orangemen and Catholics are carrying on their interminable feuds, a third power arises equally hostile to them both, but hating those the most who have the most to lose. The lower orders in Ireland have broken with their superiors, and the real conflict is not, as it is so often represented, between Ireland and England, nor between the two traditionary Irish factions, but between those who have nothing and those who have something to lose. If mankind were governed by reason instead of by prejudice and passion, it would inevitable follow that the present discords of Ireland would be healed by her present dangers, and then the Fenians would unintentionally have conferred upon their country a benefit almost as great as the mischief they meant to inflict upon her. Landlords and Tenants, too, might see that while they are quarrelling about the compensation for improvements to land, there are those whose hope and intention, to leave them no land to inprove; and Irish members of Parliament must remember, for the future, when they threaten England with the wrath of their fellow countrymen, that it is upon themselves and their class, rather than on the remote English, that wrath is about to be poured out. That concord which has so long been preached in vain to different classes and sections in Ireland comes at last recommended by a common necessity and founded on a common fear. There is one class in Ireland that is placed in a peculiarly painful position by this outbreak of Fenianism It has been the policy of the Government of Ireland for the last three centuries to leave the Roman Catholic priest exist on the voluntary contributions of his flock. This, on the abstract justice of which we are not now going to enter. has had the effect, probably not foreseen when it was commenced, of attaching the priest and people mutually to each other by that affection which follows on the conferring of mutual benefits. But it has done more. It has obliged the priest, if he would secure for himself a decent subsistence, to conciliate the prejudices, to adopt the feelings, and to accommodate himself to the point of view of his flock. In order that he may lead them he must also follow. It is impossible for him, situated as he is, to assert for himself an absolute independence. In matters of faith he is, indeed, supreme, buti n conduct and policy he must not violently ar against the wishes of his people. In order to maintain his ground as a religious teacher he is driven to practice some of the arts of the demagogue. Thus the Church of Rome has, to its honor, made a practice of denouncing secret societies; but the Roman Catholic priest has often found it necessary to wink very hard at those combinations for agrarian outrages of which Ireland has been so much during the present century. It is, perhaps, expecting too much of human nature if we hope that a priest will be the honest and unsparing denouncer of the evil doings of that congregation by whose alms alone he exists. The Church of Rome has always denounced secret societies, but it is, nevertheless, true that those secret societies have received from the Irish Roman Catholic clergy feeble censure, and that censure accompanied with so much sympathy as tended rather to excuse the very acts it professed to condemn. Fenianism has made a great change in the position of the Roman Catholic clergy with regard to the great mass of the people. This movement, unlike the agrarian outrages with which we are so familiar, has been always unsparingly denounced by the Catholic clergy, and with good reason, for it seems that they themselves are marked out among the first victims of the conspiracy. Every one will form for himself his own idea as to how far the Fenian conspiracy extends in Ireland, or among the Irish residents in England or America, but so far as it does extend it amounts to a complete breach between the priest and his flock. Whether successful or not, its effect must be to impoverish the priesthood, so powerful for good or evil over the mind of the Irish peasant. Surely this state of things offers a great opportunity? We would deprecate strongly any attack upon the revenues of the Irish Church. But the occasion is peculiarly favorable for making a provision at the expense of the State for the Roman Catholic priesthood in Ireland. They are suffering, and are likely to suffer, for their adherence to peace and order. Their influence ought, as far as possible, to be conciliated at this juncture. They would speak with more boldness and authority against Fenianism if they were assured of a provision not depending upon momentary popularity. Of all the money that we spend in the year, the half million that we might devote to this purpose would yield us the richest and the best return. Peace and concord, obedience to the law, and security of property, are better worth having than fleets and armies; to strenghten the empire at its centre is far more important than to protect its frontiers. We have tried everything that could be thought of with Ireland, except providing a suitable maintenance for her clergy. If we wish them to tell their congregations the truth, we must place them in a position of independence in which they can afford to tell it. We well know the amount of opposition such a proposal would create. But it is nevertheless, our duty from time to time to point out these things, in the hope that a period will at last arrive when the nation will determine to rid themselves of a source of perpetual danger and weakness, and consent to look for once at the position of the Catholic clergy in Ireland from the point of view of a statesman, and not that of a controversialist.

The value of the steamer London is estimated at £85,000. The cargo was insured for £200,000, which is equally devided between the underwriters and companies.

Specie imported for the week ending Jan. 17th £333,000; exported, £490,000.

The suspension is announced of Messrs. Bowman and Co., sugar refiners, Leman-street. Their liabilities are said to be heavy.

LOOK OUT!

Mons. ZAMOISKI is Coming.

[5735

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