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."

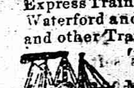
VOL. XLIII WATERFORD. MONDAY EVENING FEBRUARY 26, 1866 PRICE—UNSTAMPED TWO PENCE

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.

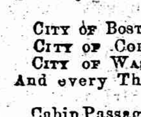
Return Tickets, available for 30 days, at a fare and a half for the Double Journey, are issued at Waterford, Limerick, Tipperary, Kilkenny, &c.

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]

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 BOSTON ....Thursday. 1st March.
CITY OF CORK ....Monday, 5th „
CITY OF WASHINGTON ......Thursday, 8th „

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.

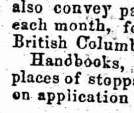
Forward Passage includes a full supply of cooked provisions.

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.

EMIGRATION
TO BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE, &c.



THE Royal Mail Steam Packets leav Southampton on the 9th of each month, carrying Her Majesty's Mails &c., for Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de aneiro, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres (River Plate) aloon 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.

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 privat sale, it will be sold by Auction on a future day, of which due notice shall be given.

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

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.

Medical

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. If 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.

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, owness 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 Grave
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 a respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine 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 arger sizes

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

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "MANHOOD."

Just out, 18mo Pocket Edition, Post Free, 12 Stamps, Sealed Ends, 20.

DR. CURTIS'S MEDICAL GUIDE TO MARRIAGE: A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON ITS PHYSICAL AND PERSONAL OBLIGATIONS. With instructions to the Married and Unmarried, for removing the special disqualifications and impediments which destroy the happiness of wedded life.—By Dr. J. L. CURTIS, 15, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London, W.

This Work contains plain directions by which forfeited privileges can be restored, and essential functions strengthened and preserved.

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MANHOOD: A MEDICAL ESSAY on the CAUSES and CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE IN MAN; the Treatment of Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Impotence, and those peculiar infirmities which result from youthful abuses, adult excesses, tropical climates, and other causes; with Instructions for the Cure of Infection without Mercury, and its PREVENTION by the Author's Prescription (his Infallible Lotion.)—By DR. J. L. CURTIS, 15, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

"MANHOOD.—We feel no hesitation in saying, tha there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful—whether such person hold the relation of Parent, Preceptor, or Clergyman."—"Sun," Evening Paper

"Dr. CURTIS has conferred a great boon by publishing this little work, in which is described the source of those diseases which produce decline in youth, or more frequently premature old age."—"Daily Telegraph," March 27th, 1856.

London: Published by Mann, 39, Cornhill, London and Williams, 10, Capel-street, Dublin.

***Either of the above scientific and useful Works sent Post free by the Author or Publishers for 2 postage stamps; or in sealed envelopes for 4 stamps.

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 n 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 o 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

HENRY POWELL & CO.,
WHOLESALE PROVISION MERCHANTS,
7, *NEWPORT MARKET*,
COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W.C.,

ARE open to Purchase for Cash, MEAT, BUTTER EGGS, BACON, HAMS, TONGUES, POULTRY GAME, and every kind of Salt and Dried FISH; or will otherwise receive the above Goods on Commission.

Every attention paid to samples. Cash remitted immediately after the sale to order, or through the London and County Bank.

Empties Returned Immediately.

(5774)

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 35 p.m.
Tramore (First Mail) ...	7 0 a.m.	7 40 a.m.
Do (Second Mail) ...	1 0 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	2 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 fo ounces 1d
„ exceeding 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces 2d
„ „ 8 „ „ 16 „ 4d.
„ „ 1lb „ „ 1½lb ... 6d.
and so on 2d for every add t onal half pound or fraction r half pound

MONEY ORDERS.

The Money Order Office, for the payment and ssne of Orders, at 3d each, for sums of £2 and under, and 6d. or sum of £ and over £2, is open from 10a.m., to 6p.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 Franc daily ½oz., 8d; via Belgium, daily ...	
Alexandria via M rseilles 3rd, 10th, 18th, and 26th each month ...	½ z. 0
Alexandria via Southampton, 4th 12th 20th and 27th each month ...	0 6
Alexandria via Belgium, daily ...	0 6
Baden via France, aily, ½oz. 6d; via Belgium, daily ...	0 6
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 6
California by British Packet, every Saturday,	1 0
California by United States Packet, every Wednesday ...	1 0
Cape of Good Hope, 8th each month, ...	1 0
Canada via U.S., by British Packet ever Saturday ...	0 3
Canada, by Canadian Packet every Thursday...	0 6
Ceylon via Marseilles, 10th & 26th each month	0 10
Ceylon via Southampton, 4th & 20th each month	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,	½ oz. 0 6
Constantinople via Belgium Tuesday and Friday	0 1
Demerara, 2nd and 17th each month...	1 0
Denmark, via France, daily, ½oz. 9d; via Belgium daily ...	0 9
France twice daily (if not repaid charged double ...	½ oz. 0 4
Frankfort via Belgium, daily ...	0 6
Frankfort via France, daily ...	½ oz. 0 6
Gibraltar, 4th 12th 20th and 27th of each month	0 6
Greece via France and Trieste, daily ...	½ oz. 0 1
Hanover via Belgium daily ...	0 6
Holland via France daily ½ oz. 6d; via Belgium daily ...	3
Hong ong via Mar es, 0th and 26th each mon ...	4
Hong ng via Southampton, 4th and 20th ach month ...	1 0
India (Bombay line), via Mars illes, 3 d and 18th each month ...	0 10
India (do.), via Southampton, 12h and 27th each month ...	
India (Calcutt line) via Marseilles, 10th & 26th each month ...	1 0
Italy (except Papal States), dai y ...	½ oz. 0 6
Italy via Belgium daily ...	0 11
Jamaica 2nd and 17th each month ...	1 0
Malta vi Marse lles 3d 10th 18th & 26th each month ...	½ oz. 0 6
‡ Malta via Southampton, 4th 12th 20th and 27th	6
¶ Spain, daily via France, (if not prepaid charged double) ...	oz 6
Sweden, via France, daily, ½ oz. d; via Belgium, daily ...	1 0
Switzerland, via France, da oz. 6d; via Belgium, daily ...	
Trinidad, 2nd and 17th each month ...	1
Turkey, via France, daily, oz 1s 3d; via Belgium, daily ...	
United States, every Wednesday and Satur ay ...	
Vancouver's Island, every aturday ...	1
Victoria (Australia), via Southampton nd Suez, 20th month ...	3

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, U S...	1d.	New South Wales...	1d
Do. Halifax...	1d.	New Zealand...	1d
East Indies and China, Marseilles...	3d.	Nova Scotia...	1d
D., Southampton...	2d.	Portugal...	1d
France...	1d.	Turkey...	1d
Gibraltar...	1d.	United States...	1d
		Van Diemen's Land...	2d

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY
Up Train from Waterfor

	Week days 1 — 1 2 &3 Class A.M.	2 — 1 2&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. 1 2&3 Class P M	& 2 lass. P
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Wford Dp...	8 6	—	11 20	2 55	8 30	8 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...	8 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	—
J'tion dep...	—	—	1 57	5 35	12 15	12 15	—
Oola...	—	8 55	—	5 47	—	..	—
Lir k... 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 — 1 2& 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 — 1 2& 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
Liiek 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 40	—	—	...
Waterfrd A	10 35	2 20	—	10	3 45	3 45	...

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY.
Up Trains from Waterford.

TATIONS	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	—	—
Kilkennyar.	9 15	2 20	6 15	—	5 30	—	—
Carlow I SE.	—	3 28	7 35	—	7 0	—	—
Dln GS&Wa	—	5 35	10 10	—	9 30	—	—

Down Trains from Kilkenny

STATION	Week days 1, 2, 3 Class, A.M.	Mall. 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, Clas 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	—	—
Waterford..	9 15	1 20	6 20	—	7	—	—

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.

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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 impaovements, by Collard and Collard, Erard, Kirkman, &c., several of which, having been out a short time on hire, will be old 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

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.

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 ar rangements 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 „ „ 2 0d „

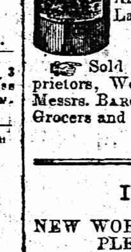
January 17, 1865.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their

CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.



THE GREAT SUCCESS of this DELICIOUS CONDIMENT has caused unprincipled traders to substitute their own worthless manufactures, to avoid which

"ASK FOR
"LEA AND PERRINS'" SAUCE

And see that their names are on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper. Pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

☞ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester, Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Messrs. BARCLAY & SONS, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. (5745)

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 o 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) will and a written opinion with Instructions for the Cure Infection without the use of Mercury.—Address MR. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, London, W.C

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. [6550)

Miscellaneous.

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. B ARDS, 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 Machine 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.

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. (5448)

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 recesve 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)

PURE OLD COGNAC BRANDY.

ANDREWS AND COMPANY, DAME-STREET DUBLIN, Import Direct from Cognac,

George Sayer and Co's Old Brandies.

Awarded the London International Exhibition Prize for their "Considerable Merit."

Price 4s. 6d., 5s., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, according to age, distinguished by Red, Blue, and Pink Labels.

Each Cork and Capsule bears the shipper's name. (5770)

Auction.

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, MARCH 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

Table Diapers, Napkins Sheetings &c

A LARGE STOCK

to select from, of the BEST MAKES and SOUND BLEACH.

Robertson, Ledlie & Co.,
53, QUAY,
WATERFORD.
(5838)

I HAVE RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY
SEVILLE ORANGES
AND
New Marmalade,
which I offe r at my usual moderate prices.

W. MASON,
FAMILY GROCER,
Quay and Mall Waterford

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 label and red label over the cork. (572)

PIQUANT, DIGESTIVE, and DELICIOUS

THE CELEBRATED
ROYAL DUBLIN SAUCE
PREPARED BY
BEWLEY, HAMILTON & CO.,
(LATE BEWLEY AND EVANS)
3 and 4, LOWER SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN
PRICE ONE SHILLING.

AGENTS IN WATERFORD,
Mr. White, Grocer.
Mr. Walpole, „
Mr. Chapman, „
Mr. Woodward Mason.
(5761)

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 patronage 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.

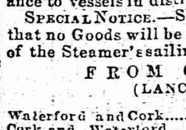
Upon these grounds, without disparaging the merits of other journals, it is respectfully submitted that no matter requiring general publicity has received adequately advertised until it has appeared in the columns of the IRISH WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

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

FEBRUARY, 1866

STEAM COMMUNICATION

Between GLASGOW, 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 Cranford, 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 Greenock

Waterford and Cork...	Tuesday	Feb 6	12 Noon,	5 0 p m
Cork and Waterford...	Friday	„ 9	12 Noon,	5 0 p m
Waterford and Cork...	Tuesday	„ 13	12 Noon,	5 0 p m
Cork and Waterford...	Friday	„ 16	12 Noon,	5 0 p m
Waterford and Cork...	Tuesday	„ 20	12 Noon,	5 0 p m
Cork and Waterford...	Friday	„ 23	12 Noon,	5 0 p m
Waterford and Cork...	Tuesday	„ 27	12 Noon,	5 0 p m

FROM CORK TO

Glasgow, calling at Dublin	Saturday,	Feb 10 11, a.m.
Waterford and Glasgow	Tuesday,	13, 2 p.m.
Glasgow, calling at Dublin	Satrday	„ 17, 5 a.m.
Waterford and Glasgow	Tuesday,	„ 20, 4 p.m.
Glasgow calling at Dublin	Saturday,	„ 24 11 a.m.
Waterford and Glasgow	Tuesday	„ 27, 2 p.m.
Glasgow, calling at Dublin	Saturday	Mar 3, 4 p m

FROM WATERFORD TO

Glasgow direct,	Wedsday,	Feb 7 4 p.m.
Cork and Glasgow...	Thursday	„ 8 1 p.m.
Glasgow (direct)...	Wedsday,	„ 14 4 p.m.
Cork and Glasgow...	Thursday	„ 15 1 p.m.
Glasgow, (direct)...	Wedsday,	21 4 p.m.
Cork and Glasgow...	Thursday,	„ 22 1 p.m.
Glasgow direct	Wedsday	„ 28 4 p.m.
Cork and Glasgow...	Thursday	Mar 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 Transferable.—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.

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 EVENING, FEBRUARY 26, 1866 PRICE—UNSTAMPED TWO PENCE

Sailings.

WATERFORD AND MILFORD HAVEN

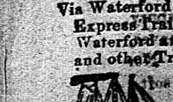
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

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 2.15 in the afternoon, reaching Milford Haven (wind and weather permitting) in time to enable passengers to proceed by the 5.15 a.m. express 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.

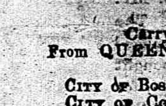
July 20th, 1861. [1587]

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 BOSTON......Thursday, 1st March.

CITY OF CORK.........Monday, 5th "

CITY OF WASHINGTON......Thursday, 8th "

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.

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 Passage 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.

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 privat 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)

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 at 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.

Medical

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 a 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. If 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.

A 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, owness 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, dipthería, 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 a respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine 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.

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "MANHOOD."

Just out, 18mo Pocket Edition, Post Free, 12 Stamps, Sealed Ends, 20.

DR. CURTIS'S MEDICAL GUIDE TO MARRIAGE: A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON ITS PHYSICAL AND PERSONAL OBLIGATIONS. With instructions to the Married and Unmarried, for removing the special disqualifications and impediments which destroy the happiness of wedded life.—By Dr. J. L. CURTIS, 15, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London, W.

This Work contains plain directions, by which forfeited privileges can be restored, and essential functions strengthened and preserved.

Also, by the same Author, a New and Revised Edition of MANHOOD: A MEDICAL ESSAY on the CAUSES and CURE of PREMATURE DECLINE IN MAN; the Treatment of Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Impotence, and those peculiar infirmities which result from youthful abuses, adult excesses, tropical climates, and other causes; with Instructions for the Cure of Infection without Mercury, and its PREVENTION by the Author's Prescription (his Infallible Lotion).—By Dr. J. L. CURTIS, 15, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

"MANHOOD.—We feel no hesitation in saying, tha there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful—whether such person hold the relation of Parent, Preceptor, or Clergyman."—"Sun," Evening Paper

"Dr. CURTIS has conferred a great boon by publishing this little work, in which is described the source of those diseases which produce decline in youth, or more frequently premature old age."—"Daily Telegraph," March 27th, 1856.

London: Published by Mann, 39, Cornhill, London and Williams, 10, Capel-street, Dublin.

*** Either of the above scientific and useful Works sent Post free by the Author or Publishers for 2 postage stamps; or in sealed envelopes for 4 stamps.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

IS an infallible 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 be 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

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ARE open to Purchase for Cash, MEAT, BUTTER EGGS, BACON, HAMS, TONGUES, POULTRY GAME, and every kind of Salt and Dried FISH; or will otherwise receive the above Goods on Commission.

Every attention paid to samples. Cash remitted immediately after the sale to order, or through the London and County Bank.

Empties Returned Immediately. (5774)

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 Pembroke Dock,	3 0 p.m.	3 35 p.m.
Tramore (First Mail)	7 0 a.m.	7 40 a.m.
Do (Second Mail)	1 0 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 35 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.	10 0 a.m.
Tramore (First Mail)	11 40 a.m.	12 0 p.m.
Dungarvan, Kilmacthomas, &c.	12 0 noon	3 0 p.m.
Dublin (late English mail)	1 30 p.m.	3 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 packet not exceeding 4 ounces ... 1d.; exceeding 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces 2d.; " 8 " " 16 " 4d.; " 1lb " " 1½lb ... 6d.; and so on 2d for every additional half pound, or fraction of a 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 for sums 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.

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 1oz. 3d; via Belgium, daily

Alexandria via Marseilles 3rd, 10th, 18th, and 26th each month

Alexandria via Southampton, 4th 12th 20th and 27th each month

Alexandria via Belgium, daily

Baden via France, daily, 1oz. 6d; via Belgium, daily

Barbadoes, 2nd and 17th each month

Belgium, daily

Bermuda via New York, 11th Oct., 1862, and every alternate Saturday

Buenos Ayres via Southampton, 9th each month

California by British Packet, every Saturday,

California by United States Packet, every Wednesday

Cape of Good Hope, 9th each month,

Canada via U.S., by British Packet ever Saturday

Canada, by Canadian Packet every Thursday

Ceylon via Marseilles, 10th & 26th each month

Ceylon via Southampton, 4th & 20th each month

China via Marseilles, 10th and 26th each month

China (except Hong Kong), via Southampton, 4th and 20th each month

Constantinople via Marseilles every Thursday

Constantinople via Belgium Tuesday and Friday

Demerara, 2nd and 17th each month.

Denmark via France, daily, 1oz. 9d; via Belgium daily

France twice daily (if not prepaid charged double

Frankfort via Belgium, daily

Frankfort via France, daily

Gibraltar, 4th 12th 20th and 27th of each month

Greece via France and Trieste, daily

Hanover via Belgium daily

Holland via France daily 1oz. 6d; via Belgium, daily

Hong Kong via Marseilles, 10th and 26th each month

Hong Kong via Southampton 4th and 20th each month

India (Bombay line), via Marseilles, 3 and 18th each month

India do. via Southampton, 12h and 27th each month

India (Calcutta line) via Marseilles, 10th & 26th each month

Italy (except Papal States), daily

Italy via Belgium, daily

Jamaica 2nd and 17th each month

Malta via Marseilles 3d 10th 18th & 26th each month

Malta via Southampton, 4th 12th 20th and 27th

Spain, daily via France, (if not prepaid charged double)

Sweden, via France, daily, 1oz. d; via Belgium, daily

Switzerland, via France, d 1oz. 6d; via Belgium, daily

Trinidad, 2nd and 17th each month

Turkey, via France, daily, 1oz. 3d; via Belgium, daily

United States, every Wednesday and Saturday

Vancouver's Island, every Saturday

Victoria (Australia), via Southampton and Suez, 20th month

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 under mentioned 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., U.S.	2d.	Newfoundland	1d
Canada, U.S.	1d.	New South Wales	1d
Do. Halifax	1d.	New Zealand	1d
East Indies and China	1d.	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 LIMERICK RAILWAY

Up Train from Waterford

	1 (week days) 1 2 & 3 Class A.M.	2 1 2 & 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. 1 2 & 3 Class P.M.	1 & 2 Class P.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
W'ford Dp.	8 6	—	11 20	2 55	8 30	8 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	8 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	—	...	—
Lim'k Ar.	1 20	9 45	3 0	6 45	1 20	1 20	—

Down Train to Waterford

	1 (week days) 1, 2, 3 Class A.M.	2 1 2 & 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 1 2 & 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
Lim'k 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 40	—	—	...
Waterfrd A	10 35	2 20	—	10	3 45	3 45	...

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY.

Up Trains from Waterford

STATIONS	1 (week days) 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 20	12 50	4 45	—	4 0	—	—
Kilkenny ar.	9 15	2 20	6 15	—	5 30	—	—
Carlow I.S.E.	—	3 28	7 35	—	7 0	—	—
Dln GS&Wa	—	5 35	10 10	—	9 30	—	—

Down Trains from Kilkenny

STATION	1 (week days) 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 Clas P.M.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Dublin dep	—	8 33	12 30	—	8 0	—	—
Carlow dep	—	10 40	3 23	—	10 30	—	—
Kilkenny dp	7 30	11 45	4 35	—	6	—	—
Waterford..	9 15	1 20	6 20	—	7	—	—

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 improvements, by Collard and Collard, Erard, Kirkman, &c.; several of which, having been out a short time on hire, will be old 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

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 6 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.

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:—

3 Papers for 1s 4d, if paid in advance.

12 " " 2 0d "

January 17, 1865.

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CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

THE GREAT SUCCESS of this DELICIOUS CONDIMENT has caused unprincipled traders to substitute their own worthless manufactures, to avoid which

"ASK FOR

"LEA AND PERRINS'" SAUCE

And see that their names are on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper. Pronounced by Connoisseurs

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

☞ Sold, Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester, Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Messrs. BARCLAY & SONS, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. (5745)

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

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

DR. SMITH, who has had TWENTY Years' practical 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, will send a written opinion with Instructions for the Cure of Infection without the use of Mercury.—Address MR. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, London, W.C

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. [6550)

Miscellaneous

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. BEARDS, 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 a tablespoonful 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. BEARDS.

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.

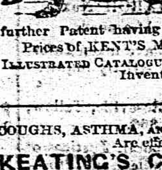
Prepared and sold by THOMAS POWELL, at 18 Blackfriar's Road, London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom; also in Australia, New Zealand Cape of Good Hope, North and South America, &c., in bottles at 1s. 1½d 2s. 3d and 11s. each.

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.

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. (5448)

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)

PURE OLD COGNAC BRANDY.

ANDREWS AND COMPANY, DAME-STREET DUBLIN, Import Direct from Cognac,

George Sayer and Co's Old Brandies.

Awarded the London International Exhibition Prize for their "Considerable Merit."

Price 4s. 6d., 5s., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, according to age, distinguished by Red, Blue, and Pink Labels.

Each Cork and Capsule bears the shipper's name. (5779)

Auction.

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, MARCH 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

Table Diapers, Napkins, Sheetings, &c

A LARGE STOCK

to select from, of the BEST MAKES

and SOUND BLEACH,

Robertson, Ledlie & Co.

53, QUAY,

WATERFORD.

(5836)

I HAVE RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY

SEVILLE ORANGES

AND

New Marmalade,

which I offer at my usual moderate prices.

W. MASON,

FAMILY GROCER,

Quay and Mall, Waterford

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 label and red label over the cork. (572)

PIQUANT, DIGESTIVE, and DELICIOUS.

THE CELEBRATED

ROYAL DUBLIN SAUCE

PREPARED BY

BEWLEY, HAMILTON & CO.,

(LATE BEWLEY AND EVANS)

3 and 4, LOWER SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN

PRICE ONE SHILLING.

AGENTS IN WATERFORD.

Mr. White, Grocer.

Mr. Walpole, "

Mr. Chapman, "

Mr. Woodward Mason.

(5761)

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 medium:—

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.

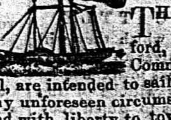
Printer and Publisher—JOHN WARREN

Office—20, Fownes's-street, Dublin

FEBRUARY, 1866

STEAM COMMUNICATION

Between GLASGOW, 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 Greenock

Waterford and Cork	Tuesday	Feb 6	12 Noon	5 0 p.m.
Cork and Waterford	Friday	" 9	12 Noon	5 0 p.m.
Waterford and Cork	Tuesday	" 13	12 Noon	5 0 p.m.
Cork and Waterford	Friday	" 16	12 Noon	5 0 p.m.
Waterford and Cork	Tuesday	" 20	12 Noon	5 0 p.m.
Cork and Waterford	Friday	" 23	12 Noon	5 0 p.m.
Waterford and Cork	Tuesday	" 27	12 Noon	5 0 p.m.

FROM CORK TO

Glasgow, calling at Dublin	Saturday,	Feb 10	11 a.m.
Waterford and Glasgow	Tuesday,	" 13	2 p.m.
Glasgow, calling at Dublin	Saturday	" 17	5 p.m.
Waterford and Glasgow	Tuesday,	" 20	4 p.m.
Glasgow calling at Dublin	Saturday,	" 24	11 a.m.
Waterford and Glasgow	Tuesday	" 27	2 p.m.
Glasgow, calling at Dublin	Saturday	Mar 3	4 p.m.

FROM WATERFORD TO

Glasgow direct,	Wednsday,	Feb 7	4 p.m.
Cork and Glasgow	Thursday	" 8	1 p.m.
Glasgow (direct)	Wednsday	" 14	4 p.m.
Cork and Glasgow	Thursday	" 15	1 p.m.
Glasgow (direct)	Wednsday	" 21	4 p.m.
Cork and Glasgow	Thursday	" 22	1 p.m.
Glasgow direct	Wednsday	" 28	4 p.m.
Cork and Glasgow	Thursday	Mar 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 Transferable.—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.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

In Bankruptcy.

In the Matter of William Dooley, of William-street, in the County of the City of Waterford, Coal Merchant, Bankrupt.

THE Judges of the Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency will sit at the said Court, No. 3, Lower Ormond Quay, Dublin, on FRIDAY, the 9th day of MARCH, 1866, at the hour of Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the choice of a Creditors' Assignee and Admission and Proof of Debts, and the final examination of the Bankrupt in this matter;

Whereupon, if no prosecution shall have been directed by the Court, nor any charge of fraud entered on the proceedings, nor any objection to the signing of the Bankrupt's certificate be entered in the Court, such certificate will be forthwith prepared by the Chief Registrar, and signed by the Judge.

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

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1866.

HUGH DOYLE,
Deputy Assistant Registrar.

CRONHELM & LETT,
Agent to the Bankruptcy,
Number 9, Eustace-street, Dublin.

MICHAEL MURPHY, Official Assignee,
Number 33, Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin.
[5846]

Houses to be Sold.

TO BE SOLD, the INTEREST in certain DWELLING HOUSES and PREMISES, situate in STEPHEN-STREET, in the City of Waterford, held under Lease for the Residue of an unexpired term of 999 years, at a Pepper-Corn Rent.

For further particulars apply to

V. R. DELANDRE,
(5847) 33, Peter-street, Waterford.

Barque "Providence."

ALL CLAIMS against this Vessel to be sent to RICHARD P. WILLIAMS, Lloyd's Agent, by TUESDAY, Noon, 25th Instant, otherwise they will not be recognised.

THOMAS C. BROMLEY, Master.
4, Little George's-street. (5848)

Albert Insurance Company (Limited).

(FIRE AND MARINE).

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

HEAD OFFICE:—8, FINCH LANE, LONDON.

LOCAL FIRE OFFICES AT

Manchester Leeds Bristol Dublin Hamburg
Calcutta Bombay Madras Singapore Cape Town. &c.

Premiums Moderate. Losses promptly Settled.

Energetic Agents required for Fire Department, where the Company is not represented.

Apply to MORELL THEOBALD,
MANAGER, Fire Department.

AGENT:
Waterford—J. W. HOWARD, Esq., 8, Little George's-street. (5829)

AUCTION OF INDIAN CORN.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, (for account of whom it may concern), on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at a quarter before Two o'Clock, at the store of SAMUEL HARRIS, 19, Queen-street, Waterford, about 5,000 BARRELS IBRAILA INDIAN CORN. The above is of fine quality of this season, and well worth the attention of buyers.—Terms at Sale.

THOMAS WALSH, Auctioneer.
Waterford, 23rd of 2nd Month, 1866.
(5843).

CITY OF WATERFORD.

Auction of Leasehold Interest.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, the the 5th of MARCH, at Twelve o'Clock, at the Mart, 101, Custom-house Quay, the LESSER'S INTEREST in the Two BUSINESS HOUSES, Nos. 40 and 41, BARRONSTRAND-STREET, Waterford, held under Lease for 99 years, of which 23 are yet unexpired, at the low Rent of £9 4s 7d, and at present let to two solvent Tenants at £34 per annum. These Houses are situated in the best business locality in this City. For further particulars apply to

THOMAS WALSH, Auctioneer.
Waterford, February 22, 1866. (5844)

RICHARDSON, BROTHERS, & CO.,
AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS & OIL CRUSHERS,
BELFAST,

Prepare Special Manures for each Crop.

POTATO MANURE. | GRASS MANURE.
TURNIP MANURE. | GRAIN MANURE.
BONE COMPOUND. | FLAX MANURE.
GROUND BONES AND BONE MEAL.
LINSEED CAKE AND MEAL,

Of superior quality and warranted genuine.
Analyses, Price Lists, and Reports on Application.

AGENTS:
A. Stephens & Son, Waterford.
Abraham Stephens, Duncannon, County Wexford
(5802)

Cook and Housekeeper.

WANTS a SITUATION, as Cook and Housekeeper, a middle-aged, active person, who has filled a similar situation in families of the highest respectability. First-class references can be given. Apply by letter, addressed L. R., at this Office. (5833)

CUPISS'S CONSTITUTION BALLS.

THIS justly celebrated Medicine, after 30 Years' experience, is proved to be the best and cheapest for

HORSES AND NEAT CATTLE,

cheaper because required to be given only once a week, and not every second or third day,

PRESERVING HEALTH, VIGOUR & CONDITION.

Their cost, too, is saved by the food turning to a better account, for it is an acknowledged fact, Horses will keep up their condition better upon three feeds of Oats daily when a Ball is occasionally given than with four feeds without the Balls; Neat Cattle will fatten much faster with the occasional use of them, and arrive at a greater state of perfection than they can be got without the Balls.

Mr. CUPISS also calls the attention of

REARERS OF NEAT CATTLE

to the use of his Constitution Balls, which they will find a most valuable Medicine for Calves that Scour, and may safely be given from two weeks to six months old. For Neat Stock generally they will be of the greatest service in the various diseases to which they are subject.

The Balls will not only be found valuable in disease, but by a liberal use of them, young Animals will grow to a larger size, and fat to a greater weight, with the same quantity of food.

Prepared by the Proprietor, FRANCIS CUPISS, M.R.V.C.S., Author of the "Prize Essay on the Disease of the Liver of the Horse," Diss, Norfolk.

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, in packets with directions at 1s 9d and 3s 6d each; or 7 large Packets for One Guinea, or 7 small for Half-a-Guinea.

Persons using the Balls may consult the Proprietor gratuitously by enclosing a Stamp in a prepaid letter.
[5780)

MARINE INSURANCE

MR. R. HARRIS, Agent to the Alliance Life and Fire and Assurance Company, London, Capital Five Millions. Presidents—Samuel Gurney, Esq., and Mr Moses Montifiore, Bart., begs to inform the public that he has Floating Policies open on which he is ready to declare shipments per steamer and per ships to or from any Port in the Irish, Bristol, and English Channels.

Every description of Marine Risk effected.
Office—15, Queen-street.

TO BE LET.

FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,
(FOR SUCH TERMS AS MAY BE AGREED ON)

THAT Part of the LANDS of ABBEYLAND, situate close to the City of Waterford, containing 12 Acres or thereabouts, at present in the possession of Mr. PETER MCAULIFFE.

Proposals for above to be sent to

JOHN T. MEDLECOTT, Esq.,
[5801] Rockett's Castle, Portlaw.

Vacant Coronership.

TO THE ELECTORS
OF THE
EASTERN DIVISION
OF THE
COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN:

The Coronership of this Division of the County being now vacant, I beg leave to offer myself as a Candidate for that Office.

Having been for many years resident in the neighbourhood of Waterford, I am known to most of your and in venturing to express a hope that my character and conduct will bear the test of public opinion, I may refer you to the appended List of Noblemen and Gentlemen, who have, without hesitation, come forward to afford me their undivided support. I may be permitted to remark that my Professional Qualifications render me peculiarly eligible for the appointment, and must prove a valuable assistance in the discharge of its important duties.

If, by want of time or other circumstances, I should be prevented from personally canvassing any of the Electors, I trust it will be attributed to the true cause, and not to any want of respect.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM H. GORE, M.D.,
Licentiate, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

The Marquis of Waterford
Right Hon. the Earl of Huntingdon
Right Hon. Lord Carew
Lord Granard
Sir R. J. Paul, Bart.
Abraham Denny, Esq. J P (High Sheriff).
John Esmonde, Esq. M P, J P.
William Christmas, Esq. D L, J P.
Edmond De la Poer, Esq. D L, J P.
Edward Roberts, Esq.
N. M. Power, Esq. D L, J P (Faithlegg)
James Gallwey, Esq. J P.
Ambrose Congreve, Esq, J P.
Patrick W Power, Esq. J P.
Wray Palliser, Esq. J P.
Nicholas P. O'Shea, Esq, D L, J P.
Thomas P. Sherlock, Esq, J P.
Patrick J. Power, Esq, J P (Woodlands)
Bernal Osborne, Esq, D L, J P.
Captain Mansfield, Esq, R N.
John Palliser, Esq, J P.
Edmond Power, Esq, J P.
Frederick Malcomson, Esq, J P.
Gerald P. Fitzgerald, Esq (Island)
Charles N. Bolton, Esq.
Octavian Mansfield, Esq, J P.
Richard Roberts, Esq.
Congreve Rogers, Esq.
William P. Worrall, Esq, J P.
William C. Coghlan, Esq, J P.
Captain Armstrong, J P.
John T. Medlycott, Esq, J P.
William Jubb, Esq.
Michael Roberts, Esq.
Joseph P. Mackesy, Esq.
Pierce Netterville Barron, Esq.
Edward M. Denny, Esq.
James W. Condell, Esq.
Samuel Jones, Esq.
William Sargent, Esq.
(To be continued). (5839)

County of Waterford to Wit.

BY ROBERT THOMAS CAREW, ESQ., D.L.,
High Sheriff of said County.

BY Virtue of Her Majesty's Precept of Assize to me directed, you and each of you are hereby required to Take Notice, that the Right Honorable RICHARD DEASY, and JOHN THOMAS BALL, Q.C., L.L.D, Justices and Commissioners of Our LADY THE QUEEN, will open Her Majesty's Commission of Assize and General Gaol Delivery at the

NEW COURT HOUSE, WATERFORD,
In and for said County of Waterford,
On MONDAY, the 5th day of MARCH Next,
At the Hour of 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

All Magistrates and Coroners who have taken Informations and Recognizances, will be strictly required personally to attend.

Dated at the County Sheriff's Office, Roseville, Tallow, this 10th day of February, 1866.

To all Lords Spiritual as well as Temporal, Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Coroners, Constables, and Prosecutors, of and in said County of Waterford, and all others concerned.

W. H. PARKER, Under Sheriff.

N.B.—☞ The Grand Jury will be empannelled at 3 o'Clock, p.m., on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, and will proceed at once with the Fiscal Business.

[5840]

Waterford and Limerick Railway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company will be held at the NEW TERMINUS OFFICES of the Company, in the CITY of WATERFORD, on TUESDAY, the 27th Inst., at the hour of ELEVEN O'CLOCK in the Forenoon, for the purpose of receiving and considering the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts of the Company for the Half-year ending the 31st day of December last, and for the transaction of other ordinary business of the Company.

The Share Transfer Books kept by the Company, will be closed on and from TUESDAY the 13th, until the 27th inst., both days inclusive.

WILLIAM MALCOMSON, Chairman.
THOMAS AINSWORTH, Secretary.

Head Offices, Waterford Terminus,
3rd February, 1866.

WHERE SHALL WE GET MEAT?

Just published, in foolscap, 8vo.,

The Food Supplies of Western Europe:

BEING Letters written in reply to the question, where is England to get Meat? during a tour in France, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland in the Autumn of 1865.

To which is appended a paper on

THE PRODUCTION OF FOOD,

Read in the Department of Political Economy at the International Social Science Congress at Berne, 1865.

BY OSEPH FISHER.

London: LONGMANS, GREEN, AND CO.

From Mr. BLAKE, M.P., in the House of Commons, February 7, 1866.)

"For these statistics he was indebted mainly to the works published by Mr. Fisher, of Waterford, on subjects relative to Ireland, on which much labour and ability had been expended, and which afforded valuable sources of information; later he would also quote from a work from the same gentleman about being published, which had appeared in the form of letters in a leading London journal, on the supply of meat obtainable from foreign markets, which had much added to his reputation as a statistician and able writer."

(From Longman's Notes on Books.)

"The letters were written, and many of them published in the 'Morning Herald,' in reply to the question, 'Where shall we get meat?'

"Statistical information respecting the agricultural products of European states, is not published by our Government in a separate form, but is mixed with the statistics of population, exports and imports, &c., and spread through a large number of blue-books, which contain a mass of figures. The writer of these letters, anxious for more perfect information with respect to the agriculture of foreign countries, endeavoured, by correspondence, to acquaint himself with the details of production in every country in Europe, and, finding some difficulty in obtaining information, applied to the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade. Both these departments have acceded to his request, and the Secretaries of Legation will in future furnish the latest intelligence respecting foreign agriculture.—Wishing, however, to see for himself what were the sources from whence a supply of food might come, and what was the condition of the people of the Western countries of Europe, the Author paid a rapid visit last autumn to France, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland; and from those countries the letters which compose this work were written. In the course of his travels he endeavoured to obtain the latest statistical information in the countries he visited, to condense that which he has collected, and to present it in as concise and readable a form as possible in the present volume; which is not confined to mere agricultural information, but describes the condition of the people of the countries he visited, the state of the manufactures, and the aspect of the scenery."

(5813)

To the Independent Electors

OF THE
EASTERN DIVISION
OF THE
COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN:

The unconstitutional conduct of several Landlords and Agents in requiring their Tenants to record their Votes for another Candidate, notwithstanding that a very large proportion of them had unconditionally promised to vote for me, induces me to relieve my friends, who are thus situated, from the necessity of breaking their promises, or subjecting themselves to the penalties too frequently known to result from an honest exercise of the franchise.

Notwithstanding all the influence of those Landlords and Agents and their printed missives, directing "all their tenants" to vote for a certain Candidate, I believe that I would be successful; but I would not purchase such a victory at the cost of seeing even one honest family made victims and thrown houseless on the world.

I trust you will appreciate the motives which have induced me to retire, and accept my grateful thanks for the kind reception and promises of support which I have received from you.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
JAMES J. RYAN.

18, Henrietta-street, Waterford.
[5849]

STOCK AND SHARE LISTS.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—FEB. 24.

RAILWAYS.	
Great Southern and Western, £100 pai ...	89½
Midland Great Western, £100 paid ...	64¼
Ditto, account	90
GOVERNMENT FUNDS	
Threeper Cent Consols	86⅞
Dotto for account	...
Ditto for new account	...
Three per Cent Reduced ...	—
New Threeper Cent Stock	86⅞
Ditto for account Feb. 8	86⅞
Ditto for new account	86¼
New 5 per cent Stock	..
India 5 per cent Stock, transferable at the Bank of Ireland ...	102⅝
BANKS.	
Hibernia, £25 paid	35½
National Bank, £30 paid	74½
National of Liverpool, Limited £10 paid or act.	16½
National of Liverpool, New, £5 paid limited ...	16½
Ditto account	17⅞ ⅜
Provincial, £25 paid	83½
Royal £10 paid	34⅝
MINE	
Mining Company of Ireland	20½
Do., or account	20 21½
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	4½

LONDON STOCK AND SHARE LIST—FEB 24

OPENING PRICE	
Consols, Money	87⅛ ¼
Ditto, Account	87⅞
New Threes	87⅛ ¼
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money........	87⅛ ¼
Ditto (account)	87⅞
New Threes........	87⅛ ¼

BANK OF IRELAND.

An account pursuant to the act 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 37, of 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 3rd day of Feb., 1866.

Name and Title.	Circulation authorised.	Average Circulation	Amount of Coin.
	£	£	£
Bank of Ireland	3,738428	2,641,525	490249
Provincial Bank	927667	926,910	326426
Belfast Bank.....	281611	509,946	339417
Northern Bank..	243440	441,659	292675
Ulster Bank....	311079	574,454	316732
National Bank...	852269	1,235,499	670185

W. W. DALBIAC, Officer of Stamp Duties.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF WATERFORD.

Feb. ARRIVED.
22nd—Eliza Marie, Tillavich, Sulina, maize
Hans Bulow, Folurbrodt, Odessa, wheat
Bonassola, Dondero, do, maize
Fa, Smarda, Kustendji, do
Kate, Rowland, Swansea, coals
Beta (s), Pearce, Belfast, g.c
23rd—City of Paris, Pearn, Milford, g.c
Guarani, Hunter, Belfast, ——
Zelinda, Wrench, Almwch, superphosphate
Naragana, Scheen, Sulina, maize
Amalia Anglica, Glovan, do, do
24th—Malakoff, Aylward, Milford, g.c.
Gipsy, Burns, Bristol, g.c.
Aura, Rolfe, London, g.c
(By Electric Telegraph).
25th—Vesta, Liverpool, g.c.
Courier, Milford, g.c.

SAILED.
22nd—Malakoff, Aylward, Milford, g.c.
Tuskar, Anderson, Glasgow, g.c
23rd—Camilla, Coffey, Liverpool, g.c
Beta (s), Pearce, London, g.c.
Briton (s), Davis, Bristol, g.c
Courier (s), Aylward, Milford, g.c.
Malcolm, Harris, Swansea, ballast
Boreas, Sweeney, Newport, pitwood
24th—Louisa, Roberts, Charlestown, oats
City of Paris, Pearn, Milford, g.c.
25th—Aura, Rolfe, Belfast, g.c
(By Electric Telegraph).

Nil:

Wind—North

WATERFORD SHIPMENTS

The Beta (s), which sailed on the 23rd inst, for London, had on board 889 bales Bacon, 175 firkin Butter, — kegs Lard, — boxes Eggs, 66 barrels Porter — Cattle, 31 bales Rags.

The Camilla which sailed for Liverpool on the 23rd inst, had on board 439 firkins Butter, — sacks Flour 10 Cattle, 208 Pigs, 120 Sheep, — casks Porter, — bales Wool, 157 kegs Lard, — cases Eggs, 102 bales Bcn

The Briton which sailed on the 23rd inst, for Bristol, had on board 212 Pigs, 10 cases Eggs, 20 packages Poultry, — Cattle, 80 firkins Butter, — casks Porter, — boxes fish, — sheep, 78 bales Rags, — Horses — sacks Flour, — kegs Lard, 45 bales Bacon

The Courier (s), which sailed on the 23rd inst., for Milford, had on board 185 bales Bacon, — firkins Butter 65 kegs Lard, — sacks Flour, 25 casks Porter — Pigs, 28 cases Eggs, — packages Poultry, — boxes Fish, — bales Rags, — casks Whiskey, 24 Cattle — Horses, — sheep.

The City of Paris, which sailed for Milford on the 24th inst., had on board 60 bales Bacon, 5 firkins Butter, 50 kegs Lard, 2 casks porter, — Cattle, — Pigs 15 cases Eggs — packages Poultry, — boxes Fish, 1 bales Rags, — casks Whiskey, — Horses, — sacks Flour, .. Sheep

Births, Marriages, & Deaths

BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst., at Youghal, the wife of Richard Evans, Esq., of a son.

At Ely House, Wexford, the wife of Commander C. Gibbon, Esq., R.N., of a son.

At Behamore, county Tipperary, the wife of Robert T Scott, Esq., Staff Assistant Surgeon, of a son.

At Corbally, Roscrea, the wife of the Rev. George R Handcock, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Killalagh Church, by the Rev. Browning Drew, Thomas Blennerhassett, Esq., of Iaunemount Cottage, eldest surviving son of the late Dr. Blennerhassett of Tralee, to Eliza, daughter of the late Thomas Barry, Esq., of the Kerry Regiment.

On the 22nd inst., in St. Kevin's Church, by the Rev. J. Paton, Dr. J. Irwin Welsh, only son of John Welsh, Esq., M.D., Ballyshannon, county Donegal, to Susan Mary, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Mathews, A.M., Ballymena, county Antrim.

DEATHS.

The Earl of Donoughmore expired at the early age of 43 years, at his residence, 52, South Audley-street, W., London, on Thursday morning.

At her residence, Carrick-on-Suir, Mrs James Ryan, deeply and sincerely regretted by her family, and a numerous circle of respectable relatives and friends.

On Wednesday morning, at his residence, Barnane, in the county Tipperary, of congestion of the liver, John Carden, Esq.

Commercial Intelligence.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE WATERFORD MAIL.]

February 26, 1866.

The weather is fine and seasonable.

CORN REPORT.

An improved demand for wheat, maize, and oats, without change in value.

UNPREPARED.						
Wheat, white Mill,	per 20 stns	26	9	..	00	0
do Red	do	25	0	..	25	3
do Shipping	do	23	0	..	24	0
Oats white	per 14 stns	14	0	..	00	0
do tawney	do	13	9	..	00	0
do black	do	13	6	..	13	6
Barley, grinding	per 16 stns	14	6	..	15	0
do malting,	do	15	6	..	16	6
PREPARED AND FOREIGN.						
Wheat, Irish Mill,	per 20 stns	00	0	..	00	0
do T'rog G'rka	do	24	6	..	00	0
do OdessaGhirka	do	24	6	..	00	0
do Marianopoli	do	25	6	..	00	0
Barley, malting	per 16 stns	16	0	..	00	0
do grinding	do	15	0	..	15	6
Oats, tawney,	per 14 stns	00	0	..	00	0
do black	do	13	9	..	14	0
FLOUR AND MEAL.						
Extra superfines	per sack	37	0	..	37	6
Superfines	do	36	0	..	00	0
Fines and Seconds	do	32	0	..	34	0
Thirds	do	00	0	..	0	0
Oatmeal	per cwt	13	9	..	14	0
Bran and Pollard	per brl	4	3	..	4	6
FOREIGN PRODUCE						
INDIAN CORN,—						
Odessa and Galatz	per 20 stns	18	6	..	19	8
Ibrail and Foxanian	do	17	0	..	17	3
American	do	0	0	..	0	0

BUTTER.—The exports since last post were 699 firkins. There were 41 firkins to market on Saturday, and — this day. Price from 120s to 140s per cwt.

BACON AND PIGS.—The exports since last post were 1281 bales bacon, 272 kegs lard, and 420 pigs:

PROVISIONS.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	53	0	..	54	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).

FOWL AND EGGS.—Fowl, per pair, 3s 0d; Ducks, per do., 0s 0d; Eggs, per doz., 1s 0d to s 0d; do, per 120 6s 10d to 0s 0d:

FISH.—Newfoundland, per cwt., 20s to 23s; Herrings per brl 27s to 29s; Salmon, per lb. 0s 0d to 0s 0d: Sole, per lb., 0s 8½d to 0s 10d; Turbot, per lb., 1s.

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 45s 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

POTATOES.—By wholesale, 5½d to 0d; by retail, 6½d to 0d.

FODDER, GREEN CROPS.—Hay, per ton. new, 00s 0d to 00s 0d; do. old, 48s 0d to 55s 0d; Wheaten straw, 33s 0d to 35s 0d; Oaten do., 33s 0d to 36s 0d; Turnips, 15s 0d to 16s 0d; Mangolds, 17s 0d to 18s 0d Carrots, 30s 0d to 32s 6d.

IRISH MARKETS

LIMERICK, FEB. 23:—Grain—This market is very much depressed at present, owing to diminished supplies. Butter—The supply small, and prices on the decline—Prices from 74s to 75s for the 3 qr firkin, best quality, and so in proportion downwards.

White wheat 0s 15d to 15½d; red, 0s 14d to 0s 14½d oats (fine white), 11d to 12d; seed,—d to —d; barley good malting), 12d to 12½d; grinding, 11d to 12d; 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 d to £6 10s; mixed, £5 0s to £6 0s; feeding meal, £0 0s to £0 00s; Indian meal, coarse, £7 10s 0d to £0 0s 0d; fine, £8 2s 6d to £8 5s; Indian corn, £7 10s d to £0 0s 0d; oatmeal, £13 0s to £13 10s; cutlings, £14 0s. Bacon pigs per cwt., 49s 0d to 50s 0d; scalded pork, 38s 0d to 00s 0d; American bacon, 70s to 00s. per cwt.

CLONMEL, FEB. 23.—Weather changeable; business moderate The demand for butter is good, but the supply is short. Quotations are as follows:—

Flour—Superfines, 38s 0d; fines, 30s 0; thirds, 28s 0d; fourths, 22s 0d; Wheat—White, 25s 0d; Red 23s 6d to 24s perbrl.—White oats, 13s 10d to 14s 0d black 12s 10d to s; Indian meal, £7 10s to; oatmeal £14 10s; wholemeal, £0 0s per ton; bran, 5s 0d pollard, 5s 6d perbrl: Butter, 110s to 125s per cwt. Beef, 6½d to 8d; mutton, 7½d to 9d; bacon, 8½d; hams, 10d to 11d; pork, 7d per lb.

TIPPERARY BUTTER MARKET.—Wednesday—250 firkins to market; prices from 65s to 77s 6d for three qrs. Demand brisk. Thursday—300 firkins at market; prices from 65s to 77s 6d. Friday—About 600 firkins at market; prices from 76s to 78s.

KILKENNY, FEB. 23.—The supply of grain to market for the week has been very small, comprising, of wheat 732, oats 1,366, and, barley 427 cwts. No change in quotations. Of butter there were 46 firkins in the market for the week, all of which came in today, selling at a reduction of 4s on last Friday's prices. Of wool 205 stones, and potatoes 779 cwts. were weighed in the market during the week.

Flour—Seconds 35s 0d to 37s 0d; inferior. 28s 0d to 30s 0d; thirds, 22s 0d to 24s 0d. White wheat, 25s 6d to 26s 6d; satin, 00s to 00s 0d; red, 24s 6d to 25s 6d barley, malting, 16s to 16s 9d; grinding, 13s 6d to 14 6d; white oats, 12s 0d to 12s 3d; black oats, 12s 6d to 13s 0d; new tawney oats, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Bran, 6s 10d to 7s 3d per brl. Indian meal, 8s 4d to 8s 6d. Butter, 122s to 124s. Bacon pigs, 53s 0d to 54s 0d.—Oatmeal, 14s 6d to 15s 0d per cwt.

WEXFORD MARKETS, FEB. 23.—Wheat (old) per 20 stone, 0s to 0s 0d; new 24s 6d to 27s; barley per 16 st 17s 9d to 18s 6d; oats per 14 stone 13s 0d to 13s 9d; beans per 20 stone, 22s 0d to 22s 6; Flour per bag 16 stone, 30s 6d to —s 0d; seconds 29s 9d to —s 0d; 3rds 22s 0d to 22s 0d; oatmeal per cwt. 14s 6d; Indian meal per cwt. 8s 8d; butter per cwt. £5 15s 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, FEB. 24.—Firsts, 136s, seconds, 132s; thirds, 118s; fourths, 98s; fifths, 86s Mild cured—Firsts, 137s; seconds, 133s; thirds, 122s. 390 firkins at market

CORK CORN MARKET, FEB. 24.—Wheat white, 9s 11d to 11s 2d; red, 9s 6d to 10s 1d; barley, 8s 2d to 8s 4d; bere, 0s 00d to 0s 0d; rye, 0s 0d to 0s 0d: oats—white, 7s 4d to 8s 2d; black, 7s 6d to 8s 0d.

DUBLIN, FEB. 23—The Corn Exchange—We had again a slow market to-day for everything, except malting barley, which, being scarce and rather wanted brought a small advance on the currencies of last Tuesday.

White wheat, 27s 0d to 29s 0d per brl; red, 26s 0 to 27s 0d; barley, 17s 0d to 18s 9d; bere, 00s 0 to 00s 0d; oats, 13s 0d to 14s 3d; rape, per cwt, 00s to 00s 0d; oatmeal, 14s 0d to 15s 6d; Bakers' flour, 15s 0d to 17s 6d; Indian corn, per 480 lbs 31s 0d to 31s 6d

ENGLISH MARKETS

MANCHESTER BUTTER MARKET, FEB. 24.—Butter—There is no new feature in the state of our Butter Market. The stock is gradually working off; best qualities at about late rates, other kinds at any reasonable price that is offered.

	1865.	1866
Firkins and Crocks, last week,	4,701	7,157
Do., do., since 1st April,	592648	670089
Boxes and Barrels, last week,	753	980
Do. do., since 1st April	45529	44996

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Faithlegg Harriers will meet for Febuary and March as follows:—

Monday	26th	Fairy Bush
Friday	2nd	Halfway-house
Monday	5th	Carbally
Thursday	8th	Hill of Passage

At half-past eleven o'clock

The Kilkenny Hunt will meet for February as follows:

Monday	26th	Mount Loftus
Wednesday	28th	Newmarket
Friday	2nd March	Woodsgift
Monday	5th	Garryricken
Wednesday	7th	Shankill Castle
Friday	9th	Freshford

At eleven o'clock

THE COURT.

The Queen will hold a Court at Buckingham Palace on March 9th, three others in March, one in May, and the last one on June 19th.

The Prince of Wales will hold levees on March 7th and 19th, on behalf her Majesty.

The Waterford Mail:

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 26, 1866.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

We read in the foreign correspondence of the *Pall Mall Gazette* that "there has been an unusual stir of late in the foreign embassies in Paris. The visit of Count Von Goltz to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, previous to his departure for Berlin, was followed by another from Prince Metternich, after which the Prince immediately despatched a note to Vienna. Despatches have also been sent from the French Foreign-office to M. Benedetti, the French Ambassador at Berlin, and the Duke de Grammont, the Ambassador at the Austrian Court. The subject of all these communications is, of course, the new turn which has lately been taken by the Schleswig Holstein question, and perhaps some years ago such a commotion in the embassies might have produced no small alarm in the outer world of Paris. Now, however, it has done little more than excite a feeling of languid curiosity, and there is not the slightest apprehension of France, or indeed either of the two Powers more immediately concerned, going to war about the matter."

The *Times*, in announcing that Peru has declared war against Spain, says that the Chilian fleet has by this time been joined by the Peruvian squadron in overt opposition to the forces of Spain. Spain has by far the more pawerful fleet, but she is operating from an enormous distance. The cost of the Pacific squadrons will be ruinous to her bankrupt exchequer, and its commander will be put to extreme straits for supplies of coals, water, and provisions of all kinds which will be virtually out of his reach, while the difficulties of the case will be increased by the impossibility of striking any decisive blow. The coast of Peru has been added to the coast of Chili, and the forces of Spain, considerable as they are, must obviously be unequal to the blockade of such a seaboard. Not only may the other States of South America cast in their lot with the belligerent Republics but behind all these looks the ominous figure of the great American Union. At present the Government of the United States is honestly neutral, but an American squadron has been despatched to the Pacific, and it is impossible to what complications may arise from the incidents of war.

A curious action for libel was tried on Friday before Lord Chief Justice Cockburn. A person named M'Callum, who is proprietor of a sporting paper, and under an assumed name is a commission agent for bets, brought an action against Mr. Beeton, of the "Sporting Life," for stating that the plaintiff was a "rotten unprincipled scoundrel" for having deceived a person in Sunderland in the matter of a bet. The Sunderland bettor was called as a witness, and stated that he had spent all his own earnings and borrowed more for the sake of betting, and that the plaintiff had not paid him what he considered his winnings. The Lord Chief Justice commented with some severity on both the bettor and the commission agent, and the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

The returns for the cattle plague this week show a total increase of about 1,600 cases over last week.—There is a decrease in Wales, but an increase both in England and Scotland. There are only two counties in England that now remain free from the disease; in Wales and in Scotland the exempted counties are ten each. In eight other counties in England no new cases have occurred during the week; in Wales there are ten and in Sotland there are sixteen, all of these being in addition to the counties in which there is no disease at all.

An influential deputation waited on the Lord Lieutenant at the Castle on Saturday, for the purpose of presenting to his Excellency a memorial with respect to Railway Reform in Ireland. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor introduced the deputation, and laid before his Excellency the grounds on which the committee, of which he was the representative, based their memorial to Government on this important subject. Mr. Pim, M.P., and Mr. Fox addressed his Excellency, who stated that he would forward the memorial at the earliest opportunity to Sir G Grey, the Home Secretary.

The police continue to pursue the Fenians with unabated energy, and every day adds considerably to the number of their captures. In Belfast, Limerick, Clonmel, and several other places additional arrests have been made within the last two or three days. Amongst those taken into custody in Dublin were four soldiers who had deserted. The police keep a keen look out for importations in "hardware," and on Saturday seized some cases of Orsini shells, which however, it is stated, they found to have been intended for defensive purposes.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

This fell disease is still extending its ravages among the herds of the sister country. The number attacked last week was 13,000, being about 1,600 over that of the previous week. There are only two counties in England free from the disease. In Wales and Scotland the exempted counties are ten in each. The precautions which have been taken against its introduction into Ireland have preserved our herds from its ravages. We perceive that the Attorney-General for Ireland has given notice of the introduction of a bill with reference to the amendment of the existing laws.

Mr. Kincaid, who proposed in the Royal Agricultural Society, a plan with reference to the mode of payment for Irish stock, in the event of the disease breaking out in Ireland, which was not adopted, has published a letter, in which he discusses the question. This letter is distinguished by the marked clearness of the views of the writer, and the able, intelligent manner in which they are expressed. He lays down the principle that deaths from disease ought to be covered by insurance, and that the loss from killing sound animals, lest they become infected, or infect others, should be defrayed out of a rate levied upon all the cattle of the country, which should be registered, the value being stated by the owner. He proposes that the tax should be sixpence in the pound upon that value. We think this letter places the matter upon an honest, equitable plan of settlement, one which should, from its fairness, commend itself for general adoption.

There can be little doubt that ultimately the aggregate money value of cattle will be as great as it has been. If the loss from the disease were 25 per cent., the remaining 75 per cent. would advance in price, and thus the entire value would not diminish. But some individuals may lose all their stock, and others lose none. The question which has to be solved is, how to compensate those who lose, when, by their loss, the other stock of the country increases in value.

The mode suggested by Mr. Kincaid is similar to that which we had previously indicated when discussing the subject. We thought that death by disease should be met by insurance, and that the value of cattle destroyed, in order to prevent infection, should fall upon the stock which was saved by that sacrifice.

FENIANISM.

There has not been so much excitement during the past two days. The police continue on the alert, and occasional individuals are taken up on suspicion. Geary, who fired at the policeman, has not yet been made amenable to justice. There have been more arrests in Dublin, also in Limerick, Westmeath, Dundalk, and Templemore. The general impression is, that the heart of the movement has been broken by the arrests made since the *Habeas Corpus* Act was suspended.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

NOTES BY "HARKAWAY."

(Written specially for the WATERFORD MAIL.)

Judging from the large attendance at the late Lincoln meeting, the devotees of the turf have cause to congratulate themselves on the promising state of the national pastime. The attendance was the largest ever seen at the ancient and faithful city—as poor old Colonel Sibthorpe was wont to speak of it in the House—and the hotel-keepers had a rare harvest in consequence. Beds were charged from 10s to £1 each; and when I state that no less than three dukes were present—St. Alban's, Newscastle, and Hamilton—in addition to several nobles who generally reserve themselves until the Northampton meeting, the *prestige* of the opening campaign may be said to have been fully maintained.—The only events I need refer to are the Lincolnshire Handicap, for which the public very foolishly backed Copenhagen, and the Brocklesbury Stakes. I say foolishly, for he is a very bad mover, and, when extended, sprawls about like a cow. Nor is his action alone the only fault—his heart is soft; for, when he reached the distance, about three-quarters of a mile from the start, he threw his ears back, and finished like a coward as he is. It will be remembered that just previous to the race for the Two Thousand, it was given out that he had, in a *bona fide* trial, beaten Master Richard and Ackworth, and that, too, in a canter. The lie had the desired effect, inasmuch as he was made first favourite for that race, and the public backed him, and lost their money then, as they did at Lincoln. The fact is, Copenhagen cannot get beyond three-quarters of a mile in good company, and it would be as well if my readers would remember this before backing him for any future engagement. With respect to the race for the Brocklesbury Stakes—so called in honour of Lord Yarborough, who resides at Brocklesbury Park. Mr. Chaplin was in luck, as he won about £4,000 over his filly, Problem, besides the stakes. There can be no doubt that Capt. Christie's filly, by Dundee, would have won if she had not stumbled a few lengths from home; as it was, the winner only beat her a head. The meeting, although it lasted only two days, was a great success. I may here remark that racing has now become not only fashionable, but popular, which may be attributed to the fact that the Prince of Wales has thought proper to patronise the sport. The turf is one of the institutions of the country, and, like some other institutions, it must be reformed in order that it may be preserved. The Jockey Club have therefore only to sweep away its abuses, amend its laws, and then we shall have fewer disputes to settle, and more just decisions than that recorded in the Claxton case.

The turf, during the last few days, has lost two notables—Lord Clifden and Captain John White. His lordship was only 41, but Capt. White had lived in two generations. With the exception of Mr. Osbaldiston—with whom I had the pleasure of spending an evening about a month ago—there are but few of the old school left. The "Old Squire" was in capital spirits, and although he is a little dickey on his legs, he looks like living some time yet.

Mr. Yates, the owner of Bristles, who won the late Reading Steeple-chase, has resolved to abide by the decision of the Grand National Steeple-chase committee, who, it will be remembered, awarded the race to Flyfisher, and disqualified Mr. Yates's horse. Referring to steeple-chasing, I may state that the grand military events will take place at Warwick on the 16th and 17th of next month; and that Creole, one of the favourites for Liverpool, was not sold by auction at Lincoln with the rest of Mr. Welfitt's horses, as previously advertised. The hunters, including Old Emperor, however, changed hands. Mr. Herbert Bird, of Peterborough, bought Emperor for 190 gs.; Mr. Carew, Harrington, for 300 gs.; Mr. Quallett, Rook the Gardener, for 210 gs.; and Mr. T. Lievesky, the Admiral, for 115 gs. George Waddington will ride Creole in the Grand National. In my next Monday's communication I shall have a few remarks on the horses engaged at Liverpool. In the meantime, I may observe, that Mistake has arrived all right at Winchester, and shows no symptoms of having broken down when on the continent, as reported last week. With respect to Laura, I am in a position to state that a friend of mine has put on £500 for her owner, therefore her backers will have a "live run" for their money, which is a consideration in these days of "roping" and "scratching."

Both flat-racing and steeple-chasing are on the increase in France; and although there is not so much money bet on the Continent as in England, no little excitement prevails on the eve of a race.—*Le Sport* says that Parisian "spirits" are consulted as to probable winners. It would seem that an old lady and her daughter act as *media*, and that the shades of Paul, Socrates, Moses, Confucius, Brillat Savarin, Talleyrand, Praxiteles, David, and St. Anthony, are invoked for the latest "tips" on all important races. Let us hope that the followers of "Harkaway" will be placed on winners without the aid of such mediums.

It is announced that Mr. Pedley's brood mares have been sold by private contract, and that Mr. Morris, the stockbroker, has resolved to send his horse Union Jack, to the Palmerston breeding establishment for stud purposes.

With respect to Nottingham races, which take place on the 27th and 28th, I fancy Troublesome for the Trial Stakes; Treasure Trove for the Nottingham Handicap; Sweet Anne for the Stand Plate; and Captain Christie's Sacrifice filly, for the Little John stakes:

HARKAWAY.

London, Feb. 24.

ARRIVAL OF THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE 53RD REGIMENT.

The head-quarters of the 53rd Regiment arrived this day (Monday) in this city, per special train, from Kilkenny. They at once took up their quarters at the Infantry Barracks, where they will remain for the present. The following officers arrived with the three companies from Kilkenny:—Lieut.-Col. Harance (commanding), Capt. R. Trowell, Capt. French, Lieutenant Ross, Lieutenant Guinness, Quartermaster Marshall, and Adjutant Boney.—Major Dalzell and Brevet Major Hopkins, of the left wing, also remain with the head-quarters.

Two companies, belonging to the left wing, left this morning for Clonmel. They were accompanied by Major Quicke, Capt. Beckwith, and Lieutenant Barnett.

One company leaves this evening for New Ross, *en route* to Wexford. The officers with it are Brevet Major Wade and Lieutenant Hussey.

The men of the 53rd were remarkable, during their stay in this city, for sobriety and general good conduct.

A half battery of Artillery are expected to arrive in a few days in our city. Preparations are being made for its reception. The half battery will consist of 98 horses.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS IN DUBLIN LAST NIGHT.

Shortly after eight o'clock last night the 6th Dragoon Guards, under the command of Colonel Sawyer, arrived at the North-wall, *en route* from Hounslow, on board the steamers St Columbia, Trafalgar, and Windsor, and will disembark this morning. Other regiments are expected to arrive in the course of this day and to night.

HOAXING THE POLICE; OR, A TALE OF THE DIGGINGS.

An occasional Correspondent from Mullinavat sends us the following. We don't vouch for the truth of the tale, but we simply give it as it was told to us:—

"Not a hundred miles from this town stands the remains of what, as far as the eye can at present form an opinion, might have been originally a fortified castle, or a leviathan lime kiln (inverted). Tradition, however, supports the former supposition, inasmuch as the remains of former greatness go by the name of the 'Red Castle.' Sometime within the past fortnight, a rustic had a bright and silvery dream of *three boxes of sovs* concealed beneath the foundations of 'Red Castle,' and accordingly proceeded the succeeding night to exhume the golden treasures that a fertile imagination, during a Morphean embrace, had revealed to him. Whether he got the money or not, deponent knoweth not; but certain he is, that next day a gaping hole of no inconsiderable dimensions displayed itself at the foot of the castle wall. The hole remained unclosed for a week, and might to eternity, if it were not for a very tyranical act of parliament passed last session, whereby the junior members of a certain family imposed a per capita tax of 2s 6d upon their elders.—So indignant and humiliated did two noble specimens of the canine tribe feel at this insult and degradation of setting a paltry price on their lives, that they committed suicide by throwing themselves into the hole aforementioned. (Some people say they were assassinated for the paltry half-crowns, but I know the contrary.) However noble and magnanimous a dog may be in life, three days after the spirit has fled his dearest friends object to his proximity, and would consign him to mother earth. Influenced by such paltry motives and some olfactory twitchings, the herdsman of the lands had the hole closed up.

He carved not a line, he raised not a stone,
But left them alone in their glory.

A week rolled round, when an anonymous communication was received by a high police functionary 'that beneath the walls of Red Castle were interred Fenian pikes *ad infinitum*. This zealous and 'efficient' officer at once dispatched a 'mounted man' to the police station near 'Red Castle,' ordering a party for 'field operations' that night. The rain came pattering on the roof tops with a vengeance that made the valorous constables' dread the elements more than they do the Finnegans, which is saying something. But the inexorable C. I. had ordered a digging raid. With a heavy heart they heard the order 'shoulder spades,' 'slope pick axes,' 'present shovels,' 'left wheel,' and 'follow your noses.' Red Castle was reached at 11.35 p.m., and little difficulty was found in discovering the looked-for spot. Acting Constable B, being a man of an excellent nose, had been selected to pioneer the party, and the first intimation which they had of the approach to the land of promise was a 'glug, glug' from 'Acting B.' He had sank to his arm pits in the recently stirred earth, and was only saved from entire submersion by the shovel which he tenaciously grasped. The A. C. having been disinterred, the digging began. 'Go it my hearties,' said the S. I., 'and think of increased pay. Some evil-minded people say that it was we created Fenianism with a perspective for increased pay, and early pensions. They say that having found it so paying in '48, that we repeated the *ruse* in '66. We can well afford to laugh at such calumny—what care we, every time we have to quell a rebellion, we will get additional favours from government. That is as great a libel upon us as that malicious fellow that said a police lock-up was a lying-in hospital where *males* are confined. Find the pikes my boys and we will have the big pay.' 'By the new pinsions,' impiously swore a sub con, 'I feel Stephens—my hands run through his whiskers, but d—n me if he has not a most foul breath.' 'No, added another, 'but I feel a powder bag—ammunition concealed in a tiger skin, as I expect to be a living full constable.' 'Right,' said the sub-inspector, and feeling one of the extremities of the bag, 'I declare an Orsini shell. Oh! glorious, I will be made a fully. county, and each of you advanced a grade. Let's carefully shoulder our spoil, and to-morrow will we not cause a sensation?'

"The party returned with their burdens, and truly caused a sensation, when, by the light of the barrack fire, they discovered that they carried only the remains of the deceased 'Hero' and 'Danger.' That night a solemn vow was registered by each of the party that not a word should be spoken of the misadventure, but it was fruitless. Those who sent the anonymous information had secreted themselves within 50 yards of the hole, and heard each word that passed. Thus leaked out the tale of the diggings, and the police in our neighbourhood are now known only by the name of the 'miners.'"

POLICE COURT—THURSDAY.

(Before the Mayor and Capt. Newport, D.L.)

Mr. William Walsh, clothier, of Patrick-street, who was arrested on Tuesday last for using threatening language towards Mr. Maurice Flynn, of the Mayor's Walk, was admitted to bail this morning in two sureties of £10 to appear at petty sessions, on Friday. The bails were Mr. Richard Grey and Mr. Wm. Kearney, both of Patrick-street.

John Feehan, Daniel Houlahan, and Anastatia Lonergan were placed in the dock, charged with stealing a quantity of potatoes from Mr. Thos. Maher, Killure. Feehan, who is a small, wirey-looking individual, has been more than once in the dock on like charges, is reputed to be quite a terror in his way to the unsophisticated country folk, on whom he levies a "black mail" for his subsistence. His sharp features and cunning eye stamp him as a "knowing shot," while the low forehead and square under jaw pronounce him one who thinks nothing too hot or too heavy if there is a chance of making by it. The female prisoner has also been indicted on one or two previous occasions. All the parties were traced to Gow's-lane by High Constable Pallis, where a quantity of the potatoes were found. Mr. Pallis immediately communicated with Messrs. Dooly and Fey, detectives, who, on proceeding to Gow's-lane, found the whole party together, and arrested them. Mr. Maher was in attendance, and identified the property as his. The prisoners were remanded to petty sessions.

TRAMORE PETTY SESSIONS—THIS DAY.

PATRICK WM. POWER, Esq., in the chair.

Other magistrates present:—Edmond Power, Esq., James Power, Esq., and George I. Goold, Esq., R.M.

Thomas Kearney was summoned by the police for having in his possession a quantity of blasting powder without a license for same.

Constable Morrissey proved to finding the powder in his house on the 18th inst.

Defendant said he was a road-contractor, and he was in the habit of blasting rock; the powder found by the police was for this purpose; it belonged to his work; he thought the act only related to "arms."

Constable to court—There was only 3lbs in it.

Mr. Newman, S.I., said the police did not press for a prosecution.

"No rule" was entered on the book, as defendant erred through ignorance of the provisions of the act. A caution, however, was administered, to be more careful in future.

Mr. Edmond Power asked Mr. Goold to state what course these parties ought to pursue with regard to keeping ammunition, &c., in their houses?

Mr. Goold said all they had to do was to apply for an order to that effect, stating the time for which they would require it, and for which reason, and get a magistrate to sign it.

John Phelan, of Sporthouse, was summoned for having in his possession a quantity of powder without license.

Mr. Ambrose, sol., said that the man was a tenant of his, and that he was a man of good character.—He (Mr. Ambrose) told defendant that he had no defence to make, and it was not to defend him he was there, but to speak to his character.

Mr. Edward Power said he knew defendant well, and that he was a quiet inoffensive man.

"No rule" entered.

Michael Cusack was summoned for having a gun, powder horn, and shot pouch in his possession without license.

Defendant handed up a document to the bench.

Mr. Goold said he understood how the case was. Mr. Backas, of Butlerstown Castle, applied to him for a license to carry a gun for a man in his employment, which he (Mr. Goold) granted. This boy was son to the man, and the father being sick, Mr. Backas gave him the gun to do his duty.

Mr. Newland said that he brought the gun to the ploughing match, out of the district for which it was licensed.

"No rule" entered; caution administered.

Thomas Murphy, of Patrick-street, Waterford, was charged with selling porter and ale on the 16th of February, 1866, at Kilbride, in the county of Waterford, without an occasional license.

Mr. Murphy pleaded guilty to selling the porter and ale, but said it was not his fault that he had not the license. He applied to Mr. Power (Eastlands) who signed the certificate for him, and he went several times to Mr. Cogan, the superviser, but he could not get him at home; he did all he could to get it.

Mr. Edmond Power said he remembered signing the certificate for Mr. Murphy at the Club House in Waterford.

Dismissed with costs.

Henry Horton, of Stephen street, was charged with having sold a quantity of liquor at same place, and same day, without license.

The facts of this case were exactly the same as the previous one, and was ruled accordingly.

John McGrath, of Carbally, was summoned for allowing twelve pigs, five cows, and one donkey to wander on the public road, on the 21st inst.

Mr. McGrath's servant man appeared, and said it was while his master was going home with the pigs the cows were crossing from one field into another, being obliged to cross the road to do so.

Mr. E. Power—Constable, is not this man's farm so divided by roads, that they cannot go from one field to another without crossing them?

Constable—There are a great number of roads running through his farm, sir.

Mr. Newland, S.I—Was there anybody driving, or in care of them?

Constable—No, sir. If there was I would not have summoned him.

To Mr. Goold—Have often found this man's cattle on the road before.

Fined 2s. 6d. and costs.

Several other summonses for trespass of a pig or donkey on the public roads, having been disposed of, the court rose.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS—SATURDAY.

(*From our own Reporter.*)

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

In the chair, JOHN RICHARDSON, D.V.C. first, and subsequently Lorenzo H. Jephson, J.P, chairman of the union.

Also present—Colonel Stuart, J.P, D.L.; Thomas Lalor, D.L.; Thomas B. Wilson, J.P.; Patrick Gaule, Patrick Donnell, James Hickey, Michael Casey, Patrick Phelan (Curraheen); John Shea, Patrick Brophy, Thomas Hasset, and Thomas Cleary.

The only business was the admission of paupers.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.—Destitute persons relieved in the Workhouse and Fever Hospital during the week ended 10th February, 1866:—Carrick-on-Suir, 189; Kilmurry, 15; Newtown, 11; Garrangibbon, 17; Boolyglass, 0; Tullahaught, 5; Whitechurch, 14; Fiddown, 0; Muckalee, 2; Piltown, 2; Templeorum, 0; Tubbrip, 2; Ballyduru, 1; Carrickbeg, 43; Clonea, 5; Fennough, 8; Glen, 17; Mothell, 7; Ross, 3; Rathgormuck, 0; Kilmeaden, 0; Portlaw, 51; Union at large, 147. Total, 540.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT—MORE MILITARY ARRESTS.

On Saturday evening the detectives arrested the following soldiers:—William Price, 87th Regt.; Daniel Lyons, 87th Regt.; William Curry, 87th Regt., and James Hughes, 75th Regt. The four prisoners, with many others, had been granted furloughs at Portsmouth over a month since, when they came direct to this country, threw away their regimentals, and assumed civilians costumes provided for them. It having been stated that some of the prisoners who had been arrested at Pilsworth's in civilian's clothes were deserters from the army, Mr. Superintendant Ryan proceeded to the jail where the prisoners were confined, when it was discovered that the two persons who gave their names as Thomas O'Brien and Wm. Thompson (strangers, from England) were no less distinguished individuals than Martin Hynes and James Wilson, deserters from the 5th Dragoon Guards. They were fully identified, and admitted that they had belonged to "the 5th," but had left it.

A man named James Magrath was arrested on the North Wall, on Saturday, by the police, in consequence of some documents which were found in the possession of a man who was taken into custody at Mullingar, and which implicated Magrath with complicity in the Fenian movement.

A FEARFUL STORY OF HYDROPHOBIA.

DEATH OF SIX CHILDREN FROM THE MILK OF A BITTEN COW.—Mr. Henry Drew, Assistant Superintendent of Public Property, has related to us the particulars of a case of hydrophobia at the village of Waterloo, which surpasses, in tragic interest, almost any story of the kind we ever read. Some six or seven years ago, a mad dog went through the village of Waterloo, Jefferson county, and bit a number of animals. Among others it snapped at the leg of a cow belonging to Mr. Babcock. The animal was examined, but as no mark was found, it was supposed that it escaped being bitten. The animal was afterwards sold to a man by the name of Garrison, who used her milk freely, as did two of his children. Some of the neighbours, including Mr. Drew's family, were also supplied with the milk of this cow. At different times during the time since the cow was bitten, there has been inexplicable and fatal sickness among those using her milk, and two children of Mr. Garrison's, two of Mr. Drew's, and two others, have been attacked with spasms, and died in great agony. Mr. Garrison has also been attacked at times with spasms. The mystery of this sickness was solved by the death, with every symptom of hydrophobia, a short time ago, of the cow so slightly bitten seven years ago, and in whose system madness had been latent ever since.—The case is a singular one, and worthy the attention of scientific men.—*Madison* (Wis.) *Journal*.

THE FRENCH-MEXICAN EXPEDITION.—The *Pall-Mall Gazette* quotes unpublished French official documents which state that the French-Mexican expedition to the end of 1865 had cost £27,000,000 sterling, and 11,000 men killed and disabled.

The Earl of Gosford has just sailed from Liverpool to join the Earl of Aberdeen on a hunting excursion in Canada.

The only candidate for Brecknock is the Ear of Brecknock, the other two having retired.

The Queen came to London on Saturday for the purpose of paying a visit of condolence to Lady Philips.

The *Gazette* of Friday night anounces the promotion of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred to be captain in the fleet. It also anounces the appointment of Mr. Grant, President of the Royal Academy, and Dr. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, as trustees of the National Portrait Gallery.

The total receipts of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending February 17 show an increase of £56,518 over the corresponding week last year.

Sir J. Fergnson, M.P. for Ayrshire, and Mr. Stephens, of Burton-on-Trent, have been elected directors of the London and North Western Railway.

There are twenty coloured Baptist churches in Illinois, having fifteen pastors, and numbering seven hundred and fifty-eight souls, one hundred and twenty-seven of whom have been baptised during the year.

The army estimates show a reduction of £4,860 in the vote for effective services, the total strength proposed for the ensuing year being in round number 138,000, against 142,009 last year.

The specie imported in the week ending February 21 amounted to £599,000; exported, £197,000.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF DONOUGHMORE.

The death of the Earl of Donoughmore, which took place on Thursday in London, will be felt as a great loss by the Conservative party, of which his lordship was a distinguished member. The *Evening Mail* observes:—

"Lord Donoughmore was but forty three years of age, having been born in 1823, and being in the maturity of his judgment and intellectual powers it was believed that he would eventually fill a high place in the service of the Sovereign. As President of the Board of Trade in the Government of Lord Derby in 1858-9, he gave satisfaction to the country, and no man ever applied himself more earnestly to master the principles and details of a difficult department. Up to a late period Lord Donoughmore acted as a member of the Royal Commission on Irish Railways, and in anxiety to aid every project calculated to benefit the country he yielded to none. He was imbued with a strong national feeling in the best sense, and resided much on his property, performing the duties of a landlord and a country gentleman in the most exemplary and liberal manner."

CLOSING OF THE PRUSSIAN CHAMBERS.

BERLIN FEB. 23.—The Prussian Chambers were closed to day by Count Von Bismark, who read the Speech from the Throne. The Speech says the Government opened the Diet in the hope that the desire animating the Prussian people for an arrangement with the government would find an echo in the representatives of the country. The first utterance of the session, viz, the speech of the President of the Chambers, gave expression to the hostile sentiments of the majority of the deputies. In harmony with this speech were the subsequent proceedings of the Chamber, which tended not towards peace, but towards strife. The Speech then described as unconstitutional the resolutions of the House respecting the annexation of Lauenburg, the Cologne banquet, and the recent decision of the Supreme Court. It continues as follows:—In vew of these aggressions the Government asked itself the question whether results favourable to peace and welfare of the country could be expected from the continuation of the debates in the Diet. His Majesty was desirous that the reply to this question should be postponed until a discussion had taken place upon a motion, renewing the efforts of mediation, a majority of the Deputies could find expression. This opportunity occurred in the debate upon the address proposed by Herr Reichenspergen. The progress of this debate did not, however, remove the impression of the Government that through the course adopted by the Lower House the country would be exposed to more serious disunion, and the future settlement of the existing disagreement be rendered more difficult. In order to avoid these grave consequences the Kino ordered that the session be closed.

BREST, FEB 23.—The Captain of the English vessal which has been lying in this port, laden with war stores, has been sentenced to six days' imprisonment, and fined 50 francs.

The Chilian cruiser Independent has arrived here from the Scheldt.

THE PONTIFICAL DEBT.

PARIS, FEB. 23.—The *Patrie* of this evening states that the negociations for appropriating the Pontifical debt between the Pope and the King of Italy are approaching a solution, and that the principle upon which the apportionment will be effected has already been fixed.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, FEB. 23.—Yesterday afternoon the Emperor received a deputation from the Croatian Diet. In reply to their address, his Majesty expressed a wish that the Diet of Croatia should speedily come to an understanding with that of Hungary upon the question of union.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, FEB. 23.—To-day was the day fixed for either party to the Austro-Sardinian Treaty of 1851 to give notice of a desire to withdraw from that convention. No such notice has, however, been given, therefore the provision of the treaty remains in force for the ensuing five years, and will be applied to the entire kingdom.

News received here from Venice announces that the trials of the Friucia insurgents had terminated. Three of the accused were sentenced to be imprisoned and kept in irons for six years, and 49 for five years. 15 were acquitted on account of insuffient evidence, and three others were declared innocent.

To-morrow the Bank of Italy will reduce its rate of discount to 6 per cent., and the interest on deposits to 7 per cent.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, IRELAND.

The *Daily News* declares itself satisfied with the explanation that the Ministers do not intend to commit the Crown to any formal action towards the Queen's University in Ireland, or any engagement with the persons seeking to bring about changes in its government, without first giving Parliament an opportunity of expressing its opinion on the subject.

The *Star* says that Mr. Gladstone's explanation last night will doubtless be regarded as satisfactory by the friends of liberal education.

The *Daily Telegraph* remarks that it is clear that the ex-Secretary for Ireland has gone into hot opposition on this question.

THE CONSTABULARY.

D. C. Jennings, Esq., from Monaghan, has arrived at Ennis to take charge of the county Clare Constabulary at his own request, vice Captain Manby, transferred to the county of Wicklow. Mr. Jennings during his residence at Monaghan earned for himself the good wishes of all classes.

Captain Manby, County Inspector of Clare, and Head-Constable Mills, of Ennis, passed through this city on Thursday *en route* for Dublin, to be examined before the Constabulary Commission now sitting at Dublin Castle.

NAVAL AND MILITARY RETRENCHMENT.

The *Times* says—The army estimates will scarcely console those who were disappointed at the meagre saving shown in the navy estimates. There is a net abatement of £6,000 upon a gross expenditure of £14,000,000; and even this reduction, small as it is, could not have been secured had there not been an accumulation of clothing in the clothing establishment, which has been made available in aid of the next year, and so save us the necessity of meeting a tailor's bill. A net decrease of £6,000 in the army estimates, following a net decrease of £4,000 in the navy estimates, the expenditure of the two services being nearly £52,000,000, can scarcely excite a feeling of satisfaction.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, FRIDAY, 3.30 P.M.—The Bourse has been firm. Rentes closed at 69f. 45c., or 15 cents. higher than yesterday.

ELECTION NEWS.

The only candidate for Brecknock, the other two having retired.

Mr. Richard Arkwright continues the only candidate for Leominster.

MAIL NEWS.

The light portion of the mails from Calcutta, China, and Australia is expected to be distributed in London on the 16th March.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The case of Mr. Callum *v.* Belton was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench on Friday. The action was for libel in the *Sporting Gazette*. The plaintiff was a betting agent, and proprietor of a sporting publication known as *Tattersall's Tissue*, and Tattersall and Sons had complained of the use of their name. The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, said the defendant had called the plaintiff an imposter and a scoundrel, but these epithets ought not to be used unless they could be properly applied. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

Prince Alfred is gazetted to the rank of captain in her Majesty's fleet.

Sir J. Ferguson, M.P. for Ayrshire, and Mr. Stephens, of Burton-on-Trent, have been elected directors of the London and North-Western Railway.

The 6th Dragoon Guards will arrive at Liverpool this morning, to embark for Dublin in the evening, leaving by the night tide.

KANTURK UNION—THURSDAY.

The weekly meeting of the board of guardians for the Kanturk union was held on yesterday.

Mr. C. J. DALY presided.

Other guardians present—Messrs. D. M'Cartie, J. Rahilly, T. Bolster, H. Keller, T. O'Callaghan, J. O'Connell, M. O'Keeffe, M.D., H. E. Turner, G. Smith, Cool; J. Nunan, T. Gardner, B. Verling, M.D.; M. O'Leary.

The Chairman reported that the collection of the rates was going on very well, and that the union was in a first-rate financial condition.

The following was laid before the board:—

"Waterford, Feb. 16, 1866.

"SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith a copy of the report of the committee for the reduction of the taxation of Ireland, which I thank you to lay before your Board of Guardians. It is of importance that every public body in Ireland should petition Parliament to adopt the recommendation of the Taxation Committee of last session, and transfer the charge of educating the poor and a moiety of the charge for medical relief from the poor rates to the Consolidated Fund. If your board has not yet taken that step, I trust they will do so without delay, and also will urge upon the representatives for your county and the boroughs in it the importance of supporting the prayer of the petition.—I am, sir, yours very truly,

"JOSEPH FISHER, Hon. Sec.

"To the Clerk of the Kanturk Union."

The Chairman asked whether this circular came within the province of the board at all?

Dr. Verling—Oh, very much so. The chief thing is that it refers to a project for putting a moiety of the rates of medical charities, and the entire of the charge for the education of the poor on the Consolidated Fund. I propose that this circular be forwarded to Mr. C. B. Egan, who is about to bring forward the question of union rating, so that all the questions may be discussed on the same day, and before a full board. I now give notice that on this day fortnight I will make a motion on those two questions, of the medical charities and the education of the poor.

Chairman—Did you not add union rating?

Dr. Verling—No; that will go for nothing, I am sure. I want to bring on something on which we can be united.

The Chairmon then ordered that the full board be summoned for that day fortnight, and directed the clerk to notify that the question of the union rating would be also brought on.

After some unimportant business was disposed of

The Chairman said Mr. Keller had a motion to put forward on a very important question—the cattle plague. His resolution dealt with all the details of the plague, and of the mode of remunerating people for loss of cattle, a question which deserves discussion, so that it may be understood by every working man in the community. Mr. Keller had taken a great deal of trouble in the matter.

Mr. Keller said that the resolution he had to propose afforded a wider scope of taxation than that passed at the previous meeting of the board. The Cork Board of Guardians had adopted a resolution unanimously, to the effect that the best way to meet the exigency the plague would cause was by an income tax. The Kanturk Board had not gone that length at their previous meeting, but he did not think that there would be any objection to the resolution he had to propose, which he would read for the board. It was—"That in any bill to be passed on the "Cattle Plague Prevention Bill for Ireland," our county members' special attention be directed to have the income of mortgagees and fundholders included in said taxation, and that copies of this resolution be transmitted by this evening's post to our county members, and to Mr. Maguire, M.P."

There was no objection to this resolution, and it was passed unanimously.

The board shortly aftor adjourned.—*Herald.*

FRIGHTFUL SUFFERINGS OF A SHIP'S CREW.

On Friday evening Messrs. Lofthouse, Glover, and Co., the owners of the steamer Excelsior, received a letter from the captain, Mr. W. Newton, which stated that the steamer was wrecked on Sunday, the 4th instant, at half-past 10 o'clock at night. About half an hour after striking, all the boats were washed away, leaving those on board no alternative but to take to the fore-rigging. Here they remained until the following Saturday, without food of any sort, when they were rescued by the Guister lifeboat, and safely conveyed to the shore in a most deplorable condition. The ship was a total wreck, but the Lloyd's agent believed that a portion of the cargo might be saved. The captain adds, in a postscript, that he was not able to leave his bed, his legs and feet being in a fearful state. On the same evening, Mrs. Gale, the wife of the steward, received from her husband a letter which entered still more into detail as to the sufferings of the crew. He states that on the morning after the vessel striking they could see the land distinctly, and the inhabitants of the island of Juist also saw the survivors in the rigging, but, owing to the fierce gale, which was blowing directly on the island, no attempt could be made to rescue them. Day after day did the hurricane blow, and day after day did the sufferers cast their glances to the shore in the hope of seeing a boat put off to their rescue, but each succeeding day only brought bitter disappointment, till at length in the minds of some of them hope had given way to despair. All the week the sea was very rough, and it broke in showers of spray over the mast, rendering the uncomfortable position of the sufferers still more comfortless. The hull never bared, and they were therefore compelled to stand in nearly the same position for six days and six nights. The result was that, when the Guister lifeboat reached the ship, all, except the cook, were unable to make an effort to avail this means of salvation, and the lifeboat crew had to ascend the rigging and carry them down to the boat. The only refreshment the sufferers had during their stay in the steamer's rigging consisted of what rain they could catch by holding out their hats and sou'-westers. The steward estimates the quantity of water he thus obtained in the six days at about a gill, and the crew being landed it was found that their legs, from the long standing, and the effects of the sea water, had swollen nearly as thick as their bodies. It is now ascertained there were on board seven passengers, of whom six were drowned. Five of the crew were also lost.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The total receipts of railways in the United Kingdom, for the week ending February 17, show an increase of £36,518 over the corresponding week last year.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.—We understand that the passing of Mr. Hunt's proposition to prevent the movement of cattle of any description, or for any purpose, has relieved the speaker from a great dilemma. It has settled the question of a court dress for *levees* and dinners, as it will be illegal now for any member to adopt any dress wherein his calves could be plainly seen in motion.—*The Owl.*

SUICIDE OF A BRIDEGROOM.—On Friday morning a licensed victualler of Wolverhampton, named Thomas Smyth, the landlord of the Round House, was found dying in his bed from a wound in his throat. He was a bachelor, aged about 35, and a remarkably fine man, being over six feet high, and weighing 20 stone. He was to have left home on Friday morning to be married to a young lady in North Staffordshire, who had been living with relatives in Wolverhampton, but had returned home to prepare for her marriage. Mr. Smith was in his "usual health and spirits" up to nearly midnight on Tuesday. No other alleged reason has reached the police authorities than that contained in a statement to the effect that shortly before the death of his mother Mr. Smith gave her the promise which she requested of him, and undertook never to marry the lady who was to have been his wife to-day.

A RUNAWAY BEAR.—A few nights since, a bear belonging to the 17th Lancers, which they brought with them from India last year, broke loose and made its escape into the outskirts of Colchester, about which it wandered for some hours. A police constable met Bruin on his rambles, but directly allowed him plenty of room to pass, and lost no time in reporting the escape at the barracks. Several soldiers were sent in pursuit, and after some difficulty, captured the runaway, but not until two of them had been bitten, though the injuries proved to be of a slight character.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

The following petitions against the return of new members have been presented to the House of Commons. Of course, out of so large a number, it is not likely that all will be proceeded with, and there will probably be more than one case of pairing off. It will be seen that the Conservatives petition against 41 Liberal seats. The Liberals oppose 25 Conservative returns, and there are five contests between the Radicals and the sitting Liberal members. Amongst the seats claimed by Conservatives are, we believe, Bridgnorth, Horsham, Banbury, and King's County. Mr. Brand and Mr. Chichester Fortescue have each a formidable opposition to encounter:—

Name of Borough or County Petitioned Against.	Cons.	Libs.	Rads.
Cambridge	...1	0	0
Bridgwater	...1	0	0
Barnstaple	...1	0	0
Nottingham	...0	0	1
Wexford Borough	...0	1	0
Dumbarton	...0	1	0
Bridgnorth	...0	1	0
Reigate	...0	0	1
Totnes	...0	2	0
Boston	...0	0	1
Horsham	...0	1	0
Helston	...0	1	0
Maidstone	...0	2	0
Bridgewater	...0	1	0
Cheltenham	...1	0	0
King's County	...0	1	0
Lancaster	...0	2	0
Northallerton	...1	0	0
Rye	...0	1	0
Hereford	...1	0	0
Kidderminster	...1	0	0
Drogheda	...0	0	1
Taunton	...0	2	0
Wakefield	...0	1	0
Huddersfield	...0	0	1
Windsor	...0	2	0
Great Yarmouth	...2	0	0
Cambridge	...1	0	0
Dover	...2	0	0
Lichfield	...1	0	0
Nottingham	...0	1	0
Devonport	...2	0	0
Hereford	...0	1	0
Carlow	...0	1	0
Wareham	...0	1	0
Sandwich	...0	2	0
Barnstaple	...0	1	0
Galway	...0	2	0
Harwich	...2	0	0
Lewes	...0	1	0
Beverley	...2	0	0
Barnstaple	...0	1	0
Norfolk (Western Div.)	2	0	0
Louth	...0	2	0
Lincoln (City)	...0	2	0
North Riding of York	...0	1	0
Frome	...0	1	0
Banbury	...0	1	0
King's Lynn	...0	1	0
Canterbury	...2	0	0
Portsmouth	...0	2	0
Londonderry	...1	0	0
Tipperary	...0	1	0
North Riding of York	...1	0	0
Total	25	41	5

THE LOSS OF THE EXCELSIOR.

The following letter from Mrs. Newton, the wife of the captain of the Excelsior, has been placed at our disposal:—

"Norden, Feb. 15th, 1866.

"My dear Father and Mother,—You will have been in great trouble about my dear William and myself, but thank God we are still living, and hoping to recover soon. I am writing this in bed. Our feet are so bad that we are neither of us able to walk or stand, but I must say they are better than they were. My feet are much swollen, but the skin of William's is much broken. We can't get much rest. Some of the sailors are first rate, and some very ill. Two of them are very bad indeed. The first engineer was drowned on Thursday afternoon. He tried to go away many times, and would have done so before had it not been for me. In fact, I had as much to do as my strength would allow to keep William from going down. Dennis and he had got strong notions in their heads of going down below, and thinking that would lead to Spring-bank. It was a great mercy I never was light-headed. I was for ever talking to them. Oh, dear, you never could believe the hardships we underwent. We stood like bees, and could not move. I shall never forget. The nights were so dreadful. None knew if ever we should see daybreak. One died after another. Oh, it was fearful. We were there six days and six nights, and nothing to eat. One man had a small piece of raisin cake, of which he gave me a small portion. I can assure you we earnestly prayed to God for rain, and we had a good shower, which kept us alive for two or three days more. The men were very kind to me in giving me as much as they could afford out of their sou'westers. They caught a good many thimble's full out of my silver thimble. On Friday night we had another good shower; and on Saturday morning, when the lifeboat came in sight, I cannot describe the joyful feelings which prevailed amongst us. All the people here are very kind to us, and give us the best they can get; but it is a very poor island. This morning an old gentleman arrived here from London—one of Lloyd's agents—a first-rate gentleman. He has brought with him some port and sherry wines, which he is going to send us, and he ordered a sheep to be killed to make us some good soup, and this afternoon he is going to send us some books to read. When he comes this afternoon he is going to take down some of the particulars of the wreck from William, and he will forward it to the *Shipping Gazette*. I expect we shall be here yet about ten days. Before I left the cabin it was nearly full of water, and everything floating about. Dennis was taking me on his back up stairs to go on deck, when a heavy sea struck us, and sent us both back. We tried again, and succeeded the second time, but only just in time. We have lost everything. After I got on deck a sea came and washed my cloak and everything off my back. The sailors lent me a jacket and cap, and two or three things to put on. And how of my dear blessed little son Willie? Bless and take care of him.—Believe me ever your affectionate daughter,

"MARY ELLEN NEWTON."

SHOCKING CASE OF SHOOTING AT PADDINGTON.—A few minutes after twelve o'clock on Thursday morning a young man named Thomas Lefler, 16, a bootmaker, living with his father, at 16, Woodfield-place, Paddington, was, with some other young men, leaning over the parapet of the canal bridge, near the Lock Hospital, when they heard loud noises proceeding from a barge which was wending its way from the Paddington basin to Southall. The only occupants of the barge were a boatman named Joseph Ward, 28, and his wife Eliza, aged 24. Both of them were in a state of semi-intoxication, and were quarrelling because the woman would not allow the barge to be stopped to enable the man to get a bottle of rum at a public-house near the bridge. The language used by both the man and the woman was of a most beastly character, and called forth a remark from one of the young men on the bridge, which was heard by Ward and his wife. Ward, after saying, "You —— I'll give you something to stop your talk," went into the cabin, and in a moment afterwards came out carrying with him a gun loaded with "No. 2" shot. He then took deliberate aim at the young men on the bridge, and fired. The principal portion of the contents entered the head and face of Lefler, the effect being that one eye was completely destroyed and a portion of the cheek blown away. Mr. Beale, of Porteus-road, divisional surgeon of police, was called, who ordered the young man to be taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where he now lies in a very precarious state.

The Czar will celebrate the 25th anniversary of his marriage on the 28th of April, when the Grand Duke of Hesse, Queen Olga of Wurtemburg, Prince Friedrich Carl of Prussia, and some other German highnesses and serene highnesses, are expected to grace the festivities by their presence.

A triple marriage in one family took place last week at Lyons. The three couples, representing three generations, were united to the same priest; and at a ball in the evening they figured in the same quadrille—father, son, and granddaughter, with their respective spouses.

AMERICA.

Rochespoint, Saturday Morning.

The National Steam Navigation Company's s.s. Virginia from New York on the 11th inst., arrived off the harbour at two a.m. She brings 62 steerage and 17 cabin passengers. Having landed five steerage passengers and latest telegrams, she proceeded for Liverpool at three a.m.; all well.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM PER THE VIRGINIA)

NEW YORK, FEB. 11 (MORNING).—A delegation of eight members of the Virginia Legislature waited yesterday on the President, and presented a resolution from the Virginia Assembly, declaring the loyalty of the State and endorsing the course adopted by the President. The delegates addressed the President, saying that Virginia will abide by the result of the war, including the abolition of slavery. In recognising the fact of its necessity for the perpetuation of the Union towards freedmen the people of Virginia felt only kindness and sympathy. The President stood between the South and danger, by defending the Constitution from violation and innovation.

The President responded by declaring that mutual confidence and forbearance must be exercised. The people of the South are entitled to representation whenever they send loyal representatives. Only loyal men should exercise power. He believed the right of the South to representation would soon be acknowledged. There were some foreign difficulties, which would be settled when the Union was again complete and resumed the course of prosperity. For then no Power on earth would wish to have a rupture with the United States.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Williams, Radical member for Pennsylvania, alluded with severity to the President, declaring that Congress should consider the question of reconstruction without reference to the President's theory on the subject.

NEW YORK, FEB. 13, EVENING.—(Per Africa, *via* Roche's Point.)—The reconstruction committee has reported to Congress a constitutional amendment requesting Congress to make laws, securing to the citizens of each State the rights of citizens of the several States, and protecting all citizens in their right to life, liberty, and property. In the house a resolution was proposed and referred to the committee on foreign affairs, reaffirming the Monroe doctrine, and requesting the President to take steps to form an alliance with all American Republics to resist French encroachments.

George Bancroft delivered in the House of Representatives an eulogium on Lincoln's life and character. The President, members of the cabinet, all the members of Congress, army and navy officials, and the diplomatic corps were present. Bancroft, in his address, censured the course of England during the rebellion. He also declared that the Mexican Republic must rise again.

Donald M'Kay has written a letter stating that after a thorough examination of the British and French ironclads he considers that the Federal ironclad fleet constructed since 1861 is more powerful than all the combined ironclad navies of the world. The Federal ironclad Dunderbeg is a match for a fleet of the best French ironclads.

The O'Mahony Fenians have had a mass meeting at New York to enlist American sympathy. The speakers denounced England as equally the enemy of Ireland and America, and called upon the United States Government for open sympathy.

Official advices received at Washington state that Juarez was still at El Paso on January 17. Private letters from Juarez say he considers that the moral support of the United States will ultimately lead to the success of the Republican cause without armed intervention from the United States. It is reported that a military commission wil be organised in Washington to proceed to Brownsville to thoroughly investigate the Bagdad affair.

NEW YORK, FEB. 15 (EVENING)—The Kentucky Senate has concurred with the lower house in condemning the freedmen's bureau for rejection of the anti-slavery constitutional amendment requesting the removal of the Federal troops from their state, and the restoration of the Habeas Corpus Act.

The Connecticut Republican State Convention has endorsed the policy of Johnson and Congress.

The military authorities have closed the "Richmond Examiner" office, it is reported, by Grant's directions.

The President has revoked the exequator of Dr. Rogers, the Chilian consul at New York. Mackenna and Rogers have pleaded not guilty to the charge of a breach of the neutrality laws. The trial will take place in March.

Lord Monck has arrived at Montreal.

NEW YORK, 15TH (EVENING)—Offices have been opened at New York and Washington for the sale of Irish Republican bonds.

GOOD NEWS FOR IRISH STOCK HOLDERS.

We have been for months striving to allay the fears of Irish stock owners, and to prevent any panic taking hold of them on account of the cattle plague now raging in the sister countries, well knowing that they would have their reward in steadily holding over, and not, in their haste and fear, glut the markets. We have the gratification to announce that the Scotch ports are now closed against foreign stock, so that Ireland is now the only source from which to obtain the necessary supplies.

We have before us a letter from one of the most respectable firms in Glasgow, from which we learn that the market (Glasgow) was closed on Thursday last against Scotch and foreign cattle; they will then be depending on Ireland for a supply until 25th March; prices are, therefore, sure to fly up £2 or £3 a head at once. "Ship freely to us; for if the Dublin men won't, the Glasgow butchers will go over to Dublin to buy, as they must have beef." We could say much more, but time presses; but this is quite enough to give confidence to the Irish stockowners; and they will have no cause to complain at their forbearance, as they are now sure to be highly remunerated.—*Irish Farmers' Gazette.*

SEIZURE OF PROJECTILES AND ARMS.

About two o'clock on Saturday a box of hand grenades, intended for a street attack, was discovered on board one of the steamers at the North-wall that had arrived from Liverpool. The box was duly addressed to a person whom it would be now premature to mention, and was marked as 'Hardware.' The terrible engines contained in that simple looking box, when duly charged with combustible matter, would be capable of producing sad havoc in a crowd; and it is feared that a number of similar consignments have been imported in various disguises. It will be remembered that some time since the Custom house officers discovered a box filled with arms in the Dublin Steampacket Company's stores, and addressed to no less a person than Patrick J M'Donnell, the locum tenens of Stephens, and the Fenian Centre of Dublin. It would be most desirable that the strictest supervision should be exercised at the landing of all goods "inwards," otherwise hand grenades, Orsini shells and other agents for the destruction of life and property, will find their way into the hands of desperate and determined men.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£26,654,840	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,634,000
		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,	9,3[illegible]6,477
Rest	3,173,598	Other Securities	21,447,283
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts	3,589,353	Notes	4,366,[illegible]00
Other Deposits,	14,013,[illegible]1	Gold & Silver Coin	785,118
Seven Day and other Bills,	565,913		
	£35,895,478		35,895,479

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.

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—930 | 12 45 | 2 0 | 5 30 | 9

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The following resolutions, referring to the above important subject, was adopted at the meeting of the Dungarvan Board of Guardians, on Thursday, the 16th, Lord STUART DE DECIES in the chair:—

"1st.—That having taken into consideration the Poor Law Commissioners' communication on the subject of the cattle plague, and the order in council therein referred to, in compliance with their suggestion, we do hereby appoint the entire body of guardians, with power to add to their number (three of whom shall form a quorum), as a committee to assist in carrying into effect the provisions of the aforesaid order.

"2ndly.—That having regard to the disastrous consequences that may ensue from even a day's delay in putting into operation the principle of isolation and slaughter on the outbreak of disease in any locality, we would earnestly recommend that instead of cattle plague inspectors being appointed —as directed by the sixth paragraph of the order in question—such officers be forthwith nominated for every poor law union in Ireland, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, without salary however until such union, or some part thereof, shall have been declared an infected district, in order that their services may be rendered immediately available on the occurrence of the disease.

"3rdly—That believing the hearty co-operation of the farming classes to be necessary in order to ensure the success of the system directed to be pursued by the order in council, and that such co-operation can hardly be expected except in consideration of compensation to the stock owners for the sacrifices they are to be called upon to make on account of the public welfare, we are strongly of opinion that the government should be requested to apply for an act of Parliament to enable Boards of Guardians to raise a rate, not exceeding 3d in the pound in the first instance, to be levied all over Ireland upon the present Poor Law Valuation on the outbreak of the disease, for the purpose of arresting its progress and of compensating the owners of such cattle as may be ordered to be slaughtered, to the extent of two-thirds of their loss—no animal to be valued at more than £15; and that a census (revisable every three months) of the cattle upon each townland and their value, and of their owners be taken, by the Poor Law Union Cattle Inspectors, with a view to the assessment of a special rate according to the value of such stock upon such stockholders, in addition to the general rate to be levied upon all persons now rateable to the Poor Law (except those hereinafter referred to), the amount of such special rate to be hereafter fixed upon by the committees to be appointed for the purpose; and that pending the collection thereof, as well as on security of said rate, the government be requested to advance the funds required for the compensation of those whose stock shall be slaughtered under the authority of the order in council aforesaid.

"4thly.—Resolved that in the event of the government bringing in a bill to enable boards of guardians to levy a rate-in-aid, to be appropriate in compensating stock owners for the loss they may sustain by reason of the cattle plague, the government be requested to provide in such bill that all persons rated on a valuation under £10 a year be exempt from such rate, and that the rate in those caces be levied on the immediate lessors.

"5thly.—Resolved that a copy of these resolutions, with a memorial founded thereon, be signed by the chairman on behalf of this board, and transmitted to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

"6thly.—That Petitions to Parliament to the same effect be forwarded to the county and borough members for presentation to the House of Commons.

"7thly.—That copies of the foregoing resolutions be printed and transmitted to every Poor Law Board of Guardians in Ireland, with a request for their co-operation.

"8thly.—That five hundred copies of the order in council be printed for circulation by the committee throughout the Union."

DEATH OF VISCOUNT CLIFDEN.—On Tuesday morning, shortly after four o'clock, Viscount Clifden expired at Dover House, Whitehall. The late Right Hon. Henry Agar-Ellis, Viscount and Baron Clifden, of Gowran, county Kilkenny, in the peerage of Ireland; Baron Mendip, county of Somerset, and Baron Dover, of Dover, county of Kent, Great Britain, was the eldest son of the Hon. George James Welbore Agar Ellis, by Lady Georgiana Howard, daughter of the sixth Earl of Carlisle. His father, the late Lord Dover, was a man of great promise, and by his premature death in July, 1833, it was considered by his political and literary friends that the country had sustained a great loss. Viscount Clifden was for some years a minor, and on reaching his majority, like many other noblemen, devoted his energies and fortune to the Turf. The late Lord Clifden for a time had one of the largest and most successful studs belonging to any member in the Jockey Club, and his success for a while was very great, but the "glorious uncertainties" of the Turf are like those of war—not to be commanded. He achieved the double victory of the Derby and St. Leger with Surplice, in 1848, and, as it was denominated at the time, "broke the charm" by winning those two events. Other successes, owing to his large stud, inevitably fell to his share. He won the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood, the Ascot Stakes in 1850, the Liverpool Cup in 1851, and the Great Northamptonshire Stakes in 1852—the latter race with Poodle, carrying the extraordinary feather weight of 4st 5lb. Lord Clifden expended a princely sum in supporting his racing stable. A large accumulated fortune vanished in a few years in consequence of his zeal for the Turf. On his marriage, in 1861, Viscount Clifden instead of continuing his lavish expenditure on his stud, broke up his racing establishment and devoted himself to home pursuits. The late Henry Agar-Ellis, thus prematurely deceased, was born 25th February, 1825, and married 23rd September, 1861. Miss Eliza H. F. Seymour, eldest daughter of Mr. and Lady Seymour, by whom he has a twin daughter surviving, and a son, the heir apparent to the family honours, born 7th September, 1863. Shortly after the birth of his son and heir, unmistakable symptoms of weakness of constitution manifested themselves. His illness at first excited the alarm of his friends, and it was soon pronounced by his medical attendants that softening of the brain had set in. Latterly his disease became a confirmed malady. On Monday morning a slight change was apparent, and at eight o'clock in the evening his lordship underwent a crises which ended in his death at the hour above mentioned.

GALLANT RESCUE AT A FIRE.—On Tuesday night a fire of a very alarming nature happened in the premises belonging to Mr. Magranes, a tailor, at 16, Church-lane, Whitechapel. The fire was discovered by Police-constable 36, of the H division, who at once sent for Constable Wood, of the Royal Society, and the engines. In the the course of a few minutes Wood arrived with his escape, and brought down Mr. J. Matter, aged 36; and Ellen Williams, aged 26. The moment the first rescued person was saved, Wood was informed that the servant girl was in some part of the building, but the precise spot he could not tell. Wood then made an attempt to enter the upper rooms in search of the missing person, when his attention was directed to the female, who was found half suffocated with heated smoke. How to escape seemed a perfect difficulty, for there was an iron grating in front of the house. Wood, however, with the assistance of Police constable 86 H and the aid of crowbars, &c., managed to tear up the iron work, and the unfortunate creature was pulled out, when a fearful explosion succeeded, which blew the conductor down and several police officers. At that time the shops, parlours, and staircases were in flames; and Turner, the parish engineer, who was just getting his machine to work, was also thrown down, his helmet shrivelled, and one of his hands cut. The engines of the Metropolitan Brigade, with two of Shand, Mason, and Co.'s arrived in rapid succession, but the whole of the lower part of the premises and contents were destroyed. Mr. Superintendent White and a strong body of police were present and kept an immense crowd out of danger.

MOTTO FOR THE LONDON RAILWAYS.—Solitudinem faciunt; *station* appellant.—*Punch.*

A FENIAN FIRE.—How best put out—By a Coldstream.—*The Owl.*

MR. SOTHERN AND THE SPIRITUALISTS.

On Thursday Mr. Benjamin Coleman, of 12, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, and of 51, Pembridge Villas, Bayswater, attended before the Lord Mayor at the Justice-room of the Mansion House, on a summons charging him with writing and publishing a defamatory libel of and concerning Mr. Sothern, the actor. Mr. William Kent, of Paternoster-row, was also summoned before the court, in his capacity of publisher of the periodical in which the alleged libel appeared.

The case excited very great interest, and the court was crowded during the investigation.

Mr. Sergeant Ballantine and Mr. Montague Williams acted as counsel for Mr. Sothern, the prosecutor; Mr. Lewis, sen., of Ely-place, appeared for the first-named defendant, Mr. Coleman; and Mr. Chamberlain, of Basinghall-street, for Mr. Kent.

The charge against Mr. Coleman, of the two, was the more interesting, though it was not heard first. The case was opened by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine as one of the most important to his client, whose moral character had been seriously impugned. The libel complained of, he said, appeared in a publication called the *Spiritual Magazine*, in the shape of an article purporting to have been written by the defendant Coleman. There it was stated among other matters that were not material, in respect of Mr. Sothern, speaking of him in reference to the time when he resided in New York, "He created quite a sensation by admitting the truth of an accusation brought against him by a certain young actress that he had"—then occurred some asterics—"after placing her in a state of mesmeric influence." There could, said the learned sergeant, be but one construction put upon the paragraph he had quoted, viz., that Mr. Sothern had committed a rape, or something equivalent to a rape, upon the young lady when under a state of mesmeric influence, and it was difficult to imagine anything more foul put into print against a man, seeing that the result of it would be to ostracise him from all society. Another part of the libel, he said, was embodied in the following sentence, still referring to Mr. Sothern:—"He was a good-looking, gay, vivacious, fast, young man, whose pretty wife won the sympathy of those who were witnesses to her husban's * *." The asterisks were again those of the writer of the article, who, adverting to them in a footnote, said, "I have omitted these passages, which relate to matters into which I do not desire to enter." Such statements, said the learned counsel, were calculated to sow dissention in a family, and to make miserable a home which up to the present time had been a happy one. Since the days, he added, when public opinion put an end to the career of publications like the *Satirist* and the *Age*, the English press had been happily free from calumnies such as those in question, and which, he submitted, contained a cruel and scandalous libel upon his client.

Mr. Mark Andrew Chivers was called. He said, in reply to Mr. Montague Williams, he was a sub-editor of the *Times*, and resided at 6, Clement's-inn. He produced a letter, dated the 12th of February, addressed to the editor, and signed "The writer of the article in the *Spiritual Magazine*." Upon it in his (witness's) handwriting were the name and address of the sender, written at the time from a memorandum, and that letter appeared in the *Times* on the following day.

Mr. Alfred Head Bailey, of 3, Royal Exchange-buildings, printer, identified the letter as being in the handwriting of Mr. Coleman, the defendant, with which he said he was well acquaintad.

Mr. Edward Askew Sothern was called by Mr. Sergeant Ballantine. He said he was an actor at the Haymarket Theatre, and resided at The Cedars, Kensington. He was now permanently settled in this country, and was an Englishman by birth, though at one time residing in the United States. He had read the article in question, and had no doubt it applied to him. He was a married man, with four young children, and was living on terms of perfect comfort with his wife. There was not a single syllable of truth in the passage connecting him in the article in question with a a young actress.

By Mr. Lewis, in cross-examination—I was originally here before I went to America. If you ask me of how many theatrical companies I was a member there, I should say of a dozen at least That was from 1854 to 1856. For about two years, I think, I amused myself in teaching people to believe in spiritualism. I made no charge. John Bridgeman never assisted me. He used to sit at the table sometimes. Thomas Hallaway was one of the "miracle circle." I was then known by the name of Douglas Stuart. A very great number of persons besides those engaged in theatrical pursuits formed part of the "circle." Judge Edmonds used to come, and so did Governor Tallmadge; in fact innumerable people came. What I did was for amusement merely, and I cannot recollect exactly now what I did. I think we kept the "miracle circle" on for about two years. It was generally about once a week. Sometimes three or four might be there, and sometimes 20. The "medium" called me a "medium," and I thought they knew best (a laugh). Mr. Woolf and myself were the principal mediums. I do not admit that I practiced any decit. I simply entered into the matter as joke—you put the word deceit into my mouth. I did not then know spiritualism to be false. I was endeavouring to establish its truth or falsehood by mechanical means. I arrived at the impression on on the first day that it was false, but many men cleverer than myself thought otherwise. I think it will be sour years next September since I left New York. Upon my soul I cannot believe, now that you ask me, that many people do believe in spiritualism (a laugh). I do not honestly believe that anybody believes in it. It is not palpable, at least to the little brain I have got. I do not believe that any actually sane man—any man who has not a screw loose—really dose believe in it (laughter). I cannot understand how anybody can believe in it. That is what I mean (laughter). I remember writing a letter to a Glasgow paper. The printed slip you now produce looks like a copy of it. The number of the "circle" was unusually 12. They were of every position in life. Since my return to England I have, to a certain extent, practised spiritualism, but very little, and always at private houses.

Mr. Lewis—Have you endeavoured there to induce people to believe in its *bona fides*?

Witness—Yes; just the same as I would with any other trick. He continued—A gentleman on one occasion took out a summons against me. What I did on that occasion was to expose spiritualism. You asked me if I barked like a dog. I certainly did make some sort of unearthly noise, and there were three or four people in the room who did precisely the same thing. We all pursued each other with knives. It was all done as a joke, and everybody knew it was a joke. I really cannot say what the gentleman to whom you refer believed it to be. He took out a summons against me, and afterwards withdrew the complaint.

Mr. Lewis—Were you obliged to apologise?

Witness—I did not apologise.

By Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Rightly or wrongly, I conceive that spiritualists are impostors. I never admitted the truth of the accusation made against me as to a young actress. I never before heard of such an accusation; and as far as I am aware there is not a single pretence for the insinuaticn that there is any unkindly feeling between my wife and me.

This was the case for the prosecution, and

Mr. Lewis, for the defence, contended that all the defendant had done was merely to reproduce in effect in the *Spiritual Magazine* an article which had appeared in a New York newspaper, substituting astericks for expressions which he believed would be offensive to Mr. Sothern. He had not the slightest intention to libel the complainant, and until the blanks were filled up with the expressions for which the asterisks were substituted he submitted the passages relied upon did not bear out the charge of libel. It was an unfair thing for the complainant, if he desired to have the whole truth known, to resort to a form of proceeding which closed the mouth of the defendant. Mr. Lewis then proceeded to comment in much detail upon a letter which had been put in, and which Mr. Sothern had addressed to the *Glasgow Citizen* in December last, in reply to an article in the *Spiritaal Magazine*. It is much too long even to summarise here, but the gist of it was that, following "illustrious precedents," he (Mr. Sothern) used an assumed name when he entered his profession, and only resumed his own name on the advice of his old friend Mr. James Wallack; that the party of spiritualists was not composed chiefly of actors and actresses, thought it would have been none the worse of it had, but was composed of twelve gentlemen of high position who, actuated by a common curiosity and interest, joined in a thorough, practical, and exhaustive investigation of the phenomena of spiritualism; that they were quite ready for either result—to believe it if it were true, to reject it if found false; and in the latter case he, at least, resolved in due time to expose it. The writer concluding by denouncing it as a swindle. There were thousands of people in this country, continued Mr. Lewis, who believed in spiritualism nevertheless; and he submitted that that was hard language to apply to it by one who had at one time, to say the least, been himself ready to put faith in it, and that the article now alleged as libellous, being written in reply to Mr. Sothern's letter to the Glasgow paper, was only a fair retort upon his scurrility.

The Lord Mayor said he thought it would be undesirable on his part to express any strong opinion as to whether this were a libel or not. He thought the letter of the defendant addressed to the *Times* was exceedingly unfortunate for him, and under all the circumstances he felt the case was one for a jury to decide.

The defendant, Mr. Coleman, after being cautioned from the bench in the ordinary way as to anything he might say, replied that, in writing the article, he meant it as an answer to allegations made by Mr. Sothern, and in importing into it matter from an American paper, he simply meant to strengthen the position taken in a preceding article. He did not wish to justify what he had stated in the face of Mr. Sothern's protest that it was not true. He only wished to show where he had obtained it. Adverting to a statement by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, that the article in question was "manufactured" here, and sent over to America for publication, he said it was shamefully untrue, and that he flung it back in his teeth. He believed that Messrs Kent, the publishers, were entirely innocent in this matter, and he should take upon himself the whole responsibility of it.

The Lord Mayor then committed the defendant, Mr. Coleman, for trial, but admitted him to bail in the meantime, himself in £250, and two sureties in £100 each.

The case against Mr. Kent, the publisher, though heard first, was of minor interest in comparison. Substantial evidence was given to show that copies of the magazine containing the alleged libel were bought at his shop down to Monday last; that an advertisement drawing attention to the magazine, and which had been ordered to be ten times inserted in the *Times*, was stopped after seven insertions by order of the manager, upon the receipt of a letter complaining of the alleged libel addressed by Mr. Sothern to the editor, and that a similar advertisement had been inserted in the *Daily Telegraph* six times, in consequence of which Mr. Sothern had threatened the proprietors with an action.

Mr. Chamberlain, on the part of Messrs. Kent, expressed regret that their house, which was a highly respectable one, should have been the means of circulating the alleged libel. They had, he said, only recently been engaged to publish the magazine in question on commission. It was printed by persons over whom they had no control, and sent to them ready for distribution, and on this particular month it reached them on the very day of publication, when they were very busy and had no time to examine its contents. If they had been the innocent means of circulating the libel they were very sorry, but they had no motive whatever in doing so, and only received a very trifling commission on publication.

Eventually the defendant, Mr. W. Kent, was committed for trial, but was admitted to bail in the meantime in his own recognisance to the amount to £100.

THE MARQUESS DE BOISSY.—A writer in the *Evenement*, who went to the Marquis de Boissy to obtain some particulars for a biography of that genlemen, states that the noble senator addressed him as follows:—"You want my biography. It is a very simple one. My school studies were very restricted; I had a moral dislike to Latin and Greek, and from my childhood I always displayed extreme independence of bearing and thought. My father wished me, when nineteen years old, to enter the King's Body Guard. I obeyed him; but if I was fond of riding, I had no taste for the stable, where I was compelled to do duty once a week. I therefore only wore the sword just long enough to fight twenty duels. Having been a peer of France under Louis Philippe, I have lately again taken to the tribune, imbued with the precept that a good citizen ought to think more of his country than of any party flag. I am pious without cant; I would not miss a mass for a million, but I would not confess myself to a priest for an empire. People pretend that I am rich; that is possible. At all events, I use my wealth rather for others than for myself. I like to give splendid receptions; per contra, I never ask my valet to bring me my great coat, for I serve myself . . . and if I do not make my own bed, it is because I could not do it properly. I am no student; I have no stock of books. All I know I have learned from experience, which is the best of books, and give men sincere convictions.— Many of my colleagues study beforehand the subjects on which they mean to speak in the Senate. As for me, when I rise I never know what I am going to say; and when I descend I never know what I have said. However, I never forget one thing, which is, that I do not speak to my colleagues but that I address all France. I am often interrupted when speaking; and yet I always manage to say what I wish, for I am tenacious and obstinate. I may be beaten perhaps; but I shall never be discouraged. . . . But I must leave you know, as my somnambulist is waiting for me upstairs."— This last declaration has reference to the practice of the noble marquis to consult on his health every day of his life a woman who lives in his hotel, and who he believes to be extralucid."

FRENCH OYSTER FISHERIES.—The result of the oyster fisheries on the beds at the little French port of Penerof on the Atlantic for five days last week, and effected by 400 boats, working three hours daily, was 4,349,000. The district in France which formerly produced those molluscæ in the largest numbers was the Bay of Cancale, where the beds extend along the coast from the place of that name to Mont Saint Michel and Granville, a distance of 20 miles. A dozen years ago the produce in the bay was from one hundred millions to one hundred and fifty a year, and the fish were sold on the spot at three or four sous the hundred. At present the same fisheries yield hardly ten or twelve millions, and the price in September last on the beach was three or four sous per dozen. The depreciation in quantity arises from the abuse of the fisheries during the last few years. The fishermen of Granville and Cancale, who were formerly very well off, are now in a state of comparative poverty.

A GORDIAN KNOT.—Two brothers in Bangnies (Herault) have married a mother and daughter respectively. The relationship becomes somewhat complicated. The mother may say to her daughter, "Good morning, my sister," and *vice verta*. The husband of the mother has become father of his own brother, who, on his side, can call his brother papa, and his sister-in-law mama. As yet there are only four members of the two families, nevertheless there are already a mother, a daughter, two brothers, a father-in-law, a daughter-in-law, a mother-in-law, a son-in-law, two brothers-in-law, and two sisters-in-law. If the mother should have a son he will be the half brother of his aunt, but here the relationship begins to get confused.—*L'Europa.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock.

Earl Granville, in reply to the Earl of Derby, was understood to say the Government declined to adopt and take charge of Mr. Hunt's Cattle Plague Bill as their own measure, but of course it would be open for any noble lord to move amendments to it.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Lord Lifford postponed his motion relative to the causes of the present state of Ireland, and his question whether the Government intended to propose any measure providing for the support of the Catholic clergy till Monday.

MR. WORM'S REMEDY—THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The Earl of Airlie asked whether any experiments were being carried out by the Government to test Mr. Worm's remedy for the cattle plague, which was reported from all quarters to be most successful.

Lord Kinnaird protested against the indiscriminate slaughter ordered by the act just passed. As long as there was the least chance of a successful treatment, it would lead to evasions, and he, for one, would have no scruple to resort to them.

Earl Granville, in reply to a question from Lord Wharncliffe, said that the act contained no provision for the payment of rewards for informations of the illegal movements of cattle out of the county rate. The Government relied upon the royal commission for experiments testing any remedies, and the commissioners had sent their inspectors to the herds where Mr. Worm's remedy had been tried.— Experiments were now being made in the most scientific manner under their authority.

The house adjourned at 5.45.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. G. Duff, said he was not able to state positively whether any measure would be introduced in the course of the present session on public schools; but a measure was in preparation and would be introduced if the state of public business would allow.

THE MINES.

Sir G. Grey, in reply to Mr. Clive, said it was the intention of the government to bring in a bill with reference to those mines in Great Britain to which the act 23 and 24 Vic., chap. 151, did not apply.

THE PAY OF LETTER-CARRIERS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Fawcett, said the Postmaster-General had considered the application from the letter-carriers for an advance of wages, in consequence of the rise in house rent and in the price of food, but had considered it right to reject the application. The Government were of opinion that the course taken by the Postmaster-General was wise and just.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Baxter, said that no communications had taken place between her Majesty's Government and the United States regarding the propriety of sending a joint squadron to the coast of Cuba for the purpose of preventing the importation of slaves into that island. There were communications between the two Governments in 1864 with respect to the expediency of sending a small American squadron to the African coast, but the United States Government expressed a wish that the vessels employed in the service should be released from the operation of the restrictions placed on the United States generally under the neutrality obligation. Her Majesty's Government were prepared to assent to that proposal on condition that the vessels so released should be employed exclusively in suppressing the slave trade, but the United States Government declined to accede to that condition, and her Majesty's Government were unable to wave it. No arrangement was come to.

ENGLISH TRAVELLERS AND BRIGANDS.

Mr. Layard, in reply to Lord A. Harvey, said it was perfectly true that the Demarch of Astaka had warned the three English travellers who were seized by brigands near Dragomestra, on the 8th December, 1865, of their danger. The Foreign Office had neither urged nor intended to urge upon the Greek Government the dismissal of that functionary.

DISEASE IN SWINE.

Mr. Bruce, in reply to Sir J. Walsh, said the attention of the Government had been drawn to the appearance of a disease affecting swine in parts of the Continent, which not only destroyed the animals, but rendered the flesh poisonous to human life. It was not a new disease, but was reported in 1862 by Professor Gamgee.

THE DUTY ON COFFEE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Marsh, said he thought there were not at present any grounds for reducing the duty on coffee in the same proportion as the duty on tea had been reduced. The duties now levied were at present *ad valorem* duties on each article, about equal.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—IRELAND.

On the motion of Sir John Gray, an address was agreed to for a copy of the memorials addressed to the Home Secretary by the Roman Catholic prelates in Ireland on the subject of University and National education in Ireland, and of the correspondence relating thereto.

In reply to Sir R. Peel,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the right hon. gentleman had asked on a previous occasion whether the Government would lay on the table a draft of the charter to the Queen's University in Ireland, as proposed to be altered, before effecting any alteration. He could only repeat the answer that he had before given, viz., in the negative; but the correspondence on the subject would be laid on the table. If the object of the right honourable gentleman was simply to be informed of the advice the Government might think it their duty to give to the Crown in this important matter, he concurred that it was quite reasonable that such information should be given.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

Mr. Sergeant Armstrong gave notice that early after Easter he should call attention to the law of mixed marriages in Ireland, and ask leave to introduce a bill upon the subject.

DEEP SEA FISHERIES.

On the order of the day for going into committee of supply,

Mr. Cave called attention to the report of the deep see fishery commission, and asked the President of the Board of Trade whether her Majesty's Government intended to carry into effect the recommendation respecting the deep sea oyster fishery—viz, that the convention with France should terminate, as it operated injuriously against the interests of the oyster dredging of this country.

Mr. Ducane expressed a hope that the government would take immediate steps to carry into effect the recommendation of the commissioners, and, if necessary, would appoint an international commission to revise or totally repeal the provisions of the Convention Act.

Mr. Rebon and Sir P. Burrell concurred in these views.

Mr. Blake complimented the commissioners upon the satisfactory mode in which they had conducted the inquiry, and said their report had already had the most beneficial effect in leading to the formation of several large fishing companies in Ireland.

Mr M Gibson postponed his answer until a later period.

RATING OF THE MERSEY DOCKS.

Mr. G. Hardy called attention to a recent decision of the House of Lords on the rating of the Mersey Docks, declaring that the docks were rateable, and said the principle was now being acted on of rating charitable institutions, such as schools and hospitals. He asked whether the rating of those institutions had been at the instance of the poor law board—whether that board, since last year, had sent out instructions to parochial officers and others to rate charitable institutions, and if so whether the government could produce the instructions so sent out? He had also wished to know if the government were prepared to legislate with a view of placing the rating upon a fair footing, and of applying a principle more fitting to the subject than that of a hypothetical tendency, and whether they were prepared to exempt charitable institution from rating?

Mr. Villiers said that great advantage and general convenienc had resulted from the decision of the House of Lords, which showed that the institutions, referred to by the hon. member had for a long series of years claimed, and had been allowed certain privileges which they were not entitled to. The government were not prepared to introduce any measure confirming the exemptions which have hitherto been allowed in the case of charitable institutions.

THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Mr. Labouchere called attention to the inadequacy of our neutrality law to enable us to fulfil our international obligations towards foreign countries. He urged that in the interests of humanity it was necessary to revise a law which hitherto had been productive of great evil, and that an obligation rested on every state to prevent its subjects from engaging in acts of hostility against a power with which it was at peace. He contended that it was an act of hostility to arm and equip in a neutral port a vessel that was intended to prey upon the commerce of a friendly power; and he instanced the injury which had been inflicted by the Florida and other vessels built in this country upon the commerce of the United States during the late American war.

Mr. Roebuck reminded the Government that in the Federal army many British subjects had served who were now calling themselves American officers, and appearing as Fenians in Dublin bay. The Federals obtained guns, powder, and materials of war from this country, and why should not the Confederates obtain ships? He acknowledged that his sympathies were in favour of the Southern States. In his opinion the Federal army was made up very much of Dugald Dalgettys. They conquered, and he wished them joy of their conquest. They were not, however, a re united people, and he hoped never would be (cries of oh, oh).

Mr. Laing thought the law relating to the capture of private property should be the same at sea as upon land. There could be no doubt that a captain if he seized private property on land in the same way that he was allowed to do at sea would at once be cashiered. In this country he had an immense interest in the question, and, if not too late, he hoped an arrangement might be come to for amending the present law relating to international obligations.

Mr. Sandford referred to the march of General Sherman and the raids of General Sheridan to controvert Mr. Laing's assertion that private property was respected on land, at the same time there could be no doubt that our international law was capable of great amendment. He suggested that the international congress should be called together, by whom the whole subject should be considered. He expressed approval of the conduct pursued by President Johnson since he had been at the head of the American Government, and said he believed that he had done much to conciliate the unhappy people of the South, and rendered them contented with the rule of the North.

Mr. Lefevre recommended that in future complications, such as that which had arisen with America, the points of difference should be referred to arbitration.

The Attorney-General did not believe that any public advantage could arise from the discussion, although he admitted that the subject was one of considerable importance. He entered at some length into the circumstances under which the Alabama, Florida, Oreto, Alexandra, and the steam rams had been built in this country, and defended the conduct of the Government in reference to these vessels. When the excitement and angry passions occasioned by the late war had subsided in America, he trusted that the people of the United States would recognise in the conduct of her Majesty's Government an earnest and honest desire to maintain a strict neutrality and to enforce as far as possible the laws of the country. The Government had no objection, and they had already stated so to the American Minister, to consider the whole question in friendly communication with the Government of the United States, with a view of rendering the neutrality laws as effectually as possible.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

General Dunne asked Lord Stanley, as a member of the commission appointed to inquire into the condition of the railways, if the commissioners had concluded their inquiry with respect to the Irish Railways, and if so whether they would make a report with regard to that kingdom at once without waiting to pursue the inquiry as to the railways in Great Britain?

Lord Stanley said the commissioners had taken nearly the whole of the evidence that would be material in reference to Ireland, but they had not yet closed that branch of the inquiry. The commissioners did not propose at present to make a separate report with regard to Ireland. The noble lord then adverted to bills now before Parliament, for metropolitan railways.— He said they were so numerous and involved an undertaking of such magnitude that the house ought to consider whether it was not necessary that there should be a preliminary inquiry with regard to them, in order to ascertain if the order could not be materially reduced.

Mr. M. Gibson was not prepared to say that it would not be necessary to have some preliminary inquiry. Mr. Gibson then replied to the question put to him in the early part of the evening by Mr. Cave in reference to the oyster fisherises.— The government intended as soon as possible to give effect to the recommendation of the commissioners.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT IN AMERICA.

Mr. Watkin asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if any, and what representation had been made by Her Majesty's government to the government of the United States in reference to the Fenian organisation in America, and more especially as to the employment of the United States officers, the issue of bonds of the so-called Irish Republic, and the threats made to levy war upon the dominions of her Majesty by that organisation? The hon member stated that there were Fenian representatives in thirty States and territories in the United States. Altogether there were 663 circles, containing an average of 300 persons in each, or about 184 members of the association, as all who had already raised funds to the amount of five million dollars in the course of two months. £65,000 was expended by the society in sending envoys to Ireland to spread disaffection and to stir up rebellion. He regretted that the United States Government had so long tolerated this outrage upon their rights as a power on friendly relations with this country (hear.) He believed that President Johnson, was fully impressed with the necessity of maintaining a friendly alliance with this country, and having issued proclamations preventing the citizens of the United States from interfering in the Chilian and Mexicans difficulties, he wished to know how it was that similar steps had not been taken to discountenance the Fenian movement.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, regretted that the subject had been introduced, as the time selected for introducing it was most inopportune, and no good result could be produced by discussing it. Nothing had been stated by the hon. member to show that any act had been done in America in violation of the American laws which was the duty of the American Government to have punished or redressed before the ordinary tribunals. Her Majesty's Government had seen cause to deplore much that had taken place in the United States in reference to Fenians, but there was no cause to justify them in making representations to the United States on the subject. If representations were to be made at all against these lawless proceedings—lawless they were—they must be made upon definite acts, and not upon vague statements. He believed that public opinion both in Ireland and America condemned the proceedings of the Fenians; and it would be undignified to remonstrate with the American government so long as no positive act was committed which amounted to a breach of the neutrality laws. The day was too early, and the information too immature to lead the government to say that there had been a breach of duty on the part of the allied and friendly powers. He thought it much too premature to sow the seeds of distrust.

Mr. Ottway thought that representtions ought to be made to the American government.

Mr. Oliphant ridiculed the movement so far as the organisation was concerned, and denied that it possessed either the sympathy, respect, or admiration of the American people. The Fenians had been so ill-advised as to start an independent nationality, which of all things was most repugnant to the feelings of the real amendments. He thought we should make ourselves as ridiculous as the Fenians if we sent out remonstrances which could only excite wonder and astonishment at the state of panic which we had allowed ourselves to get into.— "Those who lived in glass houses should not throw stones"—and were our hands quite clean? He recollected, not many years ago, seeing a regiment of Garibaldians march through Liverpool, in their red shirts, without hindrance, although it was notorious that they were engaged in an expedition the object of which was to make war upon a sovereign with whom we were at peace. He suggested that the best means of preventing future disputes and complications would be to revise and amend the neutrality laws, which were framed in antiquated times, long before the power of steam had begun to be appreciated.

After some remarks from Mr. Yorke and Mr. T. Hughes,

Mr. Walpole deprecated in strong terms the prosecution of a discussion which would produce no satisfactory result.

The subject then dropped.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN IRELAND.

The Attorney-General for Ireland obtained leave to bring a bill to amend the laws relating to contagious diseases among cattle in Ireland.

The house then adjourned at half-past one.

LANDED ESTATES COURT—THURSDAY, FEB. 22.

SALES.

(Before the Hon. Judge Dobbs.)

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.—In the matter of the Estate of the Executor of Patrick Kelly, deceased, Owner and Petitioner.—Part of the land of Gorteens, barony of Ida, Igram, and Ibercon, held in fee-farm, containing 105 statute acres, producing a net profit rent of £10 2s 1d, Griffith's valuation being £143. Sale adjourned. Mr. Pierce Kelly, solicitor, had the carriage of the sale.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.—In the matter of the Estate of Henry Cloran, Owner; Richard O'Shaughnessy, Petitioner.—The lands of Bushfield, situate in the barony of Loughrea, 204 statute acres; net annual rental, £147 14s. The tenement valuation is £88 15s. Mr. Stapleton bought this, in trust for Mr. James Smith, at £2,800. Mr. Thomas Ryan, solicitor, had the carriage of the sale.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.—In the matter of the Estate of William Donnelly, Esq., Owner; Alexander M'Clintock Bird, Esq., Petitioner.—Lot 1. Part of the lands of Ballycullen, held in fee-farm, barony of Armagh, 44a. 2r. 15p., statute measure; net yearly rental, £70 1s 6d. Sold to Mr. J. J. Winder, in trust, at £1,200. The remaining lots were adjourned—no bidders. Mr. Simmonds, solicitor.

NEW BOYS.—The *Owl* gives the following as an extract from Mr. Goschen's private diary:—"Today I took my seat in the Cabinet for the first time. I confess that I felt very shy, and it was some time before I could quite make up my mind to go in. I felt rather like the Amateur Casual, and got out of my brougham in the same sort of half-confident manner. I got to No. 10, Downing-street, and tried to look as if I knew exactly where the Cabinet room was, and hoping that I should see Gladstone or some one to show me the way; but unfortunately I saw no one except a most civil old gentleman with grey hair, who looked at me most kindly as I walked down the long passage in the entrance of the House. Of course I thought he knew me by sight, and when he pointed to the right, and said, 'That way to the Treasury,' I fancied that of course the First Lord would naturally sit there, and the Cabinet with him. I accordingly went up some stairs, and after some trouble found myself in a kind of open hall, with several messengers seated behind a glass frame like early vegetables, being forced with mutton chops, potatoes, and beer. On asking one of these gentlemen where the Cabinet was, he first inquired what I wanted, and then suggested that the Cabinet was not on view for the public. I confess that at this moment I forcibly felt the inconvenience of not having been trained up in official habits, for if I had been, the messenger would most likely have known me, or, at all events, I should have known how to treat him. With great civility, however, the messenger guided me back again the way I had come, and pointed out the door where he said the Cabinet sat. I accordingly walked straight up to it, and, with an effort of boldness quite contrary to my usual character, was about to open the door, when my grey-haired friend rushed up to me, and, seizing me by the arm, said, 'You must not go in there, sir; the cabinet is sitting.' I explained to him that I was the Duke of Lancaster, the Lord Chancellor, or the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for I was so nervous, and had been so recently moved about, that, like wine, I was rather sick, and hardly knew what I was. In fact, it was not till I mentioned my name was Goschen that he really took in who I was, and allowed me to pass in. I never felt so shy in my life as that moment. But I must say that they were all very kind to me, excepting one Minister, whom I will not name, who remarked in an audible whisper, 'Here is the theory of foreign exchanges;' but as it was only an exchange from the Board of Trade to the Duchy of Lancaster, I thought it was a bad joke. Well, I felt very like a new boy, and also very like a boy who had become a præposter so soon that the rest of the præposters who are much older feel very jealous of him. I was given a chair at the table, which, by the by, is like any other table, and, as all shy people do, I, of course, only sat on the very edge of it, much as Lord Russell sits on Reform.— After a time, however, I got over the feeling of shyness, and even offered some observations on the subject under discussion. I got on very well, and at last actually ventured to blow my nose, which was very well received by them on the whole, though the Duke of Argyll seemed to think it rather a liberty for a new Minister to take. Altogether, I think that they are not a very different set to what you may meet any day on the board of a good joint stock company, and it certainly is surprising how a nearer acquaintance with a Cabinet shows in many parts of the work the thinness of the veneer."

WONDERFUL RESCUE OF A CHILD.—The other day as a train was starting from Colchester Station a little child (one of the family of a sergeant of the 63rd Regiment, *en route* to Aldershot) fell from a second class carriage on to the platform, and then between the platform and the carriages on to the side of the permanent way.— George Ward, one of the company's cattle inspectors, at considerable risk to himself, reached over the platform and held thi child close to the brickwork until the train had passed, when it was found to have sustained no injury.

STEAMBOAT PRECAUTIONS.—The Cork Steamship Company have adopted the following very stringent precautions, to prevent, if possible, the above reaching this country through any of their vessels, viz.:—A man is appointed in each vessel to sponge the drovers' boots and clothes, previous to their embarking for Ireland, with a strong disinfectant. Sheep dogs are not conveyed under any circumstances, and also the holds where cattle have been tied up are whitewashed, and the flooring well sprinkled with disinfectants, after each voyage. We trust the other Irish steam companies will have recourse to similar precautions at their respective ports.—*Cork Constitution.*

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Secret Suffering Overcome.—Many maladies exist which the patient resolutely resolves to bear in silence rather than expose the infirmity to the dearest friend. No application can compare with Holloway's cooling and healing Ointment for the relief from pain and curative results it gives in piles, fistulas, and kindred plaguing complaints. A former martyr writes thus:—"I suffered under a very severe attack of piles for upwards of six months. During that period I paid more than £10 to doctors, without deriving the slightest benefit from their advice, when I determined to use your medicines in place of their prescriptions. A very moderate supply of your peerless Ointment and Pills sufficed to cure me thoroughly."

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