Lunnobert

Lunnobert

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."

Joseph Fisher
Mr. P. Ryan

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

Sailings.

WATERFORD STEAM COMPANY

INTENDED ORDER OF SAILING, MARCH, 1866

NOTICE.—The Waterford Steam Ship Company receive Goods for Shipment on the following terms only. They reserve the right to carry BY ANY, not by particular vessels, with liberty to tow Ships, and call at other Ports, and will not be accountable for injuries or losses arising from delay, Accidents of the Seas, Rivers, Fire the Queen's Enemies, Defective Navigation, or Accidents from any other cause, nor for any oss which might have been covered by Insurance, nor for Leakage, Breakage, Condition, Quality, or Contents of any Parcels or Packages, unless specially entered and AD-VALOREM freight paid. Goods not removed, to be stored at the Risk and Expense of the Consignees.

All Goods will be considered as subject to a general lien, and held not only for freight of the same, but for all arrears of Freight, Storage or other charges due by the Importer, Owner, or Consignees to the Company.

WATERFORD AND BRISTOL.

GIPSY DIRECT.

From W.ford to Bristol.			From Bristol to Waterford		
Tuesday Mar	6	10 Morn.	Friday Mar	9	10 Morn
Tuesday	13	4 Aft'n.	Friday	16	5½ Aft'n.
Tuesday	20	10 Morn.	Friday	23	10½ Morn.
Tuesday	27	4 Aft'n.	Friday	30	5½ Aft'n.

BRITON or LASSIE.

From W.ford to Bristol Calling at Tenby.			From Bristol to W.for Calling at Tenby&Car.t		
Friday, Mar	9	12 Noon.	Tuesday Mar	6	8½ Morn
Friday	16	7½ Morn.	Tuesday	13	3 Aft'n.
Friday	23	12 Noon.	Tuesday	20	8½ Morn
Friday	30	7 Morn	Tuesday	27	3½ Aft'n.

Pembroke Dock to Waterford, from South Water Railway Terminus, as soon after arrival from Bristol, possible.

☞ On early morning sailings, the Cabin of the steamers will be open to receive passengers arriving from London by the night mail train.

Cabin fare, 17s 6d; Servants and Children, 10s 6d return, do., 27s; or with liberty to return from Dublin, Cork, and Wexford, 31s 6d. Steward's fee included. Deck, 7s 6d. Females attend the ladies' cabin.

WATERFORD AND LIVERPOOL.

CAMILLA, VESTA, and ZEPHYR.

FROM WATERFORD:			FROM LIVERPOOL:		
Tuesday Mar	6	3 Aft'n	Tuesday Mar	6	1 Aft'n.
Friday	9	3 Aft'n.	Friday	9	2 Aft'n
Tuesday	13	10 Morn.	Tuesday	13	5 Morn.
Friday	16	11 Morn.	Friday	16	9 Morn.
Tuesday	20	3 Aft'n.	Tuesday	20	12 Noon.
Friday	23	3 Aft'n.	Friday	23	2 Aft'n.
Tuesday	27	10 Morn	Tuesday	27	8 Morn.
Friday	30	11 Morn.	Friday	30	10 Morn.

Cabin Fare 15s; Servants and Children 10s; Deck 6d; Children 4s; Females attend the Ladies' Cabin. Goods received at Clarence Dock.

WATERFORD AND LONDON.

AURORA, BETA, MINNA, or other eligible Vessels.

FROM WATERFORD			FROM LONDON:		
Thursday Mar	8	4 Aft'n.	Wednesday Mar	7	8 morn
Thursday	15	4 Aft'n.	Wednesday	14	8 morn
Thursday	22	4 Aft'n.	Wednesday	21	8 morn
Thursday	29	4 Aft'n.	Wednesday	28	8 morn

Cabin Fare 20s; Deck 10s.

LOADING BERTHS:—London—British and Foreign Steam Wharf, Lower East Smithfield, and West Kent Wharf, Southwark. Parcels received at 137 Leadenhall street, E.C.

WATERFORD AND PLYMOUTH.

MINNA, AURA, RANGER, AURORA, or other eligible Vessels.

FROM WATERFORD:			FROM PLYMOUTH:		
Thursday Mar	8	4 Aft'n.	Thursday Mar	8	8 Aftn'n.
Thursday	15	4 Aft'n.	Thursday	15	8 Aftn'n
Thursday	22	4 Aft'n.	Thursday	22	8 Aftn'n
Thursday	29	4 Aft'n.	Thursday	29	8 Aftn'n

Cabin Fare 20s; Deck 10s. Taking Good for Falmouth, Southampton, Portsmouth, and places adjacent

WATERFORD AND BELFAST.

MINNA AURORA, AURA, or other eligible Vessels.

FROM WATERFORD:			FROM BELFAST		
Saturday Mar	10	2 Aft'n.	Tuesday Mar	6	2 Aft'n
Saturday	17	2 Aft'n.	Tuesday	13	6 A'tn
Saturday	24	2 Aft'n.	Tuesday	20	2 Aft'n
Saturday	31	2 Aft'n.	Tuesday	27	6 Aft'n

Cabin Fare 15s; Deck 7s 6d. Children, 4s.

☞ Steamers Weekly between Waterford and Newport (Mon) Loading and discharging at Waterford Railway Station.

WATERFORD AND NEW ROSS.

FROM WATERFORD Daily, Sundays excepted, at 3 15pm
FROM NEW ROSS—Daily, Sundays excepted, at 8.30a m

WATERFORD AND DUNCANNON.

FROM WATERFORD Daily, Sundays excepted, at 3 15 pm
FROM DUNCANNON—Daily, Sundays excepted, 8.15 a.m.

Berths secured and every information given by the Agents. Bristol—The General Steam Packet Office.—Liverpool—Waterford Steam Ship Company, 23, Brunswick-street, Washington Buildings. London—ANTHONY G. ROBINSON, 20 Mark Lane; British and Foreign Steam Wharf, Lower East Smithfield, and West Kent Wharf, Southwark; Parcels received at 137 Leadenhall Street, E.C. Plymouth—HENRY J. WARING, the Wharf, Milbay, Belfast—R. HENDERSON & SONS, Donegal Quay,

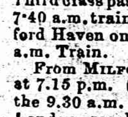
And at the Company's Office, the MALL, WATERFORD.

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 educed 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.	Cabin.	Deck.	Return Tickets Cabin	Deck.
to Waterford & 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, 1865. [1567]

Houses and Lands.

Town-Fields near Tramore

TO BE LET, on LEASE of SEVEN YEARS, in Lots of from Three to Five Acres, that part of the Lands of Riverstown, Crobally, situate between the Crobally Road and the Back-Strand at Tramore.

Application to J. M. RIVERS, Esq.; or to V. R. DELANDRE, Waterford.

Dated 14th March, 1866.

[5360]

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]

Commercial

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

ADVERTISE IN

THE WATERFORD MAIL."

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

TRAMORE

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

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

8 Papers for 1s 4d, if paid in advance.
12 " " 2 0d "

January 17, 1865.

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)

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.

ADVERTISE!! ADVERTISE!!

THE PROPRIETORS OF

THE IRISH WEEKLY ADVERTISER

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

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

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

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

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

Upon these grounds, without disparaging the claim 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

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, APRIL 2, 1866,

At MR. DOBBYN's Veterinary Establishment, Beresford Street, Waterford.

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

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.

ISEASES 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.

The misery occasioned by a disordered digestion is unfortunately, felt by most. These famous Pills should be taken in appropriate doses to adjust the disturbed functions. They dispel headache, biliousness, nausea, 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.

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

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "MA HOOD."

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 postage stamps; or in sealed envelopes for stamps.

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 25 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.,	[illegible] 0 a.m.	7 0 a.m.
Thomastown, New Ross, Wexford, &c.	[illegible] 30 a.m.	2 0 p.m.
Tramore (First Mail)	[illegible]	2 0 p.m.
Dungarvan, Kilmacthomas, &c.	[illegible] noon	2 0 p.m.
Dublin (late English mail) &c.	[illegible] 30 [illegible]	2 0 p.m.
Clonmel, Cork, Limerick, &c.,	2 50 p.m.	next morn
Tramore (second Mail)	6 45 p.m.	next morn
Dunmore	7 0 p.m.	do
Arthurstown, Duncannon, Fethard, Passage	7 15 p.m.	do
New Ross	7 15 p.m.	do
Cork	8 30 p.m.	do
Ferrybank (First Mail)	12 0 noon	2 0 p.m.
Do (Second Mail)	2 0 p.m.	next morn.
Do (Third Mail)	7 30 p.m.	do

BOOK POSTAGE (UNITED KINGDOM).

For a packe not exceedin fou ounces ... ... d
" exceeding 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces 2d
" " 8 " " 16 " 4d.
" " 1 lb. " " 1½ lb ... 6d.
and so on 2d for every add t onal half pound, or fraction r half pound

MONEY ORDERS.

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

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RATES OF POSTAGE.

And the days on which they are despatched from London (From the "Postal Guide.")

	Under half oz s. d
Australia South, via Southampton and Suez 20th each month	0 6
Australia South, via Marseilles and Suez, 26th each month	0 10
Austria via Franc daily ¼ oz., 8d; via Belgium, daily	
Alexandria, via M rseilles 3rd, 10th, 18th, and 26th each month ... ¼	z. 0
Alexandria via Southampton, 4th 12th 20th and 27th each month	0 6
Alexandria via Belgium, daily	0 6
Baden via France, aily, ¼ oz. 6d; via Belgium, daily	0 8
Barbadoes, 2nd and 17th each month	1 0
Belgium, daily	0 3
Bermuda via New York, 11th Oct., 1862, and every alternate Saturday	1 0
Buenos Ayres via Southampton, 9th each month	1 0
California by British Packet, every Saturday,	1 0
California by United States Packet, every Wednesday	1 0
Cape of Good Hope, 9th each month,	
Canada via U.S., by British Packet ever Saturday	0 7 / 0 8
Canada, by Canadian Packet every Thursday...	0 6
Ceylon via Marseilles, 10th & 26th each month	0 10
Ceylon via Southampton, 4th & 20th each month	6
China via Marseilles, 10th and 26th each month	1 4
China (except Hong Kong), via Southampton, 14th and 20th each month	1 [illegible]
Constantinople via Marseilles every Thursday, ¼ oz.	0 6
Constantinople via Belgium Tuesday and Friday	0 11
Demerara, 2nd and 17th each month...	1 0
Denmark, via France, daily, ¼ oz. 9d; via Belgium daily	0 9
France twice daily (if not prepaid charged double ... ¼ oz.	0 4
Frankfort via Belgium, daily	0 6
Frankfort via France, daily ... ¼ oz.	0 6
Gibraltar, 4th 12th 20th and 27th of each month	0 6
Greece via France and Trieste, daily ... ¼ oz.	0 1
Hanover via Belgium daily	0 6
Holland via France daily ¼ oz. 6d; via Belgium daily	3
Hong ng via Mar es hand 26th each mont	4
Hong ng via Sou aampton, 4th and 20th ach month	1 0
India (Bombayline), via Mars illes, 3 d and 18th each month	0 10
India (do.), via Southampton, 12h and 27th each month	6
India (Calcutta line) via Marseil es, 10th & 26th each month	1 0
Italy (except Papal States), dai y ... ¼ 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 ... ¼ 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, ¼ oz. d; via Belgium, daily	
Switzerland, via France, da oz. 6d; via Belgium, daily	
Trinidad, 2nd and 17th each month	1
Turkey, via France, daily, ¼ ls 3d; via Belgium, daily	
United States, every Wednesday and Satur ay	
Vancouver's Island, every Saturday ...	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:—

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WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.
Up Train from Waterfor

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

Down Train to Waterford

	1 1, 2, 3 Class A. M.	2 12&3 Class A. M.	3 1, &2, Class, A. M. Mail.	4 1 2 3 Class P. M.	1, & 2 Class, P. M. Mail.	Sundays 1 12&3 Class P. M. Mail	2 1, 2, 3 Class P. M.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Lmck 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	1 1, 2, 3 Class, A.M.	2 1, & 2 Class, noon Mail	3 1 & 2 Class. P.M.	4 1, 2, 3 Class, P.M.	Sunday 1 1, 2, 3 Class, A.M.	2 1, 2, 3 Class, P.M.	3 1, 2, Class, P.M.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Waterford d.	7 30	12 50	4 45	—	4 0	—	—
Kilkenny ar.	9 15	2 20	6 15	—	5 30	—	—
Carlow I.SE.	—	3 23	7 35	—	7 0	—	—
Dln-GS&Wa	—	5 35	10 10	—	9 30	—	—

Down Trains from Kilkenny

STATION	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 35	12 30	—	8 0	—	—
Carlow dep	—	10 40	3 23	—	10 30	—	—
Kilkenny dp	7 30	11 45	4 25	—	6	—	—
Waterford	9 15	1 20	20	—	7	—	—

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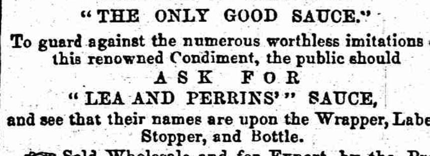

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(5745)

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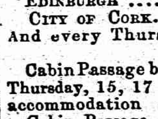

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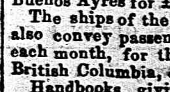

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(5895)

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Great Southern and Western, £100 pai ...	91½
Midland Great Western, £100 paid ...	...
Ditto, account	90
GOVERNMENT FUNDS	
Threeper Cent Consol ...	86
Dotto for account	...
Dittofornew account	...
Three per Cent Reduced ...	—
New Threeper Cent Stock	85½ 85
Ditto for account April 5	85 ¼
Ditto for new account	85⅞
New 5 per cent Stock ...	..
India 5 percent Stock, transferable at the Bank of Ireland ...	102
BANKS.	
Hibernia, £25 paid ..	35½
National Bank, £30 paid ..	75
National of Liverpool, Limited £10 paid or act.	16
National of Liverpool; New, £5 paid limited ...	16½
Ditto account ..	17½
Provincial, £25 paid	83½
Royal £10 paid	32½
MINE	
Mining Company of Ireland	20 19¾
Do., or account	20 21¼
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dublin and Drogheda 4 per cent. guarantee Stock perpetual, £100 paid ...	—
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent perpetual	90
Irish North Western 5 percent perpetual Class A, £10 paid, accoun ...	4¼

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OPENING PRICE	
Consols, Money	86⅞ ⅞
Ditto, Account	86⅞ 87
New Threes	84⅞ ⅞
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	86⅞ 7
Ditto (account)	86⅞ ⅞ 7
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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 Mar., 1866.

Name and Title.	Circulation authorised.	Average Circulation.	Amount of Coin.
	£	£	£
Bank of Ireland	3,738423	2,854,525	430492
Provincial Bank	927667	908,753	328436
Belfast Bank	281811	496,957	334962
Northern Bank	243440	428,411	283037
Ulster Bank	311079	562,341	310574
National Bank	852269	1,201,723	678194

W. W. DALBIAC, Officer of Stamp Duties

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

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

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Captl.	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight nuity)	9,326,477
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	4,336,600
Other Deposits	14,013,61	Gold & Silver Coin	785,11
Seven Day and other Bills	565,913		
	£35,895,478		35,895,479

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF WATERFORD.

Mar. ARRIVED.

23rd—Planter, M'Carthy, Newport, coals
Margaret, Mekinson, Workington, do
24th—Herbert, Lynch, Newport, do
Gipsy, Burns, Bristol, g.c.
25th—City of Paris, Pearn, Milford, g.c
(By Electric Telegraph).
25th—Vesta, Liverpool, g.c.
Courier, Milford, g.c.

SAILED.

24th—Camilla, Coffey, Liverpool, g.c
Courier, Aylward, Milford, g.c.
Briton (s), Davis, Bristol, g.c
Kinsale M'Donald, Cork, g.c
Ada, Black, Sligo, wheat
25th—Alice, Jervell, Bristol, oats
Despatch, Furlong, Wexford, maize
Nive, Evans, Swansea, copper ore
Enterprise, Williams, Cardiff, pitwood
(By Electric Telegraph).
25th—Avon, Littlehampton, oats
Downes, Cardiff, ballast
Mary Anne, do, do
Bobsein Maysdorf, do, pitwood
Florence, do, do
Ellen, Southampton, oats
Temperance, Swansea, pitwood
City of Paris, Pearn, Milford, g.c
Bonmassal, Cardiff, pitwood
Han Bullo, do, do
Adelaide, do, do
Clodagh, Swansea, do
Enterprise, Newport, do

Wind—S.S.W.

WATERFORD SHIPMENTS

The Ranger (s), which sailed on the 22nd inst, for London, had on board 648 bales Bacon, — firkin Butter, 32 kegs Lard, — boxes Eggs, — barrels Porter — Cattle, — bales Rags.

The Camilla which sailed for Liverpool on the 23rd inst, had on board 223 firkins Butter, — sacks Flour 59 Cattle, — Pigs, — Sheep, — casks Porter, — bales Wool, — kegs Lard, 62 cases Eggs, — bales Bcn

The Briton which sailed on the 23rd inst, for Bristol, had on board 129 Pigs, 17 cases Eggs, 15 packages Poultry, 8 Cattle, 24 firkins Butter, 6 casks Porter, — boxes fish, — sheep, — bales Rags, 2 Horses — sacks Flour, — kegs Lard, — bales Bacon

The Courier (s), which sailed on the 23rd inst., for Milford, had on board 322 bales Bacon, 10 firkins Butter — kegs Lard, — sacks Flour, 60 casks Porter — Pigs, 22 cases Eggs, — packages Poultry, — boxes Fish, — bales Rags, 2 casks Whiskey, — Cattle — Horses, — sheep.

The City of Paris which sailed on the 24th for Milford, had on board — bales Bacon, — firkins Butter — kegs Lard, 257 casks Porter, 1 casks Whiskey, — Cattle, — Sheep — Pigs, 7 cases Eggs, — packages Poultry, — boxes Fish, — bales Wool. — Horses, — sacks Flour.

The Faithlegg Harriers will meet for March as follows:—

Monday	19th	Beale Lake
Thursday	22nd	Kill St. Nicholas
Monday	26th	Woodstown
Thursday	29th	Halfway-house

At half-past eleven o'clock.

The Kilkenny Hunt will meet for March and April as follows:

Tuesday	27th	Thomastown
Saturday	31st	Woodsgift at 11.30
Monday	19th	Castlecomer
Wednesday	4th	Castlemorres at 11.30
Friday	6th	Borris House

At eleven o'clock

Commercial Intelligence.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE WATERFORD MAIL.]

March 26, 1866.

The weather is very wet.

CORN REPORT.

Wheat—Fair inquiry without change in value. Oats advanced 1d to 2d per barrel. Indian corn—Holders firm at our quotations.

UNPREPARED.				
Wheat, white Mill,	per 20 stns	26	9..00	0
do Red	do	25	3..00	0
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	3..13	4
Barley, grinding	per 16 stns	16	0..17	0
do malting,	do	17	6..18	6
PREPARED AND FOREIGN.				
Wheat, Irish Mill,	per 20 stns	00	0..00	0
do T'rog G'rka	do	24	9..25	0
do Odessa Ghirka	do	24	6..24	9
do Marianopoli	do	25	6..25	9
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	6..38	0
Superfines	do	36	6..37	0
Fines and Seconds	do	30	0..32	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	19	0..19	6
Ibrail and Foxanian	do	17	6..18	3
American	do	0	0..0	0

BUTTER.—The exports sine last post were 257 firkins. There were 81 firkins to market on Saturday, and — this day. Price from 120s to 130s per cwt.

BACON AND PIGS.—The exports since last post were 970 bales bacon, 32 kegs lard, and 129 pigs:

PROVISIONS.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	58	0	59	0
Steak offal	54	0	56	0
Heads	38	0	00	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, 4s 0d; Ducks, per do., 0s 0d; Eggs, per doz., 0s 8d to s 0d; do, per 120 6s 0d 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 15s6d

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

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., 5s6d to 6s 6d.

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

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

FODDER, GREEN CROPS.—Hay, per ton, new, 00s 0d to 00s 0d; do. old, 50s 0d to 55s 6d; Wheaten straw, 34s 0d to 35s 0d; Oaten do., 34s 0d to 36s 0d; Turnips, 18s 0d to 20s 0d; Mangolds, 17s 0d to 19s 0d Carrots, 35s 0d to 40s 0d.

IRISH MARKETS

LIMERICK, MAR. 23—Grain—The supply is becoming more scarce every day. Butter—The market is beginning to improve, and new butter on the increase, for which 80s is the present current price for the 3 quarter firkin.

White wheat 0s 15½d to 16d; red, 0s 14d to 0s 14½d oats (fine white), 12d to 12¼d; seed, 13d to 13½d; barley good malting), 14d to 14½d; grinding, 11d to 12d; Flour—Firsts, 35s 0d to 36s0d seconds, 33s, to 34s0d; 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 5s 0d to £0 0s 0d; fine, £8 2s6d to £8 5s; Indian corn, £7 10s d to £0 0s 0d; oatmeal, £13 0s to £13 10s; cutlings, £14 0s. Baconpigs per cwt., 51s 0d to 53s 0d; scalded pork, 38s 0d to 00s 0d; American bacon, 70s to 00s. per cwt.

CLONMEL, MAR 23.—Weather wet and inclement. Butter—None to market. Quotations are as follows:

Flour—Superfines, 36s 6d; fines, 30s 0; thirds, 24s 0d; fourths, 20s 0d; Wheat—White, 24s 6d. Red 24s 0d to 00s perbrl.—White oats, 13s 6d to 14s 0d black 12s 10d to s; Indian meal, £7 2s to ; oatmeal £14 0s; wholemeal, £0 0s per ton; bran, 5s 0d pollard. 5s 3d perbrl: Butter, 120s to 130s per cwt. Beef, 6d to 8d; mutton, 8d to 10d; bacon, 9d; hams, 10d to 11d; pork, 7½d per lb.

KILKENNY, MAR. 23—The supply to market for the week is very small—in grain, of wheat 484, oats 927, and, barley 168 cwts. Quotations as before. There has been no butter in firkin to market for the past week. Of wool 194 stones, and potatoes 912 cwts. were weighed in the market during the week. There has been a fall of 4s on bacon pigs.

Flour—Seconds 35s 0d to 37s0d; 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, 18s to 18s 6d; grinding, 16s 6d to 17 6d; white oats, 13s 0d to 14s 6d; black oats, 12s 0d to 12s 6d; new tawney oats, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Bran, 7s 0d to 7s 4d per brl. Indian meal, 8s 4d to 8s 6d. Butter, —s to —s. Baconpigs, 56s 0d to 57s 0d.—Oatmeal, 14s 6d to 15s 0d per cwt.

WEXFORD MARKETS, MAR. 23.—Wheat (old) per 20 stone, 0s to 0s; new 25s 6d to 26s 6d; barley per 16 st 17s 9d to 18s 9d; oats per 14 stone 13s3d 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 CORN MARKET, MAR. 24.—Wheat white, 10s 7d to 00s 0d; red, 10s 0d to 10s 2d; barley, 8s 6d to 0 0d; bere, 0s 00d to 0s 0d; rye, 0s 0d to 0s 0d: oats—white, 8s 0d to 8s 2d; black, 7s 6d to 8s 0d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, MAR. 24—Firsts, 136s, seconds, 134s; thirds, 116s; fourths, 105s; fifths, 91s Mild cured—Firsts, 137s; seconds, 134s; thirds, 124s. 194 firkins at market

DUBLIN, MAR 23—Our corn market to-day was dull and slow for all denominations of grain, without any quotable alteration in the general currencies of Tuesday last.

White wheat, 26s 6d to 28s 6d per brl; red, 25s 6 to 26s 6d; barley, 18s 6d to 20s 0d; bere, 00s 0 to 00s 0d; oats, 13s 0d to 14s 0d; 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, MAR: 24.—Butter—There has been a moderate demand during the week for the finest descriptions of Irish Butter, of which the stock is now nearly exhausted. Stale and inferior sorts are completely unsaleable. Foreign in fair request, and commands very high prices.

	1865.	1866
Firkins and Crocks, last week,	2,882	4,370
Do., do., since 1st April,	605502	692071
Kegs and Barrels, last week.	676	647
Do. do:, since 1st April	48103	47775

Births, Marriages, & Deaths

BIRTHS.

On the 22nd inst., at Manchester, the wife of Daniel Clampett, Esq., of a son.

On the 21st inst., at 3 Warwick-terrace, the wife of J. C. Reid, of a son.

On the 21st inst., at Sallymount, Co. Kildare, the wife of Charles Cramer Roberts, Esq., of a son.

On the 21 inst., at 28 North Frederick-street Dublin, the residence of her brother-in-law, the wife of A. S. Kirkwood, jun, Esq., Clongoonagh, Co. Roscommon, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 23rd Dec., 1865, at St. Mary's Church Caulfield, Melbourne, by the Rev. John Stanley Low, Richard Annesley Billing, Esq., of Sylliot-hill, barrister-at-law, to Wilhelmina Owen, only surviving daughter of the late Stephen Russel Walsh, Esq., Lieutenant Royal Navy.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd inst., at Ormond-terrace, Vernon-avenue, Clontarf, Mary Jane, wife of Mr. Simon Strahan.

On the 15th inst., at Mullafin, Co. Meath, Caroline Eliza, wife of W. T. Smith, Esq., late Captain 22nd Regiment.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

Sir Hugh Rose (Commander of the Forces), the Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda), and Lord Fitzwilliam, who were staying on a visit with the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, at Bessborongh Park, during the past week, left there on Saturday, for Dublin. Sir Hugh and his party had an excellent day's hunting with the Waterford Fox Hounds during his stay.

F. W. Russell, Esq., M.P., has been appointed a deputy lieutenant for the city of Limerick.

Alderman Crean has been appointed a magistrate for the town of Clonmel.

Alderman Byrne has also been appointed a magistrate for Clonmel.

W. F. Cogan, Esq., M.P., has been appointed a deputy lieutenant for the county of Kildare.

The Earl of Carrick has been appointed a deputy lieutenant for the county of Kilkenny.

Crawford Poole, Esq., M.D., Youghal, has been appointed a magistrate for the county of Waterford.

The Waterford Mail

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 26 1866.

FOOD SUPPLIES OF WESTERN EUROPE.

Mr. Fisher has received from the Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse the following note with reference to a copy of the above work presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen:

"Sir Thomas Biddulph has had the honour of laying before Her Majesty Mr. Fisher's work on the *Food Supplies of Western Europe*, which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept.

"Buckingham Palace, 22nd March, 1866."

WATERFORD MAIL DEFENCE FUND.

Mr. Fisher begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following additional subscriptions to the above fund:

	£	s.	d.
A Church Reformer, Tramore	£1	0	0
A Stranger, per do.		10	0
Musicus		10	0
A Friend		10	0
A Poor Curate, anxious for another slice of Economy Fund		5	0
A Poor Unprotected Female Sextoness		2	6
An Enemy to Organ Grinders		2	6
The Church Reformation Co. (Limited)		5	0
An Admirer of Eliza's Sentiments		5	0

Subscriptions may be lodged to the credit of the above account, at the National Bank, or will be received at the WATERFORD MAIL Office.

THE CHURCH IN IRELAND.

OUR DUTY IN REGARD TO ITS DEFENCE.

The above is the title of a pamphlet which has just reached us, and is a reprint of a speech delivered by the Lord Bishop of Ossory at a meeting of the clergy and laity of the diocese of Ossory, held at Kilkenny on behalf of the Church Institution. The abilities of the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, occupier of the see of Ossory, are admittedly of a very high order, and we had expected that this pamphlet would have been a full and explicit exposition of our duty with regard to the Church in Ireland; but we must confess our disappointment. The arguments are weak and inconclusive, and some of the terms used to express abstract ideas, are very lax and indefinite—for example, the learned bishop's definition of "the State" in the following passage, is defective, if not erroneous, We quote from p. 7:

"The true ground on which to justify an Ecclesiastical Establishment is, that the State is bound by its duty, both to God, and to the people whom He has committed to its care, to provide for all who will avail themselves of the provision, the means of public worship."

"The State" is here represented as something distinct from the people; something above the people, which has them in its care, whereas the State is the people, and the people are the State. The government represents the people; the laws are the will of the people. If, then, we transpose the words, and place "the people" instead of "the State" in the passage, it becomes arrant nonsense. History tells us, that the Stuarts were driven from the throne, and the House of Hanover called thereto, because the former disregarded, and the latter submitted to, the will of the people. The Oath of Allegiance proposes to bind the subjects not to personal loyalty to the reigning sovereign, but to permanent attachment to the sovereign reigning under the Act of Settlement. We see that the sovereign is the Minister of the State, and that the State means the people."

The same laxity pervades the definition of "the property of the Church." The learned prelate says:

"It is well known, not only that the Church possessed a right to one-tenth of the produce of the land, but that its title to this tenth was of an earlier date than that of the proprietors of the land."

His Lordship does not define what he means by "the Church." If he means the Reformed Church, his statement is historically untrue. If he means that it was given to the un-reformed Church, and passed by course of law to the present possessors, then he disproves his own case. If the people, "the State," had a right some hundreds of years ago, to alter the disposition of Church property, the people, "the State," have the same right to do so now. That being the case, Dr. O'Brien's whole argument collapses. If he says the property was given to provide public worship for the entire people, and that only a portion of the people resort to the edifices, or use the ministrations of the Reformed Church, then he would admit that the ministers are only entitled to a portion of the property; and that those who prefer to resort to other places of worship, would have a claim for a proportionate share of the income, or property, as his lordship terms it. We do not say these are our views; we merely wish to point out the effect of his lordship's arguments. He says very truly:—

"I do not mean that any one is led thereby to believe deliberately, that the Church consists of the clergy, and no more. Every one knows, and most persons would be offended, if they were told in any way that implied that they could be ignorant of it, that the CLERGY are only a part, and that a much smaller part of the CHURCH."

That being the case, and his lordship having stated that large numbers have become "Dissenters," the question arises, whether they, the larger part, are not the Church? or whether, if in the desire to reach that which they consider to be a purer faith, they form fresh associations, and employ other ministers, they are not in reality a church which has as much right to a share of the property applicable to religious purposes, as the section which remained? The Dissenters are to the Established Church, what the Protestants are to the Roman Catholic Church. If the Protestants be rightfully a church, then the Dissenters possess the same rights. If the Protestants had a *right* to take the endowments of the Roman Catholic Church because they had the *power* to do so, then the Dissenters, if they can obtain the same power, would have the same right; hence, the abstract right of the Church to the entire of the property, is placed upon a very shallow foundation.

The question which presented itself, as we perused his lordship's views was, "why did dissent arise?" and what are the rights of the State towards the two bodies; those who remained attached to the Establishment, and those who seceded? If the division took place because the Establishment did not meet the spiritual wants of the people; if they seceded because they wished to be Christians; if the ministers in possession of the emoluments did not fulfil the duties attached to their offices, and fed the people with husks, then they were warranted in separating, and the State would be warranted in a division of the estates. We cannot recognise either the legality or the morality of a set of men who, by their neglect of duties, by their arrogance and self-sufficiency, have driven others, who are panting for "the bread of life," to go forth, and build churches, and choose ministers for themselves, retaining all the emoluments of the common property. This is his Lordship's position. The existence of dissenting bodies is, in itself, a proof that the ministers of the Establishment were either unwilling or incapable; if they were, then they have disentitled themselves to the entire of the receipts. If they were willing, devoted, and attentive; if they were Christian men, and Christian ministers, then there would be no dissent. It arose from men panting for "bread, being offered a stone," and for "a fish being given a serpent." Wherever there are God-fearing, devoted ministers, there dissent collapses, and the churches fill; wherever there are indolent, selfish, arrogant drones, there the churches empty, and the dissenting chapels are crowded.

This is admitted by the learned prelate, who lays bare the whole ground of offence, and we think he must specially have had Waterford in his eye when he wrote thus, p. 12:—

"It is true that the benevolent object of the parochial system are not always accomplished. *Some clergymen are little qualified for the duties of their high office; some indeed are little fitted to guide themselves."*

Here we have the true secret: the want of personal fitness, and the neglect of positive duties, are the real reasons why the church is languid and weak. Events which have so recently been forced into prominence, must satisfy the most dispassionate people, that the church needs reform, and that the true objects of the Church Institution ought to be to arouse the clergy to a sense of their duty; to the diligent performance of their sacred functions. The abuse of church property, the suppression of public discussion, are not the ways to make the church more effective, or more beloved.

The Bishop of Ossory remarks:—

"Those in both countries who are banded together to disestablish the church, and to take away its endowments, are explicit and earnest in professing their determination under all changes, to respect and protect the vested interests, by which they mean the actual incomes of the existing clergy."

These are the views of those without the pale of the church, but those who seek reform from within, do not accept these views; they think the income of the clergy ought to be apportioned to their duty, and that some pressure, some oversight should be extended to them. They should, if they are paid, be compelled to regard the vested interests of their congregations, and not allowed to receive the perquisites, while they neglect the duties of their offices. There are good and exemplary men, whose congregations would gladly tax themselves rather than they should feel the want of insufficient incomes; but there are also indolent, lazy men, whose pay should be stopped; who should not be permitted to enjoy the revenues, while they evade the duties of their office. If the Church Institution would deal with those cases which are legitimate objects of its care, it would do far better than fighting over the loaves and fishes, and confounding the Church with the Establishment.

LIMERICK AND CASTLECONNELL RAILWAY BILL

FOR EXTENSION TO DEEP WATER AT KILLALOE.

On the 22nd inst. an interview took place at the Treasury between Mr. Hamilton, on the part of the Government; Colonel McKerlie and Mr. Stewart, representing the Board of Works (Ireland), and the Marquis of Clanricarde, Sir Richard D. de Burghe, Bart.; Mr. Robinson (Director), Mr. Martin (Parliamentary Agent), and Mr. Nean (Secretary), on behalf of the railway company, to endeavour to effect an arrangement between the Board of Works and the company for the purchase by the latter, from the former, of land necessary to carry the railway to deep water at Killaloe, on the upper river Shannon, and construct approaches, station accommodation, and steamboat wharf there.

Mr. Robinson forcibly represented the hardship and expense the railway company conceive themselves to have been unnecessarily subjected to, by being obliged to go before Parliament in consequence of the refusal of the Board of Works to sell land which has been lying idle on their hands ever since they (the Board) acquired it, and by the Board now being the only opponents to the bill for an useful public work, which, it was admitted, was, in fact, a necessary supplement to complete and utilize the scheme of Shannon navigation entrusted to the Board as Shannon Commissioners, and on which so much public money had been expended.

Lord Clanricarde and Sir Richard de Burgho, as being very much interested in the prosperity of the district, though not either of them at all connected with the railway company, likewise deprecated the opposition offered to them.

Mr. Hamilton promised to present the views of both sides for proper consideration in the proper quarter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DEAR SIR—With pleasure I enclose you a contribution towards defraying the costs you have been persecutingly put to for having merely fought in a *public cause*.

Such an exhibition of the unchristian principles of those who teach forbearance and forgiving one another, for His sake who has forgiven so much, must, indeed, be humbling to the congregation who hear such inconsistency. Such, no doubt, was the feeling of "Clericus." Would it not be better to throw oil upon the troubled waters?—if the worthy Dean would pay off at least his part of the costs—for the paltry damages given amount to a declaration that you were right in the course taken.

I am yours,

JOSES BARNABAS.

DEAR SIR—I enclose herein half a sovereign, in the name of a Friend, as a contribution to the WATERFORD MAIL Defence Fund.

THE ACTION FOR LIBEL.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR—You may not be informed of all that is going on—will you allow me to mention a rumour which prevails? I cannot vouch for its perfect accuracy, but you may take it *quanium valeat*. It is that the committee of the Cathedral Choral Society, following the example stated in Matt., 27 ch., 5 and 6 v., have, to their honour be it spoken, declined to accept the liberal sum which was awarded to a Very Rev. gentleman for the damage his character had sustained, and that it is intended to offer it to the committee of the Protestant Burying Ground, who will in future call their cemetery *Aceldama*.

ARGUS.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

WATERFORD BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.—On Wednesday the election of chairman, vice and deputy, will take place. It is expected there will be no opposition to either Sir R. Paul, S. T. Grubb, and Ald. Ryan.

THE GUARDIANS.—The only change in the board of guardians will be Mr *Asper for Poolrone, vice C Redmond. *Mr. Morrissey for Portnascully, vice P. Manning. Killea, *Mr. Murphy, vice Colonel Roberts. Reisk, Mr. C. Redmond, vice Maurice Cheasty. St. Patrick's Ward, Mr. P. Manning, vice Mr. Joseph Ambrose.—*Thus marked are the new members.

EXPORT OF GOATS TO ENGLAND.—We announced a week since that an export trade had been established in the matter of Irish goats, to provide cream for Cockney tea, and that that animal was now in considerable demand. The following advertisement appears in a London morning journal, and confirms our statement:—"Milk.—Irish Goats.—Owing to the great want of milk in England, consequent on the ravages of rinderpest on dairy stock, an enterprising English gentleman, resident in Ireland, has consigned to Aldbridge's, St. Martin's-lane, London, thirty goats on the drop, which will be sold by public aution, on Saturday, March 24, without reserve. Private families may thus for a comparatively small sum be provided during the whole season not only with unadulterated milk, but with an article always recommended by the faculty as most nutritious. These animals do admirably either in the stable or tethered on a lawn, and are well known to be of all animals least susceptible of disease. They will be on view at Aldbridge's on Thursday, Friday, and morning of sale.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

NOTES BY "HARKAWAY."

(Written specially for the WATERFORD MAIL.)

The Northampton meeting was a great success—indeed, there was nothing wanted but favorable weather, as the attendance, both of horses and men, was larger than ever. On the first day Mr. Graham gave us a peep at the handsome Regalia, who beat the puffed-up Duke, Saccharometer, and other flyers very cleverly, by about a length. The Duke is the same bad-loined, light-thighed horse, I always described him to be; and if ever he wins a long race in good company, I will admit that I erred in judgment when I stated that; it was any odds against him for the Derby. Over a three quarter of a mile flat course he may distinguish himself, and therefore I would advise his being backed for any race not exceeding that distance. Old Saccharometer never looked better, and I must confess, that I thought he ought to have finished second at least; as it was, he never appeared to me to be in the hunt. On his being stripped, the little handsome horse had many admirers, and I could not help but breathe a wish that his late owner, poor Lord Strathmore, could have been present to pat and admire him, as was his custom before; some of the bookmakers would not allow him to enter the enclosure, after winning immense sums of money from him. It is to be hoped that Lord Strathmore's fate may act as a warning to two or three young noblemen and gentlemen I could name, and who are receiving fulsome flattery and "advice" from turf money-grubbers, whose only object is to rob them in accordance with the usages of the turf.—The Northamptonshire Stakes brought out sixteen runners, and was won very cleverly by John Davis with 9st up, giving the overrated Mail Train, who is also 5 year old, no less than 16lb, and a 7lb beating into the bargain. With the exception of myself, I don't believe there was a public writer who, before the race, pooh-poohed his getting two miles in first-class company. On going to the starting post the Mail showed temper, as his rider had the greatest difficulty in keeping him straight, and after the start was effected, he nearly pulled Parry out of the saddle, so great was the difficulty in keeping him back into the third or fourth place. He pulls and wears himself out before reaching two miles in the same manner as East Lancashire did in all his races, and the consequence was, that at the distance he began to run soft, and when called upon to join issue with John Davis, he had no pace to finish with. Ethelred, too, would have preferred the course, if it had been a mile and a half. With respect to Scamander, he could not be well, as I am satisfied that was not his form. With respect to John Davis's extraordinary performance, I may mention that he ran through last year in this same race, with only 7st 1lb up, when the public backed him at 2 to 1. This year he carried two stone more within a pound, and the stable won about £40,000 on the race, Col. Bailey landing about £15,000, and Lord Hastings £6,000. Sandal and Lord Zetland being reserved for the Chester cup, were not sent to Northampton. On the second day the weather was colder and more disagreeable, than even on the first day—sleet and rain coming down at intervals, accompanied by cold easterly winds. The racing, however, was first-rate. The Duke of Beaufort was again successful with Mr. Pitt, who won the Racing Stakes in a canter; and this form shows that Blue Riband, who ran him a dead heat at York, last August, is anything but a bad horse. I may here remark that the Riband has met with a slight accident, by getting his leg entangled between the iron bars above the woodwork in his box. It is said that this injury will not prevent his being brought fit to the post for his engagements. Earl Spencer's Plate was won by Mr. Chaplin's Vespasian, by Newminster from Vesta, who started at 3 to 1, and beat Tisea by a length and a half. It will be remembered that this colt, who is of great quality, but very narrow, won a two-year-old race at Bath last May, and was purchased of Mr. Craven last October for 400 guineas. Immediately after the race, it was announced that the Lincolnshire Squire had landed an immense stake, which was not the case, as he only won in bets £3,000. Captain Machel, his "master of the horse," also won a nice little stake, and the public, too, landed him, as he was much fancied at the post. Problem, the winner of the Brocklesbary at Lincoln, had all her work to do to beat Baron Rothschild's Hippia, a very smart, but rather light-looking filly, by King Tom, for the 20 sovs. sweepstakes. Mr. Chaplin's filly has a better back and loins than Hippia, which enabled her to pull through the heavy ground; but I fancy that whenever the Baron's filly meets Problem on good-going turf, she will turn the tables on her. Both these fillies, however, are very good, in proof of which may be mentioned the fact of Hippia finishing within a neck of Mr. Pitt, in the Whittlebury, on the previous day—a pretty good performance for a two-year-old, in a maiden race, at this time of year. The only other race of the day having reference to the future was the one for the Althorp Park Stakes, and for which sixteen started. The public made Knight of the Garter, a leggy colt, with very bad hocks, first favourite, but he was not able to beat the Rake, a very nice, compact colt, of great quality, by Wild Dayrell from England's Beauty, and for which Mr. "Pardoe" gave 420 guineas, at Mr. Blenkison's sale last June. Mr. Merry's Marksman, by Dundee from Shot, and for which he gave 1000 gs at the same sale, was made a great favourite, but he never showed in the race. As soon as the flag dropped, Edwards had to ride him all the way, the horse appearing to me as if he would not take hold of his bit. He has rather heavy shoulders, carries his head peacocky, and, according to my judgment, has not the slightest chance for next year's Derby. Captain Christie's Jeannie Deans was not up to the mark, and sweated under the saddle before being mounted. Cellina, own sister to Cerintha, who won this stake two years ago, is a nice filly, showing great quality, finished within a length of the Rake, and started at 15 to 1. Lord Ailesbury's colt, by Buccaneer, from Lady Mary, the first two year old of that sire's get, shows wonderful quality and good proportions, although on the small side, and resembles Dunkeld in every point Lord Westmoreland's Vidette colt requires more time, and with the exception of Count Lagrange's Airel, a big and fully developed youngster, who ran unbacked, and who will beat all this lot next year when wanted, I saw nothing worthy of special note. The Barkers had the best of it during the two days, and in recording the extraordinary fact of the fields for the Northampton Stakes, the Spencer Plate, and the Althorp Park Stakes being precisely the same in numbers as last year, I will bring my notes on the meeting to a close.

James Grimshaw, who received £200 from Mr. Chaplin for riding Vespasian, has to appear before the Jockey Club at Newmarket the week after next, for refusing to ride Lord Hasting's Prodigal at Warwick, when, in all probability, they will suspend him from riding, as a punishment. At the same meeting the Duke of Beaufort will be proposed as steward, in lieu of Mr. Alexander, who retires. The new Master of the Buckhounds, the Earl of Cork, will be ballotted for, and of course elected, as a member of the Club. Henceforth all carriages will be charged 5s each for going on the heath. Although Mr. Studd, the owner of Salamander, states that he did not in earnest offer to run L'Africain for 1,000 sovs. a side, I think it more than probable that a match will be made; and presuming they run at weight for age, I should prefer the chance of this year's winner of the Grand National. With respect to Mr. Merry's Student, whose pretensions to either the 2,000 guineas stakes or Derby I have always ridiculed, I may observe that he has done very little work of late, and I fully expect that his owner will scratch him for the Two Thousand before the week is over. As I have before observed, he is a delicate horse, and I can only repeat what I said of him last May in the columns of the *Standard*, that he was not the sort of animal that I would like to back for the Derby.

The Oxford and Cambridge boat race has again resulted in favour of the Oxford crew, by three lengths. The winners accomplished the whole distance in 25 min. and 32 sec., which may be considered pretty good time, considering the strong head wind which they experienced all up the last reaches. Both crews afterwards dined together with the members of the Thames Subscription Club, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's.

I understand that Mr. John Gerard Leigh, the successor to Lord Dacre, is going to erect new stables and kennels, and that Lord Yarborough's hounds have ceased hunting, owing to the cattle plague.

London, March 24th. HARKAWAY.

PETTY SESSIONS—FRIDAY.

(Before the Right Worshipful the Mayor [Ald. Reid]. Capt. Johnson, Dr. J. Mackesy, and G. I. Goold, Esq., R.M.)

On the case of Constable Cokely v. John Fitzgerald, for assault, being called, it was stated that the prisoner had been taken before Mr. Goold, R.M., and remanded for eight days. The charge is one of ordinary assault, and yet it appears curious that on the charge being called, the following morning, at the police court, where the Mayor and local magistrates preside, and who are certainly equal to hearing such an every-day charge, it was stated that the prisoner would not be brought before the police court, but be taken before Mr. Goold. In all, except very exceptional cases, the accused is entitled to a public trial in the ordinary courts, and before the respectable and highly intelligent gentlemen whom her Majesty has entrusted with the commission of the peace, and who may usually preside in that court. There is nothing inspires greater confidence in the law than public trials before the local magistracy.

Sub-Constable M'Tay charged Thomas Gaule with being drunk on the 18th inst., and with attempting to break into his brother-in-law's residence. When arrested, he threw himself on the ground, and acted in the most violent manner.

Wm. Walsh, brother-in-law to the accused, deposed that, on Patrick's night prisoner broke his windows; he smashed the window in with his foot; he remained at the window all night; he met witness again next day, and struck at him, but witness fenced it off.

Dr. Mackesy—Do you hear what he says?

Prisoner—I don't care what he says.

Walsh—He swore he would stick me with a knife.

Constable Ahearne—When the prisoner came to the lock-up, he was put in the strong room, and he said he was a Fenian, and shouted for the "Stars and Stripes."

Dr. Mackesy—If you are going to make any charge of this kind, we should send for the Government magistrate (Mr. Goold). [Mr. Goold had not yet arrived.] We never ask a man's character till we find him guilty; then we would ask respecting it.

Head-Constable Barry—We give this evidence to show what a reckless character he is.

The prisoner was ordered to be bound to the peace for 12 months in two sureties of £10 each, and himself in £20, or, in default, to go to jail for four months.

Sub-Constable Wm. Dunne charged John Reilly, a shoemaker, living at Bailey's New-street, with being drunk and disorderly and assaulting the police, on Patrick's Day.

This is the person whose case was heard at the police court, and who was sworn to have attempted to swim the river.

Mr. Strange defended the accused.

Sub-Constable—He threw himself down on his back when arrested, and kicked all round him. He kicked me in several places, and kicked all round him. He kicked me in the legs and several parts of the body.

Mr. Strange—He kicked every one round him? Yes.

And if they didn't come near him, I suppose he would not kick them? I suppose not (laughter).

Head-Constable—Your worships, he was kicking round him, and the constable came in his way.

Constable—I have been eight years in Waterford, and, though I have met many ruffians, I never met a greater blackguard than this. If I let him drown himself, I would have been saved all the trouble (laughter).

Quay and River Watch Moore related the attempt made by the prisoner to take a swim.

Sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment from the date of committal.

Sub-Constable Patrick Dunne charged Mathew Dunne, of Stephen-street, with being drunk and disorderly and assaulting him. He kicked the constable and spat in his face.

Head-Constable Cunningham—He is the same person who was engaged in the assault upon the soldier, in Stephen-street, when two of his teeth were knocked out.

Sentenced to go to jail for a month.

Mr. Loughlin Freeman, T.C., appeared to charge Mr. George Mills, master of the brig *Isabella*, with embezzlement.

Mr. Power appeared for plaintiff; Mr. Strange for defendant.

Mr. Power stated the case. He said that Capt. Mills was in Mr. Freeman's employment, and did not account for the receipts of the vessel. He was arrested upon an immediate warrant granted by the Mayor, but since discharged from prison. It would be well (continued Mr. Power) to know their duty on this point. Whoever undertook to discharge that man from prison would be liable for the amount if he absconded, even if it was for £1,000.

Mayor—It was I discharged him. I did not consider it was embezzlement at all.

Mr. Power—The short answer to that is, why did you sign the warrant?

It appeared from the evidence that the captain acknowledged that he was in debt, but was unable to pay. He charged Mr. Freeman with harsh treatment towards his children and family.

Mr. Strange argued at great length that this was no embezzlement, but a simple debt.

Mr. Freeman and the Mayor had a slight tiff, and the bench dismissed the complaint.

Mr. Power threatened an appeal.

A woman named Margaret Dillon charged four others—Johanna Dunphy, Bridget Flynn, Margaret Attridge, and Ellen Sullivan—with assaulting her while they were engaged collecting sweepings on board a vessel at Ferrybank.

Dunphy was sent to jail for a week, and the others bound to the peace.

Constable Grant had charge of the case.

KILMACOW PETTY SESSIONS—THURSDAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

(Before John H. Jones, Esq., and Capt. Dillon.)

R. H. Dreaper, Strang's Mills, v. Jameas Deady, Dunkitt.

Patrick Walsh, who is in Mr. Dreaper's employment, proved that defendant owed him 7s 4d for goods supplied.

Decree granted.

Sub-Constable Dolan, Kilmacow, v. Mary Kennealy, Smart's Castle.

Plaintiff deposed that he found five cows, the property of defendant, roaming along the road.

Capt. Dillon (to witness)—Were they driven out purposely, or were they near her land?

Plaintiff—They were a short distance from her place. There was a wall at each side of the road.

Capt. Dillon—I don't see why the defendant should allow the cattle on the road, having plenty of land herself; it must have been by accident.

Mr. Jones—The practice of allowing cattle to stray on the high road is extremely improper, particularly now, as there is so much distemper amongst cattle.

Capt. Dillon—The distemper is only anticipated. It being the first offence, I would only inflict a small fine.

Fined 6d and costs.

Pat Grant, Dungooley, v. Pat Griffin, of same place.

Plaintiff swore that he was in bodily fear of defendant, who had threatened him; he had frequently warned defendant not to pass through his yard; defendant is his neighbour; he once said he would strike him with a shovel in the head, and urged him to approach near; he was standing on a ditch at the time.

Capt. Dillon—Perhaps he was only going to hand you over the ditch. Do you mean to say you summon a man for passing through your yard?

Plaintiff—He left the gate open after him.

Defendant did not appear, and was bound to the peace.

Pat Griffin, Dungooley, v. Mary Guiron.

Plaintiff swore that defendant left her service before her time was up. She received good wages, and plenty to eat; she refused to come back.

Capt Dillon to defendant—What have you to say?

Defendant—Oh! sir, it was all about feeding pigs. He had a lot of fat pigs; I was *kilt* with work up to 12 every night, and up at 4 o'clock in the morning (crying); I would go to jail for any time rather than go back to him again; besides, he was always fighting and arguing; I have a witness to prove all this hardship.

The bench recommended her to go back to complete her term of service.

Same v. Pat Meany, Flemingstown.

Plaintiff deposed that he had defendant hired at three shillings a week and support, Sundays and holidays excepted, and that he lately left his employment, he supposed, because wages were now looking up.

Capt. Dillon—Why you must have a hot house.

Defendant said his wife was after a fit of illness, and that he was obliged to attend on her, and plaintiff promised to support him on Sundays and holidays, but had not done so.

Plaintiff—Why did you not object to this for months past?

Defendant—Because I was hanging on, thinking from time to time that you would think of it yourself.

Ordered to return to his employment.

Mathew Long, Ballymagill, v. Michael Mackey, Ballynooney.

Plaintiff deposed that a balance of wages remained due to him by defendant; that he was very correct, having kept tally on a stick.

Defendant denied owing more than 4s; 14s was claimed.

The bench suggested a division of the debt, which satisfied both parties.

Defendant—Ah! I would be very sorry to give you such high wages, only that all the fine men are flying out of the country, and leaving *gorsoons* like you behind. What will this poor land do?

The court then adjourned.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR BOARD OF GUARDIANS

SATURDAY.

(From our Reporter.)

The usual weekly meeting was held on Saturday last—

In the chair, Mr. PATRICK GAULE, and subsequently LORENZO H. JEPHSON, Esq., J.P., Chairman of the Union.

Also present; T. B. Wilson, J.P.; M. Casey, James Hickey, John Shea, Maurice Walsh, Thomas Connolly, Thomas Cleary, and Patrick Donnell.

There were but few applications for admission.

A young girl, named Ellen Corcoran, appeared before the board, with an illegitimate child, seeking admission.

Who is the child's father?

Applicant—Oh, an industrious poor man, your honour (laughter).

What is his name?

Applicant—Oh, sure he is gone away, your honour. He was the hard-working poor fellow (great laughter).

What was his name?—don't mind his capacity.

Applicant—Oh, poor Robin Power was his name. He went to America.

What was he?

Applicant—Oh, an honest jobber, your honour.

Mr. Jephson—Maybe he will come back with the Irish republic (laughter).

Applicant—Maybe he would, your honour. He could get good commendation.

The woman was admitted.

ELECTION OF PORTER.

In consequence of the resignation of Mr. Griffin, the late porter, an election to fill the office was held to-day.

There were two candidates—Patrick Foran, of the County Waterford, a water bailiff, and John Grace, late in the employment of Mrs. O'Neill, Carrick-on-Suir. Mrs. O'Neill gave the latter the highest testimonial for good conduct during the 20 years he had been in her husband's service.

Mr. Donnell—Foran is a very respectable man.

Mr. Wilson—I have heard him spoken of—amongst others, by two clergymen whom I respect very much.

Chairman (Mr. Jephson)—Oh, I suppose he got them salmon on Fridays during the close season (laughter).

Mr. Wilson—Therefore, the sooner you get him in here the better.

Chairman—I never heard anything against him, and Mr. Jones, in whose employment he was, told me was a very good man.

Mr. Wilson—He appeared before us a couple of times to prosecute at Carrickbeg sessions, and my impression is, that he discharged his duties properly.

Chairman—Have you any family?

Mr. Foran—I have no family, only as I stand.

Mr. Wilson—I know Grace too these 17 or 18 years, and I believe him to be a proper man.

Mr. Donnell—I beg to propose Foran as a fit and proper person.

Mr. Casey—I beg to second him.

Chairman—Does any one nominate Grace? If not, I will declare Foran unanimously elected.

Mr. Wilson (looking towards a knot of Co. Waterford guardians—If any one was inclined, I think it would be useless (laughter).

Foran was then declared elected.

The board ordered the payment of the officers' salaries, and adjourned.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

List of Destitute Persons relieved in the Union during the week ended 17th March.

Carrick-on Suir, 193; Kilmurry, 14; Newtown, 6; Garrangibbon, 16; Boolyglass, 0; Tullahaught, 7; Whitechurch, 11; Fiddown, 0; Muckalee, 2; Piltown, 2; Templeorum, 0; Tubbrid, 2; Ballydurn, 1; Carrickbeg, 38; Clonea, 5; Fennough, 5; Glen, 11; Mothell, 6; Ross, 1; Rathgormuck, 0; Kilmeaden, 0; Portlaw, 61; union at large, 151. Total, 529. Corresponding period last year, 579. Decrease, 50

General average cost, 2s 3d; hall, 1s 9d; infirmary, 2s 10½d; fever hospital, 3s 3½d.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

On Tuesday, at Manchester assizes, an action, Ashton v. Frith, for breach of promise of marriage, was tried.

Damages were laid at £500.

The plaintiff, Sarah Anne Ashton, lived with her mother at Milwood, Todmorden, where her father was in business, and died when she was 10 years of age. She is now 24. The defendant is 26 years old, and holds a situation as reporter on the *Todmorden Advertiser*, in addition to which he is a correspondent of Leeds and Manchester papers, and writes reviews and criticisms. He had paid his addresses to the plaintiff for about three years, and promised to marry her. He wrote several letters to the plaintiff, but in September, 1865, after the plaintiff had become *enceinte* by him, he discontinued his visits. On Oct. 2 the following letter was addressed to him by plaintiff's mother:

"SIR—I wish you to come to my house on Thursday night, about half-past eight o'clock. If you will not come to see me I shall come to see you, as I have something of importance to communicate."

On Oct. 6th the mother wrote again:

"SIR—I am sorry you did not call at my house. It has caused much trouble. If you do not call to see me or my daughter before this day week, depend upon it I shall call to see you, as my daughter is in that state that we need your counsel about the matter."

On the 13th Oct. the plaintiff wrote:

"SIR—Twice I have written in my mother's name. This time I write in my own. I implore you either to come or send and name the time and place where I can meet you, as I am in a state that will be soon known to the world. I wish to tell you my trouble."

The defendant did not reply to any of these letters, and about three months after the last letter was sent he married another lady, with whom he had a dower of £250.

In answer to the Court,

Defendant said his salary from the *Todmorden Advertiser* was only 15s per week. He could not say what he made as a correspondent of the Leeds and Manchester papers.

Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, £125.

DEEPENING OF THE FORD.

A meeting of the Harbour Commissioners, held on the 23rd inst., having resolved itself into a committee of the whole board, the following resolution was adopted:—"That being now disengaged from Mr. Moore, the late contractor for the Ford, we request Mr. Coode at once to communicate with such persons as he considers fit to complete the works of the Ford, and as soon as possible let us know the result of such inquiries."

THE CATHEDRAL.

WHICH IS TRUE?

The following account of the transactions with reference to the property applicable to the support of Divine Service in the Cathedral of Waterford, is taken from *Ryland's History of Waterford*:—

"The events connected with the rebellion and wars of 1641, emphatically called the troubles, are next to be noticed. It appears that the estates and moveable property of the Cathedral were entirely plundered by the enemies, and perhaps by the professed friends, of the establishment, who took advantage of the disordered state of affairs at and subsequent to this time to appropriate the wealth of public bodies to private or personal uses. In consequence of the loss of agreements, leases, and other documents, the disputes which previously existed between the Dean and Chapter and the Corporation were again revived, and we learn from a petition dated 12th October, 1646, which sets forth the exhausted finances of the Cathedral, that the Mayor, council, and commons of the city of Waterford had refused to contribute to the repairs of the church, to *pay the Organist*, and to satisfy the annuity of ten pounds per annum, which, in consequence of the disturbances and also the poverty of the Corporation, had not been demanded since the year 1641. This is an important document, and from the course of proceeding adopted concerning it, will serve to show the degree of control exercised by the citizens over the public acts of the Corporation. At the foot of the petition we find this note:

"'Michaelmas Dernhundred,

"'12 Octobris, 1646.

"'The contents hereof for soe much as concerneth the dignitaries *and Organist* are referred to the common Auditors to be by them finally settled.

"'Per ord. Dernhundred,

"'Nic: Lee.'

"In compliance with this order, the common Auditors reported that the Corporation were indebted to the Dean and Chapter in the sum of £48 9s 10¾d, which sum they ordered the Corporation to pay; and they also found that the Corporation *ought to pay the Organist five pounds sterling per annum on account of a lot of ground held by them under the Dean and Chapter.*

"Upon the receipt of this report, signed by the common Auditors, an order on the Treasurer, dated 28th September, 1649, for the payment of the money due, was signed by the Mayor, John Walsh, and Thomas Porter, recorder.

"Immediately after this, the Cathedral experienced new calamities in the revolutionary wars: *the conduct of Cromwell, and of those under his authority, was particularly reprobated; they pursued the Church with the most unrelenting hatred, and plundered or spoiled whatever came within their reach.* In a parchment roll of depositions, taken before the Commissioners in Dublin, a variety of articles are enumerated, said to have been taken from the Cathedral in the year 1651, when the city was surrendered to General Ireton. Amongst the property which seems to have been most regretted are the brazen ornaments of the tombs, grave stones and altars; the great standing pelican to support the Bible, the brazen eagle, two great standing candlesticks above man's height, and the great font of brass, to be ascended unto by three degrees of stairs of massy brass, together with sundry gold and silver gilt vessels, the forms of which are minutely described.

"The members of the Cathedral were loud and persevering in their complaints, as well as in seeking redress and the restoration of their rights; and there are numberless documents which show that their claims met with the most prompt and anxious attention from the government of the restored monarch. Commissioners were appointed to investigate the several claims, and on their reports *the Sheriffs of the Counties were directed, by an order of the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, to restore to the Church all such possessions* and lands as she was actually possessed of in the years 1640 and 1641, and whereof she had not been since ousted by due course of law."

[If the above be correct, it seems very strange that the circumstance escaped the attention of Dr. Smith and the Rev. R. H. Ryland; and it seems no less strange that the circumstances related by Mr. Ryland, as having occurred in 1646, should be suppressed in the New Version. These facts clearly show that the Organist's salary was a charge on the Dean and Chapter property.—E. *W. M.*]

"In consequence of this the property was recovered and restored by Royal Charter. But the Chapter never forgot to whose interposition its recovery was mainly owing; and the tenants were given those leases in which they have such large interest and renewable on such moderate terms, and which in no single instance have ever been violated by the Chapter for two hundred years.

"How it came that the Chapter have this property to the advantage of the tenants as well as of themselves, notwithstanding the Church Temporalities' Act, though no cure of souls is connected with their dignities as such, is somewhat this way—

"The property then claimed by the commissioners was proved not to belong to the individual members of the Chapter, but to the Chapter in community, *and solely for the performance of Divine Service* in the Cathedral; and, therefore, so long as the Chapter remains, the property cannot be touched at least under the Temporalities Act. The present members of the chapter severally enjoy their share of the chapter property *for the performance of Divine Service in English*, just as their predecessors 300 years ago—i.e., previous to 1551—had it for performing service in Latin. The chapter of 1550 commenced the practice of having the service in English, their successors having followed that example to this day. Where is the wrong? Most of those who object neither understand the Latin service, nor are acquainted with the English liturgy."

[The italics are ours—the words admit that the property was given in support of the Divine Service, which includes the Organist and Choristers, who were maintained by the Dean and Chapter.—E. *W. M.*]

The discrepancies which require explanation are:—

1st.—Mr. Ryland says Cromwell despoiled the Cathedral.

The new version is that the injuries were avenged by Cromwell.

2nd—Mr. Ryland says the Organist was paid out of the Dean and Chapter property.

The new version suppresses that fact.

3rd.—Mr. Ryland says the property was restored by an order of the Lords spiritual and temporal.

The new version is, that it was restored by Royal Charter; if so, where is the Charter?

Archdeacon Bell swore that the oldest document in existence was the Presentment of 1672.

We believe the Rev. Richard Ryland to be a good honest man, and we place implicit reliance on his statements.

The conflict between the statements seems to lie in this:—The Dean and Chapter assert that they are not bound to apply any of the corporate revenue to pay for the musical portion of the service, and that they are entitled to apply the whole of those revenues to their own purposes; while we hold that the Dean and Chapter are bound, in the *first instance*, to pay for the musical portion of the Divine Service out of the corporate funds, and to appropriate the balance to pay themselves for preaching and reading.

We think Mr. Ryland sustains our views.

FEARFUL CATASTROPHE AT SEA.

LOSS OF A BARQUE, WITH 14 HANDS, OFF THIS HARBOUR.

It is with deep regret we announce to-day a melancholy catastrophe at sea (not many miles from this city), involving the loss of fourteen souls, under the most harrowing circumstances: On Saturday evening last, about four o'clock, the s.s. *Courier*, James Alyward, master, of this port, for Milford, observed a strange barque, with signals of distress flying, two miles northwest of the Smalls Light House. At the time there was a most terrific sea, and this portion of the Channel is of the most dangerous character, owing to the sunken rocks. The strange barque is supposed to have been the *Mount De Zama*, of Falmouth. At the time the *Courier* neared, at great peril, there were fourteen persons visible on the deck. The ensign was travelling at the mizen peak, and the blue peter at the foremast head. The captain of the stranger informed the *Courier* that all his boats were washed off, and requested the *Courier* to send off its lifeboat, and added, that his vessel was sinking fast. To send off the 'Courier's' lifeboat, it became necessary that the steamer should again round, and this she succeeded in doing, though the waves were mountains high. While in the act of lowering the 'Courier's' lifeboat, the barque began suddenly to settle down head foremast, the decks blowing up with a terrific explosion. The sinking took place while the lifeboat was pulling off to her aid, and did not occupy three seconds. The last thing seen of her was her ensign flying at the mizen. So instantaneous was the disappearance of the barque, that the crew of the lifeboat and 'Courier' could scarcely believe their eyes. Not a soul of the crew (the number of which could not have been less than 14, as that number was visible on deck) was saved, though the 'Courier' kept near the spot for a considerable time. The conduct of the master and crew of the 'Courier,' though unsuccessful, cannot be spoken of too highly.

THE ESCAPE OF STEPHENS.

(From Saturday's Telegraph.)

Paris, Friday night.

Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, is now in Paris. Mrs. Stephens arrived here last night. Stephens gives out that he shall soon return from America to Ireland. Since his escape from Richmond Bridewell he has remained constantly in Dublin, under the protection of a Fenian police acting counter to the force employed by the authorities.

AMERICA

Greencastle, Saturday Morning.

The Canadian s.s. North American, from Portland, with New York dates to 10th March, arrived in Lough Foyle, and having transferred mails and latest telegrams, she proceeded to Liverpool; all well.

NEW YORK, MARCH 10, (EVENING).—A Constitutional amendment, basing representations on numbers exclusive of negroes denied suffrage, was defeated in the Senate. Several amendments granting negro suffrage were defeated. Senator Doolittle offered a fresh amendment, basing representations on the number of voters.

Energetic military preparations against invasion are progressing in Canada. 10,000 volunteers were called out, the people enthusiastically responding.

CLONMEL UNION.

UNION RATING.

This subject was before the board at last meeting, when three gentlemen were appointed a committee to draw up a memorial. Mr. Davis was the only member of the committee now present, and he said that their petition might be a very simple one. The one from the Limerick union was a good one, but went into a great many matters that he thought that board need not refer to. He had one prepared which was extracted somewhat from that of other unions, and which was as follows:—

"To the Honorable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

"The Petition of the Board of Guardians of Clonmel Union

Respectfully Sheweth—That many of the ratepayers of this union have unduly suffered from the heavy pressure of taxation for the support of the poor, in consequence of the unequal manner in which the cost of the same is distributed over the several electoral divisions.

"That this has arisen from the increased proportion of poor persons becoming of late years resident in two or three of the divisions, and a decrease of the same class in other divisions.

"That it is desirable on moral and social, as well as on economical grounds, to encourage the removal of a portion of the labouring classes from the crowded and ill-ventilated rooms and lanes of this town, to suitable cottages in the country, where they would be almost certain of getting healthy employment and fair wages, but such a beneficial change of residence has been much prevented by the apprehension that they might hereafter require and become chargeable to the electoral divisions into which they removed.

"Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into its consideration and by extending to Ireland the principal of Union Rating—adopted for England—relieve those who now "justly" complain of excessive taxation, and at the same time, promote the health, comfort, and morals of the poor by encouraging the building of cottages for agricultural labourers in the country, remove many unemployed to places where their labour "is required" but from whence they are now excluded by the want of suitable homes."

Mr. Davis continued that if the labouring class, who now resided in the lanes of the town, had healthy places to live in, they would get more employment and be better able to work. But fearing they would become a charge to a division, they were not allowed in the country. A union rating would encourage the building of laborers' cottages, and old persons who in the town were of no use, would be living in the country doing something, if it was only to mind the children. It was this class of persons now living in lanes that fed the house with destitution. There was no use in them saying why this or that occured—it could do no good. There could be no doubt labourers were now wanted in the country, and certainly the lanes of Clonmel were not the places good ones could be got from. The valuation of the Clonmel division was £26,000, and that of St. Mary's £3,000, so that to give £10 worth of relief in St. Mary's it would take eight times the rate that it would in Clonmel.

It was decided that the maatter should be discussed before a special board that day fortnight.

After transacting some routine business, the board adjourned.

YOUGHAL BRIDGE.—The opposition (if such it could be called) to Mr. M'Kenna's bill to enable the counties of Cork and Waterford to purchase and repair the old wooden bridge at Youghal has been withdrawn, and the bill is to be considered as unopposed on the 10th of April by a committee consisting of Mr. Dodson, Mr. M'Kenna, and Mr. Kinnaird.

AMERICA.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

(From the Correspondent of the Morning Herald.)

NEW YORK, MARCH 10

Whatever may be thought, among your people, of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, there is but one opinion among reflecting men here, and that is, that the action of the Government was ill-advised and hasty. Fenianism in America would, in all probability, have died a natural death; or, at least, the dissensions among its apostles would have brought it easily to an ending, if the British Government had not given O'Mahoney and Sweeney arguments with which to "fire the Irish heart" anew. More than this the general seizure and imprisonment of persons suspected of Fenianism makes it impossible for the American sympathisers with the Fenians to annoy our Government with demands for protests against "outrages upon American citizens," and, possibly, to compel it to take official cognizance of the matter. The unscrupulous politicians, who seek to turn everything to the advancement of their own interests, are already button-holing Congressmen in Washington, and endeavouring to secure the passage of resolutions calling upon the President to inform Congress whether he is aware of the seizure of any American citizens by the British authorities, and, if so, upon what grounds; and also asking for any correspondence or evidence that may be in his possession relating to the affair. It is highly probable that resolutions of this or a similar character will speedily be introduced in Congress. O'Mahony is now in Washington, where a great mass meeting was held on Wednesday evening. There are a few Irish members of Congress, and there are many members whose demagoguism will lead them to insist upon some sort of recognition of Fenianism by the Legislative branch of the Government. I understand that Mr. Seward has already addressed Mr. Adams upon the subject of the alleged seizure of American citizens in Ireland, asking for evidence, and directing our Minister, in any well authenticated case where a citizen of the United States has been arrested, to enter a vigorous protest and to intimate that the United States will protect their citizens against unjustifiable imprisonment or punishment by any Power.—Whatever truth there may be in this statement (and it comes to me from a person connected with the Department of State), it is not unlikely that the Secretary perceives a fine opportunity for the display of his peculiar diplomacy. He has now another chance to tell the American people how intensely he hates England, and how perfidiously she has behaved, while he can, at the same time, convey to the representatives of the British Government assurances of his most distinguished consideration. Such, at any rate, is the result of the reduction of all Mr. Seward's dispatches in English American affairs to practical terms. For the best of reasons, the United States Government will not permit (if within its power to prevent) a violation of the neutrality laws. It has entered upon the policy of repression, as is witnessed by the seizure of M'Kenna, the Chilian agent, and the interference against filibusterism on the Rio Grande. It cannot be denied that the mass of the people of the Northern States would greet with acclamations of joy any invasion of British territory by the Fenians. They would help on—they are helping on—such an invasion, by expressions of approval, and by contributions of money and arms. There is a deep, an undying hatred of Great Britain in the minds of the vast majority of the American people. If the troops which support the throne of Maximilian had brought to the soil of Mexico the red cross of England, instead of the tricolor of France, war between the United States and the "usurption" would have commenced long ago. Nothing could have restrained the general, spontaneous movement against the hated British. But with Franco the American's desire no quarrel. This fact has been steadfastly kept in view by Mr. Seward; and this fact explains the comparative apathy with which our people regard the Mexican empire as at present constituted. Nevertheless, those who are entrusted with the direction of our Government know full well that to permit a Fenian invasion of British soil from the United States must certainly result in a war between Great Britain and the United States. Another war would inevitably bring about our financial ruin, with all horrors that could follow such an event. We cannot afford another war; therefore we cannot afford (officially) to recognise Fenianism.

But while it is probable that our Government will do all in its power to prevent actual violation of the neutrality laws, its blindness to Fenianism thus far has been productive of vast mischief. The Fenian organisation is now too strong to be destroyed by the mere arrest of a few leaders. It embraces 300,000 men. It has the sympathy of the American people. Tens of thousands of its sworn supporters are Federal veterans. The Government, as I have said, will endeavour to prevent invasion of British territory. But between its endeavours and its powers of accomplishment there is a vast difference. I firmly believe that raids over British soil, by bands of men organised, armed, and equipped in the United States, will take place. The indications are that they will have been accomplished before this letter reaches you. Even if our Government should station troops on the frontier, or at points of departure elsewhere, those troops would be in the main Irishmen or sympathisers with the Fenian cause.

Fenianism grows more formidable every day. By the precipitate action of your Government division of Fenian counsels has been transmuted into duplication of Fenian strength. We hear no more of the bickerings of the two factions. The leaders are still Roberts and O'Mahony, Sweeney and Killian, and these men probably have interested and antagonistic motives; but the Fenian body is an unit. The West sends its money and its promises of adhesion to Roberts; the East to O'Mahony. But west and east alike demand a movement against "the British oppressors." Every considerable town and village has its "circle," which holds a weekly meeting. Many of the "circles" meet twice a week. The larger cities have several "circles;" New York has 53, which adhere to O'Mahony, besides several which acknowledge the leadership of Roberts. Many of the "circles" devote from 2,000 dols. to 3,000 dols. regularly every week. No Fenian in good standing gives less than one dollar weekly to the fund. The two Fenian treasuries receive not less than 400,000 dollars weekly in contributions: Irishmen do not monopolise the emoluments due to subscriptions to the Fenian loan. After the great Fenian meeting in Brooklyn on Wednesday evening a committee of Fenians waited on the Board of Aldermen then in session, soliciting investment in the Fenian "securities." Every alderman subscribed for 100 dols. worth of bonds. The board is composed of 20 aldermen—five Irishmen, seven Germans, and eight Americans. The receipts at the headquarters of Fenianism in Brooklyn on Thursday were something over 12,000 dols. At a Sweeney meeting in the neighbouring city of Hoboken on Thursday evening 1500 dols. were contributed by the audience. A public Fenian meeting in the village of Poughkeepsie in the same evening brought 500 dols. to the Fenian fund. In one week in the little village of Waterbury, Conn., the sum of 1350 dols. has been collected for the "cause." A manufacturer in Newark presented the Sweeney "circle" of that town with equipments for a thousand men. The western papers teem with accounts of Fenian meetings, with the inevitable subscriptions. Twenty-one "circles" of Chicago, last week, contributed 37,000 dols. to the Fenian fund. This city of Chicago has given alone (in all its contributions) more than 2,000,000 dols. to the Fenian treasury. From a copy of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, I learn that within the week 4000 dols. have been raised in Columbus, 2700 dols. in Cleveland, 3100 dols. in Toledo, 1100 dols. in Bucyrus, 950 dols. in Akron, 827 dols. 50c. in Dayton, 780 dols. in Marietta, and amounts ranging from 350 dols. to 1000 dols. in about thirty other places, with 1100 dols. and something over in Cincinnati—all in Ohio. The Louisville *Journal* gives a report of a Fenian meeting in Louisville, in which allusion is made to subscriptions, varying from 200 dols. to 800 dols. by nearly twenty towns in Kentucky. The St. Louis papers mention the subscriptions by St. Louis "circles" as reaching the weekly (average) sum of 20,000 dols. Hundreds of towns Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana—all the western states, in fact—are sending in weekly contributions, running from 8 dols. to 10 dols., probably as the lowest, to amounts only to be named with four figures. The aggregate must be enormous. I have thrown together these few facts without any attempt at connection, confident that they will speak for themselves.

Under all the circumstances, the action of the Canadian Government, in calling out ten thousand volunteers, must be looked upon as reasonable enough. It was evident, immediately upon the reception of the news of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, that Fenianism would become so aggressive here as to compel prompt and vigorous action in Canada. The provincial authorities know that little or nothing is to be feared from O'Mahony; Sweeney's theory is the least impracticable, and Sweeney has the confidence of the real fighting men of the "Brotherhood"—the Fenians of the west. These Fenians are, so to speak, on the ground; hundreds of their "circles" hold meetings and drill within sight of Canadian territory. They have several sloops and schooners, now ice bound, at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, and Toledo; but these are being "fitted up;" Fenians openly meet upon them, discuss "plans of operation," and appoint "officers in the Irish navy." Two months hence navigation will be resumed. What if, in the meantime, Fenian raiders should secure and hold the water way to St. Lawrence? Those vessels would be at liberty to slip out, rendezvous at some point in the possession of the Fenians, there receive armament, and thence at a given time depart upon a voyage of pillage and destruction. To-day the Fenians are more thoroughly disciplined than the Canadian militia, and I believe that 40,000 Fenians could open a line of egress for their pirates from Chicago to the head of Lake Ontario. Sweeney plainly intimates that his scheme consists of an invasion of Canada; and while the publication of a plan of action is not generally considered a distinguishing proof of generalship, in this case there is no choice, for the Irishmen demand something more substantial than hints. The Canadian authorities, at any rate, place some importance upon Sweeney's intimations.

There is reason to believe that at least two-fifths of contributions to the Fenian fund are forwarded directly to John Mitchel at Paris. The transfer is made once a month. The money thus sent into France is sent out again, and into Ireland, by Mitchel. Mitchel's agents are women—some Irish, others French—who pass to and fro without receiving the attentions of the authorities. It would be perhaps an experiment worth trying to institute *surveillance* over the movements of some of the more suspicious-looking of the Female passengers on the packets plying across the Channel.

The opinion may be wholly without foundation that a Fenian movement has been fixed for the 17th March, somewhere; but such a notion exists here. A few days will decide the matter. It is unquestionable, however, that thousands of Irishmen believe that a blow will be struck by the Fenians on St. Patrick's Day.

The people of the provinces may not experience alarm, but that they are thoroughly excited no one can reasonably doubt. The morning journals are filled with sensational dispatches; many of these were written up in the offices of these enterprising newspapers, and of the few that really come over the wires only a very small fraction contain anything worth consideration. But from the siftings of this trash one gets a few grains of truth. The Canadian Government's call to arms has been responded to with alacrity. Troops are under arms in the principal towns. Preparations are being made as if to resist invasion. Parliament has been convoked. Banks, arsenals, storehouses and railways are guarded. But not an armed Fenian (as such) has yet been seen either in Canada or the United States. The question arises, may not all this alarm, or excitement, or enthusiasm—whatever you may call it—be the result rather of a desire to unite the provinces in a common cause than a fear of Fenian invasion? An opinion prevails here that the Canadian authorities have only excited this grand patriotic movement in order to induce the people to look with favour, with enthusiasm, upon confederation—now rendered necessary by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, and by the evident determination of the Fedral Congress to legislate against the interest of the Canadians. However this may be, it is certain that the Fenian movement has smashed Mr. Seward's magnificent scheme for compulsory annexation.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY.

The Lord Chancellor laid on the table a bill, founded on the recommendation of the Royal Commission, with respect to the limitation of capital punishment.

Lord Redesdale, the chairman of committees, brought under the notice of the House a subject which urgently demands legislative interference, namely, the fictitious character of the financial arrangements for the promotion of new railway projects. He observed that the effect of the present system encouraged speculative schemes which were only projected in order to force existing companies to buy them up, and recommended that certain alterations be made in the Standing Orders with a view to making the deposits bona fide, and enabling the proprietors and public to know the extent of each company's powers.

Earl Russell eulogized the manner in which the noble lord discharged his duties, and observed that the subject deserved attentive consideration.

The Marquis of Clanricarde referred to the state of the law relating to the tenure and improvement of land in Ireland. He intimated his intention to bring in a bill to compel landlords and tenants to enter into written agreements.

Lord Dufferin stated that the Government intended to introduce a bill on the subject, and took the opportunity to allude to the reports of the six principal railways as showing progressive improvement in the country.

Lord Belmore remarked that the law of distress was falling into disuse, and the number of ejectments had greatly diminished.

Earl Russell said he would have great pleasure in supporting a bill to settle the land question upon equitable principles.

The House was adjourned until the 12th of April.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY.

The Attorney-General for Ireland stated, in reply to Sergeant Armstrong, that well-founded complaints had been made with respect to the insufficient accommodation and unwholesome condition of the Probate Court in Dublin. He could not at present give a definitive answer as to what measures could be adopted to remedy the inconvenience.

In answer to The O'Donoghue, the same right hon. gentleman explained that the police had made a search for arms in the crypt of the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Armagh, in consequence of having received information that arms had been concealed there by a smith, whose forge adjoined it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the adjournment of the House until the 9th of April, and took the opportunity to announce that the Government would not proceed to dispose of the questions relating to reform by a series of resolutions, and that they would oppose the motion of Lord Grosvenor, on the ground that it said one thing and meant another. After the second reading of the bill, and before going into committee, he would state his intentions respecting the franchise in Scotland and Ireland. Bills relating to them would be laid on the table; but would not be proceeded with this session.

Mr. Disraeli twitted Mr. Gladstone with changing his line in the face of the enemy, and remarked upon the defective character of the electoral returns.

Several hon. members subsequently spoke upon the subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, denied that the Reform Bill was one to enfranchise the working classes. He said it was for the enfranchisement of the middle classes.

Lord Cranbourne complained of the statistics.

Mr. Goschen defended them.

Mr. B. Hope characterized the whole Reform scheme as a sham, the real object being to strengthen a tottering Cabinet.

The House was afterwards counted out.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says—It is a fact that an English note has been sent to Berlin, in the interests of peace. It is believed that Austria is arming against more than one enemy. Her forces are being concentrated not only in Bohemia, but also in Gallicia, Bukovina, and on other points near the south-eastern frontier of the empire. The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says that amongst Italian statesmen there is a desire to make common cause with Prussia in case of a German conflict.

Poetry

THE REFORM BILL IN A NUTSHELL.

(From Punch.)

Here's a Vote for the County to every fourteen
Pounds holding, a let down from fifty;
One hundred and seventy thousand, I ween,
To the rank of electors 'twill lift ye,
Chorus—Let the Bill pass,
'Twill enfranchise the mass,
But I'll warrant it won't satisfy any class!

Here's a Savings Bank Suffrage, a notion absurd;
I've a notion 'twill meet small approval;
Here's a Franchise for Lodgers—but mind, not a word
About marking down seats for removal.
Chorus—Let the Bill pass, &c.

All householders now by the ratepaying clause,
Sixty thousand or so who are kept out,
The Bill will enfranchise—but there is no cause
Why some close boroughs ought to be swept out?
Chorus—Let the Bill pass, &c.

For a Seven-pound rental the Bill gives a vote,
Which may please our friend Bright and his party;
But the best of reformers row not in his boat,
And the cry for Reform is not hearty.
Chorus—Let the Bill pass, &c.

WHO'S-WHO IN 1866?

(From the Owl.)

Lord Russell is a Prime Minister with a divided Cabinet, and without a party,—a chief without authority, an authority with no subjects.

Mr. Gladstone is a tonic pill the Cabinet have to take and swallow. Bitter to many in taste, they know that he is necessary to the system.

Mr. Lowe is a man who has lost his latch-key, and, wanting to get into his house at a late hour, kicks at the door, hoping in time some one will hear him and take him in.

Mr. John Hardy is a gentleman who speaks what he could not remember to write, and writes what no doubt he would be foolish enough to speak.

The Government is a barrel exposed so long to the sun that, the hoops around it becoming loose, it threatens to fall to pieces.

Lord de Grey is the Star of India—in paste, not diamonds.

Mr. Goschen is "the respectable lad who has never been in service, but is willing to make himself generally useful."

Lord Clarence Paget is the slip-salve of the Admiralty, so smooth that anything will slip over it.

Mr. Bright is a bell buoy, melodiously marking the shoal we indistinctively avoid.

AN ASS AT AN ORGAN.

We are very indulgent to our friends the ultra-Ritualists, because we believe that as the poor boys grow into men they will be ashamed of their effeminate absurdities. But we must draw the line somewhere, and if we permit a good deal of millinery and mountebankery in a beardless young priest, we really cannot stand it in an organist. We shall have it in the pew-opener next,—nay, it may become efflorescent in a beadle. Just read this letter from a Church newspaper. It purports to be signed by the organist of a church in the West of England:—

"SIR—Easter is fast approaching, and the Benedictines of ——— have promised to help us again, and are very anxious to make our service on that high festival the most devotional in all the West of England. One gentleman of the community offered us two seven-branched candlesticks, but our incumbent declined them, as he did not see his way clear to the using of more than the two lights ordered by the Edwardine injunctions."

The incumbent seems to have had a glimmering of sense, or else a sense of the ludicrous:—

"We have magnificent vestments for the high festivals, and this week a violet set has been presented to us for penitential seasons. The full ritual has already so far gained favour that he would be a bold man who would attempt to extinguish our lights or to rob us of our vestments and other accessories. The services are also gradually making a profound impression on some of the neighbouring gentry."

We should not wonder. And if some of the neighbouring gentry know the bishop of the diocese, they might do worse than impart that profound impression. But here is the gem:—

"But we sadly want an organ. There is one on which we have our eye. It is nearly new, having been used only for a few months in a Methodist Chapel—for which we trust it would not be much the worse after being well incensed and exercised."

Incensed and exorcised because some fellow Christians have listened, for a few months, to its music! We have a strong notion that this organist is making fun of his incumbent and the gentleman of the seven branches, and the rest of the green geese. If so, all right, except that his fun is dim. But if he be in earnest in his insolent folly, we hereby authorise any active young Methodist to incense and exorcise him—if he can find the fellow. For, as of course this was a begging letter, we withhold the advertisement.—*Punch.*

POLITICAL RUMOURS.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes to correct an impression which appears to prevail in the great towns that the Reform Bill might have gone further, and shows that there is great risk of its defeat.

Lord Elcho, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Horsman, who are the wire-pullers of Lord Grosvenor's movement, boast that they have already got together a band of 40, and this number will make a difference of 80 votes on a division, thus securing the defeat of the Government Bill. According to the rumours at the clubs, the Conservative programme for such a contingency, is a Ministry headed by Lord Stanley, under whom Mr. Disraeli expressed his willingness to serve, with seats in the Cabinet for Messrs. Lowe and Horsman, and something showy for Lord Elcho.

The *Star* says Lord Grosvenor's resolution was drawn up by Mr. Disraeli, and that if it should obtain a majority, it will be followed immediately either by the resignation of Government, or by the dissolution of the House, but most probably a dissolution.

The *Herald* says that morally Lord Grosvenor's resolution must be regarded as a declaration of no confidence. A great meeting is to be held in the West Riding of Yorkshire, to support the Ministerial Reform Bill.

The *Times* exclaims against Parliament being asked to accept a half measure of Parliamentary Reform, the chief import of which is, that it will put the far more important one relating to the redistribution of political influence out of the power of this Parliament.

The Bishop of London has not passed a good night, but is no worse.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not vote on the Oxford University Tests Bill.

Mr. Gladstone, the member for Chester, voted against the bill in the Conservative minority.

The *Globe* contradicts the report that Mr. Villiers had received an address from his constituents at Wolverhampton, calling upon him to oppose the Government Reform Bill.

At the Lewis Assizes, John William Leigh was tried on the charge of murdering Harriett Martin, his sister-in-law, at Brighton, on the 1st February last. The jury returned a verdict of guilty without leaving their box, and the prisoner was sentenced to death.

In the Nottingham Election Committee, only two witnesses have been disposed of, while upwards of 100 in one petition alone remained to be called.

A collision took place on the Norfolk coast, between an English steamer and a Russian brig. The latter afterwards capsized; some of her crew, including the captain, were drowned.

QUESTION.—The well-known house of Russell, Gladstone, & Co., have been drawing a large Bill without considering their returns. There seems to be some doubt if Parliament will accept it.—*Punch.*

THE LATEST THING ABOUT THE LIONS.—Certain unbelievers having stated that Sir Edward Landseer has not yet begun to model the Nelson lions, we have much pleasure in being able to contradict the rumour. The great artist has got as far as the poses—which would seem likely to prove long.—*Fun.*

CRYSTAL PALACE.

Good Friday, being the great middle-class holiday, is always an unusually busy day at Sydenham. The attendance is simply measured by the capacity of the railway and other means of conveyance. It is therefore the policy of the directors to make a great day like this as attractive as possible, and therefore the great Sacred Concert provided for their afternoon's enjoyment usually includes *artistes* of the highest order.

Mr. Sims Reeves, of course, heads the list; but in addition to him, Mr. Stanley, that universal favourite (whose sudden return from Milan allows of his appearing),—Madame Rudersdorff, and Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Harper as trumpet solo, the full Band of the Coldstream Guards, and a chorus, make up an attractive list of names for a great Sacred Concert.

Other novelties will also interest the visitor. The collection of birds in the new aviaries, including an extraordinary fine covey of tame partridges, a rare Australian pining crow, a tame snipe, &c., with the great show of Spring Flowers by Messrs. Cutbush, on a stage 300 feet long, all add to the attractiveness of the Crystal Palace on the coming Good Friday; and although very great exertions will be made by the railway companies, there is no doubt that the road will also have ample travellers, and that every access to the Palace will be thronged.

The new High-Level Railway will be a great additional feeder. Starting from Farringdon, and Victoria, and passing through the populous districts between the river and Brixton, it must convey many thousands. The South-Eastern also offers a quiet pleasing aoute by Charing Cross, London Bridge, &c., *via* Mid-Kent, to Lower Sydenham, a pleasant walk (if the day be fine) of about a mile to the Crystal Palace entrance at Pegne. The largest number, however, will still travel by the Brighton and South-Coast lines from London Bridge, Victoria, and Kensington, as well as from Croydon and other places south of the Palace. As the Kensington station also communicates with the North London Line, a large influx may be expected. Extra trains will be run from all stations as needed, but those who start early will doubtless receive best accommodation. The Palace will be opened from nine in the morning, and remain open, lighted up, until all have departed, so as to leave ample time for return.

For Easter great preparations are making.—Ethardo, who has been fulfilling with the greatest success a few of the many country engagements pressed upon him during his *conge* from the Palace, resumes his engagement. Wombwell's great Menagerie also attaches itself to the Palace, and thus, with a variety of holiday entertainment, the Palace maintains its character as the "resort for all."

The attendance at the Palace during the past few months has been considerably in excess of any former year, a result attributable in a great degree to the convenience afforded by the new High-Level Railway, as well as the general adoption of the uniform guinea season ticket.

CORK AND YOUGHAL RAILWAY.

LONDON, TUESDAY.—It will be remembered that the Committee of the House of Lords, presided over by the Duke of Montrose, at the close of the four days' inquiry into the circumstances connected with the Cork and Youghal Railway Bill, announced their intention of making a special report to the House upon the circumstances disclosed before them in evidence. I have been able to procure a copy of this document, which no doubt, will, be read with considerable interest, not only in Ireland, but likewise in London, where it is fair to remember that the Cork and Youghal Railway was "financiered." Their lordships say:

"The committee have met and considered the said bill, and also the said petitions, and have heard counsel and examined witnesses in support of the said bill, and also in support of the petitions of H. G. Pisk, J. C. Harnett, R. S. Guinness, O. C. Edwards, G. A. Cope, and the official liquidator of the London, Hamburg, &c., Exchange Bank, and have agreed to the following report:—'The committee think it right to report to the House the circumstances affecting this company which have come to their knowledge. It appears that the company were by their acts empowered to raise, in capital and by mortgage debentures, the sum of about £500,000. It appears that the directors have raised in addition, and in excess of capital, by means of Lloyd's bonds the sum of £200,000, and that they have also allowed to be put into circulation by a Mr. Lewis, who was the financier of the directors, the sum of 65,000 in the shape of Lloyd's bonds, which were to be given in exchange for old Lloyd's bonds, but which old bonds were never returned to the directors; and also the sum of £30,000 of mortgage debentures, under similar circumstances, making in the whole a total of £920,000 as a claim against the company. The directors now repudiate the bonds given to Mr. Lewis, which were to be given in return for the old bonds; but it is owing to their culpable neglect that these new bonds were placed in circulation, and with the knowledge of Mr. Lewis's improper conduct, they continued him as a director and in their confidence. Mr. Lewis became bankrupt in 1865, and then ceased to be a director. The committee must remark that these Lloyd's bonds do not appear to have been given, with one trifling exception, directly to contractors and others in payment for work done, but to Mr. Lewis to raise money upon them, as he best could for the purposes of the directors. None of the directors, of whom Sir C. Rooney, is chairman, have appeared before the committee to explain these matters, and the committee have been unable to ascertain how much money has been received by this company from the putting in circulation the Lloyd's bonds which were negotiated by Mr. Lewis with various finance companies. And the committee have gone through the bill, and have directed the same to be reported to your lordships, with some amendment.'" Taking action upon this report, Lord Redesdale, who practically represents the power of the House of Lords, affecting Private Bill legislation, has given notice of the following important motion for Friday, the 23rd March:—"To call the attention of the House to the fictitious character of the financial arrangements for the construction of railways by almost all new companies, and by many already established, and to the manner in which public interests and those of landowners, railway proprietors generally, and of the holders of railway companies' mortgages and debenture stocks, are thereby affected; and to move—That the report from the Select Committee to whom the Cork and Youghal Railway Bill was referred to be printed.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, THURSDAY, MARCH 22.—Alarming war rumours continue to circulate in this city. It is stated that the recruiting for the Austrian volunteer corps for Mexico will commence in a few days. The applications already received to join the corps are very numerous. The *Oste-deuische Post* states that plans have been drawn up for the construction of a large railway network to embrace the whole of the interior of the Austrian empire. The expenses are to be defrayed by the issue of railway bonds to the amount of 300,000,000 florins, bearing interest at 8 per cent., and redeemable within 32 years.

Earl Grosvenor's amendment has thrown dismay into the Liberal camp. The impression at the Liberal political clubs on Thursday was that Lord Grosvenor's resolution will be fatal to the Reform Bill, and that government must either make some offer of compromise or go out. The *Globe* says the effect of the amendment will be to bring about a coalition, and the object of that coalition can only be to destroy a Liberal Ministry, and put off Reform. It is rumoured that forty or sixty Liberals have passed their word to Mr. Lowe. The *Globe* exclaims strongly against the Liberals for deserting their party, and betraying it into a party defeat.

A provincial contemporary says that the Tories fought the battle of the first reading of the Reform Bill in true Turkish style—by placing the renegades in front.

The oil excitement in Canada runs almost as high as at any time in Western Pennsylvania. A well has been opened near the town of Enniskillen, known as the Hendricks well, which pumps fifteen hundred barrels of clear oil per day.

A new synagogue for the Jews is about to be built in London at a cost of £4,000.

A FORTUNATE ADVENTURER.

General Jusuf, who commanded for tha last eight or ten months the military division of Montpellier, died at Cannes on Friday morning. There are few names in the French army more remarkable. It is not clearly known who his parents were, nor the precise place he was born in. I believe he knew as little on these points as the rest of the world. Neither is the date of his birth better known, though it probably was soon after the beginning of the century. The first thing he well remembered was his living in the island of Elba in 1810, and his having frequently seen Napoleon in 1814. He left Elba for Florence for his education about the same period, but whose care is not related. The vessel in which he was a passenger was attacked and captured by a Tunis rover, and in the distribution of the spoil he fell to the Bey. The Bey took an extraordinary liking to him from the very outset, lodged him in his own palace, and, struck by the natural grace of his manner, and the quick intelligence of the youth, bestowed as much as care on his education as was possible under the circumstances. He provided him with masters, under whom he rapidly became a proficient on the Turkish, Arabic, and Spanish languages. The Bey had an only daughter, about the same age as the young captive. An attachment sprang up between them. An intrigue was the result. It was discovered by a vigilant eunuch, who informed his master. The eunuch was found dead next day, and Jusuf took to flight. He was pursued by a party of soldiers, four of whom were killed in their attempt to seize him. With much difficulty he succeeded in reaching a French ship, the Adonis, when he was safe from further pursuit. He arrived at Toulon, and enrolled himself as a volunteer in the expedition to Algeria in December, 1830, under the name of Jusuf Mameluke. His energy, gallantry, and pleasing manner, and intelligence soon attracted the notice of his superior, and in less than a year he was promoted to the rank of captain in the 1st Regiment of the Chasseurs of Africa. His knowledge of languages, which he owed to the bounty, of the Bey, was of great service to him. He was employed in 1831 as interpreter in several most perilous missions. His daring character was signally conspicuous in the capture of the citadel of Bona, and his conduct on that occasion obtained for him the first decoration of the Legion of Honour in 1832. His promotion continued to be rapid. He was *chef d'escadron* of the Spahis of Oran in 1833, and two years later officer of the Legion of Honour. In 1836 he played a brilliant part in the Campaign of Tlemcen and in the unsuccessful expedition of Marshal Clausel to Constantine, of which Jusuf had been somewhat prematurely named Bey. It was in the winter of this year that he made his first appearance in Paris, where the romantic nature of his early adventures, his daring in the field, and his brilliant military career, had already invested him with great interest, and his graceful figure and noble bearing made him the hero of the day. He soon returned to Africa with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel of Spahis. In 1842 Marshal Bugeaud demanded from the Minister of War his promotion as Colonel of the whole of the native cavalry. In 1845 he was named Major General, and paid a second visit to Paris, on which occasion he abjured the Mussulman faith, became a Christian, and at the same time married a neice of General Guilleminot. He returned to Africa the same year, and from that period to 1848 distinguished himself in the war against Abd-el-Kader, whom he defeated, and was on the point of making prisoner. In 1856 he was promoted to General of Division, and in 1857 took a leading part in the second expedition to Kabylia. In 1860 he defeated the bands of Moorish marauders who had invaded the Algerian territory. In 1864 he was charged with putting down the insurrection of a certain number of Arab tribes, defeated them in every encounter, and reduced them to submission at Laghouat. He had been named Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1860. Owing to some cause not clearly explained, Marshal M'Mahon, soon after his appointment as Governor-General of Algeria, is said to have recommended that Jusuf should be relieved of his command there. He did not long, however, remain without employment. He was appointed to the military division of Montpellier, which he retained till his death.—*Times.*

FALL OF A SCUTCHING MILL.—TWO MEN BURIED ALIVE.

A dreadful accident occurred at Preston on Tuesday evening. The cotton mill belonging to Mr. Henry Seed, in Ribbleton-lane, is divided into two portions, and one of these was used for scutching purposes and for the preparation of cotton, and the boilers for the whole of the establishment were upon the ground-floor. A large cistern, measuring about 12 yards in length, 6 yards in breath, and 2 yards in depth, was upon the top of the roof, and it was full of water. It has been computed that there were several hundred tons weight of water in this cistern, and about an hour before closing time this cistern gave way, and dragged with it the whole of the four stories of that portion of the mill burying two men, named Hoole and Leyland, in the *debris*. Fortunately Leyland was near the door at the time of the accident, and as a kind of arch was formed over him by broken beams, he was to some extent protected. After an hour and a half's labour a number of operatives succeeded in rescuing him. He was hurt on his back and legs, but it is expected he will recover. Hoole, who was engaged as card-master in the second story, must have been instantaneously crushed to pieces. He leaves a wife and five children to lament his loss. The under carder, Thomas Crookall, and the assistant fireman, Richard Sherliker, had only just left the mill at the time the cistern gave way. If the accident had occurred two hours sooner, or two hours later, the consequences must have been fearful, as the whole of the operatives employed at the works would have been passing.

THE LATE G. W. GORDON, OF JAMAICA, AND HIS LIFE ASSURANCES.—It has been made the subject of adverse comment by some of our contemporaries, that the Star Life Office, in Moorgate-street, should have paid the policy which it had issued upon the life of Mr. Gordon. The policy has been assigned to a third party, and was therefore no longer a policy in Gordon's own personal behalf or that of his family: Its validity was, therefore, not affected by the mode of his death. The directors had, in fact (according to the rule of the society and the condition expressed in the policy), no alternative but to pay the claim.—*The Reporter.*

The 17th Lancers has arrived at Aldershott from Colchester, having been replaced by the 11th Hussars.

The wife of Baron De Camin applied for relief on Wednesday at the Southwark Police Court, having been deserted by her husband.

GAROTTERS AND THE LASH.—Mr. Justice Lush will be remembered by the Manchester garotters. In charging the grand jury at the opening of the assizes, the learned Judge expressed his determination to award the severest punishment the law permited to those who should be convicted before him of "robbery with violence." Twenty prisoners, men and women, who had been found guilty of such offences, were on Monday brought up for sentence, and, with one exception, all the male prisoners were ordered to be flogged and kept to penal servitude. With the prospect of the lash before them, the majority of the prisoners, says the report, "exhibited a degree of bravade which is only to be found in old offenders; many of them shouted aloud to thier friends, announcing their sentence, and two threw their caps among the audience."—"Manchester Guardian."

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT A LACE MANUFACTURER'S.—On Tuesday as a gas-fitter was doing some repairs at the warehouse of Messrs. Hardy, lace manufacturers, Stoney-street, Nottingham, the gas accidentally became ignited. The girls employed in the warehouse, thinking the place was on fire, rushed to the staircase in great consternation. The result was that the hand-rail gave way and numbers of the girls were pushed and fell down on the staircase below, others rushing over them in their eager flight to get into the street. It was found necessary to remove four or five of them at once to the General Hospital, and about twenty others were more or less injured.

A PEASANT PROPRIETARY—HOW CAN IT BE FORMED IN IRELAND?

BY JOSEPH FISHER.

(From the Gardeners' Chronicle, March 17.)

Such is the heading of an article published in the March number of the new and very promising "Irish Industrial Magazine."

Having been during half a century an anxious observer of the social condition of the Irish peasantry, and in an humble degree a contributor to the literature which has had for its object the amelioration of their circumstances, it affords me pleasure at this time to notice a subject with which my wishes and aims are accordant.

The suggestions proposed in the essay now before me are at first view of a startling character. In my little book addressed to the small farmers of Ireland, of which the first addition was issued 40 years ago, I had not imagined that any plan of the nature of that recommended by Mr. Fisher, would be brought to public consideration. I merely advocated the expediency of improving the condition of the class of occupiers of from 1 to 5 acres, who were then nearly five times more numerous than they now are, and of those somewhat higher in grade of possession, by introducing among them a good economy of their holdings, and a skilful and judicious application of their own labour, aided by the co-operation of their landlords. While I saw the ill effects of the execrable forty-shilling freehold system, which so long left pernicious traces on the land, I deprecated the injustice of evicting compulsorily any families whose "fault" was poverty, induced by former and perhaps long-continued mismanagement on the part of landlords. I wished to improve the condition of the petty occupiers, through their own well-directed efforts, while I fully appreciated the desirableness of a gradual consolidation of very small holdings by equitable arrangements among the parties interested. Much of progressive enlargement of holdings has resulted from the voluntary emigration of tenants (who have bettered their own condition by leaving their patches of land, and allowing greater facilities for employment and support to those who have remained in the country). The diminution of the population was also, I fear fully, and in a most unwished for manner accomplished by famine and fever.

We have now to consider the present state of the peasant population under different circumstances.

The numerous class of hybrids, between that of little farmers occupying a few acres and the landless labourer, being so much reduced, and the temptations to emigration so increasingly alluring, some arrangement by which the deportation of the bone and sinew of the country and strong disaffection to Government authority might be abated, is obviously a matter of great moment.—Legislation on the vexed question of dealings between landlords and their tenants will probably ensue within a short period, and the improvement of land will naturally follow. Without presuming to touch upon the details of this delicate and difficult subject, I shall without any other preliminary remark, proceed to the examination of Mr. Fisher's plan, which does not interfere with any landlord's right or tenant's expectation. It appears to me as an experimental field which criticism may discuss without party bias or obstruction from selfish interest.

Inverting the order of Mr. Fisher's essay, I take first from the concluding portion of the following quotation from the Report of the Devon Commission in 1844: "There is a large number of persons in Ireland possessing a small amount of capital, which they would gladly employ in the purchase and cultivation of land; and a still larger number holding land for uncertain or limited terms, at a rent, who would most cheerfully embrace the opportunity of becoming proprietors. The gradual introduction of such a class of men would be a great improvement in the social condition of Ireland. The prospect of gaining admission into this class would often stimulate a renting farmer to increased exertion and persevering industry." In 1848 Sir Matthew Barrington and others endeavoured to form a Farmers' Estate Company, and applied to Parliment for the necessary power. A private committee, of which the Rt Hon W E Gladstone was chairman, reported in favour of the Bill, and it became law; it enabled the company to purchase land and sell it in lots, of not less than 20 Irish acres; it also enabled the company to raise capital by the issue of debentures. The scheme failed for two reasons, viz., the resettling of the cleared estates after purchase, and the difficulty of making the debentures valid security on the lands.—It is true that the latter difficulty has been removed by legislation in 1864, but the other, and it is a great obstruction, would remain.

Now Mr. Fisher proposes a mode by which this difficulty disappears altogether, viz., the association of a company for the purchase of estates, and the reselling them in small lots. "Had efforts been made when the Incumbered Estates Court was formed to create a peasant proprietary, much might have been accomplished. To have carried out this idea the lots should have been made much smaller, every farm should have been a lot in itself, and some aid should have been offered to those in possession who intended to purchase. A large portion of the land sold in the court was incumbered in anticipation; the amount of mortgages on the present proprietors is nearly as large as it was upon those who have been sold out. Had the farmers purchased, they could have borrowed money upon the land. This opportunity was lost. Had it been availed of we might now have a large number of peasant proprietors, whose presence would have materially advanced the condition of Ireland." "The object," he continues, "is well deserving of consideration. We want to improve the condition of the people; we desire to make them contented and prosperous. Laborious industry and self-denial are practised by those who see a prospect of ultimate benefit. He who by his savings can purchase an estate, however small, and by right of that estate is entitled to the privileges of a freeholder, has many motives to improve. It appears that there are upwards of two millions proprietors in Prussia, and that further subdivision is encouraged there by the Government issue of land debentures guaranteed by the State, and that there is a simple mode of transmitting land by registration of ownership." Though Mr. Fisher contemplates with pleasure, as every philanthropist will, the prosperity of Belgium, and other tranquil and orderly countries, where there is a peasant proprietary, affording conclusive testimony of the importance of having "a stake in the hedge"—he does not lead me to infer that he approves of the *morcellement* system in France, which in my judgment is most pernicious in its general bearings on the agricultural progress of that country. There the land necessitates the division of land property in families, so as to render the accumulation of capital by any heads of families rarely practicable, and the infinite subdivision of farms certain. No man of experience would maintain that it would be desirable to allot farms under say 15 statute acres—while the circumstances of the country would render it very beneficial to have numerous farms from 15 to 50 acres.

The late Mr. Blacker, no mean authority on the subject of small farms, thus expressed his convictions, after much experience:—"I am fully persuaded that the small farmer who holds his own plough or digs his own ground, if he follows a proper rotation of crops, and feeds his cattle in the house, can undersell the large farmer, or, in other words, can pay a rent which the other cannot afford; and this will not appear extraordinary to any one who reflects that the British farmer of 700 to 800 acres is a kind of man approaching to what is known in Ireland by the name of a "gentleman farmer." He must have his horse to ride and his gig, and an overseer; add to this, he must appear himself, and have his family also to appear, in a superior rank; and his farm must not only enable him to pay his rent and yield him the support he requires, but it must also be chargeable with the interest of the large capital necessary to its cultivation. Besides, there is the great expense of carting out manure to a great distance, and carting home the crop. A single horse will consume the produce of more land than would feed a small farmer, his wife, and two children; and what is more than all, the large farmer says to his labourers, "go to your work," but when the small farmer has occasion to hire them he says "come." The inference is obvious. Assuming Mr. Fisher's proposition to be carried into effect, it would be necessary I think to introduce a clause in the sale prohibiting the future subdivision of a small farm, else the evils arising from a multiplicity of minute holdings would soon reappear. Many of the farmers of Ireland have large sums saved up, and would be rejoiced to purchase lands, on ready or part payment, and the company proposed might, without much difficulty, and under Government protection, advance purchase money where required. Such a scheme would to some extent confer a great measure of joy and comfort, and promote the moral and social condition of numerous farmers now contending against heavy disadvantages; and other reformatory movements affecting land questions would operate by assisting movements towards promoting the progression of Ireland and elevating the minds of the peasantry, and affording them substantial reasons for remaining contentedly in their country.—*Martin Doyle.*

SUPPOSED MURDER ON THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY.

Mr. Bedford, the coroner for Westminster, resumed last evening an inquiry at St. George's Hospital, which lasted for several hours, relative to the death under very extraordinary circumstances of Henry Wells, aged 34 years.

Mr. Church, solicitor, appeared for the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, and Mr. Bury Hutchinson represented the widow and children of the deceased.

The deceased was a mill-band maker in the employ of Messrs. Maudslay and Field. He left the house of Mr. Fisher, of the refreshment department of the Victoria station, at a quarter to nine o'clock on the evening of Saturday week, and at about half-past twelve o'clock on the Sunday morning he was found lying near the metals of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway near Stewart's lane station. Both his thighs and one of his legs were broken. He could only say, "I could not help it, mate," and he died next day from his injuries.

Mr. Church stated that he had present the guards of all the trains which went from Victoria to Stewart's-lane on the night in question, but not one of them observed the deceased or saw any carriage door open.

Mr. Hutchinson said the inference was irresistible—either that the present was another Muller case, or that the railway *employes* were not speaking the truth. Not only the hat, but the great coat of the deceased, were missing, and no trace of them could be found. He had reason to believe that a railway accident had happened on that night on another part of the ine, but the company hushed it up.

Mr Blackett, superintendent of the Victoria Station, said that if any accident had taken place on that night he must certainly have heard of it. He heard no rumour of the kind.

Several of the railway *employes* were severely cross-examined respecting the affair, but no light was thrown upon it.

Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., who interested himself in the case for the firm who employed deceased also suggested questions, but without any result.

Mrs. Wells, who was in the employ of Mr. Fisher, said that her husband left her at a quarter to nine o'clock on the Saturday evening to go by the railway to Wandsworth-road station. He had a return ticket, and he said he would go and see that the children were all right. He was sober, and he was always of steady habits. He wore a great coat and a hat. He never used the expression "mate" to any one.

Inspector Harris, of the railway police, said that he had not been able to trace either the hat or the great coat of the deceased. Neither could it be ascertained where he was from nine o'clock until he was found near one o'clock in the morning.

Sergeant Whyman, metropolitan police, said that none of the men on duty near Stewart's-lane had observed anything peculiar on the night in question.

Mr. Hutchinson said that if the railway people really found the deceased on the spot mentioned it was manifest that he must have been robbed and flung out of a railway carriage. His hat must otherwise have been found.

Mr. Church said that the place was comparatively open, and some one might have come in and stolen it.

Mr. Hutchinson said that the great coat could not have been stolen in the same way.

The Coroner said that the first step would be to ascertain where he had been from nine o'clock till half-past twelve.

Mr. Hutchinson said that he must have been on the premises of the company.

Mr. Church said that the signalman stated that he went past the place where the deceased was found at eleven o'clock, and he was not there then.

Mr. Hutchinson asked that the inquiry should be again adjourned, and the request was agreed to.

The court was adjourned for three weeks, to give time to the police to trace the missing property of the deceased.

THE LATE BODMIN ELECTION.

On Tuesday three actions were brought against Lord Ranelagh, in the Bodmin County Court, to enforce the payment of certain accounts connected with the late election for that borough, at which his lordship was a candidate. The first plaintiff was a Mr. Stripp, newsagent, who sued his lordship for £11 11s, the cost of sundry advertisements in the *Western Morning News*. The advertisements were ordered by Mr. Snell, who alleged that he was the agent of Lord Ranelagh, and was instructed "not to starve the borough." The plaintiff was non-suited on a technical objection. In the second case the plaintiff was a printer, named Liddell, and the chief witness was Mr. G. W. Snell, an attorney and parliamentary agent, although not on the Speaker's list. In 1864 he came to Bodmin in behalf of Lord Ranelagh, to "pave the way" (laughter.) In 1865 he came again. On the occasion of that visit his lordship handed him an address, and desired him to get it published and inserted in the paper. His lordship subsequently visited Bodmin, and he (witness) was constantly with him as long as he stayed. The witness was further cross-examined as to the payment of certain sums of money in 1865 for the purposes of the election. He admitted that he had received £350 altogether for the preliminary expenses of the election. He had defrayed expenses to the amount of £600. He objected to say how the money was expended. Charges for advertising and notice bills were preliminary expenses. Mr. Tripp, who appeared for the defendant, said that his lordship had not come there out of any litigious spirit to dispute any proper claim, but as a public man to prevent any improper claims being brought—not by the plaintiff and other respectable tradesmen, but by Mr. Snell. The matter resolved itself into two questions—first, whether the work for which the claim was made had been authorised to be done by Lord Ranelagh or by his agent; and whether, if done by an agent, it should not further be shown that the agent had power to pledge his lordship's credit. Mr. Snell was entrusted with money to pay all the expenses that were were intended to be incurred, and it was the duty of the tradesmen to assertain to what length his authority extended. Lord Ranelagh was called, and denied that he ever employed Snell as agent. Mr. Snell said he had great influence in Bodmin, and he (Lord Ranelagh) was glad to use him as a kind of pioneer to see whether Bodmin would be glad to have one or two Conservatives. He was supplied with money to defray such expenses as he might incur. He never authorised Mr. Snell directly or indirectly to pledge his credit. He (Lord Ranelagh) was not to supply the funds, and Mr. Snell had no right to look to him for a sixpence. His lordship's evidence was confirmed by that of Mr. Heritage, who also stood as a canditate; but the jury returned a verdict for the full amount claimed. In the next case the plaintiff was non-suited.

A PECULIAR FEATURE OF FENIANISM.

There is one point about Fenianism which deserves more attention than it has yet received. It has been hinted at in an obscure way, but it has not hitherto been stated with any distinctness, so far as we are aware, that Fenianism in Ireland is prevalent in the adverse ratio of the Irish language. No instances of active complicity in the republican conspiracy have been detected in the wild and primitive baronies of the remote south and west, where the vernacular use of the old tongue is exclusive or general. At first sight it would naturally appear that the more purely Irish a district was, the more Fenian it would also be. But the inconsistency is only apparent, and its cause is not difficult to find. Discontent may be assumed to prevail to any extent—nay, certainly does prevail—among the broken and scattered fragments of the race who yet linger untouched by modern ideas; but it is discontent which broods on the past instead of rushing at the future. It is of the old national type moulded into shape and regulated by religious influences, and has thus remained inaccessible to the leverage of American theories which no more scruple to make a clean sweep of priests than of landlords. National consciousness has everywhere remained unimpaired, but elsewhere it has changed its type. New ideas have been engrafted on the old trunk of national feeling before it has lost its vitality, by means of direct propagation abroad; but in these districts the whole sense of nationality has essentially retained its original character. It was remarked as a singular circumstances only the other day, that a Fenian was arrested in Clare, and Clare is certainly a mixed rather than purely Irish county. We believe the no Fenians have made their appearance in Connemara or in the Donegal highland. The word has there in all probability too strong a vernacular life in the sense of an Ossianic warrior to be at once transferred to a man of the new world, with a revolver in his belt, a bagful of unmarketable bonds and a nasalized brogue. There was a time some years ago when this passive discontent was beginning to acquire consistency and to stir within the district of Connemara, from some local cause or other which we do not now remember. The name and symbol of union then chosen by the conspirators was not a trivial flight of fancy, nor a revival from a sham or heroic past, but a genuine record of the Irish Jacobite resistance, handed down orally as a living tradition among the people. They called themselves after one Edmund of the Hill, the concrete name in which that resistance is allegorically represented in popular ballads, one of which is given in Hardiman's "Irish Minstrelsy." The question of the decline of the Irish language has never, to our knowledge, been fully treated as a whole, although it is very curious, and replete with interest. The statistics of its present speakers are given in a dry statistical way, and unaccompanied with any report or commentary in the blue book upon the last Irish census. So far as these go, however, they form a most valuable contribution, albeit a little noticed one, to the general history of language. The geographical distribution of the language is, of course, important enough; but the most striking point is the encroachment made by English in the years of adult life, side by side with the persistence of Irish as the exclusive language of childhood, and of old age. These statistics are well worth examination in detail.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

REFORM.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says, it is not to be denied that Lord Grosvenor's resolution may be fatal to the Ministry. It is just in itself and supported by the whole Opposition, by a large body of the more moderate Liberals, and by various independent members acting on distinct grounds. It can scarcely be resisted with success, and why should it be rejected? Why on the contrary, should not ministers gracefully defer to the obvious feeling of the House and accept at once the opportunity of escaping from a false and untenable position? If ministers should bow to the decision of the House the course to be pursued seems clear. It is, as Mr. Gladstone showed, impossible to deal with a comprehensive measure of Reform in a single session—when the discussion only commenced in the month of March. Let there then be a short sitting before Christmas, in which minister might explain their whole scheme. In the intervening period the Government would be able to prepare a complete and competent measure founded on revised statistics.

The *Daily News* says—The notion that the Government may accept the resolution framed against itself, is the shallowest of delusions.—Lord Grosvenor's amendment will either remit the question of Reform to the country, leaving the present Government to deal with it in a new House of Commons, or it will commit the matter to the hands of Mr. Disraeli, in the existing Parliament. In any case, the task will come back once more. The present bill now, or a much larger one a short time hence, is the alternative before Parliament and the country. To conciliate enemies, with the certainty of damping friends, will not be repeated.

The 'Times' considers the amendments of Earl Grosvenor and Sir W. Hutt of dire significance, and that their concurrence is inexplicable unless on the supposition that the whole ground is sapped under the bill, and that a universal antipathy is ready to break out at any opening in the outer crust of silence and perplexity maintained by the Liberal party.

The "Advertiser" says it seems to be very certain that, with the aid given by the Whig malcontents, the Conservatives can throw out the reform bill

The "Post" asserts that the delay which circumstances, or an error of programme, has interposed between the introduction and the second reading of the Reform Bill has sealed its doom.

Meetings in favour of the Ministerial Reform Bill are reported from Leicester, Manchester and Norwich

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A correspondent (says the "Guardian") writes that Dr. Newman has been obliged, out of deference to superior authority, to suppress his second letter to Dr. Pusey on the subject of Papal infallibility. It is said that Dr. Newman stood out for no more than the infallibility of his Holiness at the head of an oecumencial council; but this restriction, it would seem, is too much for the present temper of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England.

At the Agricultural Hall, on Easter Monday, a great tonic sol-fa choral festival of 1000 voices will be held in aid of the sick fund of the drivers and conductors of the Favourite omnibuses.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales yesterday afternoon paid an unexpected visit to the London Surgical Home for Gentlewomen, Stanley-terrace, Notting-hill, and having examined the arrangements, was pleased to express her complete satisfaction.

PRINCE ALFRED AND THE CORPORATION.—To-day at the meeting of the Court of Common Council, to be held at Guildhall, a motion will be brought forward requesting his Royal Highness Prince Alfred to take upon himselfe the freedom of the City of London, to which he is entitled by patrimony, and adding that a copy of the freedom be presented to him in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The Good Friend—Human suffering is so confessedly universal that the man who successfully relieves it is worthy of all praise. The above-named preparations were first compounded many years ago by Professor Holloway, who, since that period, has had repeated confirmations from all quarters of the globe of their surprising powers in curing both internal and external diseases. These medicaments give the greatest and speediest relief in all cases of dyspepsia, heartburne, flatulency, nausea, biliousness, and colic; they are also the safest and most efficient aperients. The Ointment, when briskly rubbed upon the skin, by exerting the most wholesome and regulating influence on underlying nerves, vessels and glands, checks inflammation in the throat, chest or bowels.

An extensive bed of pure white marble, susceptible of a lustrous polish, and said to be sufficent in quantity to supply the whole Mississippi valley, has been discovered in Sank county, Wisconsin, United States.

Simplicity of life and manners produces tranquility of mind.

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