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 FRIDAY EVENING AUGUST 10 1866 UNSTAMPED—PRICE TWO PENCE

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 Adveriisers 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 APPLICALION 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.

POST OFFICE GUIDE

MAILS FROM WATERFORD
Corrected up to this date.

The hours up to which letters and papers may be posted at Waterford Office are as follows—

	Box Closes.	Despatched
Cork, Limerick, &c., ...	7 35 a.m.	7 45 a.m.
Clonmel, Caher, Tipperary, &c.,	10 50 a.m.	11 20 a.m.
Dublin (early English mails) &c.,	12 0 noon	12 35 p.m.
Dungarvan,	2 30 p.m.	3 0 p.m.
South Wales, via Pembro Dock,	3 0 p.m.	3 15 p.m.
Tramore (First Mail) ...	7 0 a.m.	7 40 a.m.
Do (Second Mail) ...	1 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.	5 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 packet not exceeding four ounces ... ... d
,, exceeding 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces 2d
,, ,, 8 ,, ,, 16 ,, 4d.
,, ,, 1 lb. ,, ,, 1½ lb ... 6d.
and so on 2d for every additional half pound, or fraction of a half pound

MONEY ORDERS.

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

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RATES OF POSTAGE.

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

	Under half oz. s. d.
Australia South, via Southampton and Suez 20th each month	0 6
Australia South, via Marseilles and Suez, 26th each month	0 10
Austria via France daily ½ oz., 8d ; via Belgium daily	
Alexandria, via Marseilles 3rd, 10th, 18th, and 26th each month ... ½ oz. 0	
Alexandria via Southampton, 4th 12th 20th and 27th each month	0 6
Alexandria via Belgium, daily ...	0 6
Baden via France, daily, ½ oz. 6d ; via Belgium, daily	0 8
Barbadoes, 2nd and 17th each month	1 0
Belgium, daily	0 3
Bermuda via New York, 11th Oct., 1862, and every alternate Saturday	1 0
Buenos Ayres via Southampton, 9th each month	1 0
California by British Packet, every Saturday,	1 0
California by United States Packet, every Wednesday	1 0
Cape of Good Hope, 9th each month,	
Canada via U.S., by British Packet every Saturday	0
Canada, by Canadian Packet every Thursday...	0 6
Ceylon via Marseilles, 10th & 26th each month	0 10
Ceylon via Southampton, 4th & 20th each month	6
China via Marseilles, 10th and 26th each month	1 4
China (except Hong Kong), via Southampton, 4th and 20th each month	1
Constantinople via Marseilles every Thursday, ½ oz. 0	6
Constantinople via Belgium, Tuesday and Friday	0 11
Demerara, 2nd and 17th each month...	1 0
Denmark, via France, daily, ½ oz. 9d ; via Belgium daily	0 9
France twice daily (if not prepaid charged double ... ½ oz. 0	4
Frankfort via Belgium, daily	0 6
Frankfort via France, daily ... ½ oz. 0	6
Gibraltar, 4th 12th 20th and 27th of each month	0 6
Greece via France and Trieste, daily... ½ oz. 0	1
Hanover via Belgium daily	0 6
Holland via France daily ½ oz. 6d ; via Belgium daily	3
Hong 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
Italy (except Papal States), daily ... ½ 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 ... ½ oz. 0	6
† Malta via Southampton, 4th 12th 20th and 27th	6
Spain, daily via France, (if not prepaid charged double)	
Sweden, via France, daily, ½ oz. d ; via Belgium, daily	
Switzerland, via France, daily ½ oz. 6d ; via Belgium, daily	
Trinidad, 2nd and 17th each month ...	1
Turkey, via France, daily, ½ 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	1d
Do Halifax	1d.	New Zealand	1d
East Indies and China, Marseilles	3d.	Nova Scotia	1d
D., Southampton	2d.	Portugal	
France	1d.	Turkey	1d
Gibraltar	1d.	United States	1d
		Van Diemen's Land	1d

Medical

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

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

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

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.

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

DISEASES OF THE HEAD AND HEART

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

FEMALES OF ALL AGES AND CLASSES.

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

ALL DISORDERS AFFECTING THE LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS.

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

DESPONDENCY, LOW SPIRITS.

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

INFLUENZA, DIPTHERIA BRONCHITIS COUGHS AND COLDS

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

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

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

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

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the arger sizes

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

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

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

DR. SMITH, who has had TWENTY YEARS' practica experience in the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS 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 of

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

REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

"MANHOOD.—We feel no hesitation in saying, 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.

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

Commercial

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

HAZLETON, O'DONNELL & CO.,
Have just received several cases of
LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,
Which they are now offering at the following Prices:

Ladies' Kid Boots from	3s 6d	per pair.
Summer Cloth do. from	2s 6d	per pair.
Slippers from	1s 11d	per pair.
Children's Kid do. from	1s 6d	per pair.
Shoes from	0s 9d	per pair.

47, QUAY,
WATERFORD. (6130)

I HAVE RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF
DEVONSHIRE CIDER
POTTED SALMON,
AND
Potted Lobster,
which I offer at my usual moderate prices.
W. MASON,
FAMILY GROCER,
Quay and Mall, Waterford

GENTLEMENS' SHIRTS.

A Large Stock of Ready-made White Linen, Holland, and strong Calico Shirts to select from.

FANCY COLORED FLANNEL SHIRTS, Wove and Printed, in a great variety of the Newest Styles and Colorings.

The Order Department is under the superintendence of an experienced Salesman, competent to take measure and guarantee fitting.

Robertson Ledlie & Co.,
53, QUAY WATERFORD
(6833

SUITABLE CLOTHING
DESIGNED FOR
GENTLEMEN RESIDENT IN THE COUNTRY

GOOD, CHEAP, & RESPECTABLE CLOTHING being one of the most important items in every home in Ireland, it becomes a matter of the greatest consideration to buy in the cheapest market, and as B. HYAM'S CLOTHING, at 30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN, has been tried for half a century by thousands of our countrymen, it is not at all surprising that the public should flock to his Establishment from all parts of the country, knowing full well that in so doing they are certain of obtaining far greater advantages than they could in their own immediate districts

TO SUPPLY AN INCREASING DEMAND for B. HYAM'S Clothing he has three large Manufactories, in addition to his large one in Dublin, always at work producing various kinds of dress, and thus, by manufacturing everything himself, not only for Dublin, but also for his numerous Establishments throughout the United Kingdom, he is enabled to undersell all others in the Trade.

A stupendous STOCK of every description of GENTLEMEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS', and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING always kept at B. HYAM'S Warehouse gives him a marvellous advantage over all others, and there is no parallel between the choice that is found in country towns with that produced and displayed by B. Hyam in Dublin. It bears the palm for Value, Variety of useful materials, Correct and beautiful fits, substantial workmanship, the latest fashions, and the lowest prices—these qualities are always to be found at B. HYAM'S Warehouse—and, therefore, it is no wonder that customers should travel 40 or 50 miles to purchase his unequalled clothing, because it is evident that a great gain must accrue to them by so doing, and also, that it is certain that at B. HYAM'S Warehouse all classes are quite sure of getting whatever they require.

HYAM'S SUITS FOR BOYS 30 DAME ST DUBLIN — TRADE MARK B H ON EVERY GARMENT

IN RETURN for the unbounded patronage received from his Country Friends, and wishing still further to extend their facilities for purchasing at his Warehouse

B. HYAM WILL PAY RAILWAY FARES FOR CUSTOMERS,

according to the following arrangements:—

Every purchaser of a £5 parcel will have his Railway Fare (Third Class) to Dublin paid one way, if the distance does not exceed 30 miles, and half Railway Fare if 60 miles, thus combining a cheap and pleasant excursion with a great saving of money.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF PRICES:

THE UNIVERSAL COATS....	15s. and 20s.
IMPROVED WIMBLEDON COAT ..	25s. 30s. 35s.
BLACK WALKING COAT	20s. 28s. 35s.
DOUBLE-BREASTED FASHIONABLE SURTOUT	28s. 33s. 42s. 50s.
UNIVERSAL VESTS	5s. 6s. 7s. 6d. 8s. 6d.
BLACK-CLOTH VESTS.. ...	6s. 8s. 6d. 10s. 6d.
MARCELLE QUILTING and other VESTS	3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.
THE UNIVERSAL TROUSERS....	10s. and 14s.
LIGHT and DARK TWEED TROUSERS	10s. to 21s.
BLACK DOESKIN TROUSERS	14s. 16s. 6d. 18s 6d. 21s
TROUSERS AND VESTS TO MATCH (Light and Dark Tweeds)	15s. 18s. 6d. 20s. to 36s
LIGHT TWEED SUITS........	35s. 42s. 45s. 52s.
GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER OVER COATS	15s. 20s. 25s
GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER LOUNGES	10s. 6d. 12s. 6d. 15s.

BOYS' KILT SUITS, 15s to 40s.
BOYS' ZOUAVE SUITS, 12s 6d to 30s.
BOYS' OSBORNE SUITS, 15s to 35s.
BOYS' HARROW SUITS, 16s to 46s.
BOYS' JACKETS, 6s to 12s; BOYS' VESTS, 3s to 6s;
BOYS' TROUSERS, 5s 6d to 15s.
An illustrated price list post free on application.

B HYAM
National Tailor, Clothier, Hatter & Outfitter
30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

Commercial

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

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

WHISKEYS, made by John Jamieson and Co, Dublin; James Murphy and Co., Cork; George Roe and Co., Dublin; Richard Allman and Co., Bandon.
ALES, Younger and Co., Edinburgh.
CIDER, Stranger and Co., Totness, Devon.
TEAS, George Wildridge and Co. In Bond at London or Waterford (Wholesale only).
SUGARS, Glasgow Makers. Crushed or Crystalized.
GOLDEN SYRUP and MOLASSES, Liverpool and Glasgow.
WINES, BRANDIES, HOLLANDS, and RUMS—Direct Importations of every class and variety, on most moderate terms for Cash.
☞ Family orders received at Office, 109, QUAY, by Mr. P. REID, from 9.40 a.m. to 5.40 p.m.
SUPPLIES ALWAYS ON VIEW.

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

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

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

Dungarvan, November 30th, 1864. (5205)

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND'S FIRST PRIZE HARVEST MACHINES FOR 1866.

WOOD'S MOWING, REAPING, AND COMBINED MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES, awarded the HIGHEST PRIZES ever offered in Great Britain, France and America.

HOWARD'S HAYMAKERS gained the FIRST THREE PRIZES last offered by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and have NEVER BEEN BEATEN in any trial, either at home or abroad.

HOWARD'S LEVERAGE HORSE RAKES have won EVERY FIRST PRIZE offered by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, for the last fourteen years, and EVERY OTHER PRIZE they have competed for.

NEW SELF-ACTING AMERICAN RAKE, an improvement upon the ordinary pattern.

AMERICAN RAKES of ordinary pattern, imported from America, of superior Timber to what can be had in this country.

PATENT STEEL-TOOTH AMERICAN RAKES, HAND DRAG RAKES, &c.

BATCHELAR'S AMERICAN CAST STEEL MANURE and HAY FORKS; superior to English manufacture in quality and shape.

Special arrangements for Delivery, if ordered early.

THOMAS M'KENZIE & SONS,
34, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN, AND CAMDEN-QUAY, Co.

Catalogues of Harvest Machinery on application.
[5995]

Brown's New Patent B B Lawn Mower

COMBINES all latest Improvements, being Simple in Construction, Elegant in Appearance, very Silent in Movement, easily worked, and very durable. Toothed Wheels, being more durable than Chains, are introduced; the latter stretch and break so frequently.

☞ Every Machine Warranted to give satisfaction; and if not approved of, may be returned.

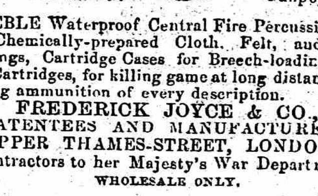
The NEW PATENT B B LAWN MOWER has already been patronised by her Majesty the QUEEN, for the Royal Gardens at Windsor Castle, Osborne, Kew and Hampton Court; by His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, for Sandringham; and by His Grace the Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, the Right Hon. the Earl of Charlemont, and numbers of the principal Nobility and chief Landed Proprietors in the Kingdom.

Prices and Particulars, with References, on application to

THOMAS McKENZIE & SONS, Agents,
34, Dawson-street, Dublin, and
Camden Quay, Cork.

N.B.—Every variety of most improved Agricultural and Horticultural Machinery in Stock. Illustrated Catalogues on application. (5875)

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.



The following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers & Dealers in Gunpowder.

TREBLE Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps Chemically-prepared Cloth, Felt, and Paper Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges, for killing game at long distances, and sporting ammunition of every description.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, UPPER THAMES-STREET, LONDON, E.C
Contractors to her Majesty's War Department.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
[6124]

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.

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

ADVERTISE IN
"THE WATERFORD MAIL."

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

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
LITTLE GEORGE'S STREET WATERFORD.

J. PENDER

HAS placed the management of his Gallery under a FIRST-CLASS ARTIST. PHOTOGRAPHS (Coloured) in Oil or Water Colour. ALL KINDS OF PICTURES COPIED. CARTES DE VISITE.

PRICE—The First Two for 5s., Six for 7s. 6d., and Twelve for 12s.

VIEWS OF MANSIONS AND DEMESNES TAKEN REASONABLY.

☞ *Amateurs instructed and supplied with Apparatus.*

LIGHT WINE ASSOCIATION.

J. PENDER, LITTLE GEORGE'S STREET, AGENT FOR WATERFORD

GOOD SHERRY	from 18s 0d	per Dozen.
CRUSHED PORT	from 21s 0d	"
CLARET	12s 6d	"

And all other Wines equally moderate in Price.

FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, AND ALL SPARKLING WINES, FROM THE BEST SHIPPERS.

NOVELTIES FOR SUMMER.

J. PENDER WILL SHOW, ON MONDAY NEXT,
MILLINERY, BONNETS, MANTLES, DRESSES, PARASOLS, FEATHERS, & FLOWERS
HATS & GLOVES, &c., &c.

J. P. would desire most particular attention to the Mantle, Millinery, Feather, and Flower Department.

THE NEWEST MODES RECEIVED IN DRESS-MAKING. (5754)

Music.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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

CHARLES A. JONES

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

Special terms of Hire, payable quarterly in advance

CHARLES A. JONES

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

CHARLES A. JONES

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

CHARLES A. JONES

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

Money

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 bepaid 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)

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.

For the year ending the 25th March, 1866, the Traffic Receipts were £22,798 16s 11d; the Working and other Expenses being £11,472 3s 2d, leaving a Balance of £11,326 13s 9d, for Interest on Loans; after the payment of which there is a considerable surplus; and the Opening of the New Line from Kilkenny to Maryborough, now constructing (a distance of 19 Miles from Kilkenny to Abbeyleix, being completed and open for Traffic,) will materially increase the Receipts

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

(By order),
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Waterford, August 1, 1866.

Miscellaneous

The Smoker's Bonbon

EFFECTUALLY removes the Taste and Smell of Tobacco from the Mouth and Breath, and renders Smoking agreeable and safe. Prepared from the recipe of an eminent physician by SCHOOLING & CO., London. One Shilling per box; post free, 14 stamps. Sold by McMaster and Co., Hugh Moore and Co., a McDonnell and Co., and W. Graham, Dublin, and l. Chemists, Tobacconists, &c. (6090)

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, they respectfully submitted that no matter requiring general publicity has been adequately advertised until it has appeared in the columns of the IRISH WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

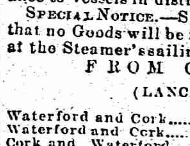
Printer and Publisher—JOHN WARREN.
Office—20, [illegible]

Sailings,

AUGUST, 1866

STEAM COMMUNICATION

Between GLASGOW, CORK, and WATERFORD carrying goods to LIMERICK, TIPPERARY, CLONMEL, CARRICK ON-SUIR, KILKENNY, AND CAHER, at through rat s



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

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

FROM GLASGOW TO (LANCEFIELD QUAY).

				By Rail Greenock.
Waterford and Cork.....	Monday	Aug 6......	1 p m,	5 50pm.
Waterford and Cork.....	Wednesday	,, 8......	1 p m,	5 50p.m
Cork and Waterford.....	Friday	,, 10......	1 p m,	5 50p.m
Waterford and Cork.....	Monday	,, 13......	1 p m,	5 50p m
Waterford and Cork.....	Wednesday,	,, 15......	1 p m,	5 50p m
Cork and Waterford.....	Friday	,, 17......	1 p m,	5 50p m
Waterford and Cork.....	Monday	,, 20......	1 p m.	5 50p m
Waterford and Cork.....	Wednesday	,, 22......	1 p m,	5 50p m
Cork and Waterford.....	Friday	,, 24......	1 p m,	5 50p m
Waterford and Cork.....	Monday	,, 27......	1 p m,	5 50 pm
Waterford and Cork.....	Wednesday	,, 29......		

FROM CORK TO

Glasgow (direct)	Saturday	Aug 4	7 p.m.
Waterford and Glasgow	Monday,	,, 6,	8 p.m.
Glasgow, (direct)	Thursday,	,, 9	4 p.m.
Glasgow, (direct)	Satrday	,, 11,	5 pm
Waterford and Glasgow	Monday,	,, 13,	6 p.m.
Glasgow (direct)	Thursday	,, 16	6 p.m.
Glasgow (direct)	Satrday,	,, 18	7 p.m.
Waterford and Glasgow	Monday	,, 20,	7 p.m.
Glasgow (direct)	Thursday	,, 23	3 p.m.
Glasgow, (direct)	Saturday	,, 25,	3 p m
Waterford and Glasgow	Monday	,, 27	5 p.m.
Glasgow (direct)	Thursday	,, 30	5 p.m.

FROM WATERFORD TO

Glasgow direct,	Tuesday, Aug	7	4 pm
Cork and Glasgow	Wednesday	,, 8	1 pm
Cork and Glasgow	Friday	,, 10	1 pm
Glasgow (direct)	Tuesday	,, 14	4 pm
Cork and Glasgow	Wednesday	,, 15	1 pm
Cork and Glasgow	Friday	,, 17	1 pm
Glasgow, (direct)	Tuesday,	,, 21	4 pm
Cork and Glasgow	Wednsday,	,, 22	1 pm.
Cork and Glasgow	Friday	,, 24	1 pm
Glasgow direct	Tuesday	,, 28	4 pm
Cork and Glasgow	Wednesday	,, 29	1 pm
Cork and Glasgow	Friday	,, 31	1 pm.

FARES:

Glasgow to Waterford or Cork—Cabin, 17s 6d, Deck, 10s
Cork to Waterford, .. — 8s. — 4s

Return Tickets, available for One Month, not Transferable—Glasgow to Cork or Waterford....Cabin 25s.

Waterford to Cork, ...Cabin, 12s 6d. Deck, 6s.

☞ This is the Cheapest Route for Goods to Kilkenny, Killarney, Tralee, New Ross, Carrick-On-Suir Clonmel, Caher, Tipperary, Mallow, Fermoy, Clogheen and the South of Ireland generally.

MICHAEL DOWNEY
94, Custom-house Quay, Waterford.

Auctions.

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, Auctioneer, 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.

AUCTION
OF
HORSES, TRAVELLING MACHINES, &c

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

On MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 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

WASHING MACHINES.

"Mothersill's Washington Washer."

The "Pet," with Wringer, £2 16s, warranted. No 2 with Wringer, £4 10s, warranted.

Protected by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THIS Machine, combining washing and wringing, the most recently invented and efficient washer ever introduced, is now offered in a complete form at a price which places it within the reach of the million. In families where all the small articles are washed at home, and in the nursery, the "Pet" is indispensable. If the clothes are not particularly dirty, all small articles will be washed in two minutes; if that is not enough, give them a minute longer, and they will come out beautifully washed, and entirely free from the damage to hooks, buttons, and fine goods, so common in washing on the old system.

Can be seen at the Show Room by application to the Agents, M. & F. FOGARTY, Bridge-Street. (5991)

The Vesta, which sailed for Liverpool on the 8th inst, had on board 1822 firkins Butter, — sacks Flour 7 Cattle, 118 Pigs, 122 Sheep, 55 casks Porter, — bales Wool, 20 kegs Lard, — cases Eggs,—bales Bon — boxes Fish.

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 FRIDAY EVENING AUGUST 10 1866 UNSTAMPED—PRICE TWO PENCE

Joseph Fisher
Wm. J. Fagan

CHEAP PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

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.

POST OFFICE GUIDE

MAILS FROM WATERFORD
Corrected up to this date.

The hours up to which letters and papers may be posted at Waterford Office are as follows—

	Box Closes.	Despatched
Cork, Limerick, &c., ...	7 35 a.m.	7 45 a.m.
Clonmel, Caher, Tipperary, &c.,	10 50 a.m.	11 20 a.m.
Dublin (early English mails) &c.,	12 0 noon	12 35 p.m.
Dungarvan, ...	2 30 p.m.	3 0 p.m.
South Wales, via Pembroke Dock,	3 0 p.m.	3 15 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 packet not exceeding 4 ounces 1d
,, exceeding 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces 2d
,, ,, 8 ,, ,, ,, 16 ,, 4d.
,, ,, 1 lb. ,, ,, 1½ lb ... 6d.
and so on 2d for every additional half pound, or fraction of a half pound

MONEY ORDERS.

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

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

	Under half oz 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 1oz., 8d; via Belgium daily	
Alexandria, via Marseilles 3rd, 10th, 18th, and 26th each month	1 0
Alexandria via Southampton, 4th 12th 20th and 27th each month	0 6
Alexandria, via Belgium, daily	0 6
Baden via France, daily, 1oz. 6d; via Belgium, daily	
Barbadoes, 2nd and 17th each month	0 6
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	0
Canada, by Canadian Packet every Thursday	0 6
Ceylon via Marseilles, 10th & 26th each month	0 10
Ceylon via Southampton, 4th & 20th each month	6
China via Marseilles, 10th and 26th each month	1 4
China (except Hong Kong), via Southampton, 4th and 20th each month	1
Constantinople via Marseilles every Thursday,	½ oz. 0 6
Constantinople via Belgium, Tuesday and Friday	0 11
Demerara, 2nd and 17th each month	1 0
Denmark, via France, daily, 1oz. 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	½ oz. 0 6
Gibraltar, 4th, 12th, 20th and 27th of each month	0 6
Greece via France and Trieste, daily,	½ oz. 0
Hanover via Belgium daily	0 1
Holland via France daily 1 oz 6d; via Belgium daily	3
Hong Kong via Marseilles ... and 26th each month	4
Hong Kong via Southampton, 4th and 20th each month	1
India Bombay line, via Marseilles, 3 and 18th each month	0 10
India (do.), via Southampton 12th and 27th each month	
India (Calcutta line) via Marseilles, 10th & 26th each month	
Italy (except Papal States), daily	½ oz. 0 6
Italy via Belgium daily	0 11
Jamaica 2nd and 17th each month	1 6
Malta via Marseilles 3d 10th 18th & 26th each month	½ oz. 0 6
Malta via Southampton, 4th 12th 20th and 27th	6
Spain, daily via France, (if not prepaid charged double)	6
Sweden, via France, daily, 1oz. ... d; via Belgium, daily	
Switzerland, via France, daily 1oz. 6d; via Belgium, daily	
Trinidad, 2nd and 17th each month	1
Turkey, via France, daily, ... 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	3d
Belgium	1d	Do. Belgium	1d
Do., France	2d	Holland	1d
Brazil	1d	Madeira	1d
British West Indies	1d	Malta	1d
California, Chagres	1d	Do., Southampton	1d
Do., U.S.	2d	Newfoundland	1d
Canada, U.S.	2d	New South Wales	1d
Do., Halifax	1d	New Zealand	1d
East Indies and China	1d	Nova Scotia	1d
Marseilles	3d	Portugal	1d
Do., Southampton	1d	Turkey	1d
France	2d	United States	1d
Gibraltar	1d	Van Diemen's Land	1d

Medical

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

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

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

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.

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

DISEASES OF THE HEAD AND HEART

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

FEMALES OF ALL AGES AND CLASSES.

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

ALL DISORDERS AFFECTING THE LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS.

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

DESPONDENCY, LOW SPIRITS.

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

INFLUENZA, DIPTHERIA BRONCHITIS COUGHS AND COLDS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

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

DR. SMITH, who has had TWENTY Years' 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 of

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

REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

"MANHOOD.—We feel no hesitation in saying, 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.

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

Commercial

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

HAZLETON, O'DONNELL & CO.,

Have just received several cases of

LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which they are now offering at the following Prices:

Ladies' Kid Boots from	3s 6d	per pair.
Summer Cloth do. from	2s 6d	per pair.
Slippers from	1s 11d	per pair.
Children's Kid do. from	1s 6d	per pair.
Shoes from	0s 9d	per pair.

47, QUAY,
WATERFORD.
(6130)

I HAVE RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF

DEVONSHIRE CIDER
POTTED SALMON,
AND
Potted Lobster.

which I offer at my usual moderate prices.

W. MASON,
FAMILY GROCER,
Quay and Mall, Waterford

GENTLEMENS' SHIRTS.

A Large Stock of Ready-made White Linen, Holland, and strong Calico Shirts to select from.

FANCY COLORED FLANNEL SHIRTS, Wove and Printed, in a great variety of the Newest Styles and Colorings.

The Order Department is under the superintendence of an experienced Salesman, competent to take measure and guarantee fitting.

Robertson Ledlie & Co.,
53, QUAY, WATERFORD
(6838

SUITABLE CLOTHING
DESIGNED FOR
GENTLEMEN RESIDENT IN THE COUNTRY

GOOD, CHEAP, & RESPECTABLE CLOTHING being one of the most important items in every home in Ireland, it becomes a matter of the greatest consideration to buy in the cheapest market, and as B. HYAM'S CLOTHING, at 30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN, has been tried for half a century by thousands of our countrymen, it is not at all surprising that the public should flock to his Establishment from all parts of the country, knowing full well that in so doing they are certain of obtaining far greater advantages than they could in their own immediate districts

TO SUPPLY AN INCREASING DEMAND for B. HYAM'S Clothing he has three large Manufactories, in addition to his large one in Dublin, always at work producing various kinds of dress, and thus, by manufacturing everything himself, not only for Dublin, but also for his numerous Establishments throughout the United Kingdom, he is enabled to undersell all others in the Trade.

A stupendous STOCK of every description of GENTLEMEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS', and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING always kept at B. HYAM'S Warehouse gives him a marvellous advantage over all others, and there is no parallel between the choice that is found in country towns with that produced and displayed by B. Hyam in Dublin. It bears the palm for Value, Variety of useful materials, Correct and beautiful fits, substantial workmanship, the latest fashions, and the lowest prices—these qualities are always to be found at B. HYAM'S Warehouse—and, therefore, it is no wonder that customers should travel 40 or 50 miles to purchase his unequalled clothing, because it is evident that a great gain must accrue to them by so doing, and also, that it is certain that at B. HYAM'S Warehouse all classes are quite sure of getting whatever they require.

HYAM'S SUITS FOR BOYS 30 DAME ST DUBLIN — TRADE MARK B H ON EVERY GARMENT

IN RETURN for the unbounded patronage received from his Country Friends, and wishing still further to extend their facilities for purchasing at his Warehouse

B. HYAM WILL PAY RAILWAY FARES FOR CUSTOMERS,

according to the following arrangements:—

Every purchaser of a £5 parcel will have his Railway Fare (Third Class) to Dublin paid one way, if the distance does not exceed 30 miles, and half Railway Fare if 60 miles, thus combining a cheap and pleasant excursion with a great saving of money.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF PRICES:

THE UNIVERSAL COATS	15s. and 20s.
IMPROVED WIMBLEDON COAT	25s. 30s. 35s.
BLACK WALKING COAT	20s. 28s. 35s.
DOUBLE-BREASTED FASHIONABLE SURTOUT	28s. 33s. 42s. 50s.
UNIVERSAL VESTS	6s. 6s. 7s. 6d. 8s. 6d.
BLACK CLOTH VESTS	6s. 8s. 6d. 10s. 6d.
MARCELLE QUILTING and other VESTS	3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.
THE UNIVERSAL TROUSERS	10s. and 14s.
LIGHT and DARK TWEED TROUSERS	10s. to 21s.
BLACK DOESKIN TROUSERS	14s. 16s. 6d. 18s 6d. 21s
TROUSERS AND VESTS TO MATCH (Light and Dark Tweeds)	15s. 18s. 6d. 20s. to 36s
LIGHT TWEED SUITS	35s. 42s. 45s. 52s.
GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER OVER COATS	15s. 20s. 25s
GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER LOUNGES	10s. 6d. 12s. 6d. 15s.
BOYS' KILT SUITS	15s to 40s.
BOYS' ZOUAVE SUITS	12s 6d to 30s.
BOYS' OSBORNE SUITS	15s to 35s.
BOYS' HARROW SUITS	15s to 40s.
BOYS' JACKETS, 6s to 12s; BOYS' VESTS	3s to 6s;
BOYS' TROUSERS	5s 6d to 15s.

An illustrated price list post free on application.

B. HYAM
National Tailor, Clothier, Hatter & Outfitter
30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

Commercial

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

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

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

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

SUPPLIES ALWAYS ON VIEW.

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL
SQUARE, DUNGARVAN.

J. BUCKLEY, PROPRIETOR,

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

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

Dungarvan, November 30th, 1864. (5205)

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND'S FIRST PRIZE HARVEST MACHINES FOR 1866.

WOOD'S MOWING, REAPING, AND COMBINED MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES, awarded the HIGHEST PRIZES ever offered in Great Britain, France and America.

HOWARD'S HAYMAKERS—gained the FIRST THREE Prizes last offered by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and have NEVER BEEN BEATEN in any trial, either at home or abroad.

HOWARD'S LEVERAGE HORSE RAKES have won EVERY FIRST PRIZE offered by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, for the last fourteen years, and EVERY OTHER PRIZE they have competed for.

NEW SELF-ACTING AMERICAN RAKE, an improvement upon the ordinary pattern.

AMERICAN RAKES of ordinary pattern, imported from America, of superior Timber to what can be had in this country.

PATENT STEEL-TOOTH AMERICAN RAKES, HAND DRAG RAKES, &c.

BATCHELAR'S AMERICAN CAST STEEL MANURE and HAY FORKS; superior to English manufacture in quality and shape.

Special arrangements for Delivery, if ordered early.

THOMAS M'KENZIE & SONS,
34, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN, AND CAMDEN-QUAY, CORK.

Catalogues of Harvest Machinery on application. [5995]

Brown's New Patent B B Lawn Mower

COMBINES all latest Improvements, being Simple in Construction, Elegant in Appearance, very Silent in Movement, easily worked, and very durable. Toothed Wheels, being more durable than Chains, are introduced; the latter stretch and break so frequently.

☞ Every Machine Warranted to give satisfaction; and if not approved of, may be returned.

The NEW PATENT B B LAWN MOWER has already been patronised by her Majesty the QUEEN, for the Royal Gardens at Windsor Castle, Osborne, Kew and Hampton Court; by His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, for Sandringham; and by His Grace the Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, the Right Hon. the Earl of Charlemont, and numbers of the principal Nobility and chief Landed Proprietors in the Kingdom.

Prices and Particulars, with References, on application to

THOMAS McKENZIE & SONS, Agents,
34, Dawson-street, Dublin, and
Camden Quay, Cork.

N.B.—Every variety of most improved Agricultural and Horticultural Machinery in Stock. Illustrated Catalogues on application. (5875)

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

The following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers & Dealers in Gunpowder.

TREBLE Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps Chemically-prepared Cloth, Felt, and Paper Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, Wire Cartridges, for killing game at long distances, and sporting ammunition of every description.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, UPPER THAMES-STREET, LONDON, E.C
Contractors to her Majesty's War Department.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
[6124]

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.

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

ADVERTISE IN
THE WATERFORD MAIL.

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

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
LITTLE GEORGE'S STREET WATERFORD.

J. PENDER

HAS placed the management of his Gallery under a FIRST-CLASS ARTIST. PHOTOGRAPHS (Coloured) in Oil or Water Colour. ALL KINDS OF PICTURES COPIED. CARTES DE VISITE.

PRICE—The First Two for 5s., Six for 7s. 6d., and Twelve for 12s.

VIEWS OF MANSIONS AND DEMESNES TAKEN REASONABLY.

☞ *Amateurs instructed and supplied with Apparatus.*

LIGHT WINE ASSOCIATION.

J. PENDER, LITTLE GEORGE'S STREET, AGENT FOR WATERFORD

GOOD SHERRY	from 18s 0d per Dozen.
CRUSHED PORT	from 21s 0d "
CLARET	12s 6d "

And all other Wines equally moderate in Price.

FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN AND ALL SPARKLING WINES, FROM THE BEST SHIPPERS.

NOVELTIES FOR SUMMER.

J. PENDER WILL SHOW, ON MONDAY NEXT,
MILLINERY, BONNETS, MANTLES, DRESSES, PARASOLS, FEATHERS, & FLOWERS
HATS & GLOVES, &c., &c.

J. P. would desire most particular attention to the Mantle, Millinery, Feather, and Flower Department.

THE NEWEST MODES RECEIVED IN DRESS-MAKING. (5754)

Music.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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

CHARLES A. JONES

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

Special terms of Hire, payable quarterly in advance

CHARLES A. JONES

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

CHARLES A. JONES

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

CHARLES A. JONES

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

Money

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)

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.

For the year ending the 25th March, 1866, the Traffic Receipts were £22,798 16s 11d; the Working and other Expenses being £11,472 3s 2d, leaving a Balance of £11,326 13s 9d, for Interest on Loans; after the payment of which there is a considerable surplus; and the Opening of the New Line from Kilkenny to Maryborough, now constructing (a distance of 19 Miles from Kilkenny to Abbeyleix, being completed and open for Traffic,) will materially increase the Receipts.

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

(By order),
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Waterford, August 1, 1866.

Miscellaneous

The Smoker's Bonbon.

EFFECTUALLY removes the Taste and Smell of Tobacco from the Mouth and Breath, and renders Smoking agreeable and safe. Prepared from the recipe of an eminent physician by SCHOOLING & CO., London. One Shilling per box; post free, 14 stamps. Sold by McMaster and Co., Hugh Moore and Co., a McDonnell and Co., and W. Graham, Dublin, and l. Chemists, Tobacconists, &c. (6090)

ADVERTISE!! ADVERTISE!!

THE PROPRIETORS
THE IRISH WEEKLY ADVERTISER

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

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

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

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

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

Upon these grounds, without disparaging the claims of other journals, ... no matter requiring ... equately advertised ... columns of the IRISH WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

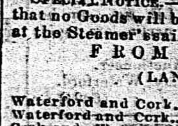
Printer and Publisher—JOHN WARREN
Office—20, ...

Sailings,

AUGUST, 1866

STEAM COMMUNICATION

Between GLASGOW, CORK, and WATERFORD carrying goods to LIMERICK, TIPPERARY, CLONMEL, CARRICK-ON-SUIR, KILKENNY, AND CAHER, at through rates



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

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

FROM GLASGOW TO
(LANCEFIELD QUAY).

				By Rail Greenock.
Waterford and Cork	Monday	Aug 6	1 p.m.	5 50p.m
Waterford and Cork	Wednesday	" 8	1 p.m.	5 50p.m
Cork and Waterford	Friday	" 10	1 p.m.	5 50p.m
Waterford and Cork	Monday	" 13	1 p.m.	5 50p.m
Waterford and Cork	Wednesday	" 15	1 p.m.	5 50p.m
Cork and Waterford	Friday	" 17	1 p.m.	5 50p.m
Waterford and Cork	Monday	" 20	1 p.m.	5 50p.m
Waterford and Cork	Wednesday	" 22	1 p.m.	5 50p.m
Cork and Waterford	Friday	" 24	1 p.m.	5 50p.m
Waterford and Cork	Monday	" 27	1 p.m.	5 50p.m
Waterford and Cork	Wednesday	" 29	1 p.m.	5 50 p.m

FROM CORK TO

Glasgow (direct)	Saturday	Aug 4	7 p.m.
Waterford and Glasgow	Monday	" 6	8 p.m.
Glasgow (direct)	Thursday	" 9	4 p.m.
Glasgow (direct)	Saturday	" 11	5 p.m.
Waterford and Glasgow	Monday	" 13	5 p.m.
Glasgow (direct)	Thursday	" 16	3 p.m.
Glasgow (direct)	Saturday	" 18	7 p.m.
Waterford and Glasgow	Monday	" 20	7 p.m.
Glasgow (direct)	Thursday	" 23	3 p.m.
Glasgow (direct)	Saturday	" 25	5 p.m.
Waterford and Glasgow	Monday	" 27	5 p.m.
Glasgow (direct)	Thursday	" 30	5 p.m.

FROM WATERFORD TO

Glasgow direct	Tuesday	Aug 7	1 p.m.
Cork and Glasgow	Wednesday	" 8	1 p.m.
Cork and Glasgow	Friday	" 10	1 p.m.
Glasgow (direct)	Tuesday	" 14	1 p.m.
Cork and Glasgow	Wednesday	" 15	1 p.m.
Cork and Glasgow	Friday	" 17	1 p.m.
Glasgow (direct)	Tuesday	" 21	1 p.m.
Cork and Glasgow	Wednesday	" 22	1 p.m.
Cork and Glasgow	Friday	" 24	1 p.m.
Glasgow direct	Tuesday	" 28	1 p.m.
Cork and Glasgow	Wednesday	" 29	1 p.m.
Cork and Glasgow	Friday	" 31	1 p.m.

FARES:

Glasgow to Waterford or Cork—Cabin, 17s 6d; Deck, 10s
Cork to Waterford ... 8s ... 4s

Return Tickets, available for One Month, not transferable—Glasgow to Cork or Waterford ... Cabin 25s.
Waterford to Cork ... Cabin, 12s 6d. Deck, 6s.

☞ This is the Cheapest Route for Goods to Kilkenny, Killarney, Tralee, New Ross, Carrick-On-Suir, Clonmel, Caher, Tipperary, Mallow, Fermoy, Clogheen and the South of Ireland generally.

MICHAEL DOWNEY
94, Custom-house Quay, Waterford.

Auctions.

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.

AUCTION
OF
HORSES, TRAVELLING MACHINES, &c

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

On MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1866,

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

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

Sale to commence at ONE o'Clock.

THOMAS WALSH Auctioneer

WASHING MACHINES.

"Mothersill's Washington Washer."

The "Pet," with Wringer, £2 16s, warranted. No 2 with Wringer, £4 10s, warranted.

Protected by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THIS Machine, combining washing and wringing, the most recently invented and efficient washer ever introduced, is now offered in a complete form at a price which places it within the reach of the million. In families where all the small articles are washed at home, and in the nursery, the "Pet" is indispensable. If the clothes are not particularly dirty, all small articles will be washed in two minutes; if that is not enough, give them a minute longer, and they will come out beautifully washed, and entirely free from the damage to books, buttons, and fine goods, so common in washing on the old system.

Can be seen at the Show Room by application to the Agents, M. & E. FOGARTY, Bridge-Street. (6691)

The Vesta which sailed for Liverpool on the 8th inst, had on board 1822 firkins Butter, ... 7 Cattle, 118 Pigs, 122 Sheep, 55 casks Porter, — bales Wool, 20 kegs Lard, — cases Eggs, — bales Bacon — boxes Fish.

EXPORTS BY STEAMERS FROM THE PORT OF WATERFORD
DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 9TH AUGUST. (Specially compiled for the WATERFORD MAIL).

1866		Name	Where to	Bacon Bales	Butter Frks.	Lard Cks.	Flour Sacks.	Porter Casks.	Whisk Casks.	Cattle	Horses	Sheep.	Pigs	Eggs Cases	Po'ltry P'ckgs	Fish Boxes	Wool Bales	Rags Bales
Aug.	2	Aura	London,	395	677	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—
	3	Courier,	Milford,	589	130	45	—	210	2	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	—	—
	"	Camilla,	Liverpool	—	2419	—	—	75	—	288	—	705	154	—	—	—	17	—
	"	Calypso	Bristol	—	159	—	—	79	—	41	11	200	68	30	—	20	—	—
	4	MargamAbby,	Milford,	240	115	75	—	142	1	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—
	6	Malakoff,	Milford,	130	180	72	—	178	20	—	—	..	—	35	—	—	..	—
	7	Saltee,	Glasgow	—	240	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	..	21
	"	Courier,	Milford,	171	131	50	—	331	2	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	—	—
	"	Gipsy,	Bristol,	—	185	—	—	48	—	302	10	247	—	—	15	30	—	—
	"	Vesta	Liverpool	—	1822	20	—	55	—	7	122	118	—	—	—	—	—	—
	8	MargamAbby,	Milford,	240	210	80	—	210	2	—	—	—	—	45	..	—	—	—
	"	Kinsale	Glasgow	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
	9	Malakoff,	Milford,	180	170	50	—	127	1	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—
		Total		2245	6423	392	80	1455	28	656	143	1270	322	288	15	50	17	21
		Corresponding week last year,		1464	10893	688	64	1197	6	297	61	1505	825	176	284	143	5	42
		Since January 1st., 1866.		86379	96622	14148	10387	28188	593	5842	597	15314	26660	7994	3719	2313	268	2434
		Corresponding period last year.		76053	136366	19263	16217	27264	213	6066	853	15858	35600	8457	9153	3769	266	3849

Commercial.

Pianoforte and Music Warehouse,
☞ 93, QUAY, WATERFORD. ☜

F. T. HOWARD

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

Old Instruments taken in Exchange.

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

☞ New Music received daily. (5287)

PURE OLD COGNAC BRANDY.

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

George Sayer and Co's Old Brandies.

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

Price 4s 6d, 5s, and 5s 6d per Bottle, according to age, distinguished by Red, Blue, and Pink Labels. Each Cork and Capsule bears the shipper's name. [6145]

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,
WITH 38 ACRES OF PRIME LAND ATTACHED.

TO BE LET, or the TENANT'S INTEREST in the LEASE SOLD, a most Comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and 38 ACRES of PRIME LAND, situate within 2½ Miles of the City of Waterford (10 minutes' walk of Ballynakill Church or Knockboy Chapel), with a commanding View of the River Scenery, and within a quarter of a mile of a landing quay. Immediate possession will be given. The FURNITURE, CROPS, CATTLE, &c, can be had at a valuation, if required. For particulars apply to

THOMAS WALSH, Auctioneer, 101, Quay, Waterford.

July 13th, 1866. (6094)

CORK WOOL MARKET.

WOOL MARKETS will be held on the THIRD THURSDAY of the Months of AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, and OCTOBER, at the CORN MARKET, CORK. The Wool will be weighed free of charge.

To accommodate Buyers and Sellers, a considerable extent of Storage can be given gratis.

For further information apply to
HENRY BENNETT,
County Cork Agricultural Society's Secretary.
Cork Exchange, 6th August, 1866. [6146]

LADIES' SEMINARY,
25, WILLIAM-STREET, WATERFORD.
CONDUCTED BY
THE MISSES QUINLAN.

MISS QUINLAN is prepared to receive a limited number of Boarders; and Parents who may wish to place their Children in this Establishment, will find here the comforts of a Home combined with the advantages of an Education at once solid, useful, and ornate.

The Discipline of the School will be maintained by the persuasive influence of gentle admonition; and the progress of the Pupils will be promoted by a judicious classification, and by frequent competitive exercises, so conducive to improvement.

In brief, not only the solid intellectual proficiency of the Pupils, but their advancement in virtue—their respect for religion—their refinement of manners—will be regarded as essential accomplishments in the Education imparted in this Seminary.

The House is airy and commodious, and is in the immediate vicinity of the Park, in which the Pupils will be afforded frequent opportunities for exercise and recreation, under the supervision of one or other of the Mistresses.

Prospectuses and further information on application.

☞ PRIVATE TUITIONS ATTENDED.

2nd August, 1866. (6147)

Strayed Away—A Heifer.

ON MONDAY last, from the Newrath Railway Terminus, a YEARLING RED-COLOUR HEIFER. The Finder will be Rewarded by applying to the nearest Police Station.

MICHAEL MORRIS.

Fiddown, County Kilkenny, August 10, 1866. (6148)

WATERFORD COACH FACTORY.

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

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

CARRIAGES LET ON HIRE, with option of Purchase.

Repairs done in the best manner.

☞ WANTED—A few respectable Youths as Apprentices

(5660) LAWLOR & FLYNN.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE.

TO BE SOLD BY UNRESERVED AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, 16TH AUGUST,
At Twelve o'Clock,
AT NO. 24, THOMAS-STREET, WATERFORD,
By Directions of Miss AYLWARD,

THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, which is in an excellent state of preservation.

THE DRAWING, DINING ROOMS, AND LIBRARY,

Contain Eighteen Mahogany Chairs in Hair Cloth and Moreen, with Sofas, Loungers, and Easy Chairs to match, Loo, Square, Side, and Fancy Tables; Sideboard, Chimney Mirrors and Ornaments, Carpets, Druggets, Rugs, Fenders and Steels, Window Hangings and Gilt Cornices, Book Cases, a quantity of richly-cut Waterford Glass; Morning and Evening Services of China, Dinner Service, Pair of Plated Branches, Plated Candlesticks, Cruet and Spirit Stands, Large Plated Urn, Bread Basket, Plated Forks, Cutlery, Large Iron Deed Chest, &c.

HALL AND STAIR CASE

Eight-day Clock, Hat Rack and Umbrella Stand, Barometer, Hall and Lobby Lamps, Oil Cloth, Stair Carpet, Rods, Mats, &c.

IN THE BEDROOMS ARE

Albert Beadsteads and Hangings, Feather Beds and Bedding, Cane and Easy Chairs, Mahogany Toilet Tables and Glasses, Basin Stands, Presses, Commodes, Towel Airers, Round Tables, Clothes Horses, Stretchers, Baths, Alarm Clock, &c.

Also a variety of Brass and Copper Kitchen Utensils, Roaster, Kitchen Tables, &c., &c.

☞ And at One o'Clock precisely will be sold the Interest in the Lease of the Dwelling House and Premises No. 22, Thomas-street, held from the Corporation of Waterford for an unexpired term of 60 years, at the low rent of £1 17s 0d, at present paying £15 per year.

THOMAS WALSH, Auctioneer.

Waterford, August 3rd, 1866. (6136)

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL SALE of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, &c., at NEWPARK, COUNTY KILKENNY, the residence of F. G. BLOOMFIELD, Esq., J.P., will take place on TUESDAY, 28th AUGUST next. Particulars in future Advertisements.

THOMAS WALSH, Auctioneer.

Waterford, July 13, 1866. (6095)

Railways.

WATERFORD & LIMERICK RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company will be held at the NEW TERMINUS OFFICES of the Company, in the CITY OF WATERFORD, on FRIDAY, the 31st Instant, at the hour of ELEVEN o'Clock, forenoon, for the purpose of receiving and considering the Directors' Report, and Statement of Accounts of the Company for the Half-year ending the 30th day of June last, and for the transaction of other ordinary business of the Company.

The Share Transfer Books kept by the Company will be closed on and from FRIDAY, the 17th, until the 31st Instant, both days inclusive.

Dated this 4th day of August, 1866.

WILLIAM MALCOMSON, Chairman.
THOMAS AINSWORTH, Secretary.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY

LADY DAY, AUGUST 15TH, 1866.

Cheap Excursion Tickets.

ON the above day, Return Tickets at Single Fares, available for the day only, will be issued between all Stations.

Third Class Return Tickets, at Single Fares, will be issued by Trains carrying Third Class Carriages.

No extension of time, or return of Fares granted.

By order,
HENRY JACOB, Superintendent.
Limerick Terminus, 1st August, 1866.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO DUBLIN
ON MONDAY, 13TH AUGUST, 1866.

RETURN TICKETS, 1st and 3rd Class, will be issued from

Waterford, Fiddown, Carrick, Clonmel, Caher, Bansha, Tipperary } To Dublin

By the Train leaving Waterford at 8.0 a.m.

Available for return by ordinary Trains, according to class, for 10 days, date of issue inclusive.

Fares for the Double Journey:
First Class, 15s. Third Class, 10s.

Passengers leaving the Train at any station, short of that named on their Tickets, will be charged the ordinary Fare.

56lbs. of Luggage allowed with First-class passengers.
28lbs. " " Third-class "

Fares will not be refunded for Tickets lost, nor extension of time permitted. No Half-fares. Tickets not Transferable.

By Order,
HENRY JACOB, Superintendent.
Limerick Terminus, 1st August, 1866.

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY AND KILKENNY JUNCTION RAILWAYS.

LADY DAY 15th AUGUST 1866.

ON the above day, Return Tickets at the following Reduced Fares, will be issued as under, available for the day only.

	1st Class. s.	d.	2nd Class. s.	d.	3rd Class. s.	d.
Abbeyleix or Ballyragget to Waterford	5	0	3	9	2	3
Abbeyleix to Kilkenny	2	6	2	0	1	3
Ballyragget to Abbeyleix or Kilkenny	2	0	1	6	0	9
Kilkenny, Bennett's-Bridge or Thomastown to Waterford	3	6	2	9	1	6
Ballyhale to "	3	0	2	0	1	0
Waterford, Kilmacow and Mullinavat to Kilkenny	3	6	2	9	1	6
Waterford, Kilmacow and Mullinavat to Abbeyleix	5	0	3	9	2	3
Ballyhale to Kilkenny	3	0	2	0	1	0
Kilkenny to Abbeyleix	2	6	2	0	1	3

Between all the other Stations, Tickets will be issued at Single Fares.

By order,
HENRY JACOB, Superintendent.
Limerick Terminus, 1st August, 1866.

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY.

Cheap Excursion to Dublin
ON MONDAY, 13TH AUGUST, 1866.

RETURN TICKETS, 1st and 3rd Class, will be issued from

Waterford, Ballyhale, Thomastown } To Dublin

By the Train leaving Waterford at 4.45 p.m.

Available for return by any Train, according to class, for 10 days, date of issue inclusive.

Fares for the Double Journey—
First Class, 15s. Third Class, 10s

Passengers leaving the Train at any Station, short of that named on their Tickets, will be charged the ordinary Fare.

Tickets not transferable. No Half Fares.

First Class Passengers will be allowed to take, free of charge, 56lbs., and 3rd Class 28lbs. of personal Luggage, and no additional weight will be received for conveyance by this Train.

By Order,
HENRY JACOB, Superintendent.
Limerick Terminus, 1st August, 1866.

Commercial.

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)

Diocesan School.

BUSINESS will be resumed on MONDAY, 15th Inst., at 10 o'Clock. (6141)

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE and PREMISES, No. 5, BARRONSTRAND-STREET; in perfect repair; of which immediate possession can be given.

☞ Apply, 66, QUAY, WATERFORD. (6091)

CORN IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

(From Tuesday's *Gazette.*)

An account showing the Quantities of the several kinds of Corn and Meal Imported into each division of the United Kingdom; and the Quantities of British and Foreign Corn and Meal, of the same kinds, Exported from the United Kingdom, in the week ended the 4th of Aug., 1866.

	Imports. England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total Imp.	Exports. British	Col. & F	Totl Exp
	Cwt	Cwt	Cwt	Cwt	Cwt	Cwt	Cwt
Wheat	299115	67702	94638	461455	......	—	......
Barley	80451	14273	...	94729	10	...	10
Oats	256912	31209	—	291111	474	—	474
Rye	1485	—	—	1485	......		......
Peas	58669	427	—	59089	250	...	250
Beans	30571	1994	—	32565	......		—
Indian Corn	393190	43382	151592	616684	......		—
Buckwheat	5111	2000	—	7311	......		
Beer or Bigg	...	.	...	—	......		
Total of Corn.	1125694	161472	276230	1563396	734	......	734
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt	Cwt	Cwt
Wheatmeal or Flr	44155	5531	14900	64589	60	......	60
Barley Meal	...	...	...	...	......		
Oat Meal	6159	173	...	6331	172	......	172
Rye Meal	...	—	...	—	......		
Pea Meal	...	—	...	—	......		
Bean Meal	...	..	.	—	......		
In Corn Meal	320	...	...	320	......		
Bkwheat Meal	...	...	—	—	......		
Total of Meal.	50934	5709	14900	71543	232	......	232
Total of Corn Mealstated in imperial Qrs.	1176628	170181	291130	1637937	966	...	966
Malt	...	—	—	...	2116	......	2116

JOHN A. MESSENGER, Inspector General.

Office of the Inspector General of imports and Exports, Custom House, London Aug. 6, 1866.

CORN AVERAGES.

A Statement showing the quantities sold and average price of British Corn, Imperial measure, as received from the Inspectors and officers of Excise, conformaly to the act of the 27th and 28th Victoria, cap. 87, in the week ended 4th Aug., 1866.

	Quantities Sold. Qrs.	Bus.	Average Price s.	d
Wheat	80,010	0	51	1
Barley	0,528	4	32	11
Oats	1,363	1	25	3

A Comparative statement for the corresponding week in each of the Years from 1862 to 1865, of the quantities of British Corn sold in the Towns from which Returns are received under the Act of the 27th and 28th Victoria, cap. 87, and of the Average Prices as ascertained under the Act 5th and 6th Vic., cap. 14.

Corresponding Week in	Quantities Sold. Wheat. Qrs	Bus	Barley. Qrs	Bus	Oats Qrs	Bus	Average Prices. Wheat s.	d.	Barley. s.	d.	Oats s.	d.
1862	57,764	4	0,523	7	3,[illegible]	5	57	8	33	8	24	6
1863	43,793	3	0,741	7	2,450	7	45	11	31	0	23	0
1864	59,578	6	0,790	4	2,635	2	44	0	27	7	23	4
1865	52,864	3	0,862	3	1,223	4	42	6	27	5	24	0

A. W. FONBLANQUE,
Comptroller of Corn Returns.
Board of Trade, Aug 6.

BRISTOL CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

We have a short supply of beef at this day's market; a good demand. Top beef, 80s the 112lb; second class, 75s; coarse steers and fat cows, 70s; mutton, 8½d per pound; fat lamb, 10d to 11d. A good demand for Irish store sheep and lambs. Grass plentiful, the hay crop good. We had over 900 sheep and lambs from Cork by the Tuesday steamer; all met a ready sale. Store sheep and lambs are fully six-shillings a head dearer than last year.

WILLIAM WATKINS, Cattle Salesman,
Carlton House, Hot Wells, Bristol.

KILKENNY, AUGUST 7—The supply of grain to our market this week is extremely limited. Quotations unchanged. No butter worth mentioning till Friday. Bacon pigs showed, to-day, an advance of 1s on last week's prices. Hay and straw in very limited supply on Saturday.

Flour—Seconds 36s 0d to 37s 0d; inferior 28s 0d to 32s 0d; thirds, 24s 0d to 26s 0d. White wheat, 28s 0d to 29s 0d; satin, 00s to 00s 0d; red, 29s 0d to 30s 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, 7s 10d to 8s 0d. Butter, 106s to 111s. Bacon pigs, 60s 0d to 00s 0d.—Oatmeal 15s 0d to 15s 6d per cwt.

WEXFORD MARKETS, AUG 7—Wheat (old) per 20 stone, 26s 0d to 27s 0d; new 0s to 0s; barley per 16 st 00s 0d to 00s 0d; oats per 14 stone 14s 6d to 15s 0d; beans per 20 stone, 00s 0d to 00s 0; Flour per bag 16 stone, 31s 0d to —s 0d; seconds 30s 6d to —s 0d; 3rds 25s 0d to 00s 0d; oatmeal per cwt. 15s 0d; Indian meal per cwt. 8s 0d; butter per cwt. £5 4s d; 2nds. £0 0s 0d; 3rds. £0 0s d; bran 6s 4d. Potatoes per stone, 6d to 10d. Meat—Beef per lb. 5½d to 8d; mutton 6d to 9d; veal 5d to 8d; lamb 5s to 7s per qr.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

PORT OF WATERFORD.

August — ARRIVED.

9th—Albatross, Carter, Belfast, g.c
Courier, Aylward, Milford, g.c.
Calypso, Davis, Bristol, g.c
Vesta, O'Donald, Liverpool, g.c
(By Electric Telegraph).
Marie, Netis (Canada), deals

10th—Tuskar, Anderson, Glasgow, g.c
Canig, Sulina, maize
Margam Abbey, Pearn, Milford, g.c

SAILED.

8th—Gleaner, Colferd, Cardiff, ballast
Kinsale, M'Donald, Cork, g. c
Margam Abbey, Pearn, Milford, do

2th—Pomona, Vaggers, Cardiff, ballast
Alice Williams, Mevrick, do, do
(By Electric Telegraph).

9th—Albatross, London, g.c
Quarry Maid, Pooch, limestone
Adelaide, Newport, pitwood
Malakoff, Milford, g.c,
Francis, Swansea, pitwood

10th—Calypso, Bristol, g c

Wind—W.NW

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 9th inst., at 29 Catherine-street, the wife of John Wall, Esq., Solicitor, of a daughter.

On the 3rd inst., at Canons Ashby, Lady Dryden, of a daughter.

On the 5th inst, at 33 Avenue-road, Regent's-park, London, the wife of Major F. S. Vacher, 22nd Regiment, of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at Brampton Ash Rectory, Market Harborough, the Hon. Mrs. Sidney Smith, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., at Monkstown Church, near Dublin, by the Rev. W. Lake Onslow, M.A., rector of Sandringham, King's Lynn, and domestic chaplain to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Henry Owen Lewis, Esq. of Raconnell, Co. Monaghan, only child of Lieutenant-Colonel and the late Hon. Mrs. A. G. Lewis, of 43 Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, to Frances Sophia, only child of the late F. C. Elsegood, Esq., of 14 Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, and Mrs. Lloyd Elsegood, of 6 Baker-street, Portman-square, London.

DEATHS.

On the 5th May, at Eureka House, Queen-street, Sydney, aged 24 years, George H. Carter, Esq., youngest son of the late F. B. Carter, Esq., of Shanganagh, Co Dublin.

Commercial Intelligence.

SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE WATERFORD MAIL.]

August 10, 1866.

The weather has continued rather harsh throughout the past week; the wind has continued sharp and cold, and we have had a little rain; the harvest has been much retarded in consequence. This day is cloudy, and portends more rain.

MONETARY.

Government securities remain unchanged in value. Consols are now quoted 87⅛, and New Three per cent. Stock 85½. Bank Stock rose to 225½. Nationals have been rather dull, and have declined to 67¼. Provincials are at 79¼, and Nationals of Liverpool, Limited, 12⅛.

RAILWAYS.

The traffic returns this week are somewhat better than the previous three or four weeks. The balances on Saturday last were as follows:—

Irish North Western, 5 weeks	increase	18
Great Southern & Western	decrease,	1914
Limerick and Foynes,	increase	125
Midland	decrease,	482
Waterford and Limerick	decrease	316
Waterford and Kilkenny, 18 weeks	decrease	105
Waterford and Tramore	increase	65
Limerick and Ennis, ,,	increase	22

Great Southern and Westerns are at 90½; Midlands are at 60½.

CORN.

The Corn Market, and this day's quotations will be found at foot.

BUTTER.

The arrivals of Irish butter in LONDON last week were 1653 firkins, (of which 506 were from Waterford, 482 from Limerick, 665 from Cork, and — from Dublin) against 1224 the corresponding week of last year. The foreign arrivals during the week were 21,319 casks, against 16,909 casks the corresponding week of 1865. Market firm.

The arrivals in LANCASHIRE of Irish Butter were 15,161 firkins and crocks, and 1068 boxes and brls, agains 20,910 firkins & crocks, and 636 boxes and brls, the corresponding week of last year. The American arrivals were 54 firkins and crocks, against 3481 the corresponding week of 1865. Market unchanged

WATERFORD BUTTER MARKET.—The exports from this port last week were 6423 firkins, against 10893 the corresponding week of 1865. During the week 1691 Price, 112s to 116s 0d.

BACON.

BACON AND PIGS.—The arrivals of Irish Bacon in London last week were 2891 bales—(of which 1994 were from Waterford; — from Dublin; 490 from Cork and 407 from Limerick)—against 2158 the corresponding week of last year. The arrivals of foreign were 2712 bales, and — boxes: against 2280 bales the corresponding week of last year. Market unsettled.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Amongst our exports last week were the following:— 80 sacks Flour, 1455 casks Porter, 28 casks Whiskey, 288 cases Eggs, 15 packages Poultry, 50 boxes Fish, and 21 bales Rags.

LIVE STOCK.—The exports last week were 656 Cattle, 143 Horses, and 1270 Sheep.

WATERFORD BACON MARKET.—The exports last week were 2245 bales Bacon, 392 kegs Lard and 322 Pigs: against 1464 bales Bacon, 688 kegs Lard, and 825 Pigs, the corresponding week of last year. There were 800 pigs on the Hill on Wednesday. Our quotations to-day are as follows:—

PROVISIONS.

		s.	d.	
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	58	0..00	0	
Steak offal	46	0..48	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	

CORN REPORT.

Wheat—Moderate enquiry at fully late rates. Oats—Old nearly exhausted. A few sacks new blacks at market to-day fetched 13s 3d. Indian corn—Fair sale at rather lower prices.

UNPREPARED.

Wheat, white Mill,	per 20 stns	00	0..00	0
do Red	do	00	0..00	0
do Shipping	do	00	0..00	0
Oats white	per 14 stns	15	0..00	0
do tawney	do	00	0..00	0
do black	do	13	3..14	6
Barley, grinding	per 16 stns	—	0..—	0
do malting,	do	—	0..—	0

PREPARED AND FOREIGN.

Wheat, Irish Mill, per 20 stns	00	0..00	0
do T'rog'G'rka do	26	6..00	0
do OdessaGhirka do	26	6..27	0
do Marianopoli do	28	3..28	6
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	38	0..00	0
Superfines do	37	0..00	0
Fines and Seconds do	32	0..34	0
Thirds do	00	0..00	0
Oatmeal per cwt	00	0..00	0
Bran and Pollard per brl	0	0..0	0

FOREIGN PRODUCE

INDIAN CORN,—

Odessa and Galatz per 20 stns	16	9..17	0
Ibrail and Foxanian do	15	6..16	0
American do	00	0..00	0

RETAIL MARKETS.

(Specially Reported for the Waterford Mail.)

BUTCHERS' MEAT.—Beef, per qr., 6½d to 8d do., per joint, 6d to 9d; Mutton, per lb., 7d to 9d; Veal do., 8d to 9d; Lamb, per qr., 5s 6d to 6s 0d.

FOWL AND EGGS.—Fowl, per pair, 2s 6d; Ducks, per do., 2s 0d; Eggs, per doz., 0s 8d to s 0d; do, per 120 5s 0d to 6s 0d:

FISH.—Newfoundland, per cwt., 16s to 23s; Herrings per brl 17s to 20s; Salmon, per lb 0s 8½d to 0s 10d Sole, per lb., 0s 8d to 0s 0d; Turbot, per lb., 8d

POTATOES.—By wholesale, 9d to 0d; by retail, 0s 0s 10d.

FODDER, GREEN CROPS—Hay per ton, new 38s 0d to 41s 0d; old, 60s 0d to 65s 0d; Wheaten straw, 44s 0d to 47s 0d; Oaten do 34s 0d to 40s 0d, Turnips, —s 0d to —s 0d; Mangolds, —s 0d to —s 0d; Carrots, —s 0d to —s 0d.

SHARE AND STOCK LISTS.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—AUGUST 9

RAILWAYS.

Great Southern and Western, £100 pai ...	90½
Midland Great Western, £100 paid ...	60½
Ditto, account	—

GOVERNMENT FUNDS

Three per Cent Consol	
Ditto for account	87⅛
Ditto for new account	...
Three per Cent Reduced ... —	86½
New Three per Cent Stock —	85¾
Ditto for account August 9	86½ ¼
Ditto for new account	87
New 5 per cent Stock	..
India 5 per cent Stock, transferable at the Bank of Ireland	103

BANKS.

Hibernia, £25 paid	34
National Bank, £30 paid	67½
National of Liverpool, Limited £10 paid or act.	12½
National of Liverpool, New, £5 paid limited ...	16⅛
Ditto account	17⅛ ¾
Provincial, £25 paid	84
Royal, £10 paid	32

MINE

Mining Company of Ireland	18
Do., or account	22 ½ ¾

RAILWAY PREFERENCE

Dublin and Drogheda 4 per cent. guarantee Stock perpetual, £100 paid	—
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent perpetual.	91½
Irish North Western 5 per cent perpetual Class A, £10 paid, account	3

LONDON STOCK AND SHARE LIST—AUGUST 9

OPENING PRICE

Consols, Money	87⅛ ¼
Ditto, Account	88⅛ ¼
New Threes	86½ 7

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money	87⅛ ¼
Ditto (account)	88½ ⅝
New Threes	—

DUBLIN CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

To-day the attendance of both cattle and sheep was considerable, with sales more sluggish than of late. In lots cattle were 15s to 20s a head under last week. Sheep also in the same way, which we invariably quote by, were 1s to 2s a head lower, as well as lambs. Veal also show, at 6d to 6½d: There was a considerable number of stores for sale.

Beef 50, 54s, 65s 6d; top, 70s per cwt. Mutton, 7½d to 8½d. Veal, 6d to 6½d per lb. Lambs, 25s 35s to 40s; extreme, 45s each.

Smithfield Pig Market—Nothing doing to notice; numbers still shipping.

Wool hardly so good, 18d to 22d per lb; the latter with difficulty had.

Herrings—7s per hundred.

Eggs—7s per 124.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

The Marquis of Abercorn left Chesterfield House on Thursday, to join the Marchioness and Ladies Hamilton at Eastbourne.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford have left their residence in Charles-street, St James's, and returned to Curraghmore, county of Waterford. The Earl of Tyrone, M P, remains in London.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton, after the regatta week at Cowes, will go to the noble earl's shooting box in Scotland.

W. Malcolsom, Esq., has arrived at the Gresham Hotel.

Jonathan Richardson, Esq, of Lisburn, has been on a visit to his brother, Joseph S. Richardson, Esq., Westcliffe House, Tramore.

J C Carmichael, Esq., has arrived at the Gresham Hotel, from Cork.

Robert Henderson, Esq., has arrived at the Gresham Hotel, from Belfast.

The Waterford Mail.

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, 1866.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Emperor of the French's sudden return from Vichy is looked upon as indicative of some important movement. His Majesty was not to have left Vichy till the 14th, but by this time he is safe at St. Cloud. The difficulty in the negociations between Austria and Italy is considered as the most likely cause of the Emperor's return. But there are some who think the relations between Prussia and France are not of the most friendly nature, an idea which is, probably, inspired by the anti-Prussian tone of the inspired press. The *Moniteur du Soir* of Wednesday says difficulties in the Austro-Italian negociations arose on the point as to whether the armistice shall be concluded on the basis of the military *uti possidetis* or on the line of demarcation agreed to by Austria.

The news from Jamaica is not important. General Eyre was to leave for England on the 24th ult. It is stated that Salnave was at the head of the rebellion at Hayti, and that the troops had mutinied.

A telegram through the Atlantic cable, dated Aug. 6th, announces that martial law has been re-established in New Orleans.

Admiral Persano has brought forward the following allegations in defence of his conduct at Lissa. First, he acted by superior authority; second, he did so against his will, knowing that the fleet was not fit to go into action; third, he even resigned rather than expose himself to certain defeat, but his resignation was not accepted. Several riots have taken place in some of the Italian towns in consequence of the suspension of hostilities.

A sad accident occurred on Tuesday, near Sunderland, at the Lambton coalpits belonging to the Earl of Durham. An engineman had allowed the boiler plates of his locomotive to become over-heated for want of water; and on going to a tank for a supply, the water was scarcely put on when a tremendous explosion took place. The massive engine, 33 tons weight, was lifted off the rails, turned round, and thrown over; and four men who were on it so severely scalded and injured that the lives of two are despaired of. Fortunately the force of the explosion was downwards; had it been reversed the poor fellows must have been blown to pieces.

The Liverpool and Dublin Steam Navigation Company having lost £24,642, or nearly half its capital, will be wound up by liquidators appointed by the shareholders.

The Reform meeting at the Guildhall, London, presided over by the Lord Mayor, held on Wednesday evening, passed off quietly. The speeches were very poor, and excited but little enthusiasm.

A meeting of the National League was held at the rooms, D'Olier-street, Dublin, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Martin presiding. In consequence of the interruption of Fenians, the meeting was dissolved.

There have been 4,000 cases of cholera at Antwerp.

The deaths in London last week from cholera were 1,053; and from diarrhoea, 354. Mr. Glaisher states that during the cholera epidemic of 1854 he noticed a certain blue mist present night and day, which he connected with the epidemic conditions of the atmosphere. During the last few days he has observed a similar phenomenon from the observatory at Greenwich. Other peculiar atmospheric conditions which prevailed during previous outbreaks of cholera do not exist now, and Mr. Glaisher thinks this holds out the hope that present visitation may not extend or be of long continuance.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

Lord Kimberley's speech on the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act has been the theme of several articles in the Irish papers, each of which looks at it from its own political platform. The high position which he recently occupied; the trouble which he took to master all the Irish questions which came before him; his known ability and disinterestedness add weight to his opinion. It was a necessity that those who approve, and those who disapprove, should alike discuss that speech. We have elsewhere given his Lordship's remarks upon the Land Question in full, and may discuss them at more length on some future occasion; our present object is to allude to his pronouncement with reference to the Irish Church. After alluding to the Tenure of Land in Ireland, and the necessity for exceptional legislation, he said:—

"There are, however, other and very formidable evils, among which I may mention those connected with the Established Church, to which no more than some 700,000 persons out of a population of more than 5,500,000 belong. Undoubtedly, that is a great and formidable evil, with which I am convinced some day Parliament will deal."

The really Conservative journals do not see anything in this to alarm them, while the purely clerical journals, those which circulate among and represent the interests of the clergy, look upon such a sentiment as rank sedition.

The *Dublin Daily Express,* which on this occasion steps forward to represent the interests of the Church (with that charity which is supposed to be peculiar to churchmen), imputes motives to the noble speaker. It says:—

"We regret to see that adversity, instead of purifying the Whigs, has only made them desperate. Lord Kimberley is by no means the man to make such a speech without knowing the feelings of his friends, and we can only regard it as an authorised bid for the votes of the Irish Democrats. Indeed, it falls in exactly with the demands of the National Association. That masked battery of sedition was directed to play upon three points, the Education Question, the Land Question, and the Church. The Whigs remained in power long enough to surrender what was vital in the first, which would have been carried altogether, had they not fallen so precipitately. They actually proposed to betray the landlords also; and now we find them perfectly prepared to give up the Church for a consideration."

It compliments Lord Kimberley in the following style:—

"But if Lord Wodehouse had been reared in a more genial school, if irresponsible government had not been familiar to him for years, or if he had studied more carefully the great principles of the British Constitution, it is quite conceivable that he would never have blossomed into the Earl of Kimberley." * * * * "Because the common people are rebellious, he would give them everything they ask, at once sacrificing the landlords' rights and immolating the Established Church. "A sop to Cherberus" is not a high step of statesmanship at the best, but it becomes absolutely culpable when the sop is obtained by pillage."

This is the style in which the organ of the Irish clergy deals with a gentleman—a nobleman, who honestly expresses his convictions as to the state of Ireland; and it would appear as if the writer had formed a very low estimate of the moral and mental calibre of the clergy for whom it was written, when he insults them by addressing such language to their intellects, or tells them "that the ultimate question at issue is property or socialism, order or revolution."

We must repudiate such language, and place it among that ultra writing which is intended to take with those who hold extreme views; it is very repugnant to the sentiments of true Conservatism, to those who would gradually enlarge the number of their supporters by including all who are attached to the institutions of the country, and by inducing many who look upon them with distrust to join heartily in a policy truly Conservative.

Of course these views will not obtain with those who adopt the policy of the *Dublin Daily Express,* which it thus expounds:

"We suggest a better policy to those peddling politicians who can never take a broad view of anything Irish. Let the friends of British authority be strengthened instead of being betrayed. The gentry and the clergy are a kind of moral garrison, and it is by their destruction that every traitor hopes to succeed, who is above the mental calibre of a Fenian.—The plainest duty of England is, therefore, to support them vigorously, and agitation would die out, if it were plain that nothing more could be won by it."

That policy has, however, been tried for three hundred years; and what are its results? If we take mere numbers as a test, we find that there is a smaller number of Church Protestants in Ireland now than there were in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, while the number of Protestants who have seceded from the church is nearly as large as the number of those who remain attached to it, and that of the Roman Catholics are increased five-fold. This is the fruits of the policy of the *Dublin Express,* and which it (pretending to be a Protestant, but being, in reality, a mere clerical exponent) wishes to uphold. It may be said, "Granting your premises, that it is desirable to strengthen British authority—that the Protestants are a moral garrison, to preserve English ideas"—does the existence of the Irish Church, in its present form, accomplish that object? If it did, why are its numbers diminishing?—why is dissatisfaction and discontent increasing?—why is it necessary to break down, *pro tem.,* one of the safeguards of constitutional right?—why are we in the presence of insurrection?

It will be found that State endowments are foreign to the genius of Protestantism, and that an alliance with the State enfeebles instead of strengthening it. On no other ground can we account for the present aspect of the Established Church, either in England Ireland, and the spread of dissent. Pious men have felt themselves coerced into separation; they have undertaken expenses which they might have avoided, because they conceived the Established Church was not suited to the genius of Protestantism.

The Irish clergymen are useful as resident landlords; but it requires something more than that to reconcile the mass of the people to an institution, foreign to their wishes. The position of independence of their flocks, the idea that they are entitled to the emoluments, even when they did not discharge the duties of their office, has led in some cases to neglect of the most important of those duties; and from that neglect has resulted the reduction of numbers of which so much complaint is made; the truest friend of the Church will be found among those who reform the position of the Clergy.

It is evident that the basis of security laid down by the *Dublin Daily Express,* and generally adopted by the section whose views it expresses, are to increase, to encourage, to strengthen and to support a Protestant party in Ireland. But it may be asked, has experience shewn that the means are adapted to the end? And if they do not produce that effect, why should we not resort to those more suited to the genius of Protestantism? and more likely to remove from the minds of the Irish people those feelings of animosity to the laws of the country which Lord Kimberley felt it his duty to expose; and why should that nobleman be assailed for honestly stating his views?

We believe that the position of the Irish Church would be materially improved if it were, as regards endowments, placed upon an equality with the other churches or sects. It would then show energies and resources now hidden or choked up; and there is no doubt that a removal of the animosity to which Lord Kimberley called attention would greatly improve the tone of feeling towards English rule among a large mass of the Irish people.

THE WOUNDED AUSTRIAN

We are glad to learn that a subscription for the relief of the wounded Austrians has been opened. Elsewhere, in our issue of to-day, will be found the names of the ladies who will receive subscriptions for this purpose. We are glad to learn that arrangements have been made to allow those in Waterford, who feel disposed, to add their mite to the fund for this purpose, Dr. Williams, the Austrian Vice-Consul at this port will receive and forward any subscriptions which may be entrusted to him.

CHOLERA.

A German physician, named Pettenkoffer, who has devoted much time and attention to a scientific examination of the causation and means of prevention of cholera, has just published the result of his studies. He considers two conditions are necessary. One of these depends upon personal intercourse; the other upon peculiarities of place; and when or wheresoever either is absent, no case of cholera can occur.—He says cholera is neither wholly a contagion nor wholly a miasm, but a bastard of the two; when the two come together, their offspring will possess all, and more than all, the malignity of both its parents. The remedy he recommends is sulphate of iron—the "green vitriol," or "green copperas" of commerce. This he would dissolve in about double its own weight of water, and pour into or on every utensil, evacuation, or the reverse, which was destined either mediately or immediately to receive choleraic evacuations.

LORD KIMBERLEY ON THE LAND QUESTION.

In the debate upon the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, Lord Kimberley, who, in his position as Lord Lieutenant, had ample means of ascertaining the necessities of this country, spoke as follows with reference to the Irish Land Question:—

"Since the union you have had no less than three movements of this kind—in 1803, in 1848, and again in 1866. And these were but the continuance of revolutionary movements which have unfortunately characterised the country since the time of Queen Elizabeth. A country in that state cannot possibly make progress or attain prosperity. And I think an occasion of this kind is one when we should consider whether there are any measures by which we may not merely repress the Fenian conspiracy, but prevent such conspiracies from being formed in future (hear.) At this period of the session it would be out of place for me to enter upon a discussion of the various social disorders of Ireland, and the various remedies which have been proposed But I am confident of this—that those who look carefully at the condition of the country will see that it is impossible for England to perform its duty to Ireland as long as no attempt is made to deal with the important question of the tenure of land (hear, hear.) When the bill of my noble friend who now sits upon the cross-benches was before the house I made some remarks upon this important subject, and now, without going into the details of the measure, I will again venture to impress upon your lordships my opinion—viz., that this is a most urgent question for the consideration of Parliament. I hold that this country is responsible in this matter, and bound to see that the present state of things be not perpetuated in Ireland; and that, while employing the great military power which we possess for the purpose of suppressing rebellion and prevent-

ing conspiracies, we must at the same time seek out and remove as far as we are able the causes of these things. Unless this course be followed, and remedial measures be adopted, they will be, I am convinced, forced upon the attention of Parliament. I know it is most distasteful to people living in that part of the United Kingdom to think that their condition requires exceptional measures, and that they cannot be dealt with exactly in the same manner as those who hold land in England or Scotland; but I think the noble earl, the First Lord of the Treasury, will not differ from me when I say that the position of Ireland is such that exceptional measures in regard to the land tenure are absolutely required. I believe that the question of land tenure is one which most interests the people, and I am convinced that it is a question which Parliament should first consider, and first endeavour to solve (hear, hear.) When you look at the condition of the mass of the people, that which most interests them is the question of LAND TENURE. Of course, I am of opinion that the measure which the late Government brought in was in its principal suited to the occasion; but, at the same time, without in the slightest degree abandoning the principle of that measure, I may say that I do trust that her Majesty's present advisers will take the subject into their serious consideration; and if they can devise a measure better suited to the state of Ireland than ours was, I, for my part, promise it my most hearty support (hear, hear). There are some subjects in which a settlement ought to be brought about by an agreement of both sides of the house, and I am convinced that Irish questions are amidst them. Ireland is a country with which English statesmen have been singularly unsuccessful in dealing; but if we can devise any means by which that country can be brought more into sympathy with the rest of the United Kingdom, by which we shall touch the hearts of the Irish people—which we have never yet touched—we shall add to the glory and strength of the empire more than by any other measures we can possibly devise (hear, hear).

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

Saunders, of Wednesday, again refers to Lord Kimberley's speech, and after quoting the language of one of the Dublin papers, says:—"Such language as the above carries with it its own condemnation. It is not decent to impute the basest motives to a nobleman whose whole career since he assumed the government of Ireland was characterised by a manly, straightforward discharge of duty. If Lord Kimberley honestly believes that certain changes in the law are necessary for the peace and prosperity of Ireland, it is his duty to express that opinion openly and boldly, no matter whose or what prejudices he may offend in so doing. What right has any one to assume that Lord Kimberly does not honestly entertain the opinions he has expressed? We are very far, indeed, from participating in some of the views of our late Viceroy, but we must protest against the ungenerous and discreditable manner in which he has been assailed. Such a method of carrying on political warfare will be condemned by every fair-minded and right-thinking man in the country."

The correspondent of the *Dublin Evening Post*, with reference to Lord Kimberley's speech, writes thus:—"Earl Kimberley's speech in the Lords on Monday night has dumfoundered the Derbyites, and none more than the Premier himself, who little imagined, when soft-sawdering the late Viceroy, that he was to hear such out-spoken opinions on the Irish Land question and the Established Church, from a nobleman who had held the high position of the Queen's representative in Ireland. The speech of the noble earl, which has been named "the speech of the session," has furnished a topic to all the London journals, with the exception of those supposed to be connected with the new Government, which have not made any reference to it, and it is said in the clubs that Lord Derby and the Chancellor of the Exchequer feel indignant that Lord Kimberley should have uttered such sentiments, particularly on the eve of the breaking up of parliament.

The *Freeman* of Wednesday has another article upon Lord Kimberley's speech, in which it says—"The Conservative journals in Ireland, at first confounded have become maddened at the realization of the fact that the most capable, the most practical, and certainly not the least impartial of Ireland's Viceroys has told the British Lords the bitter truth with regard to Ireland and her wrongs." We think this is hardly correct, as the journals it refers to are essentially clerical not Conservative. The Conservative papers cherish a more enlightened policy for Ireland than that of the bigots who seek to hamper Lord Derby by enforcing antiquated views. The *Freeman* concludes thus:—"With such testimony to the results of Church ascendancy and landlord injustice—the Irish members and the Irish people are not what we take them to be if the platforms of England do not ring with the denunciations of misrule in Ireland, till the whole English nation be made to rise in revolt against the oppression which Lord Kimberley has so temperately exposed but so conclusively doomed."

The *Dublin Evening Mail* also resumes its criticism on Lord Kimberley's speech. It pronounces these journals which sustain Lord Kimberley's views to empyrics, and places more reliance on Lord Clanricard's judgment than on that of Lord Kimberley. The *Dublin Evening Mail* also refers to the Admiralty jobbing of the late ministry, and quotes Sir J. Pakington's reply to Mr. Graves as to the efficiency and sufficiency of the navy, and quotes an extract from the *Times* condemning the administration of the Admiralty.

The *Dublin Evening Post* also takes up Lord Kimberley's speech. It says—"We are unable therefore to refer to the occasion upon which Lord Wodehouse might have to thank us for a compliment during the whole of his administration.—The administrative mistakes for which he was officially responsible, were not a few, and never escaped censure, when within our knowledge, although ascribed by us, as far as we can recollect, to those who should have otherwise advised him and did not." * * * "We are now to congratulate the late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, not only upon having studied the Irish problem but upon having mastered it, and to thank him for having stated the result of his observation and experience in a place where it requires an effort of courage to be moderately just to Ireland, and something not far short of daring to be statesmanlike."

The *Daily Express* of this morning says the country will receive with the utmost satisfaction the announcement that the Privy Council has rescinded the restrictions upon the Irish cattle trade that were dictated by the fear of plague. This resolution is equivalent to conferring a clean bill of health upon the suspected provinces, Ulster and Leinster. It dwells upon the prospect of an early and abundant harvest, and trusts to considerable good accruing from the establishment of Conservative rule in Ireland.

The *Irish Times* discusses the demand of France for a rectification of her frontier. It also alludes to the satisfaction which will be felt at the clean bill of health extended to Irish cattle by the new order in council. It denies the accuracy of the telegram in the *Dublin Evening Mail*, respecting the Fenian raid on Shetland.

The *Freeman* dwells upon the state of dissatisfaction at the result of the war which exists in the Italian kingdom, and asserts that France and Austria have made arrangements as to territory, which are not satisfactory to Italy. It also commends the municipal and poor law authorities for their efforts to remove the predisposing causes to disease.

The Dingle correspondent of the *Cork Examiner* announces that the potato blight has almost completely destroyed the potato crop of that district.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TRAMORE.—The Marathon, with all sail set, towed by two steam tugs, passed this harbour this morning.

THE HARVEST.—We have had some showers to-day. The green crops do not appear to have suffered from the rain, while grass fields and green crops are greatly improved. Reaping has commenced in this neighbourhood.

TRAMORE

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the local sanitary committee was held at the Court-house, on Tuesday.

Present—P. W. Power, J.P., in the chair; E. Power, J.P; Rev. Mr. Dalton, Rev. Mr. Phelan, C.C; Rev. T. O'Brien, C.C; Captain Walsh, R.N; Dr. Watters, Joseph Ambrose, solicitor; Captain M'Grath J. W. Maher, and several others.

Report of Dr. Watters and the clergymen—"That Tramore is entirely free from any contagious disease, and that they never knew it to be in a more healthy state."

The sanitary officer made the following report:—"That the streets are entirely clear of bad characters at night. That he had buried several dead animals, dogs, &c., found on the strand and about the streets. Also, that 173 houses had been whitewashed and disinfected, but there remained 33 houses, the owners of which have not complied with the sanitary officer's directions. Notice has been served on them, that they will be prosecuted if they do not comply within the space of three days."

It was resolved—"That Mr. Tarrant, county surveyor, be called on to improve the sewerage. That all persons not complying with the sanitary officer's directions to remove nuisance and clear out dung pits, be prosecuted. That more lime be got and distributed among the poor people for whitewashing and disinfecting their houses and yards, &c. That a sub committee of three be appointed to collect subscriptions to defray expenses and to visit the houses and yards of the poor people."

The committee then adjourned.

We understand Lord Doneraile and P. W. Power, Esq., the owners of land, &c., in Tramore, have agreed to defray between them one-half of the cost under the sanitary committee, and that the other moiety will be raised by subscription.

ANNUAL SALE OF CATTLE AT MULLINABRO'.

The annual sale of horned stock took place at Mullinabro', the residence of John H. Jones, Esq., on yesterday (Thursday), under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Walsh, Auctioneer. The prices realised were good, but not fully up to expectation, and the entire lot put to the hammer were sold. The Mullinabro' herd has become famous for the pureness of its blood, and Mr. Jones has earned the name of being one of the best breeders in the south of Ireland. Some of the cattle sold on Thursday were the progeny of first-class prize winners. a fact which enhanced their value very much, and conduced to a spirited bidding between judges when they were put into the ring. At half-past one o'clock, and just previous to the sale, a very superior luncheon was served in the dining room of Mullinabro House, of which all present were invited to partake. At two o'clock the sale commenced.

Amongst those present were—The Earl of Carrick, Daniel Osborne, Silverspring; James Kearney, Gracedieu; Richard Thompson, Ballymeaden; James Esmonde, Greenville; David Hewitson, Bishopshall; —— Butler, Co. Kilkenny; Samuel H Jones, Clonmore; Dr. Briscoe, Sarnrea; L. M'Farland (steward to Lord Templemore); Wray B. Palliser, Annestown; John Alcock (Barrister); Capt. Bunbury, Tramore; —— Fitzgerald, Rock Cottage; John Carroll, Earlsrath; John Hill (steward to Earl of Bessborough); Wm. Joyce, Abbey Farm; James Anderson, Gracedieu Lodge; Wm. Armstrong, Ballydavid; —— Lambert, Ballykill, Co. Kilkenny; Nicholas Power, Quilla; Congreve Rogers, Tramore; Thomas Elliott, Rathcurby; Counsellor White, Dublin; Rev. Mr. Mackesy, John O'Brien, John Waring, Hewitt M. Dillon, Christendom; Joseph Strangman, Capt. M'Grath, &c.

The terms of sale having been read by Mr. Walsh, he proceeded to dispose of the

BULL CALVES.

Lascelles, calved March 1866; got by Master Harbinger (18,352); knocked down to Mr. Lambert for £8 10s.

Laudable, calved March, 1866; got by Master Harbinger; bought Mr. S. H. Jones for £6.

Lord Lovel, calved April, 1866; got by Lord Nelson; same purchaser at £7 10s.

Leopold, calved April, 1866; got by Lord Nelson. Mr. Hewitson purchased this one at £16 10s.

Onyx, calved May, 1866; got by Lord Nelson. Sold to Mr. S. H. Jones for £7 10s.

Lord of the Nile, calved May, 1866; got by Lord Nelson. This animal was a bone of contention between several gentlemen. The first start was at £5, but the bidding soon waxed warm, and after a spirited contest between Mr. Hill, Mr. Butler, and Mr. Hewitson, it was finally knocked down to the latter gentleman for £12.—The animal was only two months old on the 21st of July.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Several in calf to Master Harbinger, a celebrated bull, which is the sire of nine animals that have taken prizes at the shows of the Royal Dublin, and Royal Agricultural Societies. The remainder in calf to Lord Nelson, a prime booth bull of Mantalina tribe. In two or three cases the competition was very good. One young animal bringing £25, two others £22 odd, and another £20 5s.

The first animal disposed of was Laura, calved April, 1856; got by Shylock (16936); served May 12th, 1866, by Master Harbinger (18352). Sold to Mr Osborne for £19.

Lucky Lass, 3rd.; calved March, 1861; got by First Fruits (16049); served June 2, by Master Harbinger. Bought by William Joyce for £18 10s.

Lotus, calved 1854; got by Berrington Boy (11173); served May 7, by Master Harbinger.—Sold to Mr. S. H. Jones for £15.

Barmaid's Daughter, calved, 1857; got by Lord Spencer (14853); served July 1866, by Master Harbinger; knocked down to Mr. Hill, for the Earl of Bessborough for £14 10s.

Lupine 4th., calved May 5, 1857; got by Lord Spencer; served July 12 by Master Harbinger. Sold to Mr. S. H. Jones for £20 5s

Scottish Queen, calved May, 1858; got by Lord Spencer; served July 4 by Master Harbinger; bought by Mr. Hill for £20

Stella calved April 1860; got by First Fruits (16,049); served May 20 by Master Harbinger; knocked down after a close contest to Mr. Cooke, Ballyneale, for £22.

Leonora, calved March, 1858; got by Lord Spencer; served July 2 by Master Harbinger; bought by Mr. Hickson for £19 10s.

Lupine 7th, calved 1861; got by Treasurer (19,018); dam Lupine 5th by Lord Spencer; served May 23, by Master Harbinger; bought by Mr. Hill for £16.

Lupine 6th, calved March, 1860; got by First Fruits; served May 19 by Master Harbinger; bought by Mr. James Anderson for £20.

Safety, calved March, 1859; got by Victory (19,074); served April 6, by Master Harbinger; knocked down after spirited competition between Messrs. Anderson, Kearney, Joyce, and Butler, to Mr. Kearney for Mr. Hickson, at £24.

Tendril, calved October, 1861; got by Treasurer; served July 14 by Lord Nelson; Mr. Hill, £18 10s.

Spinnet 2nd, calved April '62; got by Master Harbinger; served July 12 by Lord Nelson; Mr. Butler, £16 10s.

Sapphire, calved January, 1863; got by Master Harbinger; served June 19 by Lord Nelson.—This was really a beautiful beast, and excited admiration from the best judges present. A close competition for the purchase took place between Messrs. Anderson, Hill, Kearney, Joyce, Cooke and Butler, and was finally knocked down to Mr. Anderson for £25.

Lupine 12th, calved May, '63; got by Master Harbinger; served August 3rd, '66; Mr. Cooke, £18 10s.

Syren, calved April, '63; got by Master Harbinger; served June 15 by Lord Nelson; Mr. Butler, £22 10s.

This finished the cows and heifers. A very handsome pony was then put up, but had to be withdrawn in consequence of receiving no bids. The sale was then brought to a close, and although the prices in some instances were very good, Mr. Jones stated more than once that a great many animals went much below their value. The tact with which the sale was conducted speaks well for Mr. Walsh's ability in procuring the highest possible prices for the property entrusted to him for sale.

LONDON TO WATERFORD IN FOUR DAYS.

SECOND DAY.

The Great Western Railway is certainly one of the best, if not the very best, railway for first-class passengers; but the accommodation for those who go second-class, even when they pay express fares, is not at all commensurate with the requirements of the age or the character of the railway. The carriages for second-class passengers are not much better than horse boxes. The passengers are crowded inconveniently together; a smaller space than is allotted to eight first-class passengers is expected to suffice for ten second-class; there is no arrangement for hats, cloaks, or parcels; and therefore, the comfort of those who travel by second-class carriages is very little consulted. There are several changes of carriage between Windsor and Gloucester, which was the extent of our second day's journey. The first stage was from Windsor to Slough, which was performed in the up-train to London. There we had to alight, and wait for the down train from London.—As the express train does not stop at Slough, we had to go by ordinary train to Reading, though we paid express fare; at that station we had again to alight and wait for the express train. But our shifting did not terminate with the attainment of the express train, as we had again to change our carriage at Swindon.

From Swindon to Gloucester the road lies through some of the loveliest scenery which is traversed by a railway. These hard, straight, iron, practical, utilitarian roads avoid the beautiful, and carry us into level, back, out-of-the-way places, where little of nature's loveliness is to be seen; but the lie of the country between Swindon and Gloucester compelled the railway company to ascend and descend the Stroud valley, the scenery of which is very lovely and greatly varied. The worst of the new mode of locomotion is, your being hurried through the lovely scenery which you enjoy, and in which you would fain linger, at the same reckless rate as that at which you are sped through flat and uninteresting, though fertile districts.

Emerging from this valley, the plain in which the ancient city of Gloucester is built spreads out before you, in the midst of which the outline of the cathedral, one of the finest in England, attracts your notice, around which, at varying distances, are grouped the spires of the many churches which adorn this antiquated city. The platform of the Gloucester Railway station is "all on one side, like the handle of a can." The arrivals and departures take place from different parts of the same long platform. The trains to and from Cheltenham, South Wales, Hereford and Shrewsbury, as well as those from Bristol and the South of England and London, all come to different parts of this single platform, and there is necessarily a great deal of confusion in the obtaining of one's luggage.

The only sight which is much boasted of in Gloucester is the Cathedral, and it is considered a great treat to see it by moonlight. Owing to the kindness of a friend, we had arranged to enjoy that sight; but, alas! for the realisation of human hopes, the moon, though at the full, was veiled from our gaze by a bank of clouds, and we had to be satisfied with a visit in broad daylight.

Gloucester is now the residence of a bishop, and this magnificent ecclesiastical structure is called a cathedral; but it was originally an abbey church, like Westminster. The administrator was a mitred abbot, who ranked as high as a bishop. Gloucester Cathedral, or Abbey, has all the adjuncts of an ancient monastic structure. The church consists of nave and choir, but behind the latter is another, or Lady's Chapel, which was reserved for the devotions of the monks, or for lectures and sermons, the cathedral proper being for the public celebration of the church service. This edifice is very ancient, and was built in the Norman style. The heavy pillars and round arches are to be seen in some places; but modern improvers have altered the aspect of the church—they have faced it with stone, in the Gothic style, altered the capitals of the pillars, groined the roof, and imparted to the whole structure what we are accustomed to consider a more ecclesiastical appearance. We associate "the dim, religious light" solely with Gothic windows and long-drawn aisles.

That Gloucester Abbey managed to retain so large a share of its endowments, while the neighbouring abbey of Tintern, a magnificent ruin, was despoiled, partly arose from the elevation of Gloucester into a cathedral, but it was also incident upon the necessities of the population. Gloucester, a large city, needed a large church, while the small village of Tintern could not, when the monks were dispersed, supply a congregation for its splendid abbey church.—Hence, the former is preserved, while the latter is a ruin. The former is richly endowed, while the demesnes and revenues of the latter are an appanage to the dukedom of Beaufort.

The outline of Gloucester Cathedral shews that it is an irregular structure, and that it was not built at the same time; the roof of the nave is much lower than that of the choir, and the Lady's Chapel, though loftier than the nave, is not as high as the adjoining part, hence there are three different levels in the roof-outline; this variety is not unpleasing, but the internal view, which, in some cathedrals, is imposing, is rather broken and disjointed. The nave being low, has rather a poor look, and the screen and organ which separates it from the choir, also intercepts the view. We were told that the Dean and Chapter, who have within the past twenty years done a good deal towards the restoration of the exterior, have saved up funds for internal renovations, and have submitted the whole subject to the consideration of Mr. Scott, the eminent ecclesiastical architect; his report is shortly expected, and it is thought he will recommend the removal of the organ and screen, and the opening of the nave. This will vastly improve the look of the edifice, but may disimprove it for hearing and warmth. We are apt to forget that these structures were not designed for the *mono-voce* of the Anglican Church, but were solely intended for large choral services. Lectures were delivered in the smaller chapels, of which there is an example in this structure, the Lady's Chapel, which lies at the eastern end, and is approached through the aisles; is quite large enough for a congregation to which one man can read or preach. Service is performed in it three times each day.

The cloisters of Gloucester Cathedral are the best preserved we have seen; the groined ceilings are very perfect, and the view from the doorways is striking. The windows, which in the time of the Puritans, were built up, have, through the generosity of private individuals, been gradually restored. Several gentlemen have each taken one or more windows, and had the brick work replaced with stained glass in appropriate designs; the whole of the side in which the monks used to walk has thus been fitted up. The scribetories in which the monks used to copy the illuminated manuscripts, where each of them worked in a rather uncomfortable recess, were Puritanised. The windows were bricked up; a gentleman has had one of them restored, and has offered to have the whole side thus glazed at his own expense. Adjoining the cloisters is the lavatory; the troughs used by the monks were, it is said, used by Cromwell to feed his troopers' horses, which were littered down in the stalls. The chapter room is handsome and lofty.—Returning to the church, we found some of the smaller chapels fitted up with various memorials of those long since departed. Amongst them is a family of the reign of Charles I. The figures are painted in the fashion of the age. The father and mother occupy the centre of the tableau, and face each other; behind the father, gradually diminishing in size, are their eight sons, and behind the mother their seven daughters; the family likeness is admirably preserved. Another more recent monument, beautifully executed, in memory of a lady who died at sea, is by Flaxman, and in his very classic style it represents "the sea giving up the dead that were therein." It bears the stamp of the genius of that celebrated master.

The east window ranks fourth in size among the Cathedrals of England, and is filled with stained glass. The carving of the stalls is admirable, but the most striking features of this portion of the edifice are the flying arches, which the architect who erected the Gothic or early English facing to the round Norman arches introduced, to support the pillars which give unformity to the arches supporting the roof. The crypt is very perfect, and the removal of the earth which had accumulated at the base of the pillars has given it a loftier appearance than is found in some other Cathedrals.

The Dean and Chapter have not, as has been done elsewhere, diverted the whole fund to their personal purposes, and left the music or repairs of the church to depend upon the subscriptions of the pew-owners; they have done a good deal to improve the interior, and have not neglected the exterior; the removal of the clay which was so heaped up as to hide the windows of the crypt, has been a great improvement, and they have planted the adjacent grounds, which forms a handsome promenade.

The Bishop's residence, which is near the Cathedral, is a handsome modern Gothic structure. That of the Dean, which adjoins, and communicates with the church, is a comfortable, though more antique house. They are as well lodged as any dignitaries of the church need wish. We hope the old adage, "the nearer the church the further from God," is not their experience.

There is not much else in Gloucester that is worth a visit. The Corporation have recently planted and laid out a public park, for the recreation and amusement of the inhabitants, and some individuals have erected a fountain in it. The ground is flat, and but little in the way of landscape gardening has been attempted to alter its aspect. The Severn, which flows near the city, is only navigable for small boats. This has been remedied by the construction of a ship canal, 14 miles in length, which enables large vessels to come up and unload in the docks, which are surrounded with large and commodious warehouses, and Gloucester is a place of active inland trade.

Many travellers diverge from Gloucester to Cheltenham, a very handsome and healthful watering place; the spas with which it abounds are justly celebrated. We did not select that point of divergence, but after spending the best part of a day in Gloucester, took our departure by the Hereford and Shrewsbury Railway, for Ross, respecting which we may have to say a few words on a future occasion.

WATERFORD BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual weekly meeting was held on Wednesday last—

In the chair—S. T. GRUBB, J.P., V.C., and subsequently Sir R. J. PAUL.

Also present—Captain Dillon, J.P.; T. W. Jacob, Captain Power, Ald. Ryan, John Norwood, J. Clampett, J. L. Conn, N. B. Wyse, D.L.; W. Hally. Captain Hamilton, P.L.I., was also present.

The board was occupied up to one o'clock with the admission of paupers, and administering out-door relief.

A letter was read from the commissioners, sanctioning the increase of salaries to the medical officers, as adopted by the board; and also the sum of £3 to Dr. Moore, as substitute for Dr. Jackman, for one week.

PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

The Clerk read a letter from the commissioners, enclosing an order in council, giving boards of guardians increased power with respect to the sanitary supervision of the different towns, by which they were enabled to prosecute parties making a breach of the sanitary laws laid down—during the prevalence of an epidemic, such as cholera.

Captain Hamilton, P.L.I., said that with respect to cholera he would suggest that the board of guardians divide themselves into sanitary committees, and dispose themselves to different quarters of the city, should the cholera come amongst us.

Mr. Jacob said he thought it would be rather premature as yet to make any alterations in the city arrangements. In Waterford the Corporation had already taken steps in the matter. A constable made an inspection of each quarter of the city daily, and made a report to the High-Constable, who then reported to the Mayor every morning. He thought at present it would be superfluous to establish more sanitary committees. The sanitary committee of the Corporation met next day (Thursday), and he would suggest that the clerk attend with the order in council just read, as he thought it would be well for them to have those papers before them. There were already nearly forty members of the board on sanitary committees, and he thought that at present it would be unnecessary to establish more of them.

Capt. Power said that the remainder of the board, who were not already on sanitary committees, could do as Capt. Hamilton suggested, and form themselves into bodies for the inspection of different parts of the county.

Mr. Conn thought there was something in the Captain's remarks. It would be well if the rural guardians resolved themselves into committees for the sanitary inspection of their districts.

It was then agreed that the members of the board, who are representatives of the rural districts, be formed into committees for that object.

Captain Hamilton said that the order in council just read would, in a few days, he expected, be superceded by an Act of Parliament, which would give even greater power to local bodies for sanitary inspection.

The Chairman said the new act would give them powers of establishing a quarantine in the harbour for all vessels entering this port.

Several members were of opinion that it would be no harm to establish a quarantine for all vessels arriving from English ports, especially from Liverpool.

Captain Hamilton then produced a printed handbill of regulations to be observed by the people, for the preservation of health in the country. The general rules laid down were—Temperance; dry, warm clothing; free use of lime for disinfecting purposes; dry rooms, free from offensive smells; not to go out in the morning with an empty stomach; and on the first dangerous symptom—looseness in the bowels being most dangerous—to make instant application to a doctor. This last injunction is most important. The Captain said that 1,000 copies of this bill had been circulated in Thomastown at his suggestion.

It was ordered that 1,000 of them be printed for circulation in the city.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Total healthy inmates on the 8th August	431
In infirmary	291
In fever hospital	29
Total	751
In workhouse this day week	762
Less this week	11
Remaining on Saturday, July 28	749
Admitted during the week	44
Born	1
Discharged during the week	35
Died	1
Remaining	758
Cost of provisions, &c., received	£39 19 3
Do. consumed	93 18 1
Average cost of each pauper	2 4
Infirmary	2 5½
Fever Hospital	5 6
Dining Hall	1 11
Number on out-door relief	625
Do. last year	527
Increase	98
Cost during the week	£26 17 10
Do. last year	23 6 7
Increase	1 11 3

Adjourned.

DUNGARVAN.

IMPORTANT PUBLIC MEETING.

ALTERATION OF THE MONTHLY FAIR DAYS.

(From our own Reporter.)

A large meeting of the inhabitants of Dungarvan and the surrounding district, as well as of cattle dealers, and others concerned in the cattle trade, was held (pursuant to the public notice from the Chairman of the Town Commissioners, Michael A. Anthony, Esq., J.P.P., issued in answer to a large requisition) in the Court-house, Dungarvan, on Wednesday last.

Amongst those present were—Michael A. Anthony, Esq., J.P. (Chairman of the Town Commissioners); Sir Nugent Humble, Bart., J P.; H. A. Fitzgerald, J.P.; R. N. Roberts, Beverley W. Keily, — Hudson, Esq., Solicitor; C. Langley, Roger Baker, Patrick Curran, Richard Byrne, Thomas Dee, P. W. Fitzgerald, Southwell Fitzgerald, M. J. Byrne (Lorcan); Dr. Anthony, Patrick Ronayne, P. M'Carthy, John Morrissey (Cappagh); E. Murphy (Ballintaylor); E. Dwyer, John Quirke (Carrick-on-Suir); Michael Murphy, E. Spratt, Henry Carney, C.P.S.; Maurice Hackett, D. Conners, J. Scarr, H. Kearney, Michael Leamy, E. Morrissey, John Atcheson, J. Showe, Matthew Walsh, Patrick Stock, James Ahearne, L. Phelan, P. Walsh, Maurice Quinn (cattle dealer); P. Byrne (do.); John Walsh, Thomas Dipphil, &c.

Mr. B. W. Keily was understood to move that Sir N. Humble do take the chair.

Mr. Anthony—Having called the meeting, I conceive I am entitled to take the chair.

Sir Nugent (turning on his heel)—I have no wish to take the chair.

Mr. Anthony, having taken the chair, proceeded to state the object for which the meeting had been convened. He said—We are met here to take into consideration what I believe we are all convinced is of very serious importance, not only to the town of Dungarvan, but to all concerned in the prosperity of the district—viz, the question whether the monthly fairs, at present held on the second Wednesday of the month, does not interfere, or, rather, whether they do interfere, with any other fairs held in this or the adjoining counties, so as to prejudicially affect our fairs. Now, I need not tell gentlemen who are so intimately conversant with the cattle trade as those I address, that on this same day that we hold our fair, a fair is also holden in Kilkenny city, a fair of very great importance, and one at which buyers of a very large class attend; and when I say buyers, I mean the class of men who would be purchasers here, but are sellers in Kilkenny. Now, that explains, to some extent, the want of attendance of these buyers here. Then, if you take the other side of the country, you have on this same day again a fair in Cashel; so that buyers from the Co. Tipperary side of the country, and also from Waterford and Kilkenny sides, are, at this very moment, engaged at fairs in other places. Now, gentlemen, I would beg of you, in taking into consideration the question before you this day, to devote your attention to the selection of a day most suited to these buyers (if you are at all determined on a selection). I say that because it is a perfect matter of indifference to the owners of the stock or the farmer class whether the fairs be held on a Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday. They can attend any day; but the great question is, what would be the day upon which it would be the convenience of the buyers to attend. Now, I don't think we are very far removed from having railway accommodation, which will, to my mind, have the effect of clearing your fairs, and making them perhaps amongst the very best and largest in the south of Ireland. You must consider the question, I think, as if you had this moment the facilities of a railway that you may not, when you get them, have to make another change. It strikes me that if you had this railway accommodation it would make very little difference at all, if any, to the railway on what day they (railway company) will have an increase of traffic—they will be able to meet you on any and every day, so the whole question resolves itself into this one, what day it will be convenient to the dealers in cattle to meet you. When this matter was taken up by us, we took a good deal of trouble to investigate the list of fairs for the entire 12 months of the year. We did that with the object that if we possibly could we might fall upon a day upon which no fair would be held in this county, or in any of the adjoining ones, that could lead by any possibility to draw the buyers from you. We found that taking the first week of the month that it would not answer, because we have Clonmel on the first Wednesday in the month. The second Wednesday is that upon which we at present hold our fair, and upon that day also are fairs in Kilkenny and Cashel. We then came to the third week, and taking the Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of it to my mind, the third Wednesday is that which would be most suitable to you (hear, hear). There is no fair of importance either in this county or any of the adjoining ones on that day that could possibly interfere with us. The speaker then referred in detail to the list of fairs as given in the almanack. He said there were one or two old fairs changed this year, to be held on the third Wednesday, but these, and Christmas falling on a Sunday, occured only once every six years. In conclusion he expressed his pleasure at seeing such a large and respectable attendance at their meeting.

Mr. John Quirke, cattle dealer, Carrick-on Suir, said that he and his brother dealers had always sacrificed every fair to attend this, and he thought it could not be denied that they had given every satisfaction (hear, hear); and if it would meet the views of the meeting here, they were willing to continue to do so on the same day as at present. Cashel does not materially interfere with this fair; it is of no consequence. Kilkenny is attended by buyers who never come here; they are the great buyers of Leinster, and they never come here, because they have no railway accommodation. It was from no selfish motive he spoke, because it was his interest, as well as that of all cattle dealers, that there should be a good attendance of buyers; because unless they attended, there would be no sellers to meet them.

Sir Nugent Humble said that, granting Leinster buyers would not come here, would it not be very well to afford an opportunity to those attending this fair to take their cattle to dispose of at Kilkenny. Sellers in this fair were not selling for exportation, but rather to other feeders. He thought it very desirable that this fair should be so fixed that dealers could go hence to Kilkenny by easy stages, and be there in time to meet the Leinster buyers.

Mr. Quirke—But the day proposed is altogether unsuited to carry out that idea. We, the buyers, don't propose to alter the day (no, no).

Chairman—We don't bind ourselves to any day.

Mr. Quirke—Kilkenny appears to be the only difficulty in the way. If you fix the day mentioned, in order to meet the great Leinster buyers—and perhaps the Munster buyers are quite as good men (cheers)—why, the Kilkenny fair will be passed away, faded and gone, like the leaves in October (cheers and laughter).

In reply to an observation by Mr. Murphy, the Chairman again went through the list of fairs. He continued—We pass over Monday because there appears to be a general feeling against that day on account of the preceding day being Sunday. I was in conversation with a good many dealers from Carrick and elsewhere, and they differ very materially from the views put forward by the gentleman that last addressed you (Mr. Quirke). They highly approve of the third Wednesday, and for this reason, that it is followed by both Clonmel and Kilkenny, which they call, in their own way, "selling" fairs; and by buying here they have the "selling" fair of Clonmel on the following week; and if they don't dispose of their cattle there, they have Kilkenny the week following (hear, hear). They like the third Wednesday because they have in perspective the great "selling" fairs of Clonmel and Kilkenny. These are the fairs where they sell after buying here.

Mr. Murphy expressed his entire satisfaction at the explanations given.

Mr. Richard Byrne said that he, as one holding a small property in this town, would be happy to give his support to anything which would tend to its benefit. He would ask Mr. P. W. Fitzgerald, as a gentleman largely interested in the commercial interests of Dungarvan, would this change interfere with the commercial community? If he said it would not, he would give it his support.

Mr. Morrissey—Do you ask would it convenience Mr. Fitzgerald personally, or would it interfere with the shopkeepers generally?

Mr. Byrne—I am sorry you are not able to comprehend what I say (great laughter). I have no objection to support anything of my own little town (hear, hear).

Mr. Quirke said he expressed his own opinion and those of his fellow-dealers in desiring that the first Tuesday was fixed. It would follow Waterford, and the buyers there could come on here.

Chairman—That would be immediately before Clonmel, and immediately ater Waterford. Would not that be rather too quick (hear, hear)? There is one thing to be considered—it is, that by selecting the first Tuesday it would be the day immediately preceding Waterford and preceding Clonmel. That would make the time exceedingly short.

Mr. Quirke—I want you to fix a day preceding Kilkenny (if you want it so). That would leave just sufficient time to go direct to Kilkenny, without keeping the cattle any time. Three clear days would be sufficient.

Chairman—That would bring it to the first Saturday of the month—a day that, to the commercial people of this town, would be most objectionable (hear, hear).

Mr. Quirke—I have suggested the first Tuesday, and you object to that and to Saturday. Having told you what I and those who have deputed me consider the best course, we must only leave it in your hands. The fourth Tuesday would give us an opportunity of bringing our cattle to Clonmel.

Chairman—Tuesday is our butter market day—a day there is quite enough to do. If you selected the day before the Carrick fair, you could drive on that night.

Mr. Quirke—That could be accomplished only in summer.

A Country Farmer—You ought to be able to accomplish it summer and winter.

Mr. Quirke—This gentleman has telegraphic ideas (laughter).

Chairman—There would be no objection to the fourth Wednesday if it does not interfere with fairs in any of the neighbouring counties.

Search was made in the almanac, and it was found that no fairs interfered with either the third or fourth Wednesday.

Mr. Quirke—What objection to having both the butter market and the ordinary fair held on the same day? It would occur only twelve times a year.

Chairman—I think there would be an objection (hear, hear).

Mr. Morrissey—Tuesday would be a most objectionable day—amongst other reasons it would interfere with the fair of Clogheen.

Mr. Quirke—You might as well say it would interfere with the fair of Kamschatka (laughter). I was in Clogheen, and there was no one there but myself and the bellman (great laughter).

A Voice—What time of the night was that, John (roars of laughter)?

Mr. Morrissey—You are often there when you are not here.

Mr. E. Murphy—What objection would there be to concentrating all the fairs—pig, butter, and stock?

Chairman—I said there was not room enough was one reason.

Mr. Murphy—That is the great objection—you have no sufficient or proper place; otherwise, one could come and do in one day what now brings him in three times a week.

Mr. Byrne suggested an adjournment of the meeting, and to consider also the question, whether some little fairs, such as Cabinteely, might not also be amalgamated with this.

The Chairman doubted if there could be a larger meeting got together than the present, and it would be well to arrive at some definite conclusion.

Mr. D. M'Carthy said he had that day asked the opinion of a very large cattle dealer, Mr. Heney, and said to him that it was intended to change the fair day; and Mr. Heney said that they once changed the fair in a town in the county Meath, and that it turned out to be most fatal. He (Mr. M'Carthy) wished to mention this solely as the opinion of a large cattle dealer, not as his own.

Mr. R. U. Roberts—Is there any superstition in the day (hear, hear, and laughter).

Mr. Galvan, a hatter, being in a spiritual mood, made some very philosophic remarks.

Mr. P. W. Fitzgerald—I have been asked for my opinion, and as a shopkeeper, I say this fair ought to be changed. I have been speaking to many buyers who come here, and they consider the day ought to be changed. They declare that the change made in the fair of Kilkenny has been most injurious to this fair. I was principally instrumental in getting up those fairs. They were instituted by the late Mr. Bagge, and he took good care that they should not interfere with any other fairs (hear). Kilkenny or Cashel did not then interfere. I am opposed to the fourth Wednesday; I think the third Wednesday more suitable, and that the change to that day would be very prudent.

Mr. Quirke thought his friends did not ask for too much, when they proposed a Tuesday.

Several enraged cattle dealers here flew at Mr. Quirke, and denied emphatically that he expressed their opinions, and said that "he wanted all for his own convenience."

Mr. Patrick Ryan, dealer, Cashel, said there could be no doubt that the present day was most objectionable—there were no men more willing than Cashel were to come here, and buy if they got the chance (hear, hear).

To alter the day or not was put to the meeting, and declared carried by a large majority.

Mr. John Morrissey—As a large and extensive cattle holder, I beg to move that the fair be changed to the third Wednesday.

Mr. Walsh, of Kilmurry, seconded the motion, which was carried by an immense majority.

It was agreed that the first fair on the new days be held on the third Tuesday of October.

The pig fair day is still to be the day preceding the other fair.

The Chairman asked those present to subscribe to have the change properly advertised.

The meeting then separated.

CASHEL.

(From our Correspondent.)

PETTY SESSIONS — WEDNESDAY. — Magistrates present—J. Graham (in the chair), Dr. Russell, and Hon. M. J. French, R.M.

Michael Hurley was bound to the peace for assaulting Sub-Constables Montgomery and Connolly, the former of whom he had attacked with a loaded whip while in the barrack for drunkenness and riotous conduct; and for threatening to stab the latter on being convicted.

Sub-Constable Thomas O'Connor charged Patrick Ryan with being drunk and using indecent language. Fined 4s and costs.

The court shortly after adjourned.

BUTTER MARKET—WEDNESDAY.—In market, 360 firkins; 116s per cwt.

CASHEL UNION AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting was held this day in the court-house, which was attended by Richard Phillips (in the chair), R. M. Bayly, and James Chadwick, Esqrs. The hon. sec., J. J. Scully, Esq., read the statement of accounts, which showed an increase in the funds of the society. It was resolved that Mr. Scully should send invitations to all members of the society, to request their attendance at a meeting to be held in the court-house on Thursday next, to consider the propriety of holding a cattle show, after which the meeting adjourned to the following day.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS—THURSDAY.—In the chair, J. M. Bushe, J.P., V.C. Others present—J. Graham, J.P.; Dr. Russell, J.P.; R. Phillips, J.P.; R. M. Bayly, J.P.; J. J. Scully, D.V.C.; James Chadwick, P. Grace, W. Dwyer, J. Dunne, N. Wall, T. Moloney.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, an inmate named Margaret Dwyer applied for six days leave to go on a religious excursion to Mount Mellary. Granted the pass asked for.

Mary Cahill, another inmate, applied for 10s. more, to assist her to emigrate to America. Granted.

Ellen Purcell applied to be sent to the Blind Institution at Portabello, Dublin. Granted, subject to the approval of the guardians of Ballysheau division, who were absent.

A letter was read from the commissioners, stating that it would be well to collect the new rate as quickly as possible, there being not money enough to meet fresh expenses.

Mr. Dunne handed in a notice of motion, that on this day fortnight I will move that £2 more be given to Ellen Fogarty to assist her to emigrate to America.

A letter was read from the Commissioners, stating that they thought the price given to Mr. Mullins for tea was not sufficient to get a good article, and that at 2s 2d per lb. the guardians ought to look well to the sample and to the chests.

Mr. Wayland, relieving officer, stated that he visited Mary Heffernan, according to the directions of the board, and his opinion was, which was corroborated by Mr. Dwyer, guardian of the division, that she is not so destitute as they thought.

After which the board adjourned.

FENIAN PIRACY IN SHETLAND.

The "Dublin Evening Mail" contains the following extraordinary statement, furnished by its "own correspondent." Some of the statements appear to us very improbable:—

"On Sunday morning, five steamers (carrying guns, but no colours), arrived at Uist, landed ten boats' crews, who plundered shops, and carried off sheep and cattle. The inhabitants fled to the hills, but some resisted, and two were shot.

"Four principal men were taken prisoners. Three were released on payment of ready money, and signing a bond for one thousand pounds. A fourth, Mr. Thomas Thomson, was detained as a hostage.

"Before leaving, the largest of the vessels displayed an unknown flag, and fired several shots, hitting the church twice.

"The plunder and damage are estimated at £4,000. From Uist the fleet steamed to Lerwick, where, with a reinforcement, it arrived on Sunday night.

"Three vessels remained in the offing, while five steamed into port and landed twelve boats' crews armed with cutlasses and revolvers, who plundered shops and banks, and carried away the sheriff, collector of customs and some magistrates."

We think it necessary to state that we have received Scotch papers of Thursday evening's date, and that they contain no mention of this "Fenian Piracy in Shetland," which is said to have occurred on Sunday last.

THE GREAT EASTERN.

NEWFOUNDLAND, Thursday, 1 a.m.—Great Eastern sails this morning. Weather fine.

Poetry

A LITTLE MORE.

(AT THIRTY.)

Five hundred dollars I have saved—
A rather moderate store—
No matter, I shall be content
When I've a little more.

(AT FORTY.)

Well, I can count ten thousand now—
That's better than before;
And I may well be satisfied
When I've a little more.

(AT FIFTY.)

Some fifty thousand—pretty well—
But I have earned it sore,
However, I shall not complain
When I've a little more.

(AT SIXTY.)

One hundred thousand—sick and old—
Ah! life is half a bore,
Yet I can be content to live
When I've a little more!

(AT SEVENTY.)

He dies—and to his greedy heirs
He leaves a countless store,
His wealth has purchased him a tomb—
And very little more.

THE FEUDAL TRANSMISSION OF LAND.

The manner in which the ancient races preserved the rights of the individual, and prevented the accumulation of land in some families to the exclusion of others, deserve description. The district originally assigned or allotted to an individual belonged to all his male descendants. He could not prefer one child to another; one branch of his descendants could not absorb a larger portion to the detriment of others; as population increased, it became necessary to provide for the wants of all. This system prevailed among the Celtic population until the 17th century, and is described by Spenser, the poet, and Sir John Davis, Attorney-General to James I. Each male was tenant in common, and tenant for life; on his death his land did not go to his children, but returned to the common fund; it was distributed among the sept, according to the age and worthiness of the members; the children of the deceased shared in this distributien, because they were descended from the common progenitor of the sept. The same system existed in the Highlands of Scotland. It is to be found in the Russian and Hindoo village system of the present day. The migration of the Franks and Burgundians into Italy and France was followed by a system first known as that of hospitalities, but more recently as the Metayer system. The Gothic migration was that of an army; wherever they went we can trace the aboriginal inhabitants and the new comers, the conquerors and the conquered, the bond and the free. Hence the Goths, whose previous system was the same as that of the Celts and the Sarmatians, modified it and established that which is known as the feudal, which placed the entire of the land at the disposal of the sovereign, who assigned the use of the land to the chieftains and lords, but burthened it with the support of the soldiery, whose duty it was to preserve the Government. In these countries—I will take England as an example—all the land was not seized upon by the conquerors. That which was so seized was feudal, that which remained in the hands of the people allodial. Feudal land reverted to the monarch on the death of the feudee, and was granted again upon investiture. These feuds were originally called *beneficia*—that is, salary from land for services rendered to the State, which ceases with life. Land supported the army of the State—the castle was the barracks, the retainers were trained soldiers. The chieftain or leader held the fief, and received as his salary the surplus rent of the land. These chieftains, after a long period of struggle with the monarch, succeeded in making their chieftaincy hereditary; but the land reverted on the falling in of each life to the Crown, which, under the title of *Primer seisia*, took a year's rent of the land, and though hereditary, it was held in trust, burthened with the support of the whole army.—The possessor could neither sell, bequeath, nor even mortgage it; it must descend entire and unencumbered; and it reverted to the monarch upon the failure of heirs. This continued until the accession of the Tudors: the power of the nobles had overshadowed that of the Crown, and invaded the liberty of the people. Henry VII put down retainers, and allowed a possessor to sell his estate in land. This estate was one of occupancy; all were tenants of the Crown; and as no man could give to the purchaser, or bequeath to his successor, a greater estate than that which he possessed himself, so no greater title can exist under British law than tenancy in fee, which is an estate of use, not an estate in the land. The possessor of land obtained by legislative enactment, at a subsequent period, power to bequeath a portion of it, which was subsequently extended to all of it. No law of entail then existed. The power of fixing the succession lay in the donor, not the donee; and a presumption of law arose, which has been since acted on, that in any case in which the possessor did not make a will it was his intention that the estate should go in its entirely to the next heir.—*Food Supplies of Western Europe.*

An Editorial Duel.—The principal editors of the Brussels journals, the *Echo du Parlement* and the *Independance*, have just been condemned each to two months' imprisonment and 200f. fine for having fought a duel on the 20th June last, although neither of the combatants was wounded.

The British Fleet.—Considering the high reputation as administrators with which the Duke of Somerset and Lord Clarence Paget left the Admiralty, the country may well feel astonished and indignant at a reply given by his grace's successor to a question put by Mr. Graves. That gentleman asked the First Lord of the Admiralty "the names of the ships at present available in the reserves for active service," and Sir J. Pakington is reported to have replied as follows:—"My hon. friend will excuse me if I do not give him the names of those ships, but I am sorry to say if I did so, the list would be a very short one. I regret to state that I find the reserves in by no means a satisfactory condition, or indeed in such a state as I had a right to find them; so much so that the Admiralty have great difficulty in finding relief for the ships that return from foreign service." Such, we learn, is the result of an expenditure of £79,000,000 in seven years, under the superintendence of the Duke of Somerset and Lord Clarence Paget.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The New Reform Club.—A Policeman's truncheon.—*Fun.*

A Bishop Fined and Imprisoned.—The Court of Piacenza has just condemned Mgr. Rauza, Bishop of that diocese, to 1000f. fine and a year's imprisonment, for having refused the communion *in extremis* and Catholic burial to a priest named Pizzi, who had signed the address sent by Father Passaglia to the Pope inviting his Holiness to abandon the temporal power.

Horrible Ruffianism.—Hugh Jamieson, a tinman, was charged at Dudley on Monday with assaulting Mary Brazenall, by throwing her to a dog, the property of a man named Gibbons. On Thursday last a slight quarrel occurred between the complainant and the defendant's wife as to the right of precedence in a wash-house. The defendant, who was standing near, took up the quarrel, and seized the complainant, threatening to throw her into the privy, but, instead of doing so, the brutal ruffian picked the woman up in his arms and carried her a distance of some yards, and threw her to the dog, which was struggling and barking in consequence of the uproar. The animal, is a bull-terrier fighting dog, fastened upon the leg of the complainant, and held until choked off by his master. The poor woman was conveyed to Dr. Horton's surgery, where the wound was properly attended to. Captain Fletcher said the case was one of the most brutal affairs that ever came under his notice. The bench took the case as a common assault, and inflicted the highest penalty. Fined £5, and costs, or in default two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

PRIZE FIGHT FOR £400.

It will be in the recollection of the public that in May last two men, named respectively Joe Goss and Jem Mace, met within the "ropes" to contend for the champion's belt and £400. These said men, who are looked upon in the pugilistic world as considerably above mediocrity—the one for his powers of endurance and the other for his "scientific tactics"—had at the time referred to, some hundred of backers, including many noblemen and gentlemen still interested in the "art of self-defence" Mace had been and continued up to the time of that meeting the favourite, the majority of those acquainted with both men believing in his superior science, while the partisans of Goss had faith in his powers of endurance. Notwithstanding this difference of estimation as to the capabilities of the two men they were up on that occasion backed for large sums of money—especially Mace, upon whom 2 to 1 and 6 to 4 were freely laid. But in the present encounter opinion ran up in favour of Goss, the betting being even—in some instances 6 to 4 were laid on him. Their meeting in May took place near Sevenoaks, to which place between three and four hundred persons were conveyed from London for the purpose of witnessing, as they were led to belive, a contest of science against dogged pluck and perseverance. Not since the memorable fight between Sayers and Heenan had the prize ring met with such extensive patronage; but the result of the meeting gave rise to the utter contempt for the ring and all connected with it. Instead of being a fight it proved to be nothing more or less than an exhibition of sparring, the only blow being delivered by Goss, who struck Mace heavily on the nose. It was very generally believed that the fight had been previously "sold," and that the sparring was simply a pretext to give a colouring to the proceedings. It is due, however, to the men to state that they had no object in selling the fight, inasmuch as the money staked reverted to the backers, whose bets the belligerents knew they could only save by "drawing the battle," a course, as already stated, they adopted, arising from the fact of each man feeling a want of confidence in his own "ability." Mace was then, and indeed still is, suffering from a sprained leader in his right foot, a fact sufficient to have created on his part a doubt as to his competency to contend with a man who promised to be a very formidable opponent. Goss, on the other hand, well knowing the superior tactics of Mace, was frightened to lead the fight, dreading, as he afterwards admitted, the action of Mace's left hand; and well he might have exercised that caution, as the battle of yesterday proved. However intentionally honest men may have been upon that occasion the result of their meeting created, naturally, the utmost disgust on the part of everybody who witnessed it, and the belligerents were branded as "cowards." Desirous to remove this stigma from their characters they resolved to fight again, under the following special articles of agreement:—

"Articles of agreement entered into this 20th day of June, 1866, between James Mace, of Liverpool, and Joseph Goss, of Northampton. The said James Mace and Joseph Goss agree to fight, according to the new rules of the P.B.A., on Tuesday, the 7th day of August next, in a 16-feet ring, for the sum of £200 a side, £50 a side being now down in the hands of the editor of *Bell's Life*, who is hereby mutually agreed upon to be final stakeholder and referee, or is empowered to appoint one from the office of *Bell's Life*. The said fight to take place in the London district, the said Joseph Goss hereby agreeing to allow the said James Mace the sum of £10 for his expenses to London, which £10 is to be paid at the last deposit. The above sum of £200 to be deposited at *Bell's Life* office, in time for publication in the edition of that paper, namely, on June 28, £20 a side; July 5th, £20 a side; July 12th, £20 a side; July 19th, and July 26th, similar deposits; and on Thursday, August 2, the remainder of £50 a side; the place of the last deposit to be named by Mace, who has won the toss. All disputes to be left to the referee, whose decision is to be final, and is empowered to name the time and place of next meeting, in case of magisterial or other interference. Either party failing to comply with the terms of this agreement to forfeit the money down to the other. The seconds to get outside the ring on the men being delivered at the scratch, and only to return on the round being finished, or at the command of the referee.

"Harry Montague for Jem Mace.
" ⋈ Joe Goss.
"Witness, James Kelley,
"Alfred Milner."

In one particular this agreement was departed from, inasmuch as the men fought yesterday instead of to-day. But that was immaterial. They, however, adhered to the principal points, namely, that of fighting in a 16-feet instead of a 24-feet ring, and excluding entirely from the battle ground the seconds during the actual contest. Pursuant, then, to previous arrangements, the "tip" was obtained at the Mitre Tavern, in St. Martin's-lane, the house of Nat Langham, by whom tickets were sold at a sovereign each, directing the purchaser "To be at St. Paul's Pier at five, a.m., to start on an excursion to the fight between Mace and Goss." At this hour between two and three hundred holders of tickets assembled on the said pier, and subsequently embarked on board a steamer hired for the occasion.

Arriving off Purfleet about a quarter to eight, the steamer was brought to a standstill, and the parties were taken off in small parties in boats, and landed on the southern side of the river. The persons in charge of the ropes and stakes were amongst the first to go ashore, the object being to get the ring formed with as little delay as possible. It was the work of nearly 20 minutes to land the whole of the passengers, but by the time the last boat-load reached the shore the ring was not only formed, but Mace and Goss had entered it with the usual greeting, and were awaiting the arrival of the referee, a gentleman attached to the staff of an old-established sporting paper. On reaching the ring this gentleman stepped inside for the purpose of giving a few necessary instructions, simultaneously with which the belligerents retired to their respective corners, attended by their seconds, and at once commenced making what in pugilistic parlance is called their "toilette"—in other words, they divested themselves of their walking attire, under which they wore white breeches, trimmed at the knee with a gay ribbon. Having "stripped," they each stood up, raising their muscular arms amidst the admiring shouts of the spectators, while their seconds "rubbed down" their brawny backs and shoulders. Both men looked in splendid condition, and though dressed, or rather undressed, alike, and of the same height and weight, still they were as unlike each other as it is possible for two men to be. Mace, with a skin the colour of that of a mulatto, a rather handsome face and a good figure, looked the *beau ideal* of a highly trained muscular man. Goss, on the other hand, with a skin perfectly white, a not over prepossessing expression of countenance, and a somewhat awkward gait, appeared the less likely to come off victoriously. He manifested, nevertheless, the most determined pluck throughout the contest, though he got very severely handled. Both men, to use a threadbare phrase, appeared decidedly "eager for the fray." They advanced from their corners to the centre of the very limited area, and cordially shook hands, Mace jokingly cautioning his opponent to "take care of himself." Having gone through this form of "good fellowship," they at once receded from each other, and put themselves into position. No sooner, however, had they assumed their respective attitudes than Mace led off the fight.

After carefully feeling his way, and making several feints, which Goss cleverly countered, Mace succeeded in slightly touching his man about the head and face, whereupon the partisans of Goss shouted "Go in Goss, give him no time." This advice served to move Goss to more energetic action, and after receiving one or two slight taps from Mace he drew his left fist up to his breast, and sending it forth from the shoulder with fearful violence struck Mace heavily on the chest. Mace, closely eyeing this movement, sought to avert the full effects of the blow aimed at him by springing slightly on one side, but in doing this he lost his equilibrium and toppled a little forward. With extraordinary alacrity Goss, following up his left handed blow upon his opponent's breast, struck upwards with his right, trying to accomplish what is termed an "upper cut." He failed, however, to make good his aim, for Mace dropped back to his corner, and springing forward he struck Goss behind the left ear, causing him to stagger slightly. Goss, recovering himself, rushed furiously on his man, driving him to his corner, directing several formidable blows at his head. Mace, however, with his arms akimbo, coolly countered any attempt, till an opening offered, which he instantly availed himself of by striking Goss severely on the left eye, from which the "first blood" spurted like a fountain. This caused Goss to lose his temper, and again rushing in he succeeded in striking Mace twice in succession, once on the mouth and once on the forehead. They then closed, and after exchanging some hard hitting, separated. Mace striking his antagonist to the ground, after an encounter of five minutes. He was instantly carried to his corner, amidst the jeers of Mace's backers, who offered 6 to 4 on their man.

They were upon to time in the second round, and after exchanging some heavy blows, Mace again struck his adversary on the left eye. This he sought to follow up with his right hand, but the attempt was countered cleverly by Goss, who in return, forced his opponent back against the middle stake. Mace in this position countered several blows, but afterwards closed with his aggressor, and threw him backward to the ground.

In the third round Goss, his face covered with the blood that flowed from the cut over his eye, was up to time, and advanced to the attack almost savagely, striking with all his power directly at Mace's face. Mace, however, who was remarkably cool, smilingly countered the efforts of Goss, delivering a third blow on his left eye, laying open a portion of the cheek. This was followed by some rapidly exchanged blows, and, closing, they again fell to the ground, Goss undermost.

In the fourth round the fighting was terrific. Goss gave evident signs of approaching weakness. He advanced to the attack with a desperation that would have frightened many a good man out of the ring. He failed, however, in every instance to reach his opponent, who smilingly retreated when it was necessary, but, who at the same time never lost an opportunity of checking his attack, which was suddenly brought to an issue by Goss's closing and throwing Mace fairly over on to his back and falling on to him. This was looked upon as a feat of great triumph by the backers of Goss. His seconds instantly carried him to his corner amidst tremendous cheering, while Mace, who refused the help of his seconds, got up and walked to his corner, returning again involuntarily to the centre of the ring before "time" was called, and there awaited the advance of his opponent.

In the fifth round Goss succeeded in striking Mace a terrific blow over the left eye, which appeared to close up rapidly. Sharp blows were exchanged, and, closing, they both fell heavily to the ground.

In the sixth round Goss was equally impetuous; but Mace contented himself with countering all attacks, occasionally striking his advancing foe a terrific blow, and then jokingly laughing at his handiwork. This round was brought to an issue by Mace striking Goss severely on the right cheek, and then closing, throwing him heavily.

In the seventh round Goss looked all the worse for wear. Both his eyes were swollen to an extent that almost blinded him—indeed, his left eye was completely closed up. Notwithstanding this Goss advanced with great determination, and closing with his adversary threw him to the ground, who, however, instantly regained his feet and attempted to renew the round. Goss's seconds, however, took the opportunity of carrying their man to his corner, to give him breathing time, of which he was sadly in want.

In the eighth round some sharp blows were exchanged, and Goss threw Mace heavily against the stakes.

In the ninth round Mace was first up to time. Goss threw Mace to the ground.

In the tenth round heavy blows were exchanged, and closing Mace threw his man.

In the 11th round Mace again struck Goss on the right eye, and some half-arm hitting ensued, in which Mace plied his arms with great rapidity, whilst Goss, though neither so quick nor so straight, succeeded in again throwing his opponent.

In the twelfth round Mace was up almost scatheless; his opponent's left eye was closed, and his right severely gashed and bleeding. Mace, after getting one on the left eye, received a terrible blow on the ribs. Mace retaliated, and then closing, by dint of sheer strength, threw Goss backwards, falling on him.

In the thirteenth round Goss threw Mace.

In the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth rounds the fighting was equally desperate. Mace in two of these rounds was thrown by Goss, and Mace threw his adversary once.

In the seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth the same punishment was received by Goss, still he was up to time in each instance, but in the 21st round the sponge was thrown up, and Mace was proclaimed the victor, after fighting 21 rounds in 30 minutes.

When the victory was proclaimed Mace rushed up to Goss, and extending his hand, bid him cheer up, kissing him at the same time on both cheeks. Goss, who could hardly see, burst into tears, and sobbed aloud at the defeat he had sustained. A collection was afterwards made for the losing man, Mace himself going round with the hat, having himself subscribed.

LOSS OF THE PALESTRO.

The municipal authorities of Leghorn have determined to change the present name of the Piazza Pontenuvo to that of Pizza Capellini, in honour of Capellini, the gallant commander of the Palestro, which vesstl was blown up in the battle of Lissa, the captain and crew refusing to quit her. A monument is to be erected to the officers and crew. Capellini was a native of Leghorn. As to the extreme gallantry of the action there can be no question, but as to the fact that the officers and crew did their duty to the country in being blown up instead of being saved to fight her battles another time is a matter of great question. The history of her loss is this, as it was related to me by a captain in the Italian naval service. The Palestro, in common with most iron-clads, has only accommodation for a supply of coal for a very few days' steaming. In consequence, when she left Ancona, the officers' cabins were all filled up with coal, other accommodation being provided temporarily for them. This coal should, of course, have been used first, as being above the water line it was liable to be fired by any shell entering the vessel. And the second officer pointed out this to the captain, who, however, being anxious to save the crew—wearied as they were with working the guns each day in the attack upon the forts of Lissa, the additional labour entailed by carrying the sacks of coal from the officers' cabin to the engine-room—ordered that the coal in the bunkers should be used first. What the second officer had foreseen took place—a shell unfortunately penetrated and set the coal on fire. Efforts were made to extinguish the flames, but in vain, the Palestro steaming out of the fight to enable the whole strength of the crew to be devoted to the purpose. After a while it was evident that this was hopeless, and the captain ordered the lieutenant and crew to leave the ship, and to go on board the Governolo, which had come up to render assistance. "And you, captain?" "I," Capellini said, "shall remain here. I, by neglecting your advice respecting the coal, have caused the loss of the ship, and I will share her fate." "Then," cried the lieutenant and crew who stood around, "We, too, will stay; we will live and die together." Accordingly, the Palestro was again turned round into the thick of the fight, and continued to work her guns till the time when, ten minutes later, she exploded, some twenty out of her crew only being picked up by the other ships. This was an act of almost unexampled devotion and heroism, but in my opinion it was a mistaken one. As the French said of our Balaklava charge, "it was magnificent, but it was not war," and I think that every naval man will agree with me that it was the captain's duty to have transferred himself and his gallant crew to the Governolo. Had she been an enemy's vessel there might have been a question as to death or surrender and an Austrian prison, but having a friendly vessel, our admiration at the courage of the deed must be tempered by a doubt as to its propriety.

TERRIBLE SCENE AT AN EXECUTION.

Wednesday William Collier was executed at Stafford for the murder of Thomas Smith. The murderer and his victim were farmers, and lived adjacent to each other; and the crime was brought home conclusively to the culprit.

After his condemnation Collier made a confession to the Roman Catholic priest who attended him in the gaol, fully admitting his guilt. He had only one interview with his friends after he was sentenced. He then (last Tuesday) saw his wife, his sister, and her husband. He seemed greatly ashamed of the disgrace and sorrow which he had brought upon them, and in the only letter which he has written in prison, he expressed similar sentiments to other relatives a day or two before.

Collier's concern for his seven young children was very great, and during the interview with his wife, who was shockingly distressed, he seemed to gather great consolation from her statement that certain of their relatives had undertaken to be their guardians, and also that his landlord had promised to allow her to remain as tenant of the farm. During most of this interview the culprit kept his face hid by his handkerchief, as if ashamed to look up.

A large concourse of spectators were present at the execution, and the breaking of the rope added additional horrors, to the scene. The gaol officials, it appears, provide for these melancholy occasions a rope which is fastened round the beam, and to which the executioner attaches a new rope, but on this occasion the splicing had been badly done. The culprit was about 5 feet 7 inches, weighed perhaps 11½ stone, and was to have a fall of a little over four feet. At eight o'clock the procession had reached the scaffold, and priest and turnkeys, culprit and hangman, were all within the ken of the spectators. The usual arrangements were made, the priest repeated a Litany, and the dying man made the responses, when at a given moment the drop fell. But before the noise of the unbolting of the drop had ceased it was followed by that peculiar whistling sound which follows the sudden unwinding of a strand of rope by which a heavy moving body had been previously moored to a permanent fastening, and there was a cry "The man is down," "The rope has broken." Chill horror now agitated as with one icy wave the whole throng of spectators. The powerful tug which resulted from the falling of the culprit through the scaffold floor was too much for the fastning by which the rope held to the beam. The intertwined threads became liberated, the knot slipped, Collier fell to the ground, and the end of the halter liberated thus suddenly and powerfully from the beam fell back upon his shoulders like a whip. For an instant there was dismay both upon and inside the scaffold erection. The executioner was for a moment incapable. He ran down the steps and beneath the platform, and found Collier on his feet, leaning against the side of the boarding, the cap over his face, the rope round his neck. He seemed to be unconscious, and the hangman turned back again, not knowing what to do. The assistant warders, however, seemed instantly to understand what had happened.—Whilst one ran into the prison to procure a new halter the other set the hangman to take the old one off the culprit's neck. The executioner had now regained his self-possession. He quickly took the rope from Collier's neck, set him upright, drew his cap from over his face, and the murderer recovered, was repeating just audibly his responses to the prayers which the priest quickly following the hangman from the scaffold floor, had begun again to read aloud in the ears of the penitent man. Collier was exceedingly pale, and the tightened rope had left a lead streak round a portion of his neck. He, however, seemed unconcerned in all but the utterance of his prayers, which he appeared to be even more anxious to repeat than he was before he ascended the scaffold.

While this was going on below an assistant warder having received the old halter from the hangman took a ladder and running up the scaffold steps, refastened the rope to the beam. The new rope was offered to him, but he rejected it for the old one. This time it was securely fastened without any attempt at splicing. Again the halter dangled from the beam, and again priest and turnkeys, culprit and executioner, stood within sight of the crowd. Their reappearance was a signal for an outburst of popular indignation. The people called out "Shame," and hooted, and these calls they repeated till the drop fell again. About four minutes and a half intervened between the two falls.

SWINDLING EXTRAORDINARY.

The particulars of a very clever, and at the same time a most serious case of swindling, comes to us from Paris. It seems that in February last one of the principal jewellers in that capital received a letter with the Berlin post mark from a person who styled himself the Comte de Schaffgotsch, chamberlain to his Majesty the King of Prussia, asking him to furnish a design for a diamond cross to be the badge of a new order the Queen intended to create. The jeweller took the bait, and exhausting all the taste and skill of his establishment, succeeded in producing an elegant work of art, a magnificent cross set with diamonds. This was forwarded, and in reply he was informed that the Queen was delighted with his success, and desired five to be furnished with as little delay as possible; and it was added that the Queen was so pleased that in all probability he would have the order for the Danubian crown of Prince Hohenzollern, and be decorated with "the Red Eagle." The five crosses were sent and acknowledged, but as nothing was said about payment, the jeweller, in the midst of all these expectant honours, became uneasy, went to the Prussian embassy at Paris, and found at once he had been swindled. Whilst he was deliberating what steps to take the magnificent rascal, rendered incautious by such great success, sent another order; and eventually, by an artful correspondetce, he was traced and arrested. He turns out to be a scion of a noble Prussian family, but a gamester and a profligate.

Piers and Harbours (Ireland.)—A return has been issued, giving a copy "of the case submitted and opinion of the law officers of the Crown as to a grant of £4,500 and £500 for the assistance of piers and harbours in Ireland, and assistance of poor fisharmen in that country (5 Geo. IV., and other acts)" Statements were prepared by Mr. Andrews and by Mr. Stewart, the solicitor to the Board of Works, respectively, and the Attorney and Solicitor General were requested to advise whether the original grant of £5,000 a-year was still in force or capable of effect? They replied that they were of opinion that the original grant of £5,000 a-year is not now in force, or capable of effect.

Shocking Immorality in England.—On Wednesday at the Manchester assizes Henry Smith was indicted for attempting to murder his step-daughter, Mary Davis, aged twenty years. The case disclosed a shocking story of immorality. It appeared that when the prosecutrix was only 15 years of age the prisoner outraged her with the consent of her mother, his wife. He continued his intimacy with her until she had a child by him. She went into service with the view of escaping from him, but he followed her about, and ultimately, because she refused to return and live with him, cut her throat with a razor. The jury found him guilty with intent to commit murder, and his lordship—after some severe comments on the conduct of the prisoner—sentenced him to 20 years' penal servitude.

SUMMER ASSIZES.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Guildford, August 4.

Both courts were engaged to-day in trying common jury causes, but there are a great many more cases either withdrawn or settled than are actually tried in court. If it were not for this, at the present rate of progression, the assixes bid fair to last for at least a month if not longer. At present there appears to be very few briefs delivered, and the general impression appears to be that the great majority of the causes in the list have been merely entered for the purpose of gaining time by the defendants, and to give an opportunity for coming to some arrangement with their opponents.

(*Before Mr. Justice* Willes *and a Common Jury.*)

SMITH V. THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

This was an action to recover compensation for the bite of a dog, the injury being alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the negligence of the defendants' servants.

The Hon. G. Denman, Q.C., and Mr. G. Francis were for the plaintiff, and Mr. Serjeant Ballantine and Mr. Patchett for the defendants.

This was rather a novel action, and it appeared to involve a very nice point of law. The plaintiff was a woman in humble circumstances, and she sued the company for injury sustained by her through having been bitten by a dog which they had negligently allowed to be upon the platform at the Lea-bridge Station. The occurrence appeared to have taken place on the night of Whit-Monday, about eleven o'clock, and according to the case for the plaintiff she was upon the platform, and about to get into one of the carriages of a train that had just arrived, when she was attacked by a dog, which first tore her dress and then bit her severely in the leg. The defendants were sought to be made liable on the ground that it was negligence on the part of the servants of the railway to permit such an animal to be upon the platform, and evidence was adduced, which was not, however, of a very satisfactory character, that the same dog had been prowling about the platform some time before, and that it had worried a cat, and attempted to bite another lady who was about to join the train, and that this last-mentioned fact was made known to the station master, or some other officials at the station, and they took no steps to remove the animal, and the consequence was that the plaintiff received the injury for which she now claimed compensation.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine upon these facts submitted that there was no case to go to the jury. He said there was no proof that the dog belonged to the defendants, or that they had any control or authority over it, and he also argued that even supposing the railway officials had their attention directed to the fact that such an animal was upon the platform, that would not render the defendants liable upon the present action.

Mr. Justice Wiles appeared to think the objections were well founded, but he said he would not stop the case, but if it should become necessary he would reserve the legal questions for further consideration.

The defence that was set up was that the dog in question was a stray dog that had been prowling about the premises, and none of the officers of the company knew anything about him. After the occurrence had taken place he had been turned out by one of the porters, and nothing more was seen of him, and as Mr. Serjeant Ballantine observed, amid a good deal of laughter, it was to be hoped that he had not his deserts. With regard to the allegation that the attention of the officers of the company had been previously directed to the fact that he had attempted to bite another person, this was positively denied, and the station master and two of the porters were examined, who stated positively that no communication of the kind was made to them.

Mr. Justice Willes, in summing up the case to the jury, said it was undoubtedly a novel proceeding to seek to make a railway company liable for the negligence of their servants under circumstances such as appeared in the present case; and if they should feel themselves justified in finding a verdict for the plaintiff he should certainly remove the point for further consideration, whether the defendants were legally responsible for what had taken place. He observed that in the ordinary case of a person being bitten by a dog, that was not sufficient to render the owner of the dog civilly responsible; but he must be shown to have been aware that the dog was a savage, mischievous dog, and given to bite mankind. In the present case it appeared that the defendants had nothing whatever to do with the dog in question, and it appeared to him that before they would be in any way justified in holding the defendants to be responsible they must first be satisfied that the defendants were made aware of the fact that the dog was a savage animal; and if this was established to their satisfaction it might possibly be considered negligence on the part of their servants to allow an animal of such a description to be upon the platform of a railway station, where the public had undoubtedly a right to go.

The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and it was arranged between the counsel on both sides that the damages should be £50.

The point of law as to the liability of the defendants upon the facts is still reserved.

SUCCOUR FOR THE WOUNDED AUSTRIANS.

The reports from the seat of war give an appalling description of the carnage inflicted upon the Austrian armies by the deadly needle gun.—25,000 killed and wounded is considered a low estimate of the Austrian loss. Bohemia is like a vast shambles, every landed proprietor has given up his country seat, and even the Emperor one of his palaces, for the cure of the wounded. In Vienna the Princess Schwartzenburg is converting her palace and all its out-buildings into an hospital, where she herself as a Sister of Charity personally attends to the wounded, sets an example which is universally followed. Not a tradesman in that city but has his quota of wounded in his house. The resources of the Austrian empire are taxed to the uttermost.—She is now utterly incapable of meeting the heavy claims upon her finances, and those who have bled for her cause in defence of their hearths and homes are in many cases from want of sufficient funds left imperfectly attended, and even in want of necessary food. To meet this want several English ladies have joined together to collect subscriptions, which will be forwarded from time to time to their destination through the Austrian Ambassador, Count Apponyi. Those who sympathise with the cause are urged to give at once. "He who gives quickly gives doubly," never was more true than now.

Contributions may be forwarded to the following Banks, where an account has been opened as "The Austrian Soldiers' Relief Fund:"

Messrs. Coutts and Co.: Messrs. Hoare, the St. James's branch of National Provincial Bank of England; or to the following ladies:—

Duchess of Norfolk	Lady Henry Scott
Duchess of Buccleuch	Lady Georgina Vernon
Duchess of Marlborough	Lady Catherine Berkeley
Dowager Marchioness of Lothian	Lady Georgina Fullerton
Marchioness Townshend	Lady Mary Hope
Marchioness of Bath	Lady Margaret Macdonald
Marchioness Dowager of Bath	Lady Petre
Marchoiness of Londonderry	Lady Holland
	Lady Herbert of Lea
Lady Marian Alford	Baroness Lionel de Rothschild
Countess of Denbigh	
Countess Dowager of Westmoreland	Lady D'Alberg Acton
	Lady Gomm
Countess of Gainsborough	Mrs. Bastard
	Mrs. de la Barre Bodenham
Countess of Haddington	
Countess of Portarlington	Mrs. Washington Hibbert
Sarah Countess of Jersey	Mrs. Holford
	Mrs. Worms, nee Todesco
Lady Victoria Hope Scott	Mrs. John Vivien
Lady Louisa Fielding	Mrs. Laurie.
Lady Edward Howard	

Denbigh, Treasurer, 49, Eaton-square, London.

TELEGRAPH COURTESIES.

The following telegram was received on Friday night by the Lord Mayor of London:—

"FRANKLYN, MAYOR, VANCOUVER, JULY 31, TO THE LORD MAYOR, LONDON.

"The infant colony, Vancouver, 8,000 miles distant, sends telegraphic cordial greetings to Mother England."

To which the Lord Mayor replied as follows:—

"TO THE MAYOR OF VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

"Mother England acknowledges the cordial greeting of her infant son Vancouver. May peace, goodwill, and unanimity unite and prosper our happily family."

It will be observed that three days were occupied in the transmission of the message between Vancouver's Island and England. It would be carried across the continent of America to Newfoundland—how far by telegraph does not appear. Seven hours, or thereabouts, would be spent in conveying it by steamer from the American coast to Newfoundland, a distance of seventy miles; from twelve to fourteen hours thence by the Atlantic cable to Valentia, and thence to London about an hour more, making three days and nights, or seventy-two hours. Altogether it must have travelled, taking the whole route, at the rate of upwards of 111 miles an hour, but in the seventy miles from the American shore to Newfoundland it would only be conveyed at the rate of ten miles an hour.

ADDRESS TO THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Aug 7.—The Municipality of Berlin presented a congratulatory address to the King at half-past one to day. His Majesty expressed his thanks in reply, and pointed out that Prussia had not only drawn the sword for her independence, but also for the recognization of Germany. The first (said the King) has been assured, and the latter may, with help of God, be also obtained. Everything promises a happy future for Prussia, as an honourable and lasting peace is imminent.

How to get Rid of Thistles.—Mr. Preston, Burythorpe House, writing to the *Leeds Mercury*, offers the following suggestions:—"As I observe an unusually large number of thistles this year, I would wish to give a hint to my brother agriculturists how to get rid of them. My farm, a few years ago was dreadfully infested with them. I effected their destruction by the following plan:—I had them mown at this season of the year—*i.e.*, just preceding the development of the flower; this prevents the seed coming to maturity, and it is quite as essential to have them cut again in the autumn, as the stem is then hollow, and by cutting off the top the rain-water passes down the tube and rots the root—thus both the seed and root are destroyed. I am convinced if farmers would only adopt this plan the entire extirpation of this unsightly, injurious, and obnoxious plant might be easily and readily effected. I would recommend stubbing up the large thistles, which are perhaps better known in agricultural phraseology as 'buns;' in neglect of carrying out this operation, that portion of the stem contiguous with the earth would retain its vitality, and throw out a goodly number of young branches. The knobs or buds should not be in a too far advanced state before the process of cutting is proceeded with, as the feeding properties in the stem continue to succour and support the flower for a considerable time after being detached from the root. Let me also strongly advise the surveyors of the highways to act upon their authorised powers, and carefully remove all thistles growing within the limits of their jurisdiction. This wise and proper attention to their official duties would aid materially in ridding the country of one of the most hostile and destructive enemies the farmer has to contend with. It would be well if landlords would offer annually, as a prize, a silver goblet (say £5 value) to the tenant whose farm had growing on it the fewest number of thistles. This would stir up a spirit of legitimate and good-natured emulation, and would, I am sure, have its attendant beneficial and happy results. It is in truth a hard case for anyone who is orderly and attentive, and anxiously endeavours to rid his farm from thistles, to witness the downy seed taking easy transit during a slight breeze over the hedge of his heedless and slovenly neighbour."

THE IRISH ATTORNEY-GENERAL IN PARLIAMENT.

The "Daily Telegraph" says:—Naturally the first appearance of the new Attorney-General for Ireland attracted attention. He was at once discovered to be one of the readiest and boldest of speakers, very uncompromising in the assertion of his opinions, loud and powerful in voice, profuse of gesture, and, in short, possessing exactly every quality which will enable him to fill, with curious felicity and kindred developments, the place just left vacant by Mr. Whiteside. Of the judicious character of his speech something might have been judged by the fact that half a dozen Irish members sprang up eagerly to follow him; and Sir John Gray succeeded in getting precedence. The tone of the debate, which had been moderate hitherto changed, and it became at once intensely Hibernian—noisy, and almost fierce. Happily, Mr. Maclaren intervened, and turned the humour of the moment, and Mr. Watkin having summed up confidently against the measure, everybody became anxious to go to the division, which resulted in the carrying of the bill by 105 to 31. The orders then came on.

ACCIDENTS FROM FIREARMS.

Melancholy Case of Shooting a Sister at Ellough.—In the little obscure village of Ellough, distant three miles from Beccles, a heartrending occurrence took place on Tuesday last, at the house of Mr. Thomas Hamby, a farmer, residing in the parish, and, from the evidence adduced at the inquisition held on the body of the deceased girl at Mr. Hamby's house on Thursday afternoon last, before W. B. Ross, Esq., deputy coroner, it appears that the deceased, Mary Henrietta Flower, and Alfred Flower, her brother, who is about thirteen years of age, were invited by Mrs. Hamby, the mother of young Mr. Hamby, to spend the day with her, and in the evening the lad Alfred Flower, seeing a gun hanging from the ceiling, asked permission to handle it, which request it need hardly be said, was refused, whereupon he jumped upon a chair and took the gun from its resting place, despite the protestation of the servant girl who was with him. The sorrowful effects of his medding with the dangerous instrument was the instant death of his sister. In the course of the inquiry it transpired that the boy took up the gun laughingly, and pointed it in the direction of his sister. He was in the act of lifting the hammer when his fingers slipped and the gun went off. The deceased, who was standing a few yards off received the charge in the right side of the head, and dropped dead immediately. The coroner censured the practice of loaded guns being kept in the house, and the jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

Fools and Firearms.—On Sunday afternoon a young man named Thomas Lockwood, employed at the Leeds Post-office, was at a beerhouse kept by a person named Dennis Spinks, in York-street, Leeds, and took up a gun which was lying on a table in the sitting-room. Mrs. Sprinks was preparing to go out with some friends, who were waiting for her in a cab at the door, when Lockwood, said, "Let's see you look sharp," and then took up a gun, as he has since said, raised the hammer, and the gun, which was loaded, went off and shot Mrs. Sprinks dead. The shot from the weapon entered her head, and litarally blew her brains out. It appears that Lockwood was not aware that the gun was charged, and there is no ground to suppose that he had any malice against the deceased. The poor woman, who was about 25 years of age, has left three of four children. Lockwood at once gave himself into custody, and he is detained in prison till the coroner's inquest is held.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—In many outward diseases when the best surgical aid had been sought and the profoundest skill had been unsuccessful in establishing a cure, the remarkable remedies discovered by Professor Holloway have accomplished that desirable object. In every generation men are found who leave the beaten, track and succeed in finding an easier and shorter road, and such was Holloway when he tried his then new remedies, and saw the foulest ulcers, the most intense inflammations, and the worst scrofulous diseases yield to his Ointment and Pills. Both his preparations soothe, heal, and purify. The one assists the other most materially in effecting cures and renewing strength by giving to exhausted nature just what she most needed.

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