The Waterford Mail

AND MUNSTER EXPRESS.

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

VOL. XLIII WATERFORD WEDNESAY EVENING JULY 11 1866 UNSTAMPED—PRICE TWO PENCE

Joseph Fisher
M. F. Fagan

CHEAP PREPAID ADVERTSEMENTS

THE Public in Waterford and the South-East of Ireland generally are reminded of the advantages now offered them in the system of Short PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, including

A SIXPENNY RATE

for Advertisements not exceeding 18 words, which admits the following Classes:—

SITUATIONS Wanted by or Offered to CLERKS, ASSISTANTS, TRAVELLERS, GOVERNESSES, TUTORS, WORKMEN, MECHANICS, HOUSEKEEPERS, PORTERS, SHOP BOYS, DOMESTIC SERVANTS, &c.
BOARD Wanted or Offered.
APARTMENTS Wanted or To Let.
ARTICLES LOST or FOUND.
SPECIFIC ARTICLES Wanted or for Sale.
PARTNERSHIPS Wanted or Offered.
PROFESSIONAL ENGAGEMENTS Wanted.
AGENCIES Wanted and Offered.
BUSINESSES Wanted or for Sale.
HOUSES, SHOPS, OFFICES, and WAREHOUSES to be Let or Wanted. And
MISCELLANEOUS WANTS of all Kinds.

The following is the rate of charge for each insertion of such advertisements:—

Not exceeding 18 Words	6d
Above 18 and not exceeding 32 Words	1s 0d
" 32 " 48 "	1s 6d
" 48 " 56 "	2s 0d
" 56 " 72 "	2s 6d

These charges are strictly confined to Advertisements of the classes specified, and must be

PAID PREVIOUS TO INSERTION.

All Advertisements NOT Prepaid, or which exceed 72 words in length, will be charged according to the ordinary scale.

Country Advertisers may send payment in Postage Stamps when the sum is not above 5s.

☞ Parties answering Advertisements are requested to attend to the following explanations:—

"Apply at the Office" means that PERSONAL APPLICATION must be made at THE MAIL Office, where the address of the Advertiser will be given.

Address to a number at the Office means that application must be BY LETTER only, directed to the number at the MAIL Office (as No. 27, MAIL Office.)

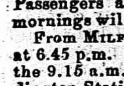
N.B.—Persons answering Advertisements are strongly advised not to send ORIGINAL testimonials, but COPIES only.

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 6-0 in the afternoon, reaching Milford Haven (wind and weather permitting) in time to enable passengers to proceed by the 8·55 a.m. express Train to London, reaching Paddington at 6 15 p.m. Passengers arriving at Milford Haven on Sunday mornings will leave per the 11.0 a.m. Train.

From MILFORD HAVEN, from the Railway Pier daily at 6.45 p.m. (Sundays excepted) after the arrival of the 9.15 a.m. Express and 6·0 a.m. Trains from Paddington Station, London, reaching Waterford (wind and weather permitting) so as to secure the departure of the 8.0 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 6.0 a.m. Third Class Train from Paddington will also be conveyed by these steamers, at reduced rates.

FARES.

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

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

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

Fares by Steamer. Return Tickets

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

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

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

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

The Sea Voyage is only Seventy Miles.

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

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

ADVERTISE!! ADVERTISE!!

THE PROPRIETORS OF

THE IRISH WEEKLY ADVERTISER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PURE OLD COGNAC BRANDY.

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

George Sayer and Co's Old Brandies,

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

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

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

TRAMORE.

COMMODIOUS HOUSE TO BE LET, Furnished, for the Season, with Coach-House, Stable, good Water, and every convenience for a Large Family.

Apply to EDWARD WALL, Summer-Hill, opposite James' School. (6032)

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

BOOK POSTAGE (UNITED KINGDOM).

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

MONEY ORDERS.

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

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

	Under half oz s. d
Australia South, via Southampton and Suez 20th each month ...	0 6
Australia South, via Marseilles and Suez, 26th each month ...	0 10
Austria via France daily ¼ oz., 8d; via Belgium daily	
Alexandria, via Marseilles 3rd, 10th, 18th, and 26th each month	¼ oz. 0
Alexandria via Southampton, 4th 12th 20th and 27th each month	0 6
Alexandria via Belgium, daily	0 6
Baden via France, daily, ¼ oz. 6d; via Belgium, daily	0
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 every Saturday	
Canada, by Canadian Packet every Thursday...	0 6
Ceylon via Marseilles, 10th & 26th each month	0 10
Ceylon via Southampton, 4th & 20th each month	1 4
China via Marseilles, 10th and 26th each month	
China (except Hong Kong), via Southampton, 4th and 20th each month	1 6
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
Denmar, via France, daily, ¼ oz. 9d; via Belgium daily	0 9
France twice daily (if not prepaid charged double	¼ oz. 0 4
Frankfort via Belgium, daily	0 6
Frankfort via France, daily	¼ oz. 0 6
Gibraltar, 4th 12th 20th and 27th of each month	0 6
Greece via France and Trieste, daily ...	¼ oz. 0 1
Hanover via Belgium daily	0 6
Holland via France daily ¼ oz. 6d; via Belgium daily	3
Hong Kong via Marseilles 10th and 26th each month	4
Hong Kong via Southampton, 4th and 20th each month	1 0
India (Bombay line), via Marseilles, 3d and 18th each month	0 10
India (do.), via Southampton, 12th and 27th each month	
India (Calcutta line) via Marseilles, 10th & 26th each month	1 0
Italy (except Papal States), daily	¼ oz. 0 6
Italy via Belgium daily	0 11
Jamaica 2nd and 17th each month	1 0
Malta via Marseilles 3d 10th 18th & 26th each month	¼ oz. 0 6
Malta via Southampton, 4th 12th 20th and 27th	
Spain, daily via France, (if not prepaid charged double)	oz
Sweden, via France, daily, ¼ oz. d; via Belgium, daily	
Switzerland, via France, daily ¼ oz. 6d; via Belgium, daily	1
Trinidad, 2nd and 17th each month ...	1
Turkey, via France, daily, ¼ oz. 1s 3d; via Belgium, daily	
United States, every Wednesday and Saturday ...	
Vancouver's Island, every Saturday ...	1
Victoria (Australia), via Southampton and Suez, 20th month ...	3

SENDING NEWSPAPERS ABROAD.

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

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

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY.

Up Trains from Waterford

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

Down Trains from Kilkenny

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

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

Up Train from Waterfor

	Week days 1: 12&3 Class A.M.	2: 12&3 Class A.M.	3: 1 & 2 Class A.M. Mail.	4: 1 & 2 Class A.M.	5: 1, 2, 3 Class P.M. Mail	Sundays Mail. 1 2&3 Class P M	& 2 lass. P
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Wford Dp...	8 0	—	11 20	2 55	8 30	8 30	—
Grange	8 17	—	—	—	—	8 47	—
Fwn & Plt...	8 25	—	11 41	3 15	9 0	8 55	—
Carrick	8 40	—	11 56	3 28	9 15	9 10	—
Kilsheelan...	8 57	—	...	...	...	9 27	—
Clonmel......	9 15	—	12 27	4 9	10 0	9 45	—
Caher	9 45	—	12 55	4 30	10 45	10 45	—
Bansha	10 5	—	1 16	4 50	...	...	—
Tipperary ...	8 30	10 15	1 28	5 5	11 30	11 30	—
Jtion dep....	—	12 24	1 57	5 35	12 15	12 15	—
Oola..........	—	8 5	—	5 47	—	..	—
Lir k...Ar...	9 45	1 20	3 0	6 45	1 20	1 20	—

Down Train to Waterford

	Week days 1: 1, 2, 3 Class A.M.	2: 12&3 Class A.M.	3: 1, &2, Class, A.M. Mail.	4: 1 2 3 Class P.M.	1, & 2 Class, P.M. Mail.	Sundays 1: 1 2&3 Class P.M. Mail	2: 1, 2, 3 Class P.M.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Liick Dep	6 45	11 0	12 45	4 0	10 45	10 45	...
Oola	7 37	Flag	—	4 55	—	—	...
Junction Ar	—	12 0	1 45	5 5	12 0	12 0	...
Tipperary	7 57	12 25	12 10	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 53	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 48	—	—	...
Waterfrd A.	10 35	2 20	—	8 10	3	3 45	..

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, April 17, 1866. [6550]

MERSEY DOCKS AND HARBOUR BOARD.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

THE Mersey Docks and Harbour Board hereby give Notice, that the INTEREST WARRANTS of their BONDS will in future be PAID in London by Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, and Co., Bankers, No. 54, Lombard-street; and in Liverpool by Messrs. ARTHUR HEYWOOD, SONS, and Co., as heretofore.

By Order,
JOHN HARRISON, Secretary:
Dock Office, Liverpool, June 25th, 1866. [6057]

LOANS ON CALL OR DEPOSIT,

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

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

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

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

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

(By order),
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

MONEY ON DEPOSIT

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

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

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

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

Further information can be obtained from the undersigned, and also from the following Agents.—
A. STEPHENS, Duncannon, County Wexford.
THOMAS S. HARVEY, Little George's-street, Waterford
JOHN GRUBB, Carrick-on-Suir.
P. R. BANFIELD, Clonmel.
SAMUEL JELLICO, Caher.
DAVID COLEMAN, Tipperary
DAVID FITZGERALD & SON, Limerick

(By order), T. AINSWORTH, Secretary.
Board Room, Waterford Terminus,
8th October, 1864 5448)

EDWARD WALL,

109, QUAY, WATERFORD

AND

SUMMER-HILL, TRAMORE,

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

WHISKEYS, made by John Jamieson and Co, Dublin; James Murphy and Co., Cork; George Roe and Co., Dublin; Richard Allman and Co., Bandon.
ALES, Younger and Co., Edinburgh.
CIDER, Stranger and Co., Totness, Devon.
TEAS, George Wildridge and Co. In Bond at London or Waterford (Wholesale only).
SUGARS, Glasgow Makers. Crushed or Crystalized.
GOLDEN SYRUP and MOLASSES, Liverpool and Glasgow.
WINES, BRANDIES, HOLLANDS, and RUMS—Direct Importations of every class and variety, on most moderate terms for Cash.

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

SUPPLIES ALWAYS ON VIEW.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL

SQUARE, DUNGARVAN.

J. BUCKLEY, PROPRIETOR,

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

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

Dungarvan, November 30th, 1864. (5205)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

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

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

Medical

THE MOST RELIABLE FRIEND!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

IT'S SEARCHING AAD HEALING PROPERTIES ARE KNOWN AND RECOGNISED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

The number of years this invaluable Ointment has stood the test of public opinion (and the longer known the better appreciated) is a testimony of itself more convincing than anything that could be written in praise of its truly wonderful healing properties. In the cure of bad legs, bad breasts, sores, wounds, and ulcers its effect is marvellous. For ringworm, scaldhead, scrofula, and diseases of the skin generally, there is no remedy to be compared to it. When assiduously rubbed upon the skin (previously well bathed with warm water) this Ointment is quickly absorbed into the system, and cleanses, in its passage, every part to which it is applied.

GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BRONCHITIS, MUMPS, QUINSEY, SORE THROATS, AND DIPTHERIA.

In any of the above diseases, immediate and permanent relief is obtained by effectually rubbing this detergent Ointment, twice a day, upon the neck, chest, and back. It acts upon the very mainsprings of life; for through the glands pass all the new matter required for the bodies reparation and all old particles detrimental to its preservation. The Ointment, used jointly with Holloway's Pills, will act so searchingly and certainly as to effect cures in the most hopeless cases.

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, CONTRACTED AND STIFF JOINTS.

Many thousands of martyrs from the above complaints have found life almost insupportable; yet, if Holloway's Ointment be briskly and perseveringly rubbed upon the parts affected, ease may be safely guaranteed, especially if the pores of the skin be previously opened by fomentations with warm water.—The gross humours require expulsion from the system; it is, therefore, necessary to have recourse to Holloway's admirable Pills, which, by purifying and strengthening the system, greatly assist the operations of the Ointment and facilitate and confirm the cure.

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, AND ULCERATIONS OF ALL KINDS.

There is no medicinal preparation in the world which may be so thoroughly relied upon, in the treatment of the above ailments, as Holloway's Ointment. Nothing can be so simple or safe as the manner in which it is applied, or its action on the body, both locally and constitutionally. The Ointment rubbed around the part affected, enters the pores just as salt enters meat. It quickly penetrates to the source of he evil and drives it from the system.

ERYSIPELAS AND SCROFULOUS SORES.

In all irritations of the skin, sores, ulcers, burns, or scrofulous enlargements of any kind, Holloway's Ointment presents a ready and easy means of cure. It manifests a peculiar power in restraining inflammation, removing stagnation, cooling the heated blood and checking all acrimonious and unhealthy discharge

DISEASES ATTENDANT ON CHILDHOOD

Diseases incident to early life fall more under the management of the mother than the medical man.—Holloway's Ointment should therefore be regarded by her as a "Household Treasure," as it never fails in bringing out the rash in measles and scarlatina; and for the removal of all skin diseases its effect is miraculous. In cases of whooping cough and croup, this invaluable Ointment should be rubbed twice a day upon the throat and chest, and the youngest invalid will derive therefrom the most soothing relief. Two or three of Holloway's famous Pills, reduced to a powder, will augment the curative powers of this Unguen

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.—

Bad Legs	Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism
Bad Breasts	Cancers	Scalds
Burns	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples
Bunions		Sore Throats
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand Flies	Elephantiasis	Skin Disease
	Fistulas	Scurvy
	Gout	Sore Heads
Coco-bay	Glandular Swellings	Tumours
Chigo-foot		Ulcers
Chilblains	Lumbago	Wounds
Chapped Hands	Piles	Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London; also, by all 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 Pot.

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

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

WHEELER & WILSON'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

SEWING MACHINES

ALWAYS HIGHEST OVER ALL COMPETITORS.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

THIS Machine claims its Superiority over all others from its range of Work, Beauty of Finish, Nicety and ease of Operation, inability to get out of Order, simplicity of Construction, and durability of work when done. It has attained a Popularity unparalleled in the History of Inventions.

Over 200,000 have been Made and Sold.

The London TIMES, September 19, 1864, says—The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE is the one best calculated for Household Work, It makes the Lock Stitch by means of a rotating hook."

Instructions gratis. Prospectus free.
MACHINES WARRANTED.

MISS CLARKE, Agent for Waterford and vicinity, at Chamber of Commerce, and 95, Custom-house Quay. (5874)

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

For Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved this pure solution as a remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE, GOUT, HEARTBURN AND INDIGESTION.
And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children.
When combined with their
Acidulated Lemon Syrup,
It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and a grateful febrifuge.
In hot seasons and hot climates, the regular use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.
It is prepared by
DINNEFORD & CO
CHEMISTS, &c.,
172 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.
Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the world
CAUTION—See that "Dinneford &Co." is on each label and red label over the cork. (572)

Western Counties General Manure Co.

OFFERS FOR SALE the following Manures:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE FOR TURNIPS,
FLAX MANURE,
CORN Do.,
GRASS Do.

Dr. CAMERON, Chemist to Dublin Corporation, has reported to Queen's County Agricultural Society, that the Superphosphates, manufactured by the above Company, are the best in the Market. Dr. CAMERON's report can be seen by applying to the agent,

WILLIAM KELLY, Waterford.
(595

RICHARDSON, BROHTERS, & CO

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS & OIL CRUSHERS,
BELFAST,

Prepare Special Manures for each Crop.

POTATO MANURE.	GRASS MANURE.
TURNIP MANURE.	GRAIN MANURE.
BONE COMPOUND.	FLAX MANURE.

GROUND BONES AND BONE MEAL.
LINSEED CAKE AND MEAL,
Of superior quality and warranted genuine.
Analyses, Price Lists, and Reports on Application.

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

EAST INDIA PALE ALE,

[TRADE MARK, WATERFORD ARMS.]

PATRICK KEILY & SONS

BEG RESPECTFULLY TO CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR OCTOBER BREWINGS OF EAST INDIA PALE ALE, now ready for delivery. They can confidently recommend this Season's Brewings which, both for flavor, color, and keeping properties, contrast favorably with the most valued samples of this beverage.

THE ABOVE CAN BE OBTAINED IN CASKS OF 9, 18, 36, AND 54 GALLONS.

DOUBLE, MEDIUM and SINGLE STOUTS, in prime Condition for DRAUGHT or BOTTLING.

St Stephen's Brewery, New-Street, Waterford. Stores—Newgate-St., & 93, Quay. [6069]

Miscellaneous

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

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

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

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

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

CONSULTATION BY LETTER WITHOUT FEE Dr. SMITH may be consulted in all private and confidential cases, arising from injurious habits, &c., and on receiving a description of the patient's case enclosing a stamped directed envelope for reply) will 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 "MANHOOD."

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

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

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

Also, by the same Author, a New and Revised Edition o

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, that 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.

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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

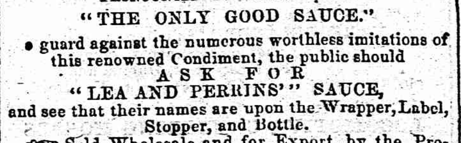
VISITORS and others residing in Tramore are respectfully informed that the Proprietor of "THE WATERFORD MAIL" has made arrangements for the delivery of "THE WATERFORD MAIL" on the evening of its issue to Visitors and Residents at Tramore. "THE WATERFORD MAIL" is published on the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday,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

LEA AND PERRINS,



WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS

"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

To guard against the numerous worthless imitations of this renowned Condiment, the public should

ASK FOR
"LEA AND PERRINS'" SAUCE,

and see that their names are upon the Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.

☞ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester, Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL Messrs. BARCLAY & SONS, London; and by Druggists Grocers, and Oilmen generally, throughout the World 5970)

Table Diapers Napkins' Sheetings,

A LARGE STOCK

to select from, of the BEST MAKES

and SOUND BLEACH.

Robertson, Ledlie & Co.,

53, QUAY,

WATERFORD,

(5838)

Sailings,

WATERFORD STEAM COMPANY

INTENDED ORDER OF SAILING, JULY, 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 loss which migh 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 of 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, Storeage 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 July 10	8 Morn.	Friday July 6	11½ Morn
Tuesday ... 17	11 Morn.	Friday .. 13	5 Aft'n.
Tuesday — 24	5 Aft'n	Friday .. 20	11½ Morn.
Tuesday ... 31	10 Morn.	Friday .. 27	6 Aft'n.

CALYPSO OR BRITON.

From W.ford to Bristol		From Bristol to W.ford Calling at Pembroke Dock	
Friday, July 6	2 Aft'n.	Tuesday July 10	4 Aft'n.
Friday — 13	9 Morn	Tuesday — 17	9 Morn
Friday — 20	1 Aft'n.	Tuesday — 24	3½ Aft'n.
Friday — 27	8 Morn	Tuesday — 31	8 Morn

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

☞ On early morning sailings, the Cabin of the teamers 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:	
Wedsday July 4	3 Aft'n.	Wedsday July 4	2 Aft'n
Friday — 6	3 Aft'n.	Friday — 6	3 Aft'n.
Monday — 9	8 Morn.	Monday 9	8 Morn
Wednesday — 11	10 Morn.	Wednesday 11	9 Morn.
Friday 13	12 Noon	Friday — 13	11 Morn
Monday — 16	1 Aft'n	Monday 16	12 Noon.
Wednesday — 18	3 Aft'n.	Wednesday 18	2 Aft'n.
Friday .. 20	3 Aft'n.	Friday 20	3 Aft'n.
Monday .. 23	8 Morn	Monday 23	7 Morn.
Wednesday.. 25	9 Morn.	Wednesday 25	9 Morn
Friday — 27	11 Morn.	Friday 27	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, AURA, or other eligible Vessels.

FROM WATERFORD		FROM LONDON:	
Thursday July 5	4 Aft'n.	Wednesday July 4	8 morn
Thursday — 12	4 Aft'n.	Wednesday — 11	8 morn
Thursday — 19	4 Aft'n.	Wednesday — 18	8 morn
Thursday — 26	4 Aft'n.	Wednesday — 25	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 Leaden Sall street, E.C.

WATERFORD AND PLYMOUTH.

AURA, RANGER, AURORA, or other eligible Vessels.

FROM WATERFORD:		FROM PLYMOUTH:	
Thursday July 5	4 Aft'n.	Thursday July 5	8 Aft'n.
Thursday — 12	4 Aft'n.	Thursday — 12	8 Aft'n
Thursday — 19	4 Aft'n.	Thursday — 19	8 Aft'n
Thursday — 26	4 Aft'n.	Thursday — 26	8 Aft'n

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

WATERFORD AND BELFAST.

BETA AURORA, AURA, or other eligible Vessels.

FROM WATERFORD:		FROM BELFAST:	
Saturday July 7	2 Aft'n.	Tuesday July 10	8 Aft'n
Saturday — 14	2 Aft'n.	Tuesday — 17	1 Aft'n
Saturday — 21	2 Aft'n.	Tuesday — 24	8 Aft'n
Saturday — 28	2 Aft'n.	Tuesday — 31	1 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 4 0 pm
FROM NEW ROSS—Daily, Sundays excepted, at 8.30a m

WATERFORD AND DUNCANNON.

FROM WATERFORD Daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 0 pm
FROM DUNCANNON—Daily, Sundays excepted, 8.15a.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,

Commercial

I have received a fresh supply of

Potted Lobster, Sardines,

WESTPHALIA HAMS,

POTTED SALMON (daily expected),

which I offer at my usual Moderate Prices.

WOODWARD MASON,

FAMILY GROCER,

Quay and Mall.

Auction.

AUCTION OF HORSES, TRAVELLING MACHINES, &c

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

On MONDAY, JULY 2, 1866,

At Mr. DOBBYN's Veterinary Establishment, Beresford Street, Waterord.

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

Sale to commence at ONE o'Clock.

THOMAS WALSH Auctioneer

TOWN HALL, WATERFORD.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY!
THURSDAY 12th, FRIDAY 13th, and SATURDAY, 14th JULY.

Grand Fashionable Mid-Day Performance!
On SATURDAY, at Half-past Two.

THE CELEBRATED AND UNRIVALLED
C. C. C.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS
(REGISTERED).

T. W. MATTHEWS, W. MATTHEWS, and H. MATTHEWS, Proprietors.

FROM the Rotundo, Dublin, and St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, London, where they have given their Performances 329 Consecutive Nights, will appear, as above, in their

CELEBRATED ENTERTAINMENT,
COMPRISING
New Ballads. Charming Part Songs.
Inimitable and Refined Comic Illustrations.
Instrumental Solos. Gems of Negro Minstrelsy.
ORIGINAL JIGS AND ECCENTRIC DANCES, &c., &c., &c.

N.B.—The MATTHEWS BROTHERS' C. C. C. Christy Minstrels is the only troupe which has had the honor of appearing before their Royal Highnesses the PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES, their Excellencies the LORD LIEUTENANT and LADY WODEHOUSE, and the LORD and LADY MAYORESS of Dublin.

Reserved Chairs, 3s; Front Seats, 2s; Second do., 1s; Gallery, 6d.

☞ Family Tickets to admit Five to Reserved Seats, 10s.

Tickets may be had at HOWARD'S Music Warehouse, Quay.

Stage Manager, H. MATTHEWS. Proprietors, MATTHEWS BROTHERS. Secretary, T. W. MATTHEWS.

Doors Open at Half-past Seven; to commence at Eight o'Clock.

☞ Cariages may be ordered at Ten o'Clock.

Books of Words, 6d. each, may be had in the Room. [6086]

THE CREDIT FONCIER AND MOBILIER OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

Reduction of the Shares from £20 to £10 each. Copies of the Circular containing the particulars of the proposed reconstruction of the Company, to reduce the liability of Shareholders, can be obtained on application at the Offices—17 & 18, Cornhill.

By Order,
ALFRED LOWE,
Secretary.

4th July, 1866. [6080]

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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

CHARLES A. JONES

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

Special terms of Hire, payable quarterly in advance.

CHARLES A. JONES

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

CHARLES A. JONES

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

CHARLES A. JONES

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

Tramore, County Waterford.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,
Ssuited for the immediate reception of a small genteel family.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE HOUSE and LANDS of BEECHMOUNT, formerly occupied by Henry R. Lane, and at present by J. S. Richardson. The House, which is built in the cottage style, and commands a charming and picturesque view of the Bay, consists of Entrance Hall, Two good Reception Rooms, Two good Bedrooms, Two small ditto: Kitchen, Pantry, &c; at the rere is a well enclosed Yard, with Coach House and Stabling for Two Horses.

BEECHMOUNT stands in a small demesne or park of about two English acres, which are tastefully laid out and planted, a large collection of choice Standard Rose Trees having been added during the past year. There is a small Terrace Garden, also a Kitchen Garden, and the Purchaser can have about Six Acres of very desirable Land, lying between the house and the sea.

Distance from the Railway, about an English Mile, close to the Ladies' Cove; and the Land comes within a few yards of the Cliff, while the planting in the neighbourhood adds some of the charms of a country residence. Apply to

THOMAS S. HARVEY,
12, Little George's-street, Waterford.
[6031]

RICHMOND CAVENDISH COMPANY
(LIMITED).

TOBACCO JUICE, FREE OF DUTY.

FOR THE SHEPHERD, THE CATTLE BREEDER AND THE GARDENER.

IN the Unnited States of America, on the Continent, and in all Foreign Countries, where Tobacco Leaf is obtainable at a moderate cost, Tobacco Juice is one of the staple requirements of the Stock-owner. Skilful Sheep Breeders and Shepherds have, in the preservation of their flocks, found it invaluable. By the Government returns it is computed that in Australia over four million pounds of Tobacco are annually boiled down for Sheep-wash; the Colonial Government admitting Tobacco declared for Agricultural purposes at 3d. per lb. duty, whilst that for the ordinary trade pays 2s.

In England the value of Tobacco to Stock-owners has long been known, but the enormous duty of 3s. 2d per lb. placed an insurmountable barrier to its use; better teachings have, however, at length prevailed, and the Government, after much quiet agitation, have consented that Tobacco Leaf may be boiled down to Juice for Sheep-wash and Cattle purposes,

WITHOUT PAYING ANY DUTY WHATEVER.

The Richmond Cavendish Company (Limited), availing themselves of this concession, have, in connection with their extensive bonded Cavendish Works, fitted up a special department for the Manufacture of Tobacco Juice.

By careful analysis it was found that previous to the law being altered, the strongest Sheep-wash sold in this country contained but 3½ oz. TOBACCO TO THE GALLON. The Juice prepared by the Richmond Cavendish Company (Limited) is guaranteed to contain

42 OZ. TOBACCO TO THE GALLON.

MANUFACTURED IN BOND by the Richmond Cavendish Company (Limited), and SOLD in CASKS at 2s. 6d. PER GALLON, by

THOMAS M'KENZIE & SONS,
CORK AND DUBLIN.
[6073]

THE WATERFORD JOINERY WORKS
JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.

MR. JOHN MURPHY begs to inform his Friends and the Public that, having completed extensive WORKSHOPS at JOHNSTOWN, fitted up with all the Modern Appliances suitable to a First-class Joinery Establishment, and having procured the services of a thoroughly competent Foreman from Glasgow, he is prepared to execute all Orders with which he may be favoured, on the shortest notice, in the most satisfactory manner, and most reasonable terms; and avails of this opportunity of returning Thanks to his numerous friends for their liberal support for the last ten years, and hopes for a continuance of their Orders.

☞ Plans and Estimates for Mansions, Villas, Cottages, Conservatories, &c., &c., can be had at the above Establishment. [5993]

MR. E. HARVEY WADGE, F.G.S., Editor of the IRISH INDUSTRIAL MAGAZINE, begs to announce to the Subscribers and to the Public that the publication of that periodical has ceased. In making this announcement Mr. WADGE desires to return his grateful thanks to the numerous subscribers and contributors who have so heartily supported his enterprise. The amount of support received has been far greater than could have been anticipated, and would undoubtedly have resulted in making the IRISH IDUSTRIAL MAGAZINE an ultimate success in every respect, if Mr WADGE's other engagements had permitted his devoting to it an adequate proportion of his time.

As it is, however, Mr WADGE finds this to be impossible. His object, throughout, has been the promotion of Irish industry, and it was his opinion that, in the first instance, this would be best attained by the establishment of a periodical devoted exclusively to the discussion of its conditions. The result has not disappointed his expectations, for the amount of public attention the MAGAZINE has drawn to the industrial resources of Ireland has been the means of attracting a large amount of British capital to their development. In the direction of some of these investments, Mr WADGE, now finds that such a large proportion of his time will be absorbed as to render an adequate supervision of the IRISH INDUSTRIAL MAGAZINE on his part impossible, and as there can be no question that he will best serve the cause of Irish industry by bringing about an active expenditure of capital in developing its various and magnificent resources, he has not hesitated in abandoning whatever could interfere, in however small a degree, with his exclusive devotion to the object. (6083)

WATERFORD RIVER REGATTA.
TO TAKE PLACE
ON MONDAY, 30TH OF JULY, 1866.

STEWARDS—Abraham Denny, J.P., High Sheriff; William G. D. Goff, Joseph Strangman, P. D. Walsh, J.P; John Wall, Joseph Tobin, H. R. Sargent, Joseph Downey, Samuel Bartlett, Esqrs.

WILLIAM CHERRY, Hon. Secretary.
SAMUEL JONES, Treasurer.

3.30 P.M., 1ST RACE—For Four-oared Yawls, not exceeding 22 feet on keel, belonging to the Rivers Suir and Barrow, at or above Cheekpoint. To start from a Flag Boat opposite the Club House, thence round a Flag Boat moored at the Bridge Buoy, winning at the starting Flag Boat. First Boat £3; Second Boat £1 (if three start). Entrance 3s.

4.0 P.M., 2ND RACE—For Four-oared Yawls, not exceeding 22 feet on keel, from below Cheekpoint, and belonging to the Waterford district. Same course as first race. First Boat £4; Second Boat £1 (if three start). Entrance 3s.

4.30 P.M., 3RD RACE—For Punts. To start from the Flag Boat moored opposite the Club House, thence round a Flag Boat moored opposite the Clock Tower, winning at the starting Flag Boat. First Boat £2; Second Boat 10s (if three start). Entrance 1s.

5.0 P.M., 4TH RACE—For Cots propelled by Paddles only. Same course as Punt Race. First Boat £2; Second Boat £1 (if three start). Entrance 1s.

5.30 P.M., 5TH RACE—For Four-oared Gigs, not exceeding 36 feet on keel. To start from the Flag Boat moored opposite the Club House, round the Bridge Buoy, thence round a Flag Boat moored opposite Cove Cottage, and winning at starting Flag Boat. Distance about 3½ Miles. First Boat £10; Second Boat £2 (if three start). Entrance 10s.

6.0 P.M., 6TH RACE—Silver Challenge Cup, value £15, For Two-oared Wherries, to be pulled and steered by Amateurs. If won two successive seasons by the same Wherry to become the property of the winner. Same course as Yawl Race. Entrance 10s. This Cup is at present in possession of Josepp Strangman, Esq., having been won last season by his wherry "Lotus."

6.15 P.M., 7TH RACE—For Cots propelled by Oar and Paddle. Same course as Punt Race. First Boat £2; Second Boat £1 (if three start). Entrance 1s.

6.45 P.M., 8TH RACE—For Ships' Boats, not exceeding 22 feet on keel. Same course as Yawl Race. First Boat £3; Second Boat £1 (if three start). Entrance 3s.

The Stewards intend also giving a Prize for Sailing Yawls. Particulars in small bills.

ROWING REGULATIONS.

No. 1.—All Boats must be entered with the Secretary at 44, Lady-lane: Names of Crew and distinguishing Flag made known, and Entrance Fee paid, before Thursday, 26th July, after which no Boat can be admitted to enter, except by paying double Entrance Fee.

No. 2.—Each Boat must be provided with a proper distinguishing Flag.

No. 3.—No Outrigger allowed to start in these matches. If on a line being stretched from the rowlock to the centre line of the boat, on her bottom outside, there shall be more space than the ordinary thickness of the planking of the boat, between the line and the side of the boat, the boat shall be deemed to be an outrigger.

No. 4.—The Crews of the several boats must be punctual to the time of starting for each race, as fixed on by the Stewards, who will start such boats as come to the Flag-Ship at the appointed hour; the Entrance Money of such boats as do not observe this regulation will be forfeited.

No. 5.—The Coxswains are to leave sufficient space between the oar-blades of the respective boats, and to keep a direct course in order to avoid crossing another boat. Any Boat, the Crew or Coxswain of which shall intentionally run into or foul another boat, shall forfeit all claim to the prize. Any objection must be stated in writing to the Stewards, within half an hour after the termination of the race, upon which objection the decision of the Stewards shall be final.

No. 6.—The Stewards reserve to themselves the power of making any alterations in the day or hour of starting, which circumstances may render necessary.

No. 7.—No Prize given for a walk over.

No. 8.—In all Races in Rounding Flag the Boats must turn from the Kilkenny to the Waterford shore, and win on Waterford side of starting Flag Boat.

No. 9—All Rowing Matches to be subject to the foregoing Rules, with such alterations as the Stewards may think proper. (6081)

TO BE LET,
FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,

A MOST ADVANTAGEOUS SITE for a Corn Store or Coal and Timber Yard, at the FERRY-POINT, OPPOSITE THE TOWN OF YOUGHAL, for such a term as may be agreed upon.

A Timber Jetty has lately been built by the County of Waterford, at which vessels can lie with safety.

Particulars as to terms, &c., may be had from

JOHN HUDSON, Esq., Careystown House, Whilegate, County Cork; or
FRANCIS D. HUDSON, Esq, Tallow, County Waterford.
[6072]

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

WITH LANDED ESTATES COURT TITLE.

In the Matter of the Estate of JOSEPH MICHAEL RIVERS, Owner.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION (by Order of the Owner), at CROBALLY, TRAMORE, at 12 o'Clock, noon, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of SEPTEMBER, 1866,

PART of the LANDS of CROBALLY, containing about 82 Acres and 30 Perches Statute Measure, held under Lease for lives renewable for ever, at the Nominal Head Rent of £4 18s 6d.

The above Estate will be sold in Small Lots, suitable for Building purposes or Townfields.

For Rentals and further particulars apply to

JOSEPH MICHAEL RIVERS, the Owner, Tramore; Mr. THOMAS WALSH, Auctioner, Waterford; USHER GLANVILLE, Esq., Solicitor, 45, Fleet-street, Dublin; or to

MARK DELANDRE, Solicitor
having Carriage of Sale,
45, Fleet-street, Dublin, and
(6077) 33, Peter-street, Waterford.

LOCOMOTIVE CANTERING HORSES AND PONIES.

THESE Horses run rapidly over any good road-sidewalk, or park grounds, with a graceful cantering motion, propelled mainly by the weight of the rider, alternating from the saddle to the pedals in the act of rising to the motion of the horse, and with about the same amount of exercise to the rider as in riding a live horse. They may be started, stopped short, or controlled in going down hill, by the rider. They are directed by the bridle. As the motions are identical, it is a good mode of training for equstrianism. They are unequalled as a means for agreeable and healthful out-door exercise. Girls ride by using the side-saddle horn; those under ten years old usually ride astride. The size for boys is strong enough to carry a man of 300 pounds weight.

OUT-DOOR EXERCISE FOR INVALIDS.

Physicians pronounce this a means for the most genial exercise, because every part of the body is put in motion without fatigue. PRICES, from £2 2s to £6 6s.

AGENTS FOR WATERFORD:
M. & F. FOGARTY, BRIDGE-STREET.

☞ The above can be seen and tested, in full working order, by applying to the agents. [5990]

KILMACTHOMAS UNION.

RATE COLLECTOR WANTED.

THE Guardians of the above Union will, on TUESDAY, the 24th Instant, proceed to appoint a RATE COLLECTOR for No. 2 DISTRICT of the above Union, "vacant by the death of the late lamented Mr. STEPHEN GAMBLE," at a Remuneration of 6d. in the £ on the amount collected.

Proposals containing the names of Two Solvent Persons willing to join in a Bond in the sum of £500, will be received by me up to 12 o'Clock on the abovementioned day.

By Order.
WILLIAM HUNT, Clerk of Union.

Clerk's Office, 9th July, 1866. [6087]

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF
The Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England (LIMITED).

REFERRING to the Circular Letter of the 3rd Instant, the Directors of THE CREDIT FONCIER AND MOBILIER OF ENGLAND, LIMITED, have much pleasure in reporting that the proposal for the re-construction of the Company, with a view to the reduction of the liability of the Shareholders, has been most favourably received, as will be apparent when it is mentioned that out of a total of **4,546** Shareholders, only **15** Shareholders have dissented from the proposals put forward, and even of these some have only expressed a qualified dissent.

I am further instructed to inform you that the Directors, at a Meeting of the Court held this day, have unanimously passed the following Resolutions, to which your attention is requested:—

1st. That in accordance with the powers granted by Clause 83 of the Articles of Association, Interest be paid to the Shareholders at the rate of Two Shillings and Sixpence per Share (free of Income Tax), equal to 10 per cent. per annum, being Interest from 1st April to 30th June, 1866, on the Company's Investments; and that Interest Warrants for the same be sent to all Shareholders registered on the Books of the Company on Monday, 9th July, 1866.

2nd. That in accordance with the powers granted by the Articles of Association in Clause 2, of Article 25, the sum of £400,000, or £2 per Share be, and is hereby transferred to the Capital account of the Company, in reduction of the amount of unpaid Capital on the Shares of the Company, and that each Share do henceforth stand in the Books of the Company as £7 paid up.

3rd. That in accordance with the powers granted by the Articles of Association, Article 6, a Call of £1 per Share be, and is hereby made; the same to be payable at Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE & SMITHS, Bankers, No. 1, Lombard Street, E.C., on Saturday, 21st July, 1866.

4th. That an Extraordinary General Meeting be held on Monday, the 30th July, 1866, for the purpose of submitting to the Shareholders certain Resolutions, having reference to the Circular addressed to them, under date 2nd July, 1866; formal notice, naming place and hour of such Meeting, to be duly sent to each Shareholder.

The Directors have further the satisfaction of reporting that, owing to the desire expressed by many of the Shareholders to pay up their Shares in full as soon as the re-construction of the Company shall be carried out, the Directors are able to announce their confident belief that the Call of £1 per Share announced as payable on 1st January, 1867, will not be required.

By order of the Court of Directors,
ALFRED LOWE,
Secretary.

17 & 18, Cornhill, 9th July, 1866.

P.S.—The Interest Warrants and Call Papers are in course of preparation, and will be issued on Thursday next, the 17th instant. [6088]

LA MAISON DE PARIS.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
4, LITTLE GEORGE'S STREET.

W. BEHM invites attention to his well-selected STOCK of GOODS, of the Newest Style and Best Quality.

W. BEHM CHALLENGES COMPARISON between the Style and Workmanship of Clothes turned out of his Establishment and any other in Ireland.

Gentlemen who have not yet favoured him with an order, will find on trial they are superior to anything they have been in the habit of getting.

W. BEHM takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks for past favours, and trusts that through unremitting attention to his business, he will merit a continuance of that esteemed patronage.

W. BEHM,
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
4 LITTLE GEORGE'S STREET.
(5751)

Commercial Intelligence.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE WATERFORD MAIL.]

July 11, 1866.

The weather is very warm and fine.

CORN REPORT.

Wheat—Nothing doing—prices nominally 1s per barrel lower. Oats dull at a decline of 3d per barrel. Indian corn—Slow sale at a reduction of fully 6d per barrel.

UNPREPARED.			
Wheat, white Mill,	per 20stns	00	0..00 0
do Red do	do	00	0..00 0
do Shipping	do	00	0..00 0
Oats white	per 14 stns	14	0..15 0
do tawney	do	00	0..00 0
do black	do	14	9..15 0
Barley, grinding	per 16 stns	—	0..— 0
do malting,	do	—	0..— 0
PREPARED AND FOREIGN.			
Wheat, Irish Mill,	per 20stns	00	0..00 0
do T'rogG'rka	do	00	0..00 0
do OdessaGhirka	do	28	0..00 0
do Marianopoli	do	29	0..00 0
Barley, malting	per 16 stns	00	0..00 0
do grinding	do	00	0..00 0
Oats, awney,	per 14 stns	00	0..00 0
do black	do	15	0..15 3
FLOUR AND MEAL.			
Extra superfines	per sack	40	0..00 0
Superfines	do	38	0..— 0
Fines and Seconds	do	35	0..36 0
Thirds	do	26	0..28 0
Oatmeal	per cwt	15	6..16 0
Bran and Pollard	per brl	0	0.. 0 0
FOREIGN PRODUCE			
INDIAN CORN,—			
Odessa and Galatz	per 20stns	18	0..18 6
Ibrail and Foxanian	do	16	3..17 9
American	do	17	3..17 6

BUTTER—The exports since last post were 2025 firkins. There were 17 firkins at market on yesterday, and 355 this day. Price from 106s to 110s 0d per cwt.

BACON AND PIGS—The exports since last post were 405 bales bacon, 50 kegs lard, and 154 pigs.

There were 600 Pigs on the Hill to-day.

PROVISIONS.		s.	d.
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	54	0..00	0
Steak offal	38	0..46	0
Heads	30	0..32	0
Feet	11	0..12	0
Chandler's Lard	48	0..00	0
Keg Lard	85	0..00	0
Bladder Lard	94	0 .96	0

R E T A I L M A R K E T S.

(Specially Reported for the Waterford Mail.)

BUTCHERS' MEAT.—Beef, per qr., 5½d to 8d do., per joint, 6d to 9d; Mutton, per lb., 8d to 10d; Veal do., 8d to 9d; Lamb, per qr., 6s0d to 7s 0d.

FOWL AND EGGS.—Fowl, per pair, 4s 8d; Ducks, per do., 4s 6d; Eggs, per doz., 0s 8d to s 0d; do, per 120 5s 6d to 0s 0d.

FISH.—Newfoundland, per cwt., 16s to 23s; Herrings per brl 21s to 22s; Salmon, per lb 0s 10½d to 0s 9½d Sole, per lb., 0s 6d to 0s 0d; Turbot, per lb., 8d

POTATOES.—By wholesale, 5½d to 0d; by retail, 6½d 7d.

FODDER, GREEN CROPS—Hay per ton, new 35s 0d to 40s 0d; old, 60s 0d to 65s 0d; Wheaten straw 46s 0d to 49s 0d; Oaten do 48s 0d to 50s 0d, Turnips —s 0d to —s 0d; Mangolds, —s 0d to —s 0d; Carrots, —s 0d to —s 0d.

SHIP NEWS.

The Huldah, and Martha Jane both sailed from Cardiff, July 6, for this port:

The Clara, and John both sailed from Liverpool, July 6, for this port

FLAX.
(From the Belfast Linen Circular).

Drawn up by a Committee of the Linen Trade, appointed under the sanction of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce. July 9, 1866.

Mill Scutched.		Tons.	s. d.		s. d.
Armagh, per stone of 4lbs		22	9 0	to	14 6
Ballibay	" "	5	8 0	to	12 6
Castleblaney	" "	..	.. —	to	— —
Cootehill	" "	2	8 6	to	11 0
Monaghan	" "	4	9 0	to	11 0
Aughnacloy	" "	20	8 0	to	11 6
Dungannon	" "	..	— —	to	.. ..
Enniskillen	" "	..	— —	to	— ..
Lowtherstown	" "	..	— —	to	— ..
Omagh	" "	12	8 0	to	10 6
Belfast	" "	25	6 0	to	11 3
Ballynahinch	" "	..	— —	to	— ..
Newtownards	" "	..	— —	to	— —
Ballymena	" "	—	— —	to	— ..
Cookstown	" "	120	7 6	to	14 0
Garvagh	" "	..	— —	to	— —
Kilrea	" "	..	— —	to	— —
Maghera	" "	..	— —	to	— —
Magherafelt	" "	..	— —	to	— —
Randalstown	" "	..	— —	to	— ..
Kilkeel	" "	—	— —	to	— ..
Newry	" "	40	8 0	to	11 6
Rathfriland	" "	6	8 6	to	11 6
Banbridge	" "	—	.. —	to	— —
Portadown	" "	—	.. —	to	— —
Tandragee	" "	—	.. —	to	— —
Derry & Strabane	per cwt.	..	.. —	to	— —
Ballymoney	do.	30	60 0	to	90 0
Newtownlimavady	do.	—	.. —	to	— —
Coleraine	do.	—	.. —	to	— ..
Total,		286			
Hand Scutched per st. of 14lbs		129	8 0	to	10 6
Total		415			

State of various markets during the past week as reported:—Armagh, Cootehill, Monaghan, Dungannon, Aughnacloy, Newry and Rathfriland—During the past week, these markets have been better supplied with flax than for several weeks past, prices continue firm and unchanged. Omagh—An average supply of flax was offered for sale—no change can be noted in prices since last report. Cookstown—A considerable quantity of flax remained unsold at close of market, as farmers seemed unwilling to sell unless at a considerable advance in prices.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.
(77 MILES OPEN).

Traffic for week ending July 6, 1866:	£	s.	d.
Passengers, parcels, etc.	688	13	4
Goods and cattle,	478	2	9
Total,	£1166	16	1
Coresponding week for last year—	£1489	9	1

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY
(31 MILES OPEN)

Traffic for week ending July 6, 1866:	£	s.	d.
Passengers, parcels, etc.	197	10	11
Goods and cattle,	164	6	4
Total,	£361	17	3
Corresponding week for last year	£279	16	6

LIMERICK AND FOYNES RAILWAY.
(26¼ MILES OPEN).

Traffic for week ending July 6, 1866:	£	s.	d.
Passengers, parcels, etc.	£103	5	1
Goods and cattle,	56	6	9
Total,	159	11	10
Corresponding week last year,	102	16	4

LIMERICK AND ENNIS RAILWAY.
(24¾ MILES OPEN)

Traffic for week ending July 6 1866:—	£	s.	d.
Passengers, parcels, etc.,	£0	0	0
Goods and cattle,	00	0	0
Total,	£00	0	0
Coresponding week last year,	£176	6	6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF WATERFORD:

July — ARRIVED.

9th—Saltee, Stirling, Glasgow, g.c.
10th—Margam Abbey, Pearn, ——, ——
Clara, Hart, Liverpool, coals
Courier, ——, Milford, g.c.
Camilla, Coffey, Liverpool, g. c.
West Docks, Flynn, do, coals
(By Electric Telegraph).
11th—Kinsale, Glasgow, g.c
Malakoff, Milford, g.c.

SAILED

9th—Lioness, Pearce, Liverpool, coals
Napoleon, Jones, Cork, bricks
Pearl of Days, Anthony, Cardiff, pitwood
Temperance, Barry, do. do
Downes, Murphy, do, ballast
Mary Stewart, do, pitwood
Thomas, Edmonds, Swansea, ore
Mystery, Bennett, Southampton
Malakoff, Aylward, Milford, g.c
10th—Gipsy, Burns, Bristol, g.c
(By Electric Telegraph).
Prothesa, Kinsale, coals
Edmond, Cork, iron
Clipper, Cardiff, pitwood
Saltee, Glasgow, g.c
Sarah Dickson, Cardiff, pitwood
Courier, Milford, g.c
Lady Clifford, Cork, coals
11th—Camilla, Coffey, Liverpool, g.c
Wind—South.

WATERFORD SHIPMENTS

The Vesta which sailed for Liverpool on the 9th inst, had on board 1583 firkins Butter,—sacks Flour — Cattle, 61 Pigs, — Sheep, 100 casks Porter, — bales Wool, — kegs Lard, 9 cases Eggs,—bales Bcn — boxes Fish.

The Gipsy which sailed on the 10th inst., for Bristol had on board 61 casks Porter, 88 Cattle, 247 Sheep, 93 Pigs, 17 cases Eggs, 20 packages Poultry, 12 Horses 40 firkins Butter, 10 boxes Fish, — kegs Lard, —

The Malakoff, which sailed for Milford on the 2nd inst., had on board 83 bales Bacon, 65 firkins Butter, 15 kegs Lard, 115 casks porter, — Cattle, — Pigs 62 cases Eggs 33 packages Poultry, 40 boxes Fish,—bales Rags, 1 cask Whiskey, — Horses, 20 sacks Flour, .. Sheep

The Courier (s), which sailed on the 10th inst. for Milford, had on board 405 bales Bacon 150 firkins Butter, 50 kegs Lard, — sacks Flour, 350 casks Porter — cases Eggs, 25 packages Poultry, — Horses, — pigs,— Cattle, 38 boxes Fish, 1 cask Whiskey — bales Rags, — Sheep.

The Saltee (s) which sailed on the 9th inst., for Glasgow, had on board 252 firkins Butter — —kegs Lard, 120 sacks Flour, 27 cases Eggs, 24 bales rags, — casks Porter, — bales Bacon, 30 Sheep.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and paid for at the following rates:—Marriages, 2s. 6d.; Births and Deaths, 1s., for each announcement.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd inst, near Wakefield, the wife of Captain T. Page Casey, R.M., of a son.

On the 4th inst., at Long Melford, Suffolk, the wife of Sir William Parker, Bart., of a daughter.

On the 6th inst, at Lownes-square, London, the wife of Col. H. Dalrymple White, C.B., of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., at St. John's, Paddington, London, by the Rev. Henry Slessor, rector of Headbourne Worthy, brother of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev M. D. French, Edward A. Slessor, Esq., Capt. Royal Artillery, son of the late Major-General Slessor, of Broadway, Sidmouth, to Florence Mary, daughter of J G King, Esq, of Beach House, Sidmouth, Devon.

On the 7th inst., at St. Andrew's, Holborn, London, by the Rev. William Norval, Frederick James Lewis, only son of the late Captain James F. L. Wood, R.N., to Elizabeth Fanny Gaskell, second daughter of the late Henry Gaskell Denvil.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst, at Nootka Lodge, Carlingford, Hugh Moore, Esq.

On the 6th inst., at Leinster-square, Rathmines, Dublin, Sarah Thacker, late of Ballymore-Eustace, Co Kildare, aged 62 years.

On the 7th inst., at 46 Denzille-street, Dublin, Mrs Frances Sherwood, relict of the late Mr. Jason Sherwood, of North Earl-street, Dublin.

IRISH MARKETS

DUBLIN, JULY 10—There was again a very slow market, and to effect sales lower prices would be accepted for every article. Indian corn 6d per quarter lower.

White wheat, 29s 0d to 31s 0d per brl; red, 28s 0 to 30s 0d; barley, 00s 0d to 00s 0d; bere, 00s 0 to 00s 0d; oats, 16s 0d to 17s 0d; rape, per cwt, 00s to 00d 0d; oatmeal, 15s 6d to 16s 6d; Bakers' flour, 16s 6d to 19s 0d; Indian corn, per 480 lbs 30s 0d to 31s 6d

LIMERICK, JULY 10—Grain—None at present, but the most cheering prospects of an abundant harvest. Butter—On Saturday there were 750 firkins at market. Yesterday only 160. To-day 250. The current price for the past three days was 70s for the three-quarter firkin, and for a few superior lots 72s 6d, with 2lbs. extra. Wool—There is very little coming in, but barely what is sufficient to maintain nominal prices.

White wheat 0s 16d to 18d; red, 0s 15d to 0s 16d oats (fine white), 12d to 14d; seed, 13d to 13½d; barley good malting), 14d to 16d; grinding, 11d to 12d; Flour—Firsts, 39s 0d to 40s 0d seconds, 35s to 36s 0d; thirds, 25s to 27s 0d; fourths, 19s to 20s 0d; bran £5 10s to £6 5s; pollard, wheaten, £5 0s d to £6 5s; mixed £5 0s to £6 0s; feeding meal, £0 0s to £0 00s; Indian meal, coarse, £7 15s 0d to £0 0s 0d; fine, £8 0s 0d to £8 0s; Indian corn, £7 10s d to £0 0s 0d; oatmeal, £13 0s to £13 10s; outlings, £14 0s. Bacon pigs per cwt., 55s 0d to —s 0d; scalded pork, 34s 0d to 00s 0d; American bacon, 70s to 00s. per cwt.

CLONMEL, JULY 10.—Weather very warm. Quotations are as follows:—

Flour—Superfines, 42s 6d; fines, 37s 0; thirds, 29s 0d; fourths, 24s 0d; Wheat—White, 26s 6d; Red 25s to 25s 6d per brl.—White oats, 14s 0d to 15s 6d black 15s 0d to 0s; Indian meal, £7 14s to; oatmeal £16 0s; wholemeal, £0 0s per ton; bran, 4s 8d pollard, 5s 0d per brl. Butter, 100s to 115s per cwt. Beef, 6½d to 9d½; mutton, 7d to 9d; bacon, 9d; hams, 8d to 10d; pork, 7½d per lb.

KILKENNY, JULY 6—The supply of grain to our market for the past week has been only of wheat 914, and oats 69 cwts. No barley. Quotations unchanged. Of butter there were to market for the week 425 firkins, of which 423 came in this day, being of firsts 307, seconds 101, thirds 12, fourths 2, fifths 1. The price receded 3s to 4s on last Friday's prices. Buyers to market—Messrs. Smithwick and Christie, Kilkenny; Courtenay and Davidson, Waterford, and Pettigrew, Carlow. Of Wool 252 stones, and potatoes 746 cwts. were weighed in the market during the week.

Flour—Seconds 40s 0d to 42s 0d; inferior 33s 0d to 35s 0d; thirds, 24s 0d to 26s 0d. White wheat, 31s 6d to 32s 3d; satin, 00s to 00s 0d; red, 30s 0d to 31s 0d barley, malting, 00s to 00s 0d; grinding, 00s 0d to 00 0d; white oats, 14s 6d to 15s 6d; black oats, 14s 6d to 15s 0d; new tawney oats, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Bran, 7s 4d to 7s 6d per brl. Indian meal, 8s 6d to 8s 8d. Butter, 106s to 108s. Bacon pigs, 58s 0d to 59s 0d.—Oatmeal, 15s 0d to 16s 0d per cwt.

WEXFORD MARKETS, JULY 10—Wheat (old) per 20 stone, 30s 0d to 30s 10d; new 0s to 0s; barley per 16 st 16s 3d to 16s 6d; oats per 14 stone 15s 0d to 15s 6d; beans per 20 stone, 25s 9d to 00s 0; Flour per bag 16 stone, 33s 0d to —s 0d; seconds 32s 0d to —s 0d; 3rds 25s 0d to 00s 0d; oatmeal per cwt. 15s 0d; Indian meal per cwt. 8s 6d; butter per cwt. £5 8s d; 2nds. £0 0s 0d; 3rds. £0 0s d; bran 6s 4d. Potatoes per stone, 6d to 7d. Meat—Beef per lb. 5½d to 8d; mutton 6d to 9d; veal 5d to 8d; lamb 5s to 7s per qr.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR BUTTER MARKET, JULY 7.—In our market to-day 150 firkins butter; prices from 108s to 110s. For the week 600 firkins.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JULY 10.—Firsts, 113s, seconds, 110s; thirds, 100s; fourths, 91s; fifths, 78s Mild cured—Firsts, 117s; seconds, 115s; thirds 107s 2500 firkins at market

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

E N G L I S H M A R K E T S

LONDON PROVISION MARKET, JULY 9.—Butter—The transactions in Irish fare of the most moderate character; any sales making are quite in retail, and quotations nearly nominal, Foreign supplying nearly all the wants of the Dealers. Best Dutch advanced 4s per cwt. Bacon—Early in the week the demand was very dull, and sales being pressed, prices declined about 2s per cwt., which caused a fair amount of sales to be effected. Lard or Hams—No change.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF STOCKS, DELIVERIES, &C.

BUTTER.	Firkins.	BACON.	Bales.
Irish Stock this day	2385	Irish Stock this day	2864
Delivery last week	1381	Delivery last week	2822
Arrivals ,,	2636	Arrivals ,,	2651
,, from 1st May	6884	,, from 1st Oct.	115406
	Casks.	Foreign Stock	6524
Foreign Stock this day	4,287	Delivery last week	2655
Delivery last week	11,762	Arrivals	1933
Arrivals ,,	21,806	,, from 1st Oct.,	62711
from 1st May	212,684		

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, JULY 9—The total imports of foreign stock into London, last week, amounted to 14754 head. In the corresponding week in 1865 we received 17,053; 1864, 10,250; in 1863, 14,133; in 1862, 7,977 in 1861 10,082 and in 1860, 12,239 head: There was a large supply of foreign stock on offer here to day. The beasts from France came to hand in excellent condition. Sales were rather difficult at full prices. Good and prime breeds moved off steadily, at full quotations. Otherwise the trade was very inactive at barely late rates.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

The Hon. Mr. Moore Smyth and family have left Ballinatray, for his shooting residence in the Highlands.

The Waterford Mail.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 11, 1866.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

It is asserted by some that diseases of the mind are upon the increase, and that society pays a tax for the over-strain upon the faculties in the larger numbers who require medical care as lunatics. Whether this assertion be strictly correct it is not necessary that we should inquire, but the sad fact is only too apparent, that the accommodation for those who require treatment for insanity, whether temporary or permanent, is quite inadequate, and that it is necessary steps should be promptly taken to provide for the reception of those who are thus afflicted. There was recently, and for ought we know there are now, a number of persons confined in the jail solely because restraint is necessary to prevent their committing felony upon their own persons, and because there is no room for them in the Lunatic Asylum.

It is very true that the tax for the support of this institution forms by far the largest item of the City Grand Jury expenditure, and it is also very true that this tax is rather unfairly levied, having regard to he area of taxation, and the claims of the locality. There are evils which require legislation to remedy, and which we had hoped would have been dealt with by the present Session of Parliament; but, even admitting the grievance, we cannot place mere questions of taxation before the claims of humanity, and therefore we hope the Grand Jury will not separate without coming to some arrangment, which will remove or remedy the pressing want for further accommodation.

THE CATTLE TRADE.

A return was issued last week showing the extent of the Irish Cattle Trade of 1865, and it appears that from some cause there has been a great diminution in the exports from Ireland. The exports for 1865, and the average for the seven years ending in 1863, as given by Mr. Thom in his statistics of Great Britain and Ireland, are as follows:—

	1865.	Average of seven years, 1857 to 1863.
Oxen, bulls and cows,	232,652	324,385
Calves, ...	14,082	30,087
Sheep and lambs, ...	332,831	456,496
Swine, ...	383,452	350,016

There is a falling off in every item except swine. These statistics are incomplete, as they do not show the quantity of bacon and pork exported. Mr. Thom valued the average exports for the seven years ending 1863, at £7,165,019; at the same prices the value of the exports of 1865 would be £5,511,570, thus showing a loss of £1,653,449.

The imports of corn, grain, meal, and flour were valued at £806,598, and the exports at £1,549,3

The exports of live stock in 1841, when Ireland had a population of over 8¼ millions, were equal to £7,277,368, and that of the exports of grain £3,682,513. These facts are not favourable to those who advocate the consolidation of farms, and the removal of the people.

SMALL FARMS.

We gladly publish to-day a most admirable and excellent letter from the pen of J. A. DEASE, Esq., with reference to the model farm at Oldcastle. The exposition so ably given of the advantage of small farms, in a commercial as well as a social aspect, deserves the very serious consideration of all who take an interest in the welfare of Ireland. It shows how the value of produce from land may be vastly increased, and the circulation of money and consequent profit to our trading classes may be much enhanced. The subject is one which does not relate exclusively to the farming classes. The details may appear to do so; but the broader aspect affects the commercial and trading classes as well as the mere farmer.

CORRESPONDENCE.

☞ As we did not publish the article from the *Citizen*, to which Mr. Strangman sends an answer, we do not consider it necessary to insert his reply, which had better appear in the journal which published the attack.

TO THE EDITOR.

Tramore, July 10th, 1866.

DEAR MR. EDITOR—I was intensely delighted on reading the two letters in THE WATERFORD MAIL of Monday, respectively signed, "The Lady's 'Cove'" and "An Eligible Young Man." After sending mine for publication, I began to fear that I should be *cleverly* taken down by some irate gentleman; but my pleasure and astonishment were unbounded on perusing such lame and inefficient effusions. Instead of trying to prove the assertion made by your writer, that there were many luxuries in the Tramore lodging-houses, they *gallantly* (!) seize upon the fact that I am an unprotected female. One asserts that I am "an old and frowsy woman;" whilst the other declares that I am "a boarding-school miss;" neither of which is at all correct. "The Lady's 'Cove'" exhibits his *devotion* (?) to the fair sex by saying that he "mistook the old lady for a lunatic," at the same time acknowledging that he is like one, for he writes, "How like *we* looked!" One would almost imagine that he had walked up to a mirror and looked at his reflection there. He is an old bachelor, too, he states. Can it be that he has been jilted or crossed in love? If so, of course, he is very bitter against ladies in general, and old ones in particular, perhaps for having been young at the time of his disappointment. Though he may not have the wings of a bird, he seems to have a beak to peck at my letter.

I wonder if the "Eligible Young Man" has a mother or sisters; for assuredly, if he has, they ought to take upon themselves the painful duty of shaking him, or otherwise chastising him, for so uncompromisingly condeming the whole sex. He, poor fellow, having once been "burnt," warns every one to beware of the bright eyes of the (as he seems to think them) *odious* hot-house plants. I am sure he must be a most in-eligible young man, when he has broken a promise made to some "faire ladye."

What would you male part of creation do without the female? Nothing; absolutely nothing! For if all the evils in the world are traced to women, so is all the good; see what an universal sway is ours. He need not trouble himself about the assignation, for as it was only to take place on conditions that you would point out two or three handsome and willing *chaperons*, and you cannot do it, we will postpone it indefinitely. I again state that families at a distance on reading of the "villas, the lawns, the comforts and the luxuries," would be puzzled to find them in *dear* Tramore. It is "a superior bathing place," but the lodging-house keepers are not very "enterprising people;" had they been so, I should have kept my remarks to myself; though allow me to observe, that it does not put me at all "out of my way" to make them public.

Until somebody again mistakes my identity, I am dear Mr. Editor, yours truly,

A YOUNG LADY.

P.S.—I should like to convince you that I am not "fat, fair, and forty," by sending you my *carte-de-visite*, but I fear you would fancy that I had adopted the plan of your correspondent, and picked out a nice-looking one from some photographer's case.

[We have allowed the "Young Lady" to answer her two assailants; and as she has "said her say" as to the lodging houses at Tramore, and her opponents have replied thereto, we think the matter must rest where it is; and we shall ask our correspondents not to trouble us further.—E.*W.M.*]

TO THE EDITOR.

Tramore, Monday, July 9th.

SIR—I observe in one of the Waterford papers a letter from Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse, Esq., in which that gentleman with much warmth and zeal denounces Garibaldi as an opponent and enemy of the Papacy. That Garibaldi is regarded as (a persecutor of the Church) by very many is a matter I do not for one moment dispute. Catholics think so, and consequently they abominate him. Protestants entertain a similar opinion, and consequently they idolize and deify him; but notwithstanding all this intense hatred and love from both parties, I think an impartial investigation of matters will thoroughly convince all parties, notwithstanding their violent passions and unbounded enthusiasm, that Garibaldi is not (a persecutor of the Church), but merely an honest, upright asserter, and defender of Italian rights and liberties. To be a persecutor of the Church, as many of our gracious English monarchs were, and perhaps would continue to be, if they dared, one must impose penalties and sufferings on those who profess the Catholic faith, thereby preventing them from enjoying the free, unrestricted exercise of their religion. In the name of truth and justice, when and where has Garibaldi ever done this? Is there a single instance of his ever having attacked any one doctrine or tenet of the Catholic Church? If Garibaldi has opposed the Pope, he has done so only with regard to his temporal power, and with a view to ameliorate abuses throughout the Papal States, where, be it remembered, trial by jury, that palladium of the liberties of freemen, does not exist. If these matters are calmly and dispassionately considered, Catholics will discover that there is no foundation for their hatred to the champion of liberty throughout the world, and Protestants, that they were totally mistaken when, in their ardent enthusiasm for the imagined destroyer of the Catholic religion, they received him with a pomp and splendour far surpassing the grand reception given to Richard I., Edward III., Marlborough, and Wellington. Garibaldi now marches with his gallant soldiers to snatch Venetia from the grasp of the Austrian tyrant, in which holy crusade Heaven send him success, and enable him to trample in the dust the Austrian eagle, as the heroic Tell did, a thousand years ago, when, with his noble band of hardy mountaineers, he crushed the Austrian hosts, and cast their mangled remains amongst the wild rocks of Wri.

Yours sincerely,
A. O'GORMAN.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR—Some years ago we used to have an excursion here during the summer down the river, out to the Saltees, by the Milford steamers, but now we do not get a chance of the smell of the salt water, unless by going down to Tramore. I wonder why it is? I am sure the excursions, judging from the number who used to take advantage of them, paid all expenses, and no doubt left a nice little thing for profit; so the only reason I can assign for it is, that the company may have become converts to the non-Sunday-travelling humbug. It is all very well for those who can enjoy themselves every day in the week, to make stump orations upon the awful sin—desecration of the Sabbath, &c., by Sunday travelling—but we who have Sunday only for recreation think it no sin at all but rather a duty, to take a breath of fresh air after a hard week's work in close shops and warehouses, with clouds of dust rolling in off badly watered streets, enough to choke one. Tramore is all very well, but one tires of the continued tameness of the day's proceedings. Go down by the four o'clock train—generally too late to bathe—walk on the strand; stare at the sea—"the deep blue sea," some one calls it; have a stare at the sky—blue again—then at the boat-house, the metal-man in the distance; then back to the village again, and adjourn to the "public" till 9.45, p.m., when you depart for the "citie," both weary and *beery*, with yourself and every one else. Now, it's almost the same "sing-song" over again every Sunday, as far as Tramore is concerned; but if they would give a trip or two down the river, it would be quite delightful, and I am sure a good many would

come even from Tramore to go down in it. Perhaps the Steamship Company would give one. The Messrs. Malcomson have always exhibited a lively interest in the welfare of the "working man.

Your obedient servant,
ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

Waterford, July 10, '66.

SWANSEA REGATTA.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR—You inserted a letter about the Kingstown and Bray Regatta and the necessity of having special excursion trains to Dublin; I understand the Swansea Regatta takes place on the 23rd and 24th of July. Let me ask whether the Milford boats and the Great Western Railway will offer us any inducements to visit Swansea and the coal country during the regatta?

Yours,
A WOULD-BE TRAVELLER.

July 11, 1866.

ELECTION OF POOR-RATE COLLECTOR

Mr. Thomas Power, of Shanaclune, has been elected rate collector, in the room of Mr. Stephen Gamble. The first poll stood—Mr. T. Power, 17; Mr. Henry Wilson, 11; Mr. John Murphy, 7; and Mr. Richard Gamble, 1. On the second poll—Mr. Power 24, and Mr. Wilson 1.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE C.C.C. CHRISTY'S.—By an advertisement in another part of our paper, it will be seen that the above well-known and favourably-received corps of sable minstrels are to perform on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in the Town Hall. Our metropolitan and provincial contemporaries are very lavish in their praise of this *troupe*, and we hope we will be able to say as much for them. So far as we can learn, they are about the best value in their line that have come this way for some time.

CAMP AT WATERFORD.—There is a rumour which receives currency in well-informed quarters that an encampment is to be formed near Waterford during the summer. It is said that Milward's field, near Bilberry Rock, has been taken for the purpose of a camp.

SHIPPING NEWS.—The splendid steamer *Margam Abbey* has taken her place on this line, *vice* the *City of Paris*, chartered for a three months' cruise by Mr. Talbot, late chairman of the South Wales Railway.

ACCIDENT.—A young man named Aylward, while jumping off a wall near Gyles' Quay, on Monday, fell, and broke his leg in the fall. He remained for some hours bleeding before any one saw him. He was conveyed to the Leper Hospital, where he is now progressing towards recovery. His father was formerly in the Excise in this city.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

The *Times* says it is understood that the King of Prussia accepts the offer of mediation by the Emperor of the French between the belligerents in Bohemia and Lombardy. The Prussians are to retain their present possessions, and their troops are to be supported at the expense of the country they occupy. They are, besides, to be allowed the free use of the railway lines in the north east of Bohemia, radiating from Pardubitz. It seems that Austria has been induced to give over to Prussia the three Bohemian fortresses of Josephstadt, Konnigratz, and Theresienstadt, but she is reluctant to bind herself to the condition that she is to send no reinforcements to her army in Bohemia, or to those of her Federal allies. Italy stipulates for the immediate cession of two of the fortresses of the Quadrilateral, of which one must be Peschiera. Possibly some difficulty has arisen as to the particulars of the agreement, and the armistice has not yet been actually signed, for the movements of the armies continue. The Prussians are advancing far beyond Pardubitz, and are within a few days march of Vienna, south of the Alps. Cialdini had crossed the Po on Sunday, and a large Austrian force was moving to meet him. It is to be hoped, however, that the negociations for the armistice may be concluded before the combatants have time to proceed to extremities. Whoever touches Prussia will have to deal with the whole of Germany—with the Germany of 1813.

The *Daily News* is of opinion that consolidation of North Germany under the Prussian Government will tend to a more equal distribution of the power. It is a natural development of Germany, and in so far as it satisfies the aspirations of the Teutonic family, it is an additional guarantee of the peace of Europe.

The *Times* says that the great battle in Bohemia, fought on July the 3rd, in magnitude equals Leipsig, and far surpasses Waterloo. The Prussians confronted the enemy, 240,000 strong. The Austrians are supposed to have an equal number. They had a position well protected by slope and wood, and they made good use of it. Their artillery mowed down the advancing Prussians, inflicting on them terrible losses, while they them selves were almost uninjured. Through a great part of their advance the needle gun gave them no superiority. The Austrians were protected by the nature of their position, and musketry fire was useless against them. The capture of the wood above Sadowa was accomplished by real hard fighting. The same paper publishes the account of the battle of Sadowa by their military correspondent, who was with the Prussian army. He says—the 27th Prussian regiment went in nearly 3,000 strong, with 90 officers, and came out on the further side with only two officers, and between 300 to 400 men; all the rest were killed or wounded. Again, when a second wood opposed their progress they advanced it against but didn't at first make much impression, for the Austrians being here again concealed, the fire of the needle gun did not tell, and a battery placed at the far end of the wood fired through the trees and told on the Prussian ranks with awful effect. These and other incidents make it clear that the greatest battle of the present age was won by the superior prowess of the victors, and was not the consequence of a merely mechanical advantage. The needle gun added, no doubt, to the completeness of the victory. The correspondent concludes his account of the battle as follows:—"The battle of Sadowa has been a great victory for the Prussian army. The troops fought with the most determined courage. They stood for hours under a terrible fire, for there are supposed to have been nearly 1,500 guns in action, of which 750 were Prussians. The immediate cause of the victory was the Crown Prince's attack on the Austrian left flank, which turned the position, but the attack in front had a great effect on the issue as, unless it had been steadily maintained, the Austrians might have repulsed the attack in flank. He says it is the opinion of the Prussian generals that the Austrian attack was most skilful, and that their artillery was excellently handled."

Mr. J. S. Mill has succeeded Mr. Charles Buxton as chairman of the Jamaica Committee. The committee still avow their intention to prosecute Mr. Eyre.

Colonel Edwards, M.P. for Beverley, and Mr. William Williams, of Tregallow, are to be raised to the dignity of baronets.

It is thought not likely that the session will be protracted beyond the end of the present month, so that the prorogation may be looked for in the first week of August, probably about the 4th.

The amount of duty paid at the Belfast Custom House for the week ending July 7 was £12,117 12s 6d, against £10,161 9s 9d the previous week, and £10,623 1s 1d same time last year.

The "Athenæum" announces that Messrs. Longmans have entered into an engagement with Mr. Maguire, M.P., to publish a work he proposes writing on the Irish in America.

A pension for distinguished or meritorious services is rendered vacant by the appointment of Major-Gen. Drought to the colonelcy of the 45th Foot.

The Royal Commission on Recruiting has closed its proceedings, so far as the taking of evidence is concerned. The report will probably not be framed for some time.

Henry Chappel, a negro melodist, was killed in London last week by falling out of an open window, at which he was sitting sleeping, under the influence of drink.

ODE TO RESIGNATION.

THE LAMENT OF A WHIG.

(*Written for the Waterford Mail.*)

"Let hope, my friend—let hope of happier hours
Far from thy bosom sweep dull care away."

How calm and placid rolls your tranquil life!
Far, far away from politicians' strife,
Perched on your sea-beat cliff, at dull Tramore,
Where nought disturbs you but the tempest's roar;
Where life flows onward with an equal motion,
Nor has the pulse-tides or the storms of ocean.
You 'scape the noise and turmoil of the fray—
BRIGHT'S withering scorn, or GLADSTONE'S tame display
You miss, if, with your languid pulse, you mind
The fearful tension which in town we find,
When party life—oh, that it should be wrote!—
Hangs on the giving of a single vote—
When, in the conflict of a fierce debate,
One single vote may seal the nation's fate—
For what's the nation? Parties govern all:
The Tories prosper if the Whiglings fall.
Sad was the turmoil of that fatal night—
Would I could shut it ever from my sight!
When VILLIERS' voice was stifled with "Divide,"
And expectation swayed from side to side—
When *Taylor's* rapid eye the ranks survey,
And marks the truant who would speed away—
When *Brandt* and *Esmonde*, trembling for their places,
Have downfall writ already in their faces.
All this you know not—thro' your tranquil day
Flits no sad presage of the fearful fray.
I marked the strife; I watched—the presage fell—
Oh, that I now should live the tale to tell!

But, hark! Big Ben has toll'd from his high tower,
In warning notes, the little "wee small hour
Ayont the twal," when shrieks "Divide! divide!"
Break thro' the air; and, like the swelling tide,
From lobby, tea-room, library and hall,
From club, from smoking-room, you hear the call
Of the small bells—on, on, with hurrying feet,
They rush to join their ranks, to take their seat.
And then the House is cleared, but soon again,
In eddying waves, flows back the tide of men.
Who has it? Has *Dunkellin* won the day?
Or will the Whigs still have both place and pay?

'Tis past! the Tories seem to have gained Heaven.
With echoing shouts they loudly scream "Eleven!"
"Resign! resign!" "Give place to honest folk;
The country now has passed from 'neath your yoke."

Oh, Resignation! hast thou still the power
To soothe the poignancy of such an hour?
Say canst thou give the PATRIOT'S (!) heart relief,
Or take the bitterness from pregnant grief?
Say will defeat to *Gladstone's* mind impart
A sense of pleasure, a delight of heart?
Will *Russell* gladly from his place withdraw?
Will *Cranworth* cheerfully "lay down the law?"
Will *Clarendon*, so full of War's alarms,
Find in dismissal all its promised charms?
Will *Layard* to Nineveh stretch out his hand?
Or *Goschen* join again "the German band?"
Will *Roundell Palmer* gladly find repose
In printing hymns which other men compose?
Or would he rather choose the easy chair
Now aptly filled by highly-honoured *Eyre*?
Or *Esmonde*, just *returned*, a Junior Lord,
To *Bateson* hand the highly-cherished hoard?

But lo! a host appear from t'other isle,
At whose long visages you inly smile.
Sad disappointment on their faces sits—
They look like men who've nearly lost their wits.
Alas! 'tis *Resignation* frights their soul.
Their bitter thoughts can hardly brook control—
"Resign!" "Dissolve!"—'tis better far to face
The hustings mob than lose our chance of place.
Shall we forego the prospect of reward,
Or lose the place for which we've striv'n so hard?
Shall we hand over to our hated foes
The chances which have soothed so many woes?
Shall BRADY, Chancery's eternal Master,
See *Brewster* gaining by the Whigs' disaster—
See all the honours, all the patronage
Pass from those hands which held it for an age?
Oh, sad disgrace! the Bar will now be led
By feeble *George*, of the profession head,
Whose weak small talk, like water from a spout,
In one unending stream keeps pouring out.
Shall *Lawson* yield to *Whiteside* the CHIEF'S seat?
Or *Sullivan* see *Walshe* the same repeat?
Shall *Loghlin* look on *Warren's* quick promotion?
Or *Armstrong* smile when *Purcell* gains the motion?
These are the thoughts which permeate the mass
Who see promotion from their party pass.

I listen'd to some speakers from your shore,
Who with loud voices at their fortune swore,
Railed at their hapless fate, and cursed the day;
And in their bitterness they thus did say:

"Oh, *Dissolution!* tho' we shrink with dread
From that which classes us amongst the dead,
Yet could we welcome thy severest pain
Might we not rise into our seats again?
With all thy terrors, come to our embrace—
Rather dissolve we, than resign our place.
No, Gladstone shall withdraw the hated Bill,
Even if it prove a very bitter pill—
The Queen will stretch her gracious hand to save
Her 'faithful subjects' from an early grave."

The hand was stretch'd, but Gladstone seized it not—
Resign he would. Oh, bitter was their lot!
They quit their Eden with reluctant cries—
The tempting fruit hangs bright before their eyes.
Of evil knowledge they have had a taste,
And from their Paradise are driven in haste.
Oh! sad it is to think that Quarter-day
Will come again, and see them without pay.

Lord Derby takes the reins with manly hand,
A first-rate man, well fitted to command.
His well-trained statesmen quickly take their places.
They leap for joy, while we, with dismal faces,
Gaze sadly back, and inly curse the day
When foolish Gladstone led us to the fray,
And lost his followers both place and pay.

And thus, my friend, tho' to your placid mind,
Contented, tranquil, peaceful and resigned,
Calm *Resignation* seems a virtue—still,
To others 'tis a very bitter pill.
To them it speaks of many hopes departed,
Which leave them lonely, poor, and broken-hearted.

A MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 10.—A manifesto of the Emperor Austria deplores the recent misfortunes, but declares his confidence in the army, the people, and the good cause unshaken. The Emperor of France has offered to mediate. The Emperor of Austria says—"This offer I have accepted. I am prepared to make peace upon honourable conditions, in order to put an end to the bloodshed and ravages of war, but I will never sanction a treaty of peace by which the fundamental condition of Austria's position as a great power would be shaken. Sooner than this should be case I am resolved to carry on the war to the utmost extremity, and in this I am sure of my people's approval. All available troops are being concentrated, and the gaps in the ranks of the army are being filled up by the conscription which has been ordered, and the large enrolment of volunteers to arms by the newly awakened spirit of patriotism. Austria has been severely visited by misfortune, but she is not humiliated or bowed down."

COCKERMOUTH ELECTION.

Mr. Lawson has retired from Cockermouth, and Lord Naas will be returned without opposition.

A Paris correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" says:—"France has ordered her flag to be placed on all Venetian fortresses, and has sent a commissioner to Venetia, a Chief of Administration. She is preparing to send a fleet to the Adriatic—and the Emperor warned King Victor Emmanuel by telegraph to-day against any attack on Venetia. The same correspondent says that the negotiations with Austria are going on favourably. Marshal Forey was sent on Saturday to the Prussian head quarters to begin the negociations."

The "Times" approves of Lord Derby's reserve on Monday night as to the future policy of his administration, including Parliamentary Reform.

TRAMORE SESSIONS.

[Before Edmond Power, Esq. (in the chair), and Mr. Goold, R.M.]

TRESSPASS.—Matthew Coffey summoned John Power, of Savagetown, for the trespass of his cattle on plaintiff's ground, on several occasions in June last. The fields trespassed on were set with oats, and some were meadow lands.

Mr. Devereux appeared for plaintiff.

Plaintiff proved the offence.

A man named Calleton deposed to seeing the cattle trespass on one occasion; he saw over ten cows entering a field of plaintiff's.

Defendant said that plaintiff himself broke down the fence to make a gullet to carry water across the road, and that he did not properly repair it.

Fined 10s. and 10s. costs.

Defendant—Begor, that's bad law.

Mr. Goold—For making use of that expression we could send you to the treadmill for seven days, and if you say another word I will send you there.

Same v. Same.—This was a process for £1 3s. 7d., value of potatoes sold and delivered.

Defendant said he admitted the agreement, but that they were not good, sound seed, as engaged; they were as rotten as himself.

Decree for £1 2s. 3s., and 2s. 6d. costs.

John Power v. Martin Coffey, Savagetown.—These were the same parties as in the two foregoing cases, and this was an action for assault, arising out of the trespass case.

Mr. Devereux appeared for the defendant.

Plaintiff deposed that defendant went up to him while working at a ditch, and took the spade out of his hands and threw him into the ditch.

To Mr. Devereux—I did threaten him with the spade before he took it from me.

Thomas Brien, witness for plaintiff, deposed that his master first threatened Coffey with the spade before Coffey struck him.

Dismissed.

Richard Power and James Kearney were charged by the police with fighting in the public streets on the night of the 24th of June last.

Constable Morrissey proved the offence.

Power fined 2s. 6d. and costs, or three days' imprisonment; and Kearney, who did not appear, was fined 5s. and costs, or seven days' imprisonment.

The Chairman said that a great many complaints had been made with respect to parties making a practice of fighting in the streets at night, and he assured them that the magistrates were determined to put it down.

Mary Walsh v. Ann Hally.—This was an action for 6s. 6d., rent due.

Defendant said there was only 4s. 10d. due.

Plaintiff said she was satisfied to get the 4s. 10d.

Decree for 4s. 10d., and 2s. costs.

Matthew Moloney, of King's Meadow, was fined 6d and costs, for having his car without his name on it.

Defendant, in explanation, said that he painted the name on it, but that he was carting ice, and the weeping from the ice washed it off.

Walter Power, of Waterford, was charged by the police for driving furiously through the streets on the last holiday evening.

Defendant pleaded guilty, but said that his car was full of drunken sailors, and they switched the horse in spite of him.

Fined 10s. and 2s. 6d. costs, or a fortnight's imprisonment.

P. W. Power, J.P., v. John Moloney, King's-meadow, Patrick Britt, Slievekeale, and Patrick Whelan.

The parties were charged with stealing hay on the 1st of July, about four o'clock in the day.

The three pleaded guilty.

Mr. Barry, plaintiff's caretaker, proved to seeing some ten or twelve of them taking the hay and putting it in a car.

It appeared that they were all in a cart, and took the hay to make seats for themselves. Their worships, therefore, only fined them 6d. and costs.

Patrick Brien v. Marcus Keily.

Mr. Devereux appeared for defendant.

This was an action for assault.

Plaintiff deposed to hearing a row in the streets on the night of July 1st, and on going up to see what it was about, the defendant seized hold of him and struck him.

To Mr. Devereux—Went up the street three times; had no friends in the row; struck defendant on the face when he caught me by the collar.

Patrick Brien deposed to seeing Keily strike Brien and collar him.

To Mr. Devereux—Keily's son was in the row, and was getting a beating; it looked as if Brien was trying to get in to help to beat him; did not strike any one.

For the defence, William Drohan was called, and deposed to being present at the row; it was about half-past 11 o'clock, and saw Keily walk up, and he wanted to make peace; saw him stretched on the road in a minute after.

Michael Keily, son to the defendant, deposed to being with his father on the night in question, and was passing up the street when one of the parties that were quarrelling in the street came over to them and wanted to fight; then Brien came up and tried to get into the midst of the row; his father said it was a shame for them all to beat one man, and caught hold of him to stop him; he then took off his coat and struck him.

Fined 6d. and costs, 1s. 6d.

Marcus Keily, Thomas Keily, Tim Sullivan, and Michael Mulcahy were each charged with creating a row in the public streets on the night of the 1st July, at 20 minutes past eleven o'clock.

Mr. Devereux appeared for the plaintiffs.

Constable Morrissey deposed to patroling the streets on the night of the 1st, and finding all these parties in the row; when they come up the crowd dispersed; the constable said that rowing in the streets was becoming quite the fashion lately.

Mr. James Budd said that it was almost impossible for the police to catch them. They pretend to be drunk, and picked quarrels with the people who come into the town, but when the police came up they are sober enough to run away.

Constable Morrissey said when they went up the very parties that appeared so drunk a few minutes before, were quite sober, and told them (the police) that they had as much right there as themselves.

At this stage the chairman said that if all the parties bound themselves to keep the peace for twelve months they would dismiss the case; and if they were brought before them again for the like offence, they would be returned to trial at quarter sessions for riot.

Constable Morrissey said that one of the parties was now under bail up to August next.

Mr. Goold said that for the present they would let the rule lie, but that it would be well for the public to know that instructions had been given by the law officers of the Crown that all parties who have given security for others bound to the peace, and who have broken the bonds before the time was up, should be prosecuted, and the whole amount levied off them.

The parties were then all bound to the peace.

Two men, named Dooley and Kennedy, were charged by the police with fighting in the streets on Saturday night, the 3rd of June.

Michael Grant deposed that he did *not* see them fight.

Another witness, summoned by the police, said he only saw them wrestling on the strand.

Another witness said he saw them having a few "clouts."

Ordered to enter into their own recognizances to keep the peace.

John Joy v. Mary Brien, of Moonvoy.

This was an action for 12s, for goods sold and delivered.

Plaintiff deposed that there was 12s due for one week's milk.

Bridget Joy, wife of the plaintiff, deposed to measuring the milk to defendant. There was now 12s due.

Mary Brien (defendant) deposed that she paid the 12s into the plaintiff's wife's hands.

Decree for 12s and 2s costs.

John Veale v. John Martin.

This was an action for 8s for rent.

Plaintiff deposed that he agreed to give a room to defendant's wife and children up to 25th March, '66, for 10s. When the time was up they only paid him 7s, and they had not left it yet. He claimed 8s because they were with him from the 25th March to the 25th June.

Decree for 3s, and 2s 6d costs.

Several parties were fined in penalties from 2s 6d and costs up to 5s and costs for drunkenness.

The court then adjourned.

HARBOUR BOARD.

The usual monthly meeting of the above board was held on Monday last, being the second Monday of the month—

In the chair, Ald. KEILY, J.P., President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Also present: Ald. Murphy, H. N. Nevins, H. F. Slattery, Ald. Cox, Edward Clibborne, T. B. Prossor, J.P.; P. Carew, James Kent, Ald. Lawler, L. Freeman, P. A. Power, T. C. Spencer, Ald. P. K. Reid (Mayor).

R. W. Cherry, Esq., the board's solicitor, and A. Stephens, Esq., resident engineer, were also present.

The first business was the consideration of tenders for the repair of the pilot cutter *Seagull*. There were two tenders—one from Mr. John Devereux, Merchant's Quay; the other from Mr. Charles Smith, Thomas-street. The former agreed to do it in a workman-like manner, and to the satisfaction of the pilot master, for £163 17s. 8d., and find all materials. He offered the commissioners the option of supplying the yellow metal and nails themselves, and he would allow the market price out of his amount. He also reminded the commissioners that he had performed this work for three years, and given every satisfaction. Mr. Smith's tender mentioned several works which he proposed to perform for £55, but this was exclusive of yellow metal, nails, and blocks. He proposed to give three coats of paint.

Mr. Spencer suggested as there was such a discrepancy between the two tenders, that Mr. Smith be sent for to ascertain from him what would be the cost of the yellow metal, &c., not included in his tender.

Mr. Slattery—If you send for Mr. Smith, you must also send for Mr. Devereux.

The Pro-Secretary (Mr. Schroder) said there was a tender from Mr. Barnes for the supply of yellow metal and nails.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Devereux were sent for. Mr. Smith explained to the commissioners what was required that was not included in his contract.

Mr. Nevins, after entering into the calculation, very minutely said that would bring the tender up to £145.

Mr. Murphy—I make it £141.

Mr. Nevins said the question now was, whether Mr. Devereux intended allowing for the old metal or not; if he would allow for it at the market price, it would reduce his tender to about the same as Mr. Smith's. He put down the value of the old metal at £17 10s., and that deducted from Mr. Devereux's tender would bring it down to Mr. Smith's.

Mr. Spencer—Mr. Smith proposes to do extra work—he proposes to give three coats of paint.

Mr. Kent—I must say Mr. Smith's tender is very irregular—it does not include half the work mentioned in the specification.

Mr. Devereux was next introduced. In reply to Mr. Nevins he said he would allow for the old metal the market price.

Mr. Devereux—I must tell you I am saving you about £150 a year.

The price to be allowed for the old iron was eventually fixed at 7½d. per lb., and Mr. Nevins moved, and Mr. Slattery seconded, that the tender of Mr. Devereux be accepted. Carried *nem. con.*

The next business was to open tenders for the supply of a cutter for a month, in the room of the pilot cutter, while under repair. There was only one tender from Mr. Stephens, Duncannon—to give either the *Star of Hope* or the *Princess* 50 tons register, at £12 per week, and to supply her with a captain.

Ald. Cox—That is at the rate of £48 a month.

Mr. Stephens—I think it cost you as much the last time.

Reference to the minute book showed that the last tender was from Mr. Strangman, of the cutter *Lotus*, at £25 for the fortnight.

Mr. Stephens' tender was accepted of the *Star of Hope*.

Mr. Cherry brought under notice of the board a letter he had received from the London solicitors to the treasury. They returned the deed of mortgage, saying that there was no provision in it for the payment of the interest to become due in 1867—he (Mr. Cherry) thought there was ample provision. Mr. Cherry then read the deed, and continued to say that if there was an error in it it was the fault of the London solicitors themselves, as they sent over the deed with only two blanks in it, which could be filled up in no way except the manner in which they were. It was useless to reason with these people, and to tell the truth it appeared their object was to create costs. He (Mr. Cherry) would recommend that the board offer to pay the interest now, and thereby spare the expense of a new conveyance. He thought this was the best and most economical course to save the expense of a new conveyance.

Mr. Kent feared there was no use in arguing with those people; the board might as well allow them at once to prepare a new deed. They could and would dictate their own terms.

A commissioner inquired what would be the cost of a new conveyance?

Mr. Cherry—I could not tell you—I could tell you if it was drawn by myself or an Irish solicitor, but I could not tell what those English gentlemen would charge.

Chairman—It is a miserable thing to be dealing with such men.

It was finally resolved to offer payment in hand of the interest coming due in December, 1867.

Mr. Cherry—And if they don't accept those terms I suppose there is nothing for it but to tell them to prepare a new deed.

The Board desired Mr. Cherry to inform those English solicitors that the mistake (if any mistake there was) was their own.

A ship carpenter, named Hogan, whose wife died, applied for a gratuity.

On the motion of Mr. Cox, seconded by Mr. Kent, it was resolved to give him £1, and the wages for the days he was idle.

Mr. Alcock, pilot master, reported all the buoys correct, and "the buoy on the Spit of Passage remains in the same position."

Mr. Grubb wrote to the board, desiring them to repair his quay at Ferrybank, injured in discharging Indian corn. Referred to the quay committee.

A letter was read from the Board of Works, in reference to the pier at Passage, saying that Lord Waterford had informed them that he had the docks cleared out last winter, and all nuisance removed, and that by an agreement between his Lordship and the Waterford and Passage Railway (daughter) it was imperative on that company to build a dock there, and that under these circumstances they (the Board of Works) would not feel justified in proceeding at present with the work.

Several Commissioners declared it was absurd—there never would be a railway fun.

Chairman—I think we ought to send a copy of the letter to the Rev. Mr. Lawson. He made a fearful complaint at the board of guardians on last Wednesday.

Mr. Spencer—Reply to the Board of Works that there is no probability of a railway being constructed there.

Mr. Kent concurred in that view.

It was finally resolved to refer it to the pilot master for his report on it.

William Walsh, a Passage pilot, who was ill for eleven weeks, applied to the board for assistance. He got an excellent character from Mr. Alcock.

It was resolved to give him a sum of £5.

Mr. Stephens, the superintending engineer of the Ford improvement, reported 8525 tons of hard clay raised on the Ford by the commissioners' dredger, and the powerful new dredger was working on section 20. The new contractors have also got an experienced miner from England to work on the rock.

The progress made by Messrs. Jemison and M'Cormack is very satisfactory.

WATERFORD TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.

On Monday evening last a meeting was held in connexion with this society in the Scots Church, Beresford-street.

In the absence of Dr. Palmer, who was detained by professional duties,

The Rev. Mr. GIMLETTE was called to the chair.

The Rev. Chairman said he had much pleasure in presiding on the occasion, and called upon the Rev. Mr. Carson to deliver his lecture on the subject—"Alcohol a Medicine and a Poison."

The Rev. Mr. Carson began by treating alcohol as a medicine. It possesses some of the qualities of both a stimulant and a narcotic. He detailed nine different affections of the human frame, demanding the application of such a remedy as alcohol, and showed that in most of these cases alcohol was much better than any other prescription. It is to be remembered, however, that there is no medicine which will heal every disease, and no panacea for every ill. In the imagination of some, alcohol is

"—— a wonderful catholicum
Of very subtle and magical powers."

There are not a few who conceive that

"It assuages every pain;
Cures all diseases, and gives again
To age the swift delights of youth."

Such opinions are to be guarded against. Alcohol is only to be used when it spurs on the system to its normal condition. The cases requiring the prescription of alcohol are easily enumerated; and if it be taken under other circumstances, it does harm, and no good. The following fundamental principle should at all times be remembered by those who use the medicine—the necessity for the remedy engenders the power of bearing it. Further, it is recorded by medical men that alcohol is more effectual in curing abstainers than non-abstainers, when it is appropriately given to them, in cases of cholera and certain fevers. He then proceeded to consider alcohol as a poison. This is its proper place. It is effectual as a medicine because it is powerful as a poison. Give a large quantity of alcohol to a man in a draught, and he will be killed as quickly as by Prussic acid. Give the same quantity more gradually, and the man is choked and dies in a short time. Give a less quantity, and more gradually, and you find it shews itself in the tottering limbs, the stammering tongue, and head swimming. He sleeps it off, but it leaves its work behind. All that is human in the man is lessened, and all that is animal is intensified. Thus we see that the poison—alcohol—kills in large dozes, and half kills in smaller doses. It produces insanity, *delirium tremens* and *monomania*. It poisons the blood and wastes the man. In conclusion, we learn from these two subjects—1st. That as alcohol is a poison, it is dangerous to use it otherwise than as a medicine; Prussic acid and arsenic are poisons, yet they are most effectual medicines when used judiciously, but it would be dangerous to use either as an every day food; so it is with alcohol. 2nd. That it is a more effectual remedy for the abstainer than for the non-abstainer. *Ergo* the total abstainence is the better course if a man wish to derive benefit from alcohol in its proper place. But may it not be used in moderation? No. For he who uses a little daily does more harm to his internal physical being than he who abstains for a little and drinks periodically. 3rd. That if alcohol be a poison and injurious to the human frame, except when used as a medicine, it should be restricted to the doctor's shop, and prescribed only when it is required. Then should drunkenness cease; then should many of the evils of our social system no longer exist; then should alcohol hold its proper position; then should ours be a happier and better nation.

At the conclusion, a number came forward and joined the society.

After the singing of the Doxology, the rev. chairman concluded the meeting by pronouncing the benediction.

THE FANNING'S INSTITUTE.

The usual monthly meeting was held on Tuesday last, being the second Tuesday of the month, in the board-room of the Institute.

In the chair the Very Rev. the Dean of Waterford.

Also present:—The Mayor, Ven. Archdeacon Bell, J. W. Strangman, (Treasurer), J. S. Richardson, Joseph Clampett, Cornelius Redmond.

The committee reported that they had investigated a charge brought before them against an inmate named Smith, of insubordination towards the matron. His conduct, it appeared, had been irregular, and he had been on former occasions reprimanded for intoxication and insubordinate conduct; the committee said they therefore felt bound to report his repetition of the offence to the board.

Smith was called before the board, and expressed great contrition; he said he had refrained from drink for twelve months, and on this recent occasion only took a few pints of beer.

The Chairman severely reprimanded and cautioned Smith to be very cautious not to offend again.

There was a notice on the paper for the election of Mr. O'Neil, formerly a corn merchant in this city, as an inmate. Notice had been given for the last meeting of the intention to propose him, but in consequence of his friends agreeing to maintain him outside, the notice was then withdrawn by Mr. Denny, by whom it had been given. Mr. O'Neil subsequently came before the committee, and stated that what his friends allowed him outside was insufficient; the committee then ordered the notice to be put on the paper for this meeting.

The Chairman said he would be happy to hear any gentleman who wished to propose him.

The Mayor said as an old neighbour, and he might say friend, he had much pleasure in proposing that he be admitted on payment of £20.

Mr. Redmond seconded the motion, at the same time expressing his dissent from the practice of admitting inmates on payment of money.

Mr. Strangman said it had been the means of enabling them to bring in others. They would not have been able to admit so many free last election, but for this cause.

Mr. Clampett objected to the notice as informal; it was first given by a member, and then withdrawn, and now it came from a committee, in such a manner as that a job might be easily perpetrated; but besides that, he apprehended that it was not for persons of Mr. O'Neil's class, with good friends to give them £20 or £25, that the house was intended. He was opposed to the system of admission by payment, as it tended to shut the door upon the really poor and deserving.

Mr. Richardson said that was not the result; on the contrary, it enabled them to give more free admissions.

Mr. Strangman said with regard to the charge of informality that every governor had received a notice paper with the proposition to elect O'Neil plainly set out.

Mr. Redmond appealed to Mr. Clampett to withdraw his opposition.

Mr. Clampett denied that it was Mr. O'Neil he was opposing; it was the system he objected to.

The motion to admit Mr. O'Neil was then put and carried *nem. con.*

The board then adjourned.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

We understand that the amended charter of the Queen's University, which received the royal signature about three weeks since, only awaits registration at the Hanaper Office here to be in force. Its leading new provisions are, that all exclusive connection between the Queen's Colleges and the Queen's University ceases; that all students, irrespective of the place of their education, are equally entitled, according to merit, to degrees and all other university privileges, and while the existing senators retain in the main places on the new senate, several new names are added, thus—Right Hon the Earl of Dunraven, Right Hon. Justice O'Hagan, and Professor W. K. Sullivan, Catholics, and Right Hon. Lord Talbot de Malahide, a Protestant, whilst the existing graduates of the university are entitled to appoint another member in convocation. We understand that Dr. Mapother, Mr. Cannes, and others are spoken of as candidates for the position. The Catholic members on the senate before the recent revision of the charter were the Lord Chief Baron Pigott, the Lord Chief Justice Monahan, Sir Dominic Corrigan, and Sir Robert Kane.

DEATH OF THE MOST REV. DR. DENVIR.

BELFAST, TUESDAY MORNING.—The Most Rev. Dr. Denvir, the late Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Down and Connor, expired this morning. About five or six months ago his lordship's coadjutor, the Most Rev. Dr. Dorrian, took charge entirely of the diocese, Dr. Denvir having resigned the bishopric.

RESIGNATION OF BARON POLLOCK.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that, in reply to a direct and courteous communication from Lord Derby, Chief Baron Pollock has expressed himself willing to resign, and a vacency is thus offered for the elevation of Sir F. Kelly to the bench.

MUSICAL PROMENADE AT TRAMORE

On Tuesday evening the band of the Waterford Artillery staff performed, by the kind permission of Capt. Warren Glubb, under the leadership of Mr. Tiffin, on the Doneraile Walk, Tramore, from 3.15 p.m. to 5.30. The music was excellent, and the occasion was availed of by all the visitors (of which the number is daily increasing), and the resident *elite* to show off, see, and be seen. Though all the "rank, fashion, and beauty" of the county was not there, there certainly was a very fair sprinkling, and not the least pleasing feature of the evening was that every one appeared to be in the best possible humour with himself. There was the young man from the country, who looked every inch the Darius described by Virgil as battering in at a single stroke of his clenched fist, the bull's forehead. This modern Goliah considers it absolutely necessary for the good of his health "to go to the water" once a year. There are few things more amusing than to spend an half hour contemplating an immense frame of a man languidly placed on a bench, with cheeks resembling par-boiled beefsteak, and hands and arms very like as if they had once done service as the lower extremities of an elephant. To see this large specimen of robust health lying there, fully convinced that his failing health is being rapidly resuscitated by idly lounging in the sun for eleven hours of a mid-summer day, sleeping eleven more, eating one and three quarters, and the remaining quarter of an hour he devotes to washing his feet in the sea, and ducking up and down at every little ripple on the water, something after the fashion of the duck in the hole at a races, at which persons may indulge in the humane amusement of having "three shots a penny." There, too, you have a study in the small squire's son—the young squireen. At home he is "tyrant of all he surveys;" at the sea-side he is nobody, except in his own imagination. He is fully under the impression that it conduces to his good looks to throw his head back at an angle of eighty-five, by means of a "stuck-up" collar, three quarters of an inch too high for him. He has a certain smell of the country about him, notwithstanding that he indulges in puce kids and a walking-stick, fully nine inches in length. You will always know him by the way he lays his feet flat on the ground; he walks as if he was in the dark on a lobby, and feeling his way with his feet for the stairs. If he possibly can he gets a chum, and they link. Bless you, such a graceful pair as they form; each holds as hard as if he thought the other was going to make a forcible escape, and looks as if he wanted to escape himself. Did you, gentle reader, ever see two goats coupled by the necks in a field of clover—if you did, you need not go to Tramore to see these two swells. If you have not, go by all means.

We hope to see the band well patronised every Tuesday. If the railway company—and no one is ever more anxious than the very excellent manager to meet all rational wishes of the public—would give some encouragement to the respectable classes of this city to go out on Tuesdays, we are sure they would be well repaid; and we should have such "grand trains" as are to be seen twice a week on the Dublin and Kingstown Railway during the summer months.

CLONMEL LISMORE AND DUNGARVAN RAILWAY.

Having copied the paragraph to which Mr. Power alludes from our contemporary the *Clonmel Chronicle*; supposing it to be correct, we feel it is only fair to give Mr. Power's letter anent the same. We think our contemporary is rather hasty in making statements as news, and we hope he will learn discretion:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CLONMEL CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR,—As some misconception may be entertained by the many friends and supporters of this project, as to its financial position, owing to the paragraph on this subject in your paper of the 1st inst., you will permit me to correct the statement which may have led to that misconception.

The arrangements for proceeding with the line are not in the very matured condition stated in your paper; nor has the Duke of Devonshire and his board unalterably pledged themselves to proceed with the project. His Grace has, however, directed some preliminary inquiries to be made, and if the tenders submitted for the construction of the line be approved of, and the co-operation of the landed proprietors be fairly given, the prudence of proceeding with the project will, I have no doubt, be then liberally considered.

As I am aware that you are personally a supporter of this railway, and that your journal has at all times very ably advocated its advancement, you will pardon me for suggesting that announcements of this kind, prematurely made, tend rather to retard than to promote the object sought to be advanced, and I feel quite satisfied that you will in future exercise that discretion which has almost universally characterized the manner in which your paper has been conducted.—Very truly,

EDMOND POWER.

Clonmel, July 7th, 1866.

[We would sincerely regret that anything appearing in this journal should have the effect of retarding the progress of the important line of railway referred to. Before giving publicity to the paragraph in question, we called upon Mr. Power, but unfortunately he was from home, and we relied upon the accuracy of the information we received, coming as it did from several influential quarters. The examination of the line by eminent contractors and engineers, and the presence also of the company's valuator in town, tended to substantiate the prevailing opinion which we embodied in the paragraph. We still hope, from the anxiety felt for the railway, and the well-known liberality of the Duke of Devonshire that the consummation so much desired will be yet arrived at.]

OUR CITY FLAG—A CORK INTERPRETATION.

For some time past the flag of the City of Cork has been the Cork arms on a green ground. On the last Queen's birthday, the military commandant, inspired by very different sentiments from those of our national poet, Tommy Moore, when he wrote—

Your cup may be purple, and mine may be blue,
But when they are filled from the same bright bowl,
The fool who would quarrel for difference of hue
Deserves not the lustre it sheds o'er the soul.

refused to permit the band to play unless the green flag was pulled down; and a country magistrate and some others accordingly hauled down the unpalatable hue. A tremendous row ensues in the Town Council, and all the city flags in Ireland are got to compare them. Mr. Collins, who appears to be the Sir Bernard Burke of that learned assembly, speaks as follows of the flag:—"The Town Clerk of Waterford has written to me, saying the flag of the Waterford Corporation is a white one with the city amrs emblazoned on it. The design appears to be something like a lion and a codfish" (great laughter.)

We trust the new flag, now being emblazoned for the Tower, will bear the characteristics that distinguish a dolphin from a codfish.

London, Monday Evening.

The *Glowworm* says Lord Henry Lennox has been appointed Secretary to the Admiralty.

The *Globe* says it still remains uncertain whether peace or war will be the consequence of the French mediation.

£28,000 in gold was sent into the Bank to-day, and £18000 withdrawn.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* observes that let the negotiations take what shape they may, if they are to result in a renewal of war, it is hardly to be expected that the neutrals would remain neutral.

The *Globe* alludes to an unconfirmed rumour that the French flag has been hoisted at Venice, and that squadrons are fitting out to carry French troops to the Adriatic, as France will for the present hold Venetia herself as a guarantee.

OLDCASTLE SCHOOL FARM.

Sir—Cordially agreeing with your lately expressed opinion as to the advantages that would be gained by the publication of the results obtained in model farms throughout the country, I take the liberty of bringing under your notice the recently published report of the trustees of the Oldcastle Endowed Schools, a considerable portion of which is devoted to details connected with the small farm of eleven Irish acres attached to that institution. The following is an extract from the report.

"The balance sheet of the farm for the twelve months ended March 31, 1865, stands thus:

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Valuation 31st March, 1864	£199	3	1
" Rent and taxes ...	32	10	3
" Manure, seeds, &c. ...	25	5	8
" Cattle purchased ...	57	17	6
" Implements purchased ...	3	8	6
" Labour	45	12	5½
" Cash profit	30	4	6
	£394	1	11½

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By grain sold	£20	12	0
" Potatoes, roots, &c., sold...	13	15	6
" Cattle sold	52	10	0
" Dairy produce sold ...	111	10	7½
" Valuation March 31, 1865	195	13	7
	£394	1	11½

"From this it will be seen that the chief source from which profit is sought and obtained in the Oldcastle School Farm is milk, and that the gross amount actually received for dairy produce in the year 1864 amounted to more than £9 5s per acre. From the proximity of the school farm to the town of Oldcastle, it has been found equally profitable and less troublesome, as well as being a great convenience to the poorer class of the townspeople, to sell the milk than to manufacture it into butter. It would be incorrect, however, to suppose that the profits above stated are to be looked on as exceptional on this account; for the price at which the milk has been always sold is twopence per quart—a price that is well known by those who have tested the matter closely to be within a fraction of of the actual value of new milk. when butter is selling for one shilling per pound—a fair yearly average price. There are, at the present time, in addition to four calves and a jennet, seven milch cows included in the stock of the farm, that being about the number of cows usually kept. With the exception of corn and potatoes, sold for £34 7s 6d, the entire produce of the farm was consumed on it (to be turned into cash through the dairy); thus producing a large quantity of manure of the best quality, the most certain guarantee a farmer can possess of having a good crop the succeeding year. One of the chief objects of including in the scheme of the Oldcastle schools the practical study of agriculture and of working a small model farm in connection with it, was to give to the small farmers of the district—whose number is far from inconsiderable—an opportunity of seeing the results of a system different from the one usually followed by that class in Ireland."

Since the above report was written the year's accounts of the School Farm have been closed and balanced, and the result has been still more satisfactory than that shown in the balance sheet of 1864-5 The total profit will be seen to exceed that of the former year by £14 18s 7d—equal to £1 7s 0d an acre; while the amount spent in labour, manure, and seeds is higher than in 1864-5.

The balance sheet is given below.

"BALANCE SHEET FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1866.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
To amount of valuation at 31st March, 1865	...195	13	7
" Rent and taxes	... 30	10	7½
" Seeds and manures	... 27	11	5
" Paid for cattle	... 75	10	0
" Implements and repairs	... 9	19	5
" Labour	... 48	1	2
" Profit for the year	... 45	3	1
	434	9	3½

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
By amount received for grain	... 14	9	10½
" Potatoes and roots	... 12	15	8½
" Cattle sold	... 83	12	6
" Dairy produce	...107	19	4½
" Valuation at April 2, 1866	...215	11	10
	434	9	3½

"The profit for the year will be here seen to have amounted to more than £4 an acre, after payment of rent (less £2) and all other expenses."

The facts stated in the above extracts are so very suggestive that I hope you will allow me, as one of the trustees responsible for their publication, to make in my individual capacity a few comments on them. The system pursued on most of such farms as that at Oldcastle is one of constant house feeding, with little or no permanent grass—the system that, with certain modifications, has tended to make Belgium "the garden of Europe." This system is so diametrically opposed to that which has of late years found such favour with many theorists on Ireland's social condition that it may not be out of place to say a few words in the way of instituting a comparison between the practical results of the two systems on the general social happiness and the material prosperity of the country. There seems to be no simpler mode of doing this than by estimating the fair average return to be expected for twelve months from, say, eleven Irish acres of medium land under permanent grass, worth an annual rent of two pounds per acre, and then comparing that result with the actual returns obtained from Oldcastle School Farm 11a. 0r. 13p., as shown in the balance sheet already quoted. The table given below shows the comparative effect of the grazing and the high tillage systems, not alone as to the total amounts of cash profits, but also in regard to the aggregate of national wealth (by the maintenance in comfort of a greater or a lesser number of taxpaying consumers, as well as by supporting a larger or smaller stock of cattle) respectively produced by each system. The comparison here drawn is between the tillage and the extreme grazing systems, viz.—where grass alone is looked to as cattle food, and where the only outlay in labour is that for hay-making and herding. The mode of carrying this out is here supposed to be by a combination of cattle and sheep feeding; meadowing one-third of the 12 acres each year, and consuming the hay during winter over the whole farm. This is probably as profitable a system in the long run as could be followed, where grass is the only cattle food used.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

	Grazing.	A.	R.	P.	Tillage.	A.	R.	P.
Division of Land....	Meadow (producing, say, 9 tons of hay)........	3	1	17	Oats	3	0	30
	Pasture	7	2	36	Potatoes, turnips, and mangel	2	1	10
					Flax	0	0	30
					Grass (for soiling)	5	1	23
		11	0	13		11	0	13
		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Average stock kept ..	5 two-year-old heifers, at £10..	50	0	0	7 cows, at £12	84	0	0
	10 hoggets, at 35s........	17	10	0	4 calves, at £4........	16	0	0
					1 jennet	8	0	0
	Total value	£67	10	0	Total value	£108	0	0
Actual and estimated gross profit	5 heifers winter and summer..	30	0	0	Milk and butter	111	10	10
	10 hoggets, fleece and mutton..	15	0	0	Grain........	20	12	0
					Roots and potatoes........	13	15	6
		£55	0	0		£145	18	4
	Deduct outgoings, shown below	27	14	6	Outgoings (shown below) ...	115	13	10
	Net profit	£17	15	6	Net profit	£30	4	6
	Or about £1 12s 3d an acre.				Or about £2 15s an acre.			
Actual and estimated labour employed	Proportion of a herd's wages, at £25 a year	1	10	0	Labour bill	45	12	5
	Cutting, saving, and ricking hay	3	7	6	Equal to about two men's wages, at 7s., and a boy at 3s 8d a week, all the year round.			
	Sundries	0	2	6				
		£5	0	0				
	Equal to about one man's wages for 14 weeks, at 7s a week.							
Items of outgoings shown above	Rent, at 40s an acre	£22	4	0	Rent, at 40s........	£22	4	0
	Taxes (tenants' proportion)....	0	10	6	Interest on necessary buildings erected at a cost of about £150	9	18	0
	Wages (shown above)........	5	0	0				
	Total outgoings (shown above)	£27	14	6	Actual rent of Oldcastle farm	£32	2	0
					Taxes (increased by value of buildings)	0	15	0
					Wages	45	12	5
					Seeds and manure	25	2	8
					Sundry repairs, implements, &c.	3	4	9
					Difference of cash received and paid in cattle exchanges (loss)	5	7	6
					Difference between valuations of 1864 & 1865 (loss on latter	3	9	6
					Total outgoings (shown above)	£115	13	10

The points where, in the above calculation, tillage seems, economically speaking, to be more advantageous than grazing are—First, the net profit produced by the former exceeds the latter by £1 2s 9d an acre; second, the tillage will support in comfort nine times as many labourers as the grazing; third, the tillage maintains about 40 per cent. a greater value of stock than the grazing; fourth, the money circulated in the country, and the consequent benefit to trade by the purchase of manures and seeds, and the purchase and repairs of agricultural implements amounts to £28 7s 5d (or more than a whole year's-rent) as against *zero* in the grazing account; and, finally, the rent produced by the land in grass is exceeded by that of the land in tillage by eighteen shillings an acre, if the interest (at the sinking fund rate of 6½ per cent.) on the cost of buildings be taken into account, as it has been in the above calculation. If, therefore, there be truth in the notorious aphorism that "Ireland was destined to be the fruitful mother of flocks and herds"—or, in other words, that her soil and climate are better suited for the production of beef, mutton, pork, butter, and wool than for the growth of corn—it would seem evident that her destiny can be more efficiently and happily fulfilled by the medium of tillage than by grazing alone.

Self-evident, however, as this may be, it is only right to consider also the difficulties that lie in the way of extending universally, or even very widely, amongst the small farms of Ireland the system we desire to see adopted, and of which we have endeavoured in Oldcastle to give them a limited example. The simplest way of pointing out these difficulties may be to note the essentials to success. These may be said to be sufficient farm offices, sufficient capital, sufficient skill, and sufficient industry. To take the last of these first, we believe that where all the other qualifications are found combined, industry will rarely be wanting; while, unfortunately, it is too often to be met with unaccompanied by any one of the other three. Doubtless, the habits of application, as well as the knowledge and intelligence acquired in well-conducted schools, will largely tend to cultivate this essential quality. The same may be said of the second desideratum—agricultural skill. Its local extension is the primary object of institutions like the agricultural department of Oldcastle school.

There may not be a general sufficiency of capital amongst the class of farmers at present holding ten or twelve Irish acres to enable them to change all at once from their present mode of working to an almost exclusively house-feeding system; for it will be seen that the floating capital even of our little school, as shown in the valuation at the year's close, was nearly £200, or about £18 an acre. If to this be added as much capital in hand as would enable a small farmer to support himsel and his family from the commencement of the farming year until profits began to be availabie, the total would reach a sum too rarely, it is to be feared, possessed by those actually occupying ten or twelve acre farms in Ireland. But it is not by any means necessary to despair on that account. This has been so well put by Mr. S. Gerrard, the author of the excellent prize essay on the "Mode of Managing Small Farms in Ireland," that I cannot do better than quote his words. "It may be alleged," he says, "that these farmers have not the capital to purchase the necessary stock in the first instance: the answer to this is given in the introduction. Let the farmer adopt the system as far as his means will allow, and strive to get up stock by degrees, and so get into the full system, in the meantime keeping what he has in prime condition; and the same may be said of his farm buildings, &c. Let him use what he has until he can get better. Small farms without stock well kept cannot, in the existing state of matters, pay."

There now only remains for consideration the fourth, but not the least, important of the small farmer's desiderata, viz., sufficient farm offices. It is obvious that the offices, and, indeed, the dwelling houses at present occupied by the class of whom we are new treating are too generally inadequate for the adoption of the house-feeding system, and unfavourable to the growth of those cleanly and careful habits that would be its certain accompaniment.

Where milk and butter are to be the chief money-makers, an airy and scrupulously clean dairy is obviously indispensable. The indoor feeding system would require house accommodation for at least double, if not three times, the stock usually maintained on a twelve acre farm as at present managed. Where animals are almost constantly tied up, the sheds in which they are kept should, of course, be more lofty and spacious, and the drainage more perfect, than where the cow is merely "shut in out of the cold" during the long nights of the winter half year.—Where the great object is to produce the heaviest root and soiling crops, a strict economy of the manures, solid and liquid (the latter at present too generally wasted), is essential, and a change from the actual to the proposed system would necessitate a not inconsiderable outlay in that one direction. In a word, if the small farmers are to adopt generally the system so universally recommended by European writers on agriculture—a recommendation distinctly sanctioned by the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, in awarding its prize to Mr. Gerrard's very able essay—the first indispensable step is, that the farm offices and the dwelling houses of that class be improved. The question then naturally arises, who is to improve them? and the answer is as naturally confined to a choice between two. It must be done either by the landlord or the tenant. Now, on an estate of some thousands of acres, where the area of the farms averages under fifteen Irish acres (a class of which there are still 307,000 in Ireland!), there is an obvious difficulty in the way of the landlord undertaking to erect the necessary buildings. The annual interest at 6½ per cent. on the outlay for needful farm offices is put in our calculation, given above, at eighteen shillings an acre on an eleven acre farm. Now, even if what is absolutely requisite could be done for half that estimate, it is clear that the great majority of landlords would hesitate before themselves undertaking to expend so very large a sum as, even at the reduced calculation, the erection of two or three hundred farm steadings would cost. Even in England, where the farms may already average two or three hundred acres in extent, the fact of the buildings and what (to borrow an engineeing phrase) may be called the "plant" of a farm being supplied by the landlord is leading on many of the most modernized estates to a still further consolidation of the holdings. The reason of this is evident. The steading erected for the accommodation of a three hundred acre farm will, at a trifling additional cost, be made to suffice for the wants of an additional hundred acres. Thus, when an old range of farm offices is condemned as not being up to the advanced requirements of the times, and it is found that a new range would cost £800 or £1,000, the difficulty is not unfrequently solved by spending £80 or £90 on the farmstead of the two adjacent farms and adding to each 150 acres of the neighbour with the tumble-down buildings. If this be the case on the larger scale here alluded to, how much less likely is it that the landlords of Ireland will generally undertake to erect seven small steadings on farms, fifteen of which (making allowance for the difference between the English and the Irish acre) would represent the extent of one average-sized tillage farm in England.

If, then, the improved buildings be indispensable, and that the landlord cannot, in the majority of instances, be expected in prudence to undertake their erection, it remains that they must either be built by the tenant or be left unbuilt. Mr. Gerrard, in the sentence already quoted from his prize essay, says—"Let the farmer adopt this system as far as his means will allow, and strive to get up stock by degrees, and so get gradually into the full system, and the same may be said of his farm buildings." But if it be imprudent for the owner of the land to undertake the erection of the required buildings, which, at any rate, be they worth what they may, will always be his own or his successor's property, it would seem clearly imprudent for the yearly occupier to spend his labour and money in building them, however well able and anxious he might be to do so, without a proper security for his outlay. The point here arrived at is one beyond which the limits of a letter do not enable me to travel. The subject has, however, been so far narrowed that its main points seem to be included in the four following propositions:—1st. The adoption of the house-feeding system has been strongly urged on the small farmers by the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, which includes in its list of members almost every landlord of importance in the country. 2nd. It is admitted on authority that the present "plant" of the 307,000 farms under fifteen acres is insufficient for carrying out that system properly. 3rd. The erection of the buildings necessary for effectually following the advice given to the small farmers, and which must be undertaken either by the landlord or the tenant, cannot be generally undertaken by the farmer, from motives of economy. 4th. It cannot be undertaken by even the willing and solvent tenant-at-will, from motives of prudence.

While again stating that it is not my intention here to draw any practical deductions from the foregoing propositions, I may, at any rate, be allowed to express a conviction that whoever of those whose province it may be to do so succeeds in solving the difficult problem they present, will have conferred a lasting benefit on Ireland. —Yours, &c., JAMES ARTHUR DEASE.—*Farmers' Gazette*.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

The *Times* of Saturday says there is too much reason to fear that hostilities will be resumed in both theatres of war. If so, Austria will be unable to withdraw the considerable number of troops from Venetia, and, unless sheltered by the ægis of France, may soon be compelled to hear terms of peace dictated to her by Prussia in her own capital. The same paper remarks—The next questions are whether the Emperor Napoleon will back the tender of his good offices by a threat of armed interference, and whether, in any event, he will be content with the part of stakeholder, or will act upon tne principles apparently foreshadowed in his letter to M Drouyn de Lhuys. Does he regard himself as a simple trustee of Venetia for Italy, or will he make his own terms before transferring it? Will he submit to witness the aggrandisement of Prussia in Northern Europe without demanding any fresh rectification of the eastern frontier of France, or will he invite the great powers to aid him in a new partition of the Continent, based on the rights of nationalities and national boundaries? Perhaps it may seem premature to discuss such comtigencies while Italy and Prussia are apparently in no mood to accept his mediation, the former irritated by defeat and bent on the complete dismemberment of Austria, and the latter flushed by victory, and impatiently looking forward to a victorious march upon Vienna. It fs difficult to believe, however, that either Itaily or Prussia will ultimately repel the pacific overtures of the Emperor Napoleon, especially if they should be supported by this country. Sooner or later, therefore, without sacrificing a single soldier, or imposing the slightest burden on France, the Emperor will probably find himself again the real arbiter of Europe It is a position which a lofty ambition would disdain to abuse.

The *Daily News* compares the cession of Venetia to France as the act of a debtor who makes away with property on the eve of bankruptcy. Austria has so much less to offer now that peace has to be made with sacrifices. There is a want ef frankness about the conduct of the Austrian Government fitted to exasperate Prussia. If Austria wants the army corps in Italy near Vienna, in order to make better terms, Prussia cannot be expected to aid her in setting thém at liberty. No doubt a refusal of French mediation would be a very serious event; but it would not be safe to conclude too abruptly, that the powerful word of Napoleon will instantly restore peace to Europe.

The *Post* thinks the least Prussia can ask, with Vienna lying open to her victorious march, is the Ute Posseditis, and this implies the acknowledgment of her absolute possession of the Elb Duchies, the free town of Electoral Hesse, and other small Duchies, the kingdoms of Saxony and Hanover, and the provence of Bohemia. They may chose to make peace at Vienna rather than at Pardubitz to agree to a congress.

Wilkes never lost his presence of mind, but was always full of resources. When he was apprehended by the king's messengers, the warrant included Churchill, the poet, who entered the room just as Wilkes was captured. "Thompson, my dear fellow," cried Wilkes, as if overjoyed to see him, "they have seized me and the warrant includes Churchill. You are not likely to see Churchill yourself, but if you meet any of his friends, beg them to warn him to get out of the way." Churchill took the hint, and, after a few observations about Mrs. Thompson, he left the room, and took care to be off pretty quickly, and directly he was clear of the house.

The *Brighton Herald* says that one evening last week a part of the road near Lewes, for a distance of nearly 200 yards, was literally covered with young frogs. They were proceeding towards a pond in the neighbourhood. A heavy shower of rain and hail had just fallen. The frogs were no biger than spiders.

A namesake of Charles Fox having been hung at Tyburn, the latter inquired of George Selwyn whether he had attended the execution? "No," was his reply, "I make a point of never attending rehearsals!"

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Valentia, Saturday.

The end of the Atlantic Cable is being landed from the William Corry, which arrived this morning. The sea is calm and the weather is favourable. The Great Eastern is at Berehaven.

2.40 p.m.

The paying out of the shore-end of the Atlantic Cable has commenced.

3.20 p.m.

The cable is safely landed, and good communication established between the shore and the ship. The weather is boisterous. The Great Eastern will soon put to sea.

THE CIRCUITS.

CONNAUGHT.—Mr. Justice Christian and Mr. Justice Keogh.

NORTH WEST.—The Lord Chief Baron and the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

NORTH EAST.—Mr. Baron Deasy and Mr. Justice O'Hagan.

MUNSTER.—Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Mr. Baron Hughes.

LEINSTER.—Mr. Justice Hayes and Mr. Jusiice O'Brien,

THE HOME.—Mr. Baron Fitzgerald and the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

A CATECHISM

THAT IS TO SAY, AN INTRODUCTION TO BE LEARNT OF EVERY CHILD AS SOON AS SHE BE ABLE TO SPEAK.

Q—What is society? A—A number of persons assembling themselves together for the purpose of obtaining amusement of various kinds.

Q—What are these assemblies called?—A—Parties.

Q—Into how many sorts may parties be divided?

A—Into five sorts, viz, dinner parties, musical parties or concerts, dancing parties or balls, evening parties or drums, and afternoon parties or kettledrums: besides two parties in a large house at Westminster.

Q—Define a dinner party? A—Dining under difficulties.

Q—A musical party or concert? A—An assembly where conversation especially flourishes, under the enlivening influence of vocal and instrumental noises.

Q—A ball? A—A small empty room devoted to the muscular exercise of twice the number it was originally intended to hold.

Q—A drum? A—A place where every one goes for the sake of seeing who is there, and to indulge in a little playful scandal.

Q—What does the prefix "kettle" signify? A—It is of Chinese derivation, and refers to the beverage usually provided at those meetings.

Q—What are the chief objects of Society? A—To see and be seen; to talk, gossip, and hear scandal; to make acquaintance and lose friends; to exhibit the last acquisitions from Paris, and to criticise the same in others.

Q—My dear child, it is very well to know and be able to repeat all this; but tell me, what must you do to fit yourself for Society? A—I must learn to be moderate in appetite; to be polite, especially to my superiors in rank; to give up all natural feeling, and study to appear unconcerned when my toes are trodden upon. I must learn to dance, to sing and to play; to be quick at repartee, and at making conversation with those whom I wish to cultivate.

Q—How may you best succeed in the last named object? A—By diligently reading the papers, especially the *Owl*; by going to all the theatres, picture galleries, flower shows, conjurors, races and cricket matches; and by picking the characters of all my acquaintances to pieces.

Q—What should be your final end and aim in this? A—To be called "awfully jolly," and to hook as large fish as possible.

[So soon as children are to a competent age, and can say this catechism in English and with understanding, they shall be further instructed in the truths therein contained, and shall be brought to the Queen for presentation.]—*Owl*.

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY AT NEWCASTLE.—Some dishonest person or persons effected an entrance into the branch post office on Newcastle Quay on on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning, and carried off £8 or £9 worth of postage stamps. The robbery was discovered at six o'clock on Wednesday morning, and it was found that an unoccupied room above the office had been entered and a hole made through the flooring and through the ceiling of the office sufficiently large to enable a man to pass down. A common drawer was then forced open and the stamps carried off.

THE DOG DAYS IN NEW YORK.—On this 18th of June, says the *New York Times*, the Dog Law comes into operation, and for the next 90 days every unfortunate cur found independently travelling about town will be immediately "comprehended as a vagoom" and consigned to the city dog pound, which for reasons is always near the water. As half a dollar is paid for the delivery of each dog at the pound, there are plenty of boys on the look-out. The dogs are kept for one night and until four o'clock in the day, when, unless they are reclaimed and the damage paid, or are dogs likely to be reclaimed or to find a purchaser, they go into the cistern, which will contain from 69 to 80 dogs without their being too crowded to die comfortably, the cover is fastened down, the water is turned on, and your "dog is dead."—The quadrupedal corpses are placed upon barges and taken in charge by the contractors, and, we believe, buried.

ALLEGED STARVATION OF A WOMAN.—On Thursday an inquest was held at Sandy Hill, Plumstead, on the body of Mrs. Jane Phillips, 43 years of age, the wife of a blacksmith, who is in custody on suspicion of having caused her death by his ill-usage and neglect. It appeared from the statements of the witnesses that the deceased had been ill for some time, and that her husband refused to let a doctor see her, or to provide her with proper nourishment or even ordering food in sufficient quantity, spending nearly all his earnings in the public-house. A medical man, who saw her by the instructions of the relieving officer shortly before her death, described her condition as most deplorable, and the room where she lay as in a horrible state from dirt and stench. She was in a fearfully emaciated condition, and one of her legs was entirely denuded of flesh from the knee to the ankle. After death the body was nothing but skin and bone. She died from sheer starvation, being in her latter hours so low that she could not eat. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died on the 20th of June from exhaustion and long standing disease, but without having sufficient attendance.

Curran, speaking of his loss of business in the Court of Chancery caused by Lord Clare's hostility to him, and of the consequent necessity of resuming *nisi prius* business, said: "I had been under full sail to fortune; but the tempest came, and nearly wrecked me, and ever since I have been only bearing up under jury-masts.

ACCIDENTALLY HANGED.—On Thursday an inquest was held at Richmond on the body of David Chadwick, aged ten years. The deceased, while left alone at work, amused himself in trying the effect of hanging, and suspended himself by a line to the balusters of the stairs. Verdict—That the deceased wantonly and in play accidentally hanged himself.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD SHIP.—On Saturday morning James Haller, belonging to the brig Mary, a collier, fell from the fore yard to the deck, a height of fifty feet. The head of the unfortunate man was dashed to pieces, and both his legs and one of his arms were broken. He expired almost instantly.

WATERFORD AND TRAMORE RAILWAY.

Arrangement of Trains, June 1st., 1865.

WEEK DAYS.

Departure from Waterford—*8 0 | 10 45 | 12 0 | *2 15 | 4 0 | 5 30 | 7 15 | 9 0.

Departure from Tramore—9 15 | *11 15 | 1 0 | 3 15 4 30 | *6 0 | 7 45 | 9 30.

SUNDAYS.

Departure from Waterford—*8 0 | 11 0 | 12 15 | 1 30 2 30 | 4 30 | 5 30 | 6 30 | 9 0.

Departure from Tramore—9 15 | 11 30 | 12 45 | 2 0 4 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 7 45 9 45

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY.

Lord Chelmsford took his seat upon the woolsack as Lord Chancellor at five o'clock, and even at that early hour the house was crowded. Upon the Treasury benches were the Earl of Malmesbury, the Duke of Buckingham, the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Cadogan, the Earl of Belmore, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Devon, and the Duke of Montrose.

The Earl of Derby did not arrive until some time after the rest of his colleagues.

Upon the front Opposition benches were Earl Russell, the Duke of Argyle, the Earl of Clarendon, Earl Granville, Lord Dufferin, Lord Halifax, Viscount Sydney, Lord Westbury, Earl De Grey, Lord Cranworth, and the Duke of Somerset.

Lord Brougham, the Earl of Ellenborough, and the Earl of Shaftesbury occupied their usual seats on the front bench below the gangway on the Opposition side of the house.

Earl Grey, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Harrowby, and the Duke of Cleveland took places on the cross benches.

The side galleries were crowded with Peeresses, while the space in front of the throne and before the bar, as well as the common galleries, were filled with members of the Lower House amongst whom were—Mr. W. S. Forster, Mr. Ducane, Sir G. Bowyer, Colonel Knox, Mr. Egerton, Mr. Adair, Mr. Bonham Carter, Mr. Oliphant, Sir Roundell Palmer, Mr. Horsman, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Buxton, Sir W. Hutt, Mr. Villiers, Mr. R. Lowe.

The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the Duke of Cambridge entered the House while Lord Derby was speaking, and took their seats on the front bench.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT.

The Earl of Derby, on rising, was received with cheers. He stated that he had accepted office with considerable reluctance, as he knew too well the difficulties with which it was surrounded, and the insuperable obstacles he would have to encounter. He had, however, been actuated by an imperative sense of duty that he ought not to shrink, honoured, as he was, by the confidence of a great and powerful party, from the performance of the task entrusted to him. For some years the Conservatives in opposition had been in a position dispiriting and disheartening to their ambition, and their ranks had been constantly thinned by defections arising from natural impatience at their continued exclusion from the emoluments of office. He and the Conservative party would have been content to have remained in opposition as long as Lord Palmerston was at the head of the government. Lord Palmerston had, with his usual judgment, told his colleagues that it would always be imprudent to introduce a reform bill during the first session of a new Parliament, before the government had ascertained the amount of support that it was likely to receive, and the accuracy of that opinion was shown by the admission of Earl Russell the other night, that he had not calculated the state of public opinion. If the noble earl on the opening of the session had not announced his intention of dealing with the question, but had stated that it was so large and extensive that he desired the interval of another year before he brought forward the details of the measure, he would have acted more judiciously than he had done. The House of Commons was not prepared to have forced on it a measure introduced in a fragmentary shape and under the threat that if it refused to pass the bill in all its particulars it would be considered as passing a vote of want of confidence in the Government. If a different tone had been adopted by Mr. Gladstone during the debate, he did not think the carrying of that amendment would have justified the late Government in resigning; but he fully admitted that, after having declared that the non-success of any proposition would be regarded as a vote of want of confidence, the House of Commons, notwithstanding this declaration, did carry an amendment—much as he regretted that a change of Government had taken place at such a time, he could not find any fault with the course taken by the late ministry. Nearly a week had elapsed before the final acceptance of the resignation, and her Majesty immediately sent for him, and informed him that, having accepted the resignation of the ministers, she had turned to him as the only person likely to form a Government calculated to receive the confidence of Parliament. On the following morning he met a number of his political friends, and informed them that he desired to form a Government based in the main on the Conservative party, but capable of including some of those who had either been opposed to them or who had been supporters and even members of the late Government. All the friends that he had consulted considered it to be his bounden duty to undertake the construction of a Government, and he received from one and all the assurance of their desire to waive all private interest or personal consideration. He proposed to form a Government on an enlarged basis. He used the term enlarged basis advisedly, for he did not conceive that it was at all identical with a Government by coalition. A coalition involved a sacrifice of principle, but that was not the case with a Government formrd on an enlarged basis. He proposed that the Government should not be enlarged as to principle but as to party; that it should compromise a certain number of those who only on a few insignificant questions differed from the Conservative party. In a social status the distinction between the higher and lower classes was broad and well defined, but that was not so between the higher and middle, and the middle and lower classes. In the same way there was very little distinction between a Liberal Conservative and a Conservative Liberal Whig and a Liberal, a Liberal and an advanced Liberal and a Radical, although there was a clearly defined line between a Conservative and a Radical.—Taking these things into consideration, and feeling it was desirable that there should be no change in the conduct of foreign affairs, the first person to whom he applied was his noble friend Lord Clarendon, but his noble friend considered it inconsistent with his party obligations to accept the offer made to him. From the noble duke opposite (Somerset) he received a similar answer, and he did not apply himself further to those who had been members of the last administration. He then addressed himself to those who had been supporters of the late government, and his first communication was made to the late Marquis of Lansdowne, who expressed an opinion that out of office he could give a more effectual support to the government than he could if connected with it by official ties. He differed with the noble marquis, who left to consult his friends, and from that hour he (Lord Derby) never saw him again. After consulting with his friends, it was determined that a meeting should be held that evening. At that meeting the propositions which he had to make to the independent Liberals were considered, and at 12 o'clock at night Earl Grosvenor called upon him to state that those who attended the meeting had come to the unanimous conclusion that, although they were prepared to give an independent support to the government, they could not undertake to accept office.—It then became necessary for him to consider whether he should attempt to form a government without extraneous aid, feeling that a refusal to undertake the duty would be a signal for the dissolution of the Conservative party. He came to the decision that he was not at liberty to run that serious risk, and seeing no leader more likely than himself to obtain the adhesion of any portion of the Liberal ranks, he felt it to be his bounden duty to undertake at all risks the arduous duty which the Sovereign had entrusted to him. He communicated on Monday to Her Majesty his readiness to obey her commands. He deeply regretted the interruption which had arisen to the business of Parliament, which had now lasted for nearly a month, but he could not hold himself responsible for any portion of it. He had had many difficulties to overcome, but he had now formed a Government which would afford every guarantee that the affairs of the country were not placed in incompetent hands. It was thought that a Conservative Government must necessarily be a war Government, but there never was an assertion which had less foundation; in fact, the Conservative party had the largest stake in the country, and they were the party least likely to be carried away by popular enthusiasm, or induced to enter into Quixotic enterprise. There were two modes of contributing to the preservation of peace, viz, the mode in which they dealt with the affairs and policy of foreign countries, and the announcement of their determination to resist attack from whatever quarter it might come. He held it to be the duty of the Government to keep itself on terms of good will with all foreign powers, but not to entangle itself in any monopolising alliance with any one power. It was their duty further not to interfere needlessly in the internal affairs of foreign countries, or to give advice unasked. Above all, it would be the duty of the Government to abstain from menace if it did not intend to follow up the menace by action. He had been charged with finding fault with Lord Russell for not taking a more active part in favour of Denmark. That was not so. The grounds of their complaint was, that the noble earl had used language which was not to be justified except he intended to act upon it. It would be the height of impolicy and folly if he were to attempt to say a word on the state of affairs existing on the Continent. For the last few weeks a bloody war had prevailed in Germany, in the objects of which the honour of this country was in no degree involved. With regard to that war it was the duty of the Government, whatever their individual sympathies might be, steadfastly to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality. At the same time their good offices would be at the disposal of any power, and they would gladly co-operate with any other power in using their influence to stay the horrors of war. He believed that that influence would not be less efficacious because it was attended by no hostile menace, and was not given unasked. Passing from Europe to America he expressed a hope that the termination of the civil war would soften down any feeling of irritation which might have prevailed against this county, and he thought the President was entitled to our thanks for the prompt and energetic measures he had taken to suppress the Fenian invasion of Canada. He trusted that the Confederation of the Northern Provinces, which was greatly for the advantage of all the provinces, would now take a fresh impulse which would result in a successful termination. With regard to domestic affairs he held himself and his colleagues entirely free and unpledged upon the great and difficult question of Reform, and he believed no measure could be carried successfully except by a mutual understanding between the two great parties in the country. He was not adverse to the principle of Parliamentary Reform, but he was afraid the portions of the community most clamourous for the passing of the Reform Bill were not that portion who would be satisfied with any measure such as would be concurred in by the two great parties. If there was no prospect of passing a satisfactory measure, it was not to the advantage of the country that session after session should be wasted, and that useful legislation should be neglected by a fruitless struggle for Reform. Among the questions which ought to receive the early consideration of the house were the administration of the bankrupt law and the poor laws, especially referring to the pauper sick in the workhouses. With regard to Ireland, he earnestly desired the support of those members of the Liberal party who might approve of the measures of the Government. They did not propose in their government of Ireland to act on an exclusive principle, and it would be their wish to do all they could to preserve the tranquillity and peace of the country, to maintain the rights of property, and put down all unlawful associations. In doing that they desired to obtain what had hitherto been too much neglected, the cooperation in their different localities of the country gentlemen. Although the exertions of Lord Kimberly had placed a considerable check upon the Fenian conspiracy, the snake was at present only scotched, and at the termination of the session the Government might not be able to restore the Habeas Corpus Act. If they considered it necessary for the security of property and the protection of honest men that its suspension should be continued, he believed that the Liberals would give them as free a support as the Conservatives had given them when the suspension of the act was first proposed. The noble earl concluded by expressing a hope that his efforts in conducting the affairs of the country would result in continuing the happiness and prosperity which the people now enjoy.

Earl Russell, who was almost insensible, was understood to defend the foreign policy at the late Government, and contended that the present session was not inopportune for settling the question of parliamentary reform if it had not been for the obstructions thrown in the way of the ministry. He rejoiced that Lord Derby had been requested by her Majesty to form a new Government, but he confessed he saw no difference between a Government on an enlarged basis and a coalition. He should abstain from offering any factious opposition to the noble earl, and thought that the noble earl and his colleagues ought to have full time to enable thhm to mature their measure and prepare their bills. He admitted that the noble earl had many difficulties to encounter, but he had also facilities in the state of the finances of the country and in the position we occupied with regard to foreign countries.—He concurred with Lord Derby that we were much indebted to the President of the United States for the energy, decision, and promptitude with which he had acted in suppressing Fenian demonstrations against Canada, and added that we owed much to the loyalty and spirit of the Canadian people.—Lord Derby blamed the late Government for intermeddling in the affairs of foreign countries, but we were parties to the treaty of 1815 with regard to Poland, and the treaty of 1852 with respect to Denmark. When the obligations imposed by those treaties were openly violated, it would not have been consistent with the dignity of this country to pass over such violations *sub silentio*.

After a few words from Lord Brougham,

Earl Beauchamp asked who was responsible for the appointment of the new Lord Lieutenant of Rosshire, who was appointed after the late Government resigned, and before the new Government came into power.

Earl Russell said he was the person chiefly responsible, but the appointment of Sir James Matheson was a very right and proper one.

The House then adjourned at 6.45 p.m.

THE PRUSSIAN MILITARY HOSPITALS.—The moveable ambulances of the Prussian army contain 22,000 beds; by degrees as the cure advances the patients are transferred to the stationary hospitals, of which a dozen have already been established, containing 6000 beds. The principle in the Prussian military service is to avoid the crowding which produces the hospital epidemics.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Wrongs made Right.—Every day that any bodily suffering is permitted to continue renders it more certain to become chronic or dangerous. Holloway's purifying, cooling and strengthening Pills are well adapted for any irregularity of the human body, and should be taken when the stomach is disordered, the liver deranged, the kidneys inactive, the bowels torpid or the brain muddled. With this medicine every invalid can cure himself, and those who are weak and infirm through imperfect digestion may make themselves strong and stout by Holloway's excellent Pills. A few doses of them usually mitigate the most painful symptoms caused by undigested food, from which they thoroughly free the ailmentary canal and completely restore its natural power and action.

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