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 SEPTEMBER 7 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 Advertisers may send payment in Postage Stamps when the sum is not above 5s.

☞ Parties answering Advertisements are requested 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.

Groceries

I HAVE RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF

FRENCH WINES
(THE BEST VINTAGES),
DIRECT FROM EPERNAY.

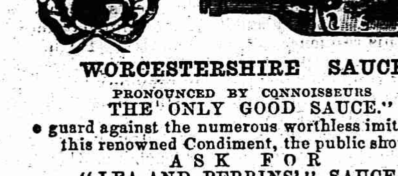
Dinner Claret	.. 14s	per dozen:
Finest St. Emillien do.	24s	"
Sparkling Heck	.. 46s	"
" Moselle	.. 46s	"
Champagne	.. 48s 60s	"

WOODWARD MASON,
FAMILY GROCER,
40, Quay, and 6, Mall.

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.

LEA AND PERRINS',



WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

• guard against the numerous worthless imitations of this renowned Condiment, the public should
ASK FOR
"LEA AND PERRINS'" SAUCE,
and see that their names are upon the Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.

Insurance.

MARINE INSURANCE

MR. R. HARRIS, Agent to the Alliance Life and Fire and Assurance Company, London, Capital Five Millions. Presidents—Samuel Gurney, Esq., and Mr Moses Montifiore, Bart., begs to inform the public that he has Floating Policies open on which he is ready to declare shipments per steamer and per ships to or from any Port in the Irish, Bri and English Channels.
Every description of Marine Risk effected.
Office—15, Queen-street

FAIR OF DUNGARVAN.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

AT a Public Meeting held in the Court House, Dungarvan, it was resolved that the MONTHLY FAIR of that Town be CHANGED from the SECOND to the THIRD WEDNESDAY in each Month, and that the first Fair, in accordance with the above change, will be held on the 17th of OCTOBER next; the Pig Fair, as usual, on the Tuesday previous; to which the attention of all persons concerned is hereby called.

M. A. ANTHONY,
Chairman of Town Commissioners.
Town Commissioners' Office,
Dungarvan, August 13th, 1866. [6169]

Medical

THE BARRONSTRAND-STREET MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

HARRINGTON & CO., in soliciting a continuance of public patronage to this Long-Established Concern, beg to state that the Compounding Department having been placed under the superintendence of a Licentiate Apothecary of experience, Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Receipts are prepared with care and accuracy. The Patent Medicine proprietary and general business is conducted with the usual attention, all articles being guaranteed to be of the most genuine character. [6205]

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been prescribed by the Profession during sixty years as the best remedy for Acidities, Indigestion, Heart-burn, Gravel, and Gout. It averts the dangerous concretions caused by the use of Solid Magnesia, or Granular Citrates.

His Acidulated Lemon Syrup, when mixed with this Fluid, forms a pleasant effervescing aperient, peculiarly adapted for ladies and children.

Sold by all Chemists in Bottles at 1s. and 2s. 6d.

CAUTION.—To guard against spurious imitations, Sir James Murray's name is affixed to each label.

6163

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 th 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 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.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

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

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

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

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

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

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

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

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

Hotels

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

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

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

Dungarvan, November 30th, 1864. (5205)

Sporting

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]

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

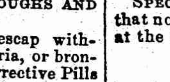
(5660) LAWLOR & FLYNN.

Sailings,

SEPTEMBER, 1866

STEAM COMMUNICATION

Between GLASGOW, CORK, and WATERFORD carying 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 hou at the Steamer's sailing.

FROM GLASGOW TO
(LANCEFIELD QUAY). By Rail Greenock.

Waterford and Cork	Monday Sep	3	1 p m,	5 50pm.
Waterford and Cork	Wednesday, ,,	5	1 p m,	5 50p.m
Cork and Waterford	Friday ,,	7	1 p m,	5 50p.m
Waterfor and Cork	Monday ,,	10	1 p m,	5 50p m
Waterford and Cork	Wednesday, ,,	12	1 p m,	5 50p m
Cork and Waterford	Friday ,,	14	1 p m,	5 50p m
Waterford and Cork	Monday ,,	17	1 p m,	5 50p m
Waterford and Cork	Wednesday	19	1 p m.	5 50p m
Cork and Waterford	Friday ,,	21	1 p m,	5 50p m
Waterford and Cork	Monday ,,	24	1 p m,	5 50 p m
Waterford and Cork	Wednesday	26	1 p m,	5 50 pm

FROM CORK TO

Glasgow (dir ct)	Saturday Sep	1	7 p.m.
Waterford and Glasgow	Monday, ,,	3,	8 p.m.
Glasgow, (direct)	Thursday, ,,	6	2, p.m.
Glasgow, (direct)	Satrday ,,	8,	4 pm
Waterford and Glasgow	Monday, ,,	10,	5 p.m.
Glasgow (direct)	Thursday ,,	13	6 p.m.
Glasgow (direct)	Satrday, ,,	15	7 p.m.
Waterford and Glasgow	Monday ,,	17,	7 p.m.
Glasgow (direct)	Thursday ,,	20	1 p.m.
Glasgow, (direct)	Saturday ,,	22,	2 p m
Waterford and Glasgow	Monday ,,	24	4 p.m.
Glasgow (direct)	Thursday ,,	27	5 p.m.

FROM WATERFORD TO

Glasgow direct,	Tuesday, Sep	4	3 p m
Cork and Glasgow	Wednesday ,,	5	1 p.m
Cork and Glasgow	Friday ,,	7	1 p.m
Glasgow (direct)	Tuesday, ,,	11	3 p.m.
Cork and Glasgow	Wednsday ,,	12	1 p.m
Cork and Glasgow	Friday ,,	14	1 p.m
Glasgow, (direct)	Tuesday, ,,	18	3 p.m
Cork and Glasgow	Wednesday, ,,	19	1 pm.
Cork and Glasgow	Friday ,,	21	1 pm
Glasgow direct	Tuesday ,,	25	3 p.m
Cork and Glasgow	Wednesday ,,	26	1 pm.
Cork and Glasgow	Friday ,,	28	1 pm.

FARES:

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

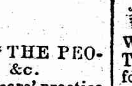
☞ This is the Cheapest Route for Goods to Kilkenny Killarney, Tralee, New Ross, Carrick-On-Suir Clonmel, Caher, Tipperary, Mallow, Fermoy, Clogheen and the South of Ireland generally.

MICHAEL DOWNEY
94, Custom-house Quay, Waterford.

WATERFORD AND MILFORD HAVEN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

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

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



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

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

From MILFORD HAVEN, from the Railway Pier daily at 6.45 p.m. (Sundays excepted) after the arrival of the 9.15 a.m. Express and 6:0 a.m. Trains from Paddington Station, London, reaching Waterford (wind and weather permitting) so as to secure the departure of the 8.0 a.m. Train to Limerick, Cork, and the South of Ireland; and the 11.45 a.m. Train to Kilkenny and Dublin. Passengers by the 6.0 a.m. Third Class Train from Paddington will also be conveyed by these steamers, at reduced rates.

FARES.

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

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

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

	Fares by Steamer.		Return Tickets	
	Cabin.	Deck.	Cabin	Deck.
Waterford to Milford,	12s 6d	7s 6d.	18s 9d	11s 3d.

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

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

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

The Sea Voyage is only Seventy Miles.

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

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

Wanted.

☞ For terms, &c., for this class of Advertisement, see scale of charges in the first column of first page.

THE MUNSTER EXPRESS.—AGENTS will be appointed in those Towns in the South of Ireland in which THE MUNSTER EXPRESS is not now Sold. Application to b e made to the Office.

OUT-DOOR AGENT.—Wanted, an active Young Man as OUT-DOOR AGENT, CANVASSER, and COLLECTOR. Apply to X. Y., at the Office of this Paper.

AS WORKING STEWARD and GENERAL FARM SERVANT, an active man, in the prime of life, who is a first-class ploughman and sower of all kinds of seed; understands ricking, stacking, &c; has a practical knowledge of farming machinery. and the cultivation of all kinds of lands; has a thorough knowledge of all kinds of cattle and sheep, and their generel treatment, diseases, &c.; advertiser is a native of Scotland; can keep accounts, and is fully competent to take the management of extensive concerns, which his testimonials will show.

Please address A. B. C, Prest Haggard, New Ross, Co. Wexford.

(6215.)

Railways.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

THROUGH COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

The Great Western Railway Company give NOTICE that Passengers can now be booked through between KINGSTOWN and DUBLIN and LONDON.

Reading,	Oxford,
Cheltenham,	Gloucester,
Birmingham,	Bath,

and other principal Stations on their System, via Holyhead, Chester, Wrexham, and Shrewsbury, &c.

The Single Journey Tickets from Kingstown are available for the day of issue and the following day, and the Return Tickets (from Kingstown) for ONE MONTH, entitling the holders to break the journey at Dublin, Holyhead, Bangor, Conway, Chester, Shrewsbury, and Birmingham. The Tickets from Dublin entitle the holders to break the journey at Holyhead or Chester. Passengers are also booked through between the following Stations on the Midland Great Western of Ireland, viz.:—

Athenry,	Athlone,
Ballyhaunis,	Ballinasloe,
Ballymote,	Boyle,
Carrick-on-Shannon,	Castlebar,
Castlerea,	Cavan,
Claremorris,	Galway,
Longford,	Mullingar,
Roscommon,	Sligo,
Tuam,	Westport,

and
BIRMINGHAM and LONDON.

And between the following Stations on the Great Southern and Western and Waterford and Limerick Railways, viz.:—

KILLARNEY,
CORK,

Athlone	Athy
Carlow	Clonmel
Fermoy	Kilkenny
Limerick Junction	Limerick
Mallow	Maryborough
Nenagh	Parsonstown
Portarlington	Roscrea
Templemore	Thurles
Tipperary	Tralee
Tullamore	Waterford

And
BIRMINGHAM and LONDON.
Via KINGSTOWN or Dublin (North Wall).

Passengers travelling from Kingstown, or from any of the above Stations via Kingstown, are conveyed by the MAIL PACKETS between Kingstown and Holyhead—the sea passage is performed in about 3¾ hours.

The Single Tickets via Kingstown are available for FIVE DAYS, and the Return Tickets for ONE MONTH, permitting the holders to break the journey at Dublin, Holyhead, Conway, Bangor, Chester, Shrewsbury, and Birmingham.

The Single Tickets via Dublin (North Wall) are available for FIVE DAYS, and the Return Tickets for ONE MONTH, entitling the holders to break the journey at Dublin, Holyhead, or Chester.

For Service of Trains, Fares, and other information, see the Company's published Time Bills.

J. GRIERSON, General Manager.

Passengers are requested to apply for Great Western Tickets.

Paddington Station, August, 1866.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY;

THROUGH COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND VIA WATERFORD AND MILFORD HAVEN.

Passengers are now booked through between the following Stations on the Waterford and Kilkenny and Waterford and Limerick Railways, viz—

Tipperary	Limerick
Limerick Junction	Kilkenny
Clonmel	Cahir

And the following Stations on the Great Western Railway, viz:—
LONDON,

Reading	Oxford
Gloucester	Cheltenham
Newport	Neath
Aberdare	Merthyr
Cardiff	Llanelly
Swansea	Carmarthen

The Single Journey Tickets are available for FIVE DAYS, and the Return Tickets for ONE MONTH, entitling the holders to break the journey at Tipperary and Cahir, Clonmel or Waterford, and New Milford, Haverfordwest, Swansea, or Chepstow.

For Service of Trains, Fares, and other information, see the Company's published Time Bills.

J. GRIERSON, General Manager.
Paddington Station, August, 1866. [6202]

Commercial.

General Victualling Establishment,
17, GEORGE'S STREET.

JOHN STAFFORD begs to inform the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry of Waterford and surrounding districts, that he HAS OPENED his NEW VICTUALLING ESTABLISHMENT, at 17, GEORGE'S STREET, where he offers for sale the very Best description of BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, and VEAL.

☞ All Joints Cut to Suit Purchasers.

*** The Establishment will be open from 7 a:m until 9 p.m. (6183)

ADVERTISE!! ADVERTISE!!

THE PROPRIETORS OF

THE IRISH WEEKLY ADVERTISER

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

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

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

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

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

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

☞ Printer and Publisher—JOHN WA[illegible]
Office—20, Fownes's-street [illegible]

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.	
CRUSTED 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)

Money.

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.

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

Drapery.

BANKRUPT STOCK
OF
THOMAS HANNIGAN, Dungarvan, Draper.

HAZLETON, O'DONNELL & CO.,

HAVING purchased a portion of the above stock from Mr. RYAN, they will
OFFER THE SAME FOR SALE
ON WEDNESDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS,
At a great Reduction from Cost Prices.
THE STOCK CONSISTS OF—

BLACK SILKS	MUSLINS	STAYS
COLOURED SILKS	HOSIERY	SHEETINGS
FANCY DRESSES	GLOVES	TOWELLINGS
COBURGS AND CASHMERES	LACES	LINENS
WINCEYS	SHAWLS	BLANKETS
BONNETS	MANTLES	FLANNELS
RIBBONS	SILK HANDKERCHIEFS	QUILTS
FLOWERS	RUGS	CALICO
PRINTS	DOESKINS	HATS AND CAPS
TWEEDS	SHIRTS AND TIES	HABERDASHERY &c., &c., &c.
CLOTHS	COLLARS	

☞ A Lot of CONFEDERATE BLANKETS, very cheap.

A Manufacturer's Stock of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, much under usual prices.

☞ Sale to Commence each day at 10 o'Clock. All Goods marked in plain figures.

47, QUAY, WATERFORD.

20-stone Corn Sacks, from 1s. 3d up.

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 ne superintendence of an experienced Salesman, competent to take measure and guarantee fitting.

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

LA MAISON DE PARIS.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
4, LITTLE GEORGE'S STREET.

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

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

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

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

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

Music

IMPORTANT NOTICE;

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

CHARLES A. JONES

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

Special terms of Hire, payable quarterly in advance

CHARLES A. JONES

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

CHARLES A. JONES

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

CHARLES A. JONES

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

Machinery

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)

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.

SEPTEMBER, 1866.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.
Up Train from Waterfor

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

Down Train to Waterford

	TRAINS ON WEEK DAYS.					SUNDAYS.	
	1 1, 2, 3 Class A. M.	2 1 2& 3 Class A. M.	3 1, &2, Class, A. M. Mail.	4 1 2 3 Class P. M.	1, & 2 Class, P. M. Mail.	2 1, 2, 3 Class P. M.	1 1 2&3 Class P. M. Mail
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Liick Dep	6 45	11 0	12 45	4 0	10 45	...	10 45
Oola	7 37	Flag	—	4 55	—	...	—
Junction Ar	—	12 0	1 45	5 5	12 0	...	12 0
Tipperary	7 57	12 25	2 10	5 45	12 45	...	12 45
Bansha	8 12	...	...	6 0	—	...	—
Caher	8 37	12 55	...	6 25	1 30	...	1 30
Clonmel	9 10	1 20	—	6 50	2 15	10 15	2 15
Kilsheelan	9 29	—	...	7 5	—	10 33	—
Carrick	9 55	1 46	—	7 30	2 55	10 50	2 55
Fdwn & Pl	10 4	1 56	—	7 40	3 7	11 5	3 7
Grange	10 12	—	—	7 48	—	11 13	—
Waterfrd A	10 35	2 20	—	8 10	3 45	11 30	3 45

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY.
Up Trains from Waterford

TATIONS	TRAINS ON WEEK DAYS.				SUNDAY TRAINS.		
	1 1, 2, 3 Class, A.M.	2 1, & 2 Class, noon Mail	3 1 & 2 Class, P.M.	4 1, 2, 3 Class, P.M.	1 1, 2, 3 Class, A.M.	2 1, 2, 3 Class, P.M.	3 1, 2, Class P.M.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Waterford d.	7 30	12 50	4 45	—	11 0	8 15	—
Kilkenny ar.	9 15	2 20	6 15	—	12 30	9 45	—
Carlow I.SE.	—	3 23	7 25	—	7 0	—	—
Dln GS&Wa	—	5 35	10 0	—	9 30	—	—

Down Trains from Kilkenny

STATION	TRAINS ON WEEK DAYS.				SUNDAY TRAINS.		
	1, 2, 3 Class, A.M.	Mail. 1 & 2 Class, A.M.	3 1 & 2 Class. P.M.	4 1, 2, 3 Class, P.M.	1 1, 2, 3 Class, A.M.	2 1, 2, 3 Class, A.M.	3 1, 2, Clas P.M.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Dublin dep	—	8 35	12 30	—	8 0	—	—
Carlow dep	—	10 38	3 23	—	10 30	—	—
Kilkenny dp	7 30	11 45	4 35	—	9 0	—	—
Waterford..	9 15	1 20	6 20	—	10 20	—	—

The treaty of peace between Prussia and Hesse-Darmstadt was concluded at Berlin on Monday last.

EXPORTS BY STEAMERS FROM THE PORT OF WATERFORD
DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 6TH SEPTEMBER (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. 30	Aura,	London,	776	694	—	—	90	—	—	—	—	..	25	—	—	—	—
31	MargamAbby,	Milford,	362	175	75	—	120	—	271	—	338	167	—	—	—	—	—
"	Camilla,	Liverpool	—	2159	—	—	—	..	80	—	37	64	10	13	7	—	—
"	Juverna,	Bristol	—	95	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
"	Tuskar	Glasgow	2	237	..	—	—	—	—	—	..	—	35	—	—	..	—
Sept 1	Malakoff,	Milford,	90	85	20	—	108	2	55	—	47	190	—	—	—	..	—
"	Vesta,	Liverpool	—	1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—
3	Courier,	Milford,	100	85	25	32	—	1	20	—	—	—	29	—	—	..	—
4	Saltee,	Glasgow	—	30	..	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	35	..	..	—	12
"	MargamAbby,	Milford,	513	200	—	—	95	..	160	—	335	19	20	15	30	—	—
"	Gipsy	Bristol,	..	70	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	37	—	..	—	—
5	Courier,	Milford,	165	170	25	—	32	—	—	—	5	140	—	—	..	—	—
"	Camilla	Liverpool	—	1513	—	130	6	—	25	—	—	—	..	—	..	—	—
"	Kinsale	Glasgow	..	10	..	—	—	1	—	—	..	..	28	..	..	..	..
6	Malakoff,	Milford,	362	90	130	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	..
	Total		2370	7605	275	162	511	6	611	—	762	580	254	28	37	—	45
	Corresponding week last year,		1370	5620	368	434	595	8	190	2	1551	870	108	234	34	—	27
	Since January 1st., 1866.		95504	128172	15388	11467	31503	627	8236	632	17958	28514	9147	3335	2413	332	2550
	Corresponding period last year.		82849	168489	21136	18120	29893	231	7194	894	22129	38640	8972	10061	3992	323	4146

Music.

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)

Auctions

Auction of Pure-bred Leicester Ram Lambs.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 13th September, at One o'Clock, at Dr. COGHLAN's Farm-yard, Kilmacthomas, County Waterford, 30 Thorough-Bred RAM LAMBS, from pure-bred Leicester Ewes, purchased from the late Mr. Longfield, Castlemary, County Cork, and got by the prize Leicester Ram purchased from Mr. Turner, of England, and exhibited by Mr. Fennel at the late National Exhibition at Clonmel. Mr. Turner's flock is considered the best in England. Mr. Longfield's was not second to any in Ireland.

THOMAS WALSH, Auctioneer.
Waterford, August 31, 1866. (6208)

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND UNRESERVED
AUCTION
Of Bullocks, Heifers, Kerry Calves, Sheep, Lambs, Pigs, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Honorable MOORE SMYTH, to conduct his Eleventh Annual Sale at the Farm Yard

AT BALLINATRAY,
On FRIDAY, the 14th SEPT., 1866,
The following Highly-Bred Stock;—

CATTLE.
18 3 year old Bullocks in forward condition;
5 3 year old Heifers in forward condition;
10 very handsome yearling Kerry Calves (crossed) got by a Prize Dutch Bull and first class Kerry Cows.

SHEEP.
122 Highly-bred Wether Lambs, Southdowns and Leicester,
59 Ewe Lambs, Southdowns and Leicester;
9 Fat Sheep.

PIGS.
16 Berkshire Store Pigs; 13 Berkshire Bonives, from a Prize Boar and Sow.

The Lambs will be sold in pens of Ten each. The above stock is highly bred and in good condition. To gentlemen wanting stock this sale will be worth their notice, as the Honorable Proprietor has never spared expense or trouble in breeding and procuring the best that can be had for his Annual Stock Sales.

Terms—Cash. Purchasers to pay Auction Fees of 5 per Cent. Sale to commence at 12 o'Clock.

DAVID POWER, Auctioneer.
Lismore, 1st September, 1866. (6223)

COUNTY WATERFORD.

Auction of Sheep Horned Cattle, Horses &c.

FIRST ANNUAL SALE.

THE Subscriber has received instructions from WILLIAM MALCOMSON, Esq., to Sell by perfectly Unreserved Auction on MONDAY, the 17th SEPTEMBER, 1866, on the Lands of

HAMMONDVILLE,
One Mile from Tramore, on the direct Road to Waterford, the following valuable Flock of Sheep and Herd of Cattle, viz.:—

52 HEAD of CATTLE and 314 SHEEP, &c.:
20 Two and a-half year old in Calf Heifers,
20 One and a-half year old Heifers,
5 Cows in Milk,
2 Fat Kerrys,
5 Well-bred Heifer Calves,
30 Fat Hogget Wedders,
30 Prime Store ditto,
100 Breeding Ewes,
20 Pure-bred Leicester ditto, purchased at the late Mr. Longfield's (of Castlemary) Sale;
20 Hogget Ewes,
80 Ewe Lambs,
20 Wedder ditto,
10 Highly-bred Leicester Ram Lambs,
4 Leicester Rams,
2 Powerful Working Horses,
1 Bay Mare, 5 years old, great action and perfectly quiet in harness.

Luncheon at 12·30. The Sheep in Pens of 5.

THOMAS WALSH, Auctioneer.
Waterford, September 3rd, 1866. (6224)

COUNTY KILKENNY.

AT BISHOP'S HALL

FIRST ANNUAL AUCTION of Purely-bred Leicester Sheerling Rams, Breeding Ewes, Ram and Ewe Lambs, will come off about the 20th Inst. Advertisements, next week, will give particulars. (6225)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that the APPLOTMENT of the GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS, passed at Summer Assizes, 1866, will lie at my Office, No. 44 Lady Lane, for Inspection, from SATURDAY, 8th SEPTEMBER, to SATURDAY, 22nd SEPTEMBER, Instant, from 11 till 4 o'Clock each day, for the purpose of affording the Cess Payers an opportunity of satisfying themselves of the correctness thereof, pursuant to 6th and 7th Vic., Chap. 32, Secs. 3 & 4.

JAMES ALCOCK,
Treasurer of the Borough of Waterford.
44 Lady Lane, 7th September, 1866. (6220)

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE GALWAY.

THE SESSION 1866-7 will commence on TUESDAY, the 16th OCTOBER, when the Supplemental Scholarship and other Examinations will be proceeded with as laid down in the Prospectus.

The Examination for Matriculation in the several Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, and in the Department of Engineering, will be held on FRIDAY, the 19th October.

Further information and copies of the Prospectus may be had on application to the Registrar.

By Order of the President,
WM. LUPTON, M.A., Registrar.
Queen's College, Galway,
26th August, 1866. (6221)

Public Notices

WATERFORD UNION.

TENDERS will be received up to 11 o'Clock, a.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th Instant, for supplying BEST NEW MILK, as may be required, up to 31st October next. Forms of Tender on application to me.

J. C. HENNESSY, Clerk Union.
Sept. 7, 1866. (6226)

Waterford Union.

HALF YEARLY SUPPLIES WANTED.

TENDERS will be received up to Eleven o'Clock, a.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 19th Inst., for Supplying the usual Half-yearly Supplies of Groceries and other Invoice Articles, Clothing Materials and Straw, from the 29th Instant, up to the 25th March next.

Forms of Tenders to be had on application to me; none other will be received. Samples, where practicable, to accompany Tenders. Samples of Tea and Sugar must not be less than 1lb. in each case, and Samples of Soap must not be less than One Bar. The Contractor for the latter Article will be required to deliver all supplies in as dry a state as the sample bar will be when accepted. The Contractor for Whiskey will be obliged to supply it in Quarter Casks out of Bond, accompanied by the Excise Permit.

As regards Clothing, the price, for the information of the Clerk, to be plainly marked in each case on labels attached to the samples, which will be removed, and the price marked by the Clerk. The Samples are not to contain the Name of the party Tendering, but such party is to enclose them in Wrappers or Covers with his Name on the Outside.

As regards Groceries and other Invoice Articles, the Samples are to be enclosed in extra Wrappers or Covers. The outside cover to contain the price and name of the party tendering. Such cover will be removed by the Clerk, who will mark the price on the inside cover, which is not to contain the name of the owner. The Clerk will be also at liberty to remove the inside cover, and place the sample in a cover to be provided by himself.

The Tenders and Samples will be submitted at an adjourned Meeting of the Guardians to be held on Friday, the 21st instant, at 12 o'Clock.

(By Order),
J. C. HENNESSY, Clerk of Union.
Sept. 7, 1866. (6227)

Commercial

LONDON MALT VINEGAR may be had at the BUTTER STORES, 52 HIGH-STREET. (6228)

SEPTEMBER FASHIONS.

MRS. KELLY

BEGS to announce the arrival of her NEW GOODS suited for THE AUTUMN TRADE,
In Dresses, Shawls, Mantles, Millinery, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons,
Hosiery of all descriptions; Gloves; Boots & Shoes;
Gentlemen's Ready-made White and Coloured Flannel Shirts,
TIES, SCARFS, BRACES, &C., &C.
Millinery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, and General Fancy Warehouse,
75, QUAY, WATERFORD.

P.S.—I have just received a large Stock of Linens, Lawns, Towels, Damask, Table Cloths, and Napkins.

LINEN AND CALICO SHEETINGS, in all all widths. (6225)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF WATERFORD:

September ARRIVED.
5th—Bariza P, Sigante, Kustendjie maize
Midas, Begg, Dublin sulpher ore
Albatross, Williams, Belfast g.c
Juverna, Davis, Bristol do
Margam Abbey, Pearn, Milford do
Vesta, O'Donald, Liverpool, g.c
Jewess, Leary, Kilmore, ballast
(By Electric Telegraph).
7th—Tuskar, Anderson, Glasgow, g.c
Courier, Aylward, Milford, g.e.

SAILED.
5th—Camilla, Coffey, Liverpool, g. e.
Kinsale, M'Donald, Cork, g.c
Blue Vein, Davis, Portmadoc ballast
Courier, Aylward, Milford g.c
6th—Fingaul, Mulligan, Dublin ballast
(By Electric Telegraph).
Albatross, London g.c
Malakoff, Milford, gc
7th—Clara Jessie, Cardiff
Holyhead Trader, Youghal slates
Mary Ellen, Galway, coals
Dobson, Milford flags
Temperance, Cardiff pitwood
Bella Leondra, do
Swift, Newport pitwood
James Alexander, Swansea
Mary Jane, Cardiff
Midas, Antwerp, sulpher ore
Commerce, Lancaster oats
Jewess, Newport
Orlando, Swansea
Margaret, Cardiff
Union, Saundersfoot
Pandora, Cardiff
Princess Royal, do
Edward Jones, do
Isabella, Porthcawle, pitwood

Wind—N.W.

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.

At Newtown, on the 5th inst., the wife of Patrick Phelan, Esq., of a daughter.

At Templemore, the wife of Mr. Henry Wall of a daughter.

At Alexandra Terrace, Clontarf, the wife of Captain Jones, Kilkenny Fusiliers, of a son.

MARRIED.

Martin John Walsh, Esq, High-street, Kilkenny, to Sarah Mary, daughter of the late Thomas Shirley, Esq, Kilkenny.

At Enniscorthy, the Rev. Ralph Harden, to Annie, youngest daughter of the late Stevens Goff, Esq., Castle Hill, Wexford.

Peter Bolger, Esq., Dublin, to Bridget Frances, third daughter of the late John Kennedy, Esq., of Anne House, Parsonstown.

At Holywood Church, William Thompson, Esq., Portadown, to Marianne, daughter of David Corbett, Esq., Belfast.

DEATHS.

At Crom Castle, Lady Louisa Crichton, only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Erne.

At Abbeyville, Ballymote, County Sligo, Richard M Flemming, Esq.

At Hesse, Hamburgh, Captain Charles Lynam, late 15th Regiment.

Commercial Intelligence.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE WATERFORD MAIL.]

September 7, 1866.

The weather during the past week has been very changeable. Rain fell in large quantities on several occasions. This day has been fine.

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 4040 firkins, (of which 1850 were from Waterford, — from Limerick, 2065 from Cork, and 125 from Dublin) against 5266 the corresponding week of last year. The foreign arrivals during the week were 20,944 casks, against 21,144 casks the corresponding week of 1865. Market slow.

The arrivals in LANCASHIRE of Irish Butter were **20,759** firkins and crocks, and **995** boxes and brls, agains 23,695 firkins & crocks, and **1027** boxes and brls, the corresponding week of last year. The American arrivals were **19** firkins and crocks, against **4034** the corresponding week of 1865. Market limited.

WATERFORD BUTTER MARKET.—The exports from this port last week were 7605 firkins, against 5620 the corresponding week of 1865. During the week 1154 Price, 112s to 116s 0d.

BACON.

BACON AND PIGS.—The arrivals of Irish Bacon in London last week were 2244 bales—(of which 1692 were from Waterford; 34 from Dublin; 518 from Cork and — from Limerick)—against 2473 the corresponding week of last year. The arrivals of foreign were 2367 bales, and — boxes: against 1254 bales the corresponding week of last year. Market steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Amongst our exports last week were the following:—162 sacks Flour, 511 casks Porter, 6 casks Whiskey, 254 cases Eggs, 28 packages Poultry, 37 boxes Fish, and 45 bales Rags.

LIVE STOCK.—The exports last week were 611 Cattle, — Horses, and 762 Sheep.

WATERFORD BACON MARKET.—The exports last week were 2370 bales Bacon, 275 kegs Lard and 580 Pigs: against 1370 bales Bacon, 378 kegs Lard, and 870 Pigs, the corresponding week of last year. There were 1000 pigs on the Hill on Wednesday. Our quotations to-day are as follows:

PROVISIONS.

		s. d.	
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	54	0..00	0
Steak offal	48	0..52	0
Heads	30	0..32	0
Feet	10	0..11	0
Chandler's Lard	48	0..00	0
Keg Lard	85	0..00	0
Bladder Lard	94	0 .96	0

CORN REPORT.

Foreign Wheat in better demand all full prices. Native rather lower. Oats unaltered—11s 9d for blacks Indian Corn—Demand checked by the advance required by holders.

UNPREPARED.

Wheat, white Mill,	per 20 stns	26	0..27	0	
do Red	do	24	0..26	0	
do Shipping	do	21	0..22	0	
Oats white	per 14 stns	00	0..00	0	
do tawney new	do	12	3..12	6	
do black	do	11	6..12	0	
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	27	0..00	0
do Odessa Ghirka do	27	0..00	0
do Marianopoli do	28	0..00	0
Barley, malting per 16 stns	00	0..00	0
do grinding do	00	0..00	0
Oats, awney, per 14 stns	00	0..00	0
do black do	00	0..00	0

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Extra superfines per sack	38	0..39	0
Superfines do	37	0..38	0
Fines and Seconds do	31	0..33	0
Thirds do	22	0..24	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	17	3..17	6
Ibrail and Foxanian do	16	6..17	0
American do	00	0..00	0

RETAIL MARKETS.

(Specially Reported for the Waterford Mail.)

BUTCHERS' MEAT.—Beef, per qr., 6s 9d to do., per joint, 6d to 9d; Mutton, per lb., 7½d to 8d; Veal do., 8d to 0d; Lamb, per qr., 6s 0d 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 00d to 0s 00d Sole, per lb., 0s 8d to 0s 0d; Turbot, per lb., 8d

POTATOES.—By wholesale, 7d to 0d; by retail, 0s 0s 8d.

FODDER, GREEN CROPS—Hay per ton, new 48s 0d to 50s 0d; old, 60s 0d to 65s 0d; Wheaten straw, 38s 0d to 40s 0d; Oaten do 34s 0d to 38s 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—SEPT 6

RAILWAYS.

Great Southern and Western, £100 pai	92¾
Midland Great Western, £100 paid	59½
Ditto, account	—

GOVERNMENT FUNDS

Threeper Cent Consol	
Dotto for account	88⅞
Ditto for new account	...
Three per Cent Reduced	86⅛
New Threeper Cent Stock	87⅛
Ditto for account Sept 6	87¾ ⅞
Ditto for new account	87⅛ ⅜
New 5 per cent Stock	..
India 5 per cent Stock, transferable at the Bank of Ireland	104

BANKS.

Hibernia, £25 paid	35¾
National Bank, £30 paid	69¾
National of Liverpool, Limited £10 paid or act.	12⅞
National of Liverpool, New, £5 paid limited	16⅛
Ditto account	17⅝ ¾
Provincial, £25 paid	80
Royal £10 paid	33¾

MINE

Mining Company of Ireland	22⅛
Do., or account	22¼ ½ ⅜

RAILWAY PREFERENCE

Dublin and Drogheda 4 per cent. guarantee Stock perpetual, £100 paid	—
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent perpetual.	91¼
Irish North Western 5 per cent perpetual Class A, £10 paid, accoun	3

LONDON STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPT 6

OPENING PRICE

Consols, Money	89⅛ ⅞
Ditto, Account	89⅞ 90
New Threes	87⅞

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money	89⅛ ¾
Ditto (account)	89¾ ⅞
New Threes	—

WEXFORD MARKETS, SEP. 4—Wheat (old) per 20 stone, 0s to 28s 6d; new 26s 6d to 0s; barley per 16 st 15s 0d to 16s 0d; oats per 14 stone 12s 6d to 12s 7d; beans per 20 stone, 00s 0d to 00s 0; Flour per bag 16 stone, 31s 0d to —s 0d; seconds 30s 0d to —s 0d; 3rds 22s 0d to 00s 0d; oatmeal per cwt. 14s 6d; Indian meal per cwt. 7s 6d; butter per cwt. £5 8s d; 2nds. £0 0s 0d; 3rds. £0 0s d; bran 6s 4d. Potatoes per stone, 4d to 6d. Meat —Beef per lb. 5½d to 8d; mutton 6d to 9d; veal 5d to 8d; lamb 5s to 7s per qr.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

The Most Hon. the Marquess of Waterford has arrived at Curraghmore from Hollywood, Blessington, county Wicklow.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Huntington was in town on yesterday (Thursday).

The Right Hon. Lord Carew and suite arrived, per the Royal Mail Steamer, from Holliyhead on Wednesday.

Lady Emily Ponsonby arrived at Bessborough Park on Tuesday evening last.

The Earl of Desart has returned to Desart from a tour in Norway.

A Ball, on a grand scale, was given on Thursday night, at Dunmore East, by Mr. and Mrs. Malcomson. The attendance was very numerous and fashionable.

Richard Wall Morris, Esq., has arrived at Plas Edgair, Lanbryn-mair, North Wales, from St. ann's Hotel, Buxton.

Mr Graves, M.P, brother to Mr J. P. Graves, of this city, arrived at Kingstown, on Wednesday last, from England.

The Marquis of Ormonde has been entertaining a large number of friends at Kilkenny Castle during the past week, amongst the company being Mr. Bruen, Oak Park; the Hon. F. Ponsonby, Mr. Walsh, Fanningstown; the Hon. A. Stewart, R.H.A., Mr. J. M. Richardson.

Lord Strathnairn, Commander of the Forces in Ireland; the Ladies Cole, and other visitors, are expected to arrive at Thomastown Castle, the seat of Counte de Jarnac, in a few days.

Mr. Walsh returned to Fanningstown on Tuesday from Kilkenny Castle.

Charles Wyse, Esq., and family, and the Messrs. Quinn, Loghloher Castle, county Tipperary, are staying at No. 5, Royal Marine Terrace, Bray.

The Waterford Mail.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1866.

A proposal was submitted to the late government on behalf of several Irish Railway Companies to the effect, that government should assist, or rather relieve them, by advancing or guaranteeing funds for the payment of the claims of those who are creditors, or semi-creditors of the lines, which has been discussed from various points of view. Advances are made by government in some cases for what are considered public works, such as the improvement of a harbour, or the erection of a pier, where the loan is to a public trust to a body of commissioners, who have no individual interest in the outlay, are elected and unpaid, and discharge these functions as a public board without emolument or direct gain to themselves; but all such outlay is made with a view to gain—if the object were not useful, the expenditure should not be incurred; if some convenience or profit did not arise, the capital is wasted; and even in cases of advances to public trusts, there are individual interests which will be benefitted by the outlay. But there are instances in which the funds of the State are advanced where there is a direct individual interest at stake, those are, the loans for drainage, and the building of farm houses and out offices. It is therefore evident that state advances have not been confined to public trusts, but that they have been also given to individual undertakings.

Whatever questions might have been raised as to the difference between advances to public trusts and advances for private purposes, was practically solved by the grants made to the Irish Railways, which admitted the principle, that the state might aid in the establishment of iron roads in a poor and thinly populated country; one statesman, whose memory is dear to the Irish people, proposed a very large expenditure from the public resources for this purpose. Railways are regarded as instruments of civilisation, but they are expensive not only in their structure but in their maintenance, and it is proved that it requires a population able and willing to travel, and a progression in productive power, to make them remunerative. Ireland is not, we are sorry to say, increasing either in population or in wealth. The number of persons who use the railway is small, and appears even smaller by contrast with other portions of the Western Kingdom. The annual earnings of each mile of railway in Ireland was £872; that of England, £3058; that of Scotland, £1700. The working expenses are about the same proportion in each county, viz., 48 per cent. of the earnings. Therefore, the amount remaining for dividends is much larger both in England and Scotland, in proportion to the distance, than in Ireland. This alone would be an argument in favour of Government assistance to the Irish Railways. The original advances of Government were at 4 per cent., a rate which left the state a hand some profit, but the process of repayment was made too rapid, fresh loans had to be contracted to repay the Government. These loans were made at a higher rate of interest, and hence the burthen has pressed very heavily upon the original shareholders.

Some persons will say these parties entered into the speculation for their profit, and they must put up with the loss. This is the spirit with which Government deals with them; but it cannot be denied that the outlay has been a public benefit, and that the state derives advantages from being able to use the railways for the transmission of troops and mails, and for other public purposes, and if it finds that those who have expended their money have not obtained a fair return, and that they can be aided without loss to the state, we think the public credit of the country might not unfairly be used to assist them.

The national importance of the Waterford and Limerick Railway was recognised by the late Sir Robert Peel, who largely assisted in maintaining the independence of the line, as a complete project from the Suir to the Shannon. It was calculated that the line would cost *a million* sterling, and it was proposed that three quarters of a million should be raised by shares, and a quarter of a million by loans. There were those who urged the proprietors to raise the entire capital by shares, but that proposal was rejected, and the act which authorised the construction of the line fixed the share capital at £750,000, and gave borrowing powers for £250,000. The share capital was issued, the calls and first dividend paid, when when the famine visited Ireland, and produced so great a prostration that nearly a quarter of a million of share capital was unavailable, and calls to the extent of £46,256 were forfeited. Thus the original capital was reduced to about half a million (£501,512 10s 0d); the line was made from the Junction to Limerick, 22 miles, and the works were at a stand still. Had the owners been satisfied, and relinquished the longer portion of their project, they would have had a capital property; but they adopted a less selfish, and more patriotic course: they went to Parliament for power to cancel the forfeited shares, issued them with a preference; went on with their works, and completed the line. Had government lent them the money they required upon fair terms, it would not have been more than they might have expected; but they were forced either to leave the line unfinished, or to issue preference shares.

The accounts of the company show that the works of the line—77 miles—have cost £1,056,182 19s 8d., this includes parliamentary and general expenses, the interest paid while the works were in progress, leaves a debit (after deducting the forfeited calls) of £51,749 6s. 6d.; the outlay for rolling stock was £142,450 4s. 4d.; and the expenditure and subscription for other lines was £47,312 9s. 7d.; making a total outlay of £1,327,215 10s. 4d. The net earnings of the line last year were equal to about three per cent. on this capital; but the preference and mortgage debt absorbed in the last half-year £19,120 14s, and left for the original shareholders only £1,411 17 0d.

Under these circumstances we think there are many cogent reasons to influence the State in aiding this railway. If it advanced a sufficient sum to take up the entire preference and mortgage debt, and charged 3½ per cent. per annum (which would leave a profit to the State), and half per cent. to repay the capital, which would clear it off in about 40 years, it would reduce the annual charge on the shareholders by £6,405 12s. 6d; this would add to the present miserable dividend, 1½ per cent. per annum. The sacrifices which this company has made for the good of the country entitle it to much consideration, and we hope the negociations on foot will be carried to a successful issue. The various public bodies might assist the movement by memorials to Government, and the Parliamentary influence of the locality ought also be brought to bear in its aid.

THE KILKENNY JUNCION RAILWAY.

We extract the following from the *Kilkenny Moderator*:—

The stoppage of the running of trains since the end of last week, between Kilkenny and Abbeyleix, by the directions of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, has been not only productive of great inconvenience, but has given rise to a most unfounded idea of the line having been altogether abandoned. We believe this very awkward, and most imprudent arrangement for the stoppage of traffic arises from some misunderstanding or difference between the directors of the Waterford and Limerick and Waterford and Kilkenny Companies, but it is really most unfortunate that it should have arisen almost at the veey moment of the completion of the Junction line to its terminus at Maryborough. Mr. Oughterson, the Contractor, we understand, expects to have the works quite complete by the 15th or 16th of October, and nothing then will remain but for the Government Inspector to make his examination. It is clear the line will be ready to be opened all through before the end of next month; and it is to be hoped steps will be taken at once by the Waterford and Lilkenny directors,—if those of the Waterford and Limerick Company will not do so—to re-commence the traffic between Kilkenny and Abbeyleix, or obviously it will be directed into other channels in the interim, to the serious detriment of the line when completed, as it is so very soon to be.

We believe the cause of the stoppage was simply this: the total receipts of the line were not sufficient to pay the working expenses, and the Waterford and Limerick directors, who have no interest in this concern, who cannot afford to work a line at a loss, and who had already lost over a thousand pounds by working it, required to be repaid their loss, and to be secured for the future; this was not done; when it is the working of the line will be resumed.

THE CURRAGHMORE FOX HOUNDS.

The annual meeting of the gentlemen who usually hunt with this celebrated pack, was held at the Adelphi Hotel on Tuesday, as stated in our last, and the statement then presented was satisfactory in all respects but one, the balance was slightly at the wrong side, and that it requires additional subscriptions, either from those who have hunted with this pack, or from new members, to make this little matter quite satisfactory. The subscriptions of some of the noblemen and gentlemen are very munificent.—Three families, Lord Waterford, Lord Bessborough, and the Messrs. Malcomson contribute more than half the entire expense. The Curraghmore pack of hounds is admittedly one of the first, if not the very first, in Ireland; the whole turn out, is most creditable to the Master, H. W. Briscoe, Esq., of Tinvane, whose judgment and attention are shewn in the way he brings the hounds into the field, and in their capability for work. The fame of the Curraghmore pack induces many gentlemen to visit this locality, and to hunt with them; and the expenditure of money thus induced is most beneficial to the district. The arrangements which have been made with the farmers are on a liberal scale, and shew them, that the upper classes are disposed to pay for their amusement, and that they do not wish to secure their enjoyment at the cost of their neighbours.

The necessary expenditure for so large and well-kept a pack of hounds requires pretty large funds, and we hope to be able to report such an addition to the subscriptions as will place the balance at the right side of the account. We heartily wish the gentlemen a good season, and thorough enjoyment of their manly and invigorating sport.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank rate was reduced on Thursday to 5 pe cent. It is expected that it will continue falling until it reaches 2½ or 3 per cent.

The imports of gold and silver in July were £4,010,748; the exports £2,910,845. For the seven months ending 31st July, the imports of precious metals were £20,613,885, and the exports only £14,033,406.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE CHURCH.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin preached in Blessington Church, on Monday evening, at the monthly special service for the Established Church Home Mission. On Tuesday his Grace visited the male and female schools, where he spent some time examining the pupils.

DIOCESAN HOME MISSION.—Rev. Edmond F. Rambaut, A.M., Rector of Kilfithmore, Diocese of Cashel, will proceed on the following tour, preaching at the places and times named:—In Abington Church, on 6th, at 1.30; Doon, Glebe Schoolhouse, on 6th, at 6 o'clock; Donohill Church, on 7th, at 2 o'clock; Dundrum Church, on 7th, at 6 o'clock; Templemore Church, on 9th, at 11.30; Barnane House, on 9th, at 5 o'clock; Ballynonty Courthouse, on 11th, at 1 o'clock; Kilcooly Schoolhouse, on 11th, at 7 o'clock; Littleton Church, on 12th, at 3 o'clock; and in Holycross Church, on 13th, at 1 o'clock.

DIOCESAN HOME MISSION.—Rev. William R. Sundys, A.M., Rector of Ballintemple, Diocese of Cashel, will (D.V.) proceed on the following tour:—Clonbeg Church, September 12, at 2 o'clock; Tullamelan Schoolhouse, 13th, at 4 o'clock; Clonmel, St. Mary's Church, 13th, at 7 o'clock; Carrick-on-Suir Church, 14th, at 12.30; Tramore Church, 16th, at 11.30, and at 6 o'clock, and Protestant Hall, 17th, at 3 o'clock; Waterford Protestant Hall, 17th, at 8 o'clock; Kilmacthomas Schoolhouse, 18th, at 1 o'clock; Bonmahon Schoolhouse, 18th, at 7 o'clock; Comragh Schoolhouse, 19th, at 1 o'clock; Cappoquin Church, 20th, at 12 o'clock; Tallow Church, 20th, at 6.30; Ardfinnan Church, 21st, at 1 o'clock; Clogheen Schoolhouse, 21st, at 6 o'clock.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Down has been appointed chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant.

The *Nolo Episcopari* is not confined to ecclesiastics of the highest order; some who have not yet been selected for episcopal honours affect a reluctance to accept the promotion they covet. In a Diocese in the south of Ireland, one of the best livings became vacant by the death of the incumbent, and many longing eyes were cast towards it by those of smaller incomes, among whom was one clergymen distinguished for the suavity of his manner, and the plurality of his appointments, which combined offices of emolument, and places of honour, and who was not unwilling to increase his income, without losing his dignity. The vacant living was offered to him, but he coquetted with it, evidently anxious to retain the post of head of the clergy, and not to relinquish his cathedral stall. A friend who knew that he had a kind of offer of the vacant living, and thought it would be a very expedient addition to his income, asked him why he declined it, and he replied in his usual silvery but rather staccato manner:—"The Bishop has been very kind to me, he brought me here, made me his chaplain; but he is an old man, and wants my assistance in managing the diocese, I could not think of leaving him." Of course the officious go-between reported the conversation to the bishop, who said, "I am very m—muc obliged to ——— b—but he sh—shall accept the living," and so it was.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, R. C. Bishop of Waterford, has been pleaaed to make the following appointments in the diocese:—The Rev. John Power, P.P., Powerscourt, has been translated to the Parish Priestship of Clonmel, vacant by the death of Very Rev. Dr. Burke. The Rev. Mr. Power was for many years a curate in Clonmel, was very popular, and is not unknown in the political world.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science, commenced its thirty-sixth annual meeting at Nottingham, on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, under the presidency of W. R. Grove, Esq., Q.C., M.A., F.R.S., and vice-presidency of the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Rutland, Lord Belper, L.L., of Nottinghamshire; the Right Hon. J. G. Dennison, M.P., &c, &c. Mr. C. B. Doran, formerly one of the staff of this journal, and now for some years a member of the English press, has been appointed one of the Secretaries of the Association during its visit to Nottingham,—an office, not of profit, but of considerable distinction.—*Limerick Reporter.*

[The above named gentleman is a native of Carrick-on-Suir, and related to many respectable families in its neighbourhood. The other two secretaries were noble Lords.—E.W.M.]

CRICKET.

A match of this manly game came off on Tuesday, between the Waterford and New Ross clubs, on the latter's ground, resulting in favor of the Ross men, who gained the day by a majority of 9. This is the first match played by the Waterford Cricket Club, and augurs well for their future success. We hope they will be well supported, as we do not see why the *Urbs Intacta* should be behind other cities and towns in that respect. We understand the return match is to be played here on Tuesday, 13th inst., at which it is expected many will be present.

MAJOR PALLISER.

Major Palliser, whose chilled shot has proved to be one of the most brilliant successes yet recorded in the improvement of Artillery, is a son of the late Colonel Palliser, of Comeragh Lodge, in this county, who for many years commanded the Waterford Artillery. The gallant colonel, as indeed the entire of the family, has been exceedingly popular with all classes. Major Palliser himself was the gentleman who so closely contested the representation of Dungarvan with Mr. C. R. Barry, Q.C., M.P., at the last general election. A detailed account of this wonderful invention, which appears destined to work an entire revolution in naval warfare, will be found in another portion of our journal.

A PARAPHRASE.

(From a Correspondent.)

The speech of a Representative of the Press when afloat (half seas over) on board the *Tintern*, see *Waterford Mail* of August 30, 1866.

And doth not a *luncheon* like this make amends,
Is it thus the abuse I have spent they repay?
Sure *the News* and the *Board* have again become friends;
And against them the d——l a word will I say.
'Tis true that to some of their heads, as to mine,
The fumes of the dhrink have ascended. What then?
Like good jolly fellows, when swilling our wine,
We forgot we were foes, and we feel we are men.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have received a letter from Mr. John Carroll, Earlsrath, with respect to the Magdalen Asylum Bazaar, which we are reluctantly compelled to hold over till next post.

DISORDER IN THE STREETS AT NIGHT.—The state of some of our streets at night—some amongst them the principal in the city—is absolutely shocking. The filthy language of oinomainical prostitutes makes the parents in the adjoining houses shudder for the purity of their children. The wayfarer is stunned by expressions as blasphemous as they are foul and loathsome.

DRUNKENNESS.—Such has been the increase in the number of persons indulging in this degrading vice, that our magistrates have resolved to carry out a threat often uttered by the bench – viz., to commit to gaol without alternative of fine. In some half dozen cases during the past week, the court ordered a week's imprisonment without alternative of fine. This course, tempered with discretion, may do something to remedy this crying evil.

MILITARY.—The 75th Regt. are expected to leave Dublin to-day (Friday) to relieve the 64th at present lying here, in Kilkenny, Carrick-on-Suir, Duncannon, and Wexford. The 64th will concentrate at Templemore, and there await embarkation to the Bermudas to be near at hand in case their services be required in Canada. The original division of the 75th was the head-quarters to Kilkenny, three companies to Waterford, two to Carrick-on-Suir, and one each to Duncannon and Wexford. The company ordered to Wexford has since been countermanded, and other changes may yet be resolved upon.

THE LATE FIRE ON THE QUAY.—A correspondent informs us that the credit of getting this fire under was mainly attributable to Walter Power, quarter-master of the steamship *Aura*, and to Walter M'Grath, Q. & R. watchman.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Michael Gough, foreman carpenter at Mr. J. S. Richardson's Queen's Bacon Stores, did very suddenly on Thursday morning at his residence at Thomas's Hill. He had been some days previously complaining of diptheria, but resumed work the day previous to his death. He was in the act of dressing himself when he dropped suddenly dead.

A NEW REASON FOR DRUNKENNESS.—On Monday evening last Constable Cokely and Acting-constable M'Cormack, arrested a young man named John Dwyer, Passage, while drunk. He gave the following rather unique reason for being "overcome":—"Its a little did it; I am not long married, and a small drop overcame me."

BURGLARY.—Some burglars entered the house of a farmer near Granny, on Wednesday night. They found a firkin of butter, but were unable to get it out. They accordingly scooped out the butter, took it away, and left the cask behind.

IMPORTATION OF CLOTHES FROM ENGLAND.—A quantity of old clothes arrived in this port on Wednesday from Liverpool. His Worshship the Mayor, with that promptitude which distinguish all his official acts, took the matter in hands, and refused to allow the bales being landed, and ordered them to be conveyed back to the port whence they came.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.—A branch of this excellent society is about being formed in Carrick. A want of a mutual benefit society was long been felt in this town, and there is no society so well calculated to meet the requirements of the public so well as the Order of Odd Fellows. It is not of a sectarian character, but endeavours to unite the great family of man in a bond of brotherly love. It is not a secret society, only so far as to prevent the fraternity from being imposed upon by those who might be so inclined. Numbers of all classes and all creeds have expressed a wish to join the Order, and from their respectability and standing, the movement promises to be highly successful.—(*Communicated.*)

FATAL BOAT ACCIDENT IN THE RIVER.—This morning two men were drowned near Cheekpoint, by the upsetting of a boat, which belongs to Mr. Wallace, Arthurstown. The boat is what is known as a market boat, and was coming up to the city with some sacks of corn; the occupants were a man named Alexander Bruce, a sailor (name not heard), and a young boy. When near Cheekpoint, just opposite Buttermilk Castle, the boat upset, and all three were thrown into the water. The two men were drowned, but the boy fortunately caught hold of a large hamper which kept him afloat till assistance came. The cause of the accident is not known. Bruce leaves a widow and a small family.

JUDGE HAYES.—The *Irish Times* reiterates the announcement that Judge Hayes has resigned.—The letter of resignation was "addressed by himself to a friend—one for whom he wished to obtain a high official position, as the condition of his own retirement. To the credit of the Government, be it said, they declined to enter into any such arrangement."

THE LATE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.—The Government have fixed the retiring allowance of the late venerable Lord Chief Justice Lefroy at £3,500 a-year. Considering the length of service of the venerable Chief Justice, the amount appears anything but large.—*Irish Times.*

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

The *Dublin Evening Mail*, of Thursday, discusses "the humours of corruption." and dwells upon the ludicrous aspect of the revelations of the witnesses from Totness, Lancaster, and Yarmouth —as to case, it says :—

"We do not say that the remedy is easy, or that any remedy will prove complete ; but the subject is of vital importance, and its consideration must precede any tinkering with the Franchise, which would merely widen the opportunities for a corruption which cannot prevail in politics without gradually infecting all the relations of life, defeating the teachings of religion, and quenching the instincts of honour.

The *Dublin Evening Post* lectures the Council of the Chamber of Commerce for its address to the Lord Lieutenant, charges it with a breach of faith towards its constituents, the member of the body. It says :—

"Our principal complaint is, that the Council of the Chamber of Commerce have acted beyond their jurisdiction, and either in contemp of their duty or in misconception of it. Knowingly or unknowingly, they have broken faith with their constituents and practiced a surprise upon them, against any recurrence of which we think it sufficient for the present to bespeak the vigilance of the Chamber itself. The truth is, that the Chamber of Commerce had no business of its own in the Presence Chamber, and that its name has been used for quite another sort of business. The representatives of that body have a perfect right to express any opinions they please as private citizens, but we totally deny that it is competent or even decent for them to put themselves forward as the accredited organ of opinions which it is impossible could be shared by the majority of their constituents."

The *Freeman*, of Thursday, writes upon the policy of France towards Mexico. It says :—

"One must compassionate the Emperor beset with so many difficulties. He made three great mistakes, and their cumulative effect is said to have seriously shattered his health. His 'sorrows come not in single spies, but in battalions.' The German question, the Roman question, the Mexican question, were all grave miscalculations. The Roman question was in his own hands. He might have solved it to the satisfaction of France, and given an enduring stability to his dynasty, but he feared the Italians more than he loved the Pope. Since the Emperor's famous letter of December, 1859, the Pope has been robbed of four-fifths of his territories. Should the final catastrophe arrive, the Emperor will protest to the Catholic world that he is guiltless of this foul deed. But the Catholic world cannot forget that it was he who, going to war for an idea, originated the revolution in Italy, and sanctioned the plunder of the States of the Church. He it was who prevented the intervention of the Catholic Powers, and hemmed round the Pontifical throne with his troops until the revolution had consolidated its strength, and reduced to a minimum the chance of successful resistance in Rome. He may not take the same view of his policy, but Catholic Europe holds him responsible for the consequences. It is still in his power to save the capital of the Christian world. It would atone for all his grave faults, and the Mexican and German questions would soon cease to be remembered by Catholic France.

The *Irish Times* comments upon the harvest, and the effect upon the supplies for these countries. The report of Mr. Bonar, Secretary of Legation respecting Austria, says :—

"His report is dated July 12th, and at that date the 'wheat, rye, barley, and every kind of grain had suffered seriously, and many portions of the empire were threatened with scarcity, if not famine.' Austria has had two vast armies to feed—her own and that of the invaders. She has suffered all the waste and prodigality of war, and her food reserves must be well nigh exhausted. Her hopes lay in an abundant harvest, and should this fail, as Mr. Bonar fears it must, she must purchase corn, &c, from Poland, Russia, and the Danubian Provinces. From these regions a large proportion of our corn is obtained, and thus a continuous wet season in Bohemia, Hungary, increases the cost of food for the resident in Dublin and Cork.

The *Dublin Daily Express*, apropo of the Atlantic Telegraph, says :—

"One thing only could be more amazing than to stretch a wire across the Atlantic, and that was to recover it from those fathomless abysses, where it had gone down, like Jonah, to the bottoms of the mountains, and the earth, with its bars, was about it for ever. The achievement of this second prodigious undertaking completes the epic grandeur of the greatest work that has been accomplished in any age. Here is no happy idea, conceived and matured in the same moment,—no graceful conceit over which fancy broods enamoured until its shape and application are perfected. In such quick and dexterous freaks of intellect we can claim no supremacy —scarcely, perhaps, an equality with our Continental rivals. But this was the slow work of time; of enterprise feeling its way forward from small things to larger ; of science reasoning out vast conclusions, which, in despite of natural incredulity, it feared not to apply to practice."

Saunders writes thus about the position of the Pope :—

"The declaration of Cardinal Cullen with reference to the precarious position of the Pope in Rome will, no doubt, cause many of the more intelligent of his flock to consider whether there is any necessity for a connection—fraught with misgovernment to the Romans—between the recognised head of their Church and the the Sovereignty of a State reduced to the smallest proportions ; whether the temporal power of that small province is so bound up with the spiritual interests of their Church that they must stand or fall together. Yet the matter is brought forward in that way in order, if possible, to enlist the sympathies of Roman Catholics all over Europe, and, if possible, secure their active intervention to prevent such a catastrophe as the temporal power of the Pope passing away. In Ireland a day af humiliation has been fixed to pray that it may be averted, and both Cardinal Cullen and Bishop Gillooly have written pastorals anathematising the Pope's enemies."

BRISTOL CATTLE MARKET—Thursday.

The number of beefy cattle is large, but a short supply of finished beasts in the market. Top beef, 72s to 75s ; second class, 70s ; inferior, 65s. Wether mutton, 8½d per lb. ; ewes, 8d. A good demand for store sheep, lambs, and cattle.

William Watkins, Cattle Salesman,
Charlton House, Hotwells, Bristol.

DUBLIN CATTLE MARKET—Thursday.

To-day's market was probably the largest of the season ; also of sheep. Prime beef stood much the same as last week 63s, 65s to 67s 6d, and probably, for single beasts, 70s to 72s 6d, in sink. Mutton a shade lower, 6½d to 8d, per lb Veal, 7d to 9d per lb ; say, 1d to 2d dearer. Lambs as last week, 25s to 36s each.

Beef, 50s, 60s to 67s 6d ; odd beasts, 70s 72s 6d per cwt. Mutton 6½ to 8d per lb. Lambs, 25s, 35s to 36s each. Veal, 7d to 9d per lb.

The Famine in Bengal.—The famine in Bengal still continues to occupy public attention in India. The latest intelligence is contained in the following telegram, dated Calcutta, August 6, which appears in the Bombay papers :—"The people from the famine-stricken districts of Bengal are flocking into Calcutta. Seventeen thousand of the sufferers are receiving private relief ; twelve thousand are homeless, and still more continue to arrive. The sickness that prevails among them is dreadful, and the deaths are numerous. At the distribution of rice at Chittapore, on Saturday, thirty-two were killed and fifteen injured."

BOARD OF GUARDIANS—Wednesday.

Andrew Ryan, Esq., D.V.C., in the chair.

Also present—John Hudson, Peter Strange, J.P. ; C. Redmond, Captain Power, W. Peet, T. W. Jacob, M. Roberts, James Power, J.P. ; T. P. Sherlock, J.P. ; M. D. Hassard, J.P. ; Joseph Strangman, N. Power, Edmond Walsh, R. Asper, Andrew Mackey, T. B. Morrissey, P. Manning, Ald. Keily, J.P. ; Michael Corcoran, P. M. Barron, Joseph Clampett, Edmond Power, J.P. ; N. B. Wyse, D.L. ; Sir B. Morris, D.L.

THE CONTRACTS.

The Master reported that on account of the contractor not being able to supply pork steaks, he was obliged to resort to eggs instead, giving 2 for ½ lb. meat, and 1 for ¼ lb. The eggs were 10d. per dozen.

Mr. Roberts asked was the change made by order of the medical officers ?

Master—The supply of pork steaks has decreased £3 in the week, while the eggs have not increased to one-half that sum.

Mr. Roberts—The guardians ought to be made acquainted with these changes.

Several guardians were of opinion that the contractor (Mr. Mahony) should be compelled to supply according to contract.

The Master said that there was no pork steaks to be got, and therefore the contractor could not supply them.

The Chairman said that was the case.

The subject then dropped.

CLOTHING.

A man named William Flanagan, who was coachman to Mr. Moore, the ford contractor, came before the board and asked for money enough to take him home to Dublin ; and also for money to supply the clothes he brought into the house, and which were stolen.

Chairman—The only thing we can do is to give him 1s. a piece out of our pockets.

Ald. Keily protested against establishing the rule of giving applicants money out of their pockets.

Master—His clothes were stolen, and they were worth 25s. at least.

It was then moved by Ald. Keily, and seconded by Mr. Manning, that he get 35s. to supply the clothes and to pay his fare to Dublin.

Mr. Peet said he thought the Master should be made pay for the clothes ; it was through his neglect the clothes were stolen ; if the padlock had been on the door it would never have happened (laughter.)

A guardian—You ought to have been a detective, Mr. Peet.

Mr. Peet—I am a detective ; every honest guardian ought to be, to detect the work going on in the house.

NEW MILK.

The Master complained that the contractors did not supply the quantity of new milk they agreed to. No rule was made on the subject.

MR. PEET'S REPORT.

With respect to Mr. Peet's report of the 29th ult., the Master handed in an explanation ; he said he had made regular reports of the value of the vegetables used by the officers, as would appear by the farm accounts ; he never expected he would be charged for them, as nearly three years ago when the paid agriculturist was dispensed with, the whole duties of that department were thrown on him, without any remuneration ; he had lodged £1 19s 0d to the credit of the guardians for his own share of the vegetables ; with respect to the other complaints, although the board had not been formally acquainted with their existence, he believed that the greater portion of the guardians who visit the house, were aware of them ; he had mentioned them to several, and no objection had been raised ; if Mr. Peet had objected to them when they first came under his notice, he (the Master) would have at once sent them away.

Mr. Jacob then moved a resolution to the effect that several irregularities had lately taken place in the house, with respect to which the guardians had duly cautioned the master, against their repetition.

With respect to the second paragraph in Mr. Jacob's resolution, in which he stated that the master did the duty of agriculturist,

Mr. Hudson denied that he did that duty now more than ever he did before ; it was Power that did it, and he moved as an amendment that that paragraph be left out, pending the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the expenses of the union.

Mr. Barron said it would be better to leave the matter altogether to the committee.

Mr. Jacob said they ought at least to give the master a fair trial—to treat him with common justice ; he did not like to see a man trying to do his duty, so persistently harassed.

The master handed in a document, explanatory of the manner in which he managed the farm, and he challenged any one present to show him four and a-half acres of land better farmed, and from which more produce was returned.

Several of the rural guardians present, and who are farmers themselves, seemed fully satisfied with the master's statement.

The amendment was then put, when the chairman declared the noes had it.

Mr. Hudson called for a poll, when there voted

For the amendment—Messrs. Peet, Power (Capt.), Hudson, Barron (P. M.), Corcoran, Power (N.), Walsh, Morrissy, and Roberts (M.)—9.

Against—Messrs. Power (James), Wyse, D. L. ; Redmond, Hassard, Jacob, Morris (Sir B.), D.L. ; Sherlock, Clampett, Asper, Mackey, Keily, Power (E.), Strangman (Joseph)—15.

The original motion was then put, and declared carried.

It was then agreed that Mr. Peet's report, the master's explanation, and Mr. Jacob's resolution, be forwarded to the Commissioners.

HOSPITAL NURSE.

At the suggestion of Mr. Barron, the election of hospital nurse was postponed for a week, to ascertain whether they could not do without such an officer.

Mr. Roberts—Let us have the candidates in.

Ald. Keily—You want to get a look at them (laughter).

Mr. Strange—You cannot expect them to come a second day.

The candidates, viz.—Mrs. Sloane (Waterford Union), Miss Hayes (Thomastown Union), Miss Mary Cullan (Waterford), Miss Mary Grant (Waterford), and Miss Eliza Hearne (Waterford), were sent for, inspected, and told to retire, and that the election was postponed.

INCREASE OF POUNDAGE.

Mr. Strange, on moving a resolution of which he had given notice, that the poundage of the two city collectors be raised from 5d. to 6d., the same as the rural collectors, observed that the rural collectors had very little trouble though better paid. They dropped him a line through the post-office, and he sent a cheque ; and for the smaller class of farmers, a notice on the chapel or police barrack brought them together to pay on a fixed day, and they get their money as easily as the city men. The grand jury collectors got a shilling in the £, and it was not too much.

Mr. Clampett—They get 9d.

Chairman—Mr. Jones gets 1s. from the city grand jury.

Mr. Strange said he saw no reason why the poor-rate collectors shouldn't get the same. They had a great deal of trouble, and 5d. was paltry payment ; the expenses of life are now higher, and all public officers were getting their salaries raised. The guardians very handsomely and liberally, without being asked, raised the salary of the medical officers, which he approved of, and he hoped the gentlemen who did so would act in the same spirit to the collectors (hear, hear). He heard it objected that, being a rural guardian, he ought not to have brought this forward, but although they were elected, some for rural divisions and some for the city, there was no distinction in that room between country and town gentlemen (hear, hear). They all met for the good of the union, and he would be glad to see the city guardians interfering in what concerned the country, and giving them the benefit of their superior business habits (hear, hear). The commissioners in Dublin, whom they all look up to with a great deal of respect, thought the present payment of the collectors rather small, and that it ought to be raised. He regretted the absence, through illness, of a gentleman (Mr. Conn), who would have moved the resolution at greater length, and with more eloquence than he (Mr. S.) had at his command.

Ald. Keily said he seconded the resolution with great pleasure, and he did so because he was acquainted with the collectors, and they were respectable men, and they performed their onerous duties very correctly. He knew, from his own experience as a citizen, that there was great difficulties in collecting the poor rates ; he knew that many of the ratepayers were poor and wretched in every sense of the word ; and he knew the difficulty the collectors had to go to their houses to collect (hear, hear)—They should make repeated calls, and be put off from week to week, and from mouth to month, and be asked by many, "leave me to the last if you can" (hear.) The increase the collectors required was only 1d. in the £, which would be about £12 a year additional to their salary. Wet and dry, they must go and collect that rate ; occasionally they get a stir-up from the guardians, if money is running short, and they should use great pressure to get it. Mr. Gibson's predecessor, and Mr. Fitzgerald himself, had 6d. for a number of years, and it was reduced from economy, which was rather unfortunate, on account of the high prices of provisions then and ever since, and it ought to have been increased rather than reduced. He did not feel that he did an injury to any of the ratepayers by asking the guardians to give the city collectors 1d. in the £ additional. It would be of service to the board, because the rates would be collected efficiently and correctly, and smartly if they could.

Mr. Barron said the distinction between the rural and city rates was this—that the poor rate on the city was higher than on the rural districts; and therefore, while the rural collectors get 6d. in the £, the city collectors get 5d., which comes to about the same thing, as he has a larger collection.

Mr. Manning—It does, and a little more.

Mr. Barron—So that, instead of raising their poundage, we ought to think of diminishing it.

Mr. E. Power said he was for union payment for collectors, as well as for union chargeability ; he didn't see why they should have one rate on the county and another in Waterford. He considered 6d. in the £ little enough for any respectable man calling so often at houses where fever and pestilence might be, and getting so many excuses, as Ald. Keily told them. The city collectors had also the Parliamentary voters revision to attend to, which takes up a good deal of time, and they could do mischief there if they were so disposed. They were bound to attend days and days at the revision court without payment.

Mr. Clampett—The corporation pay them for the revision court.

Chairman—It is a mere trifle.

Ald. Keily—£1 a year or so.

Mr. E. Power—That is for the municipal roll, but not for the Parliamentary.

Captain Power—I don't see why the rural guardians should impose this measure, if the city gentlemen are opposed to it. I don't see why we should coerce them if they are opposed to it.

Mr. Jacob said there appeared to be a strong feeling at the board for giving the increase. But though the city collectors had so much to do, their duties were not to be compared with those of the rural collectors ; he would oppose the motion, but if the city collectors got 6d. in the £, the rural collectors ought to get 7d.

Capt Power—They ought to get 10d.

Mr. Peet, though a city ratepayer, and hard pressed (laughter), would support the motion, for it tended to economy to pay good officers, and pay them well.

Mr. Hudson said the collectors had proved themselves most excellent officers. He had no doubt we would soon have union rating——

Capt Power—I beg your pardon—when, when ? (laughter.)

Mr. Hudson said they couldn't have better collectors, and he didn't think 6d was more than payment ; but he knew there was a strong feeling among the ratepayers against additional taxation, and he heard this very subject discussed in the public newsroom ; he had been spoken to about it by several ratepayers, and he felt himself coerced into not voting for the motion.

Mr. Clampett said he came to the meeting to vote against the increase, but from the turn affairs had taken he couldn't press any objection to it.

Ald. Keily—In fact, you go away a convert (laughter.)

Mr. Manning said many of the ratepayers were not pleased with any increase of salaries—even of the doctors'—several of them spoke to him about the increase of poundage, and were not pleased with the conduct of the guardians (hear, hear.) For his part he came up to vote directly against the increase.

Mr. Jacob said, seeing the strong feeling in favour of the increase, he was not disposed to vote against it, but if there was an amendment he would vote for the amendment. The increase was not called for, but seeing the feeling of the board, he was disposed to give way.

Mr. Roberts said, as a city man, he was decidedly for the increase, because when the Commissioners were consenting to a gratuity of £5 to the collectors, they did so on the ground that they were not sufficiently paid.

The resolution was carried by a large majority.

CONTRACTS.

Mr. Barron was about giving notice of motion to have contracts taken every three months, instead of every six months, but learning that contracts for provisions were taken monthly, he withdrew the notice.

The Clerk said this was his day for advertising for half-yearly contracts, and he should do so.

CHARGEABILITY.

Mr. Barron said he would call for a return of the number of the inmates, and where chargeable, to be posted in every electoral division, for the information of the ratepayers.

MULLINAVAT.

ELECTION OF MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE KILMACAVOGUE DISPENSARY DISTRICT.

(*From our Reporter.*)

Pursuant to advertisement, a special meeting of the committee of management of the above dispensary district was held on Tuesday, at the Dispensary House, Mullinavat, to elect a medical officer in the room of Dr. J. Dillon Kelly, resigned, at a salary of £100, exclusive of vaccination or registration fees. There was an unusually large attendance of the committee, the only members absent were the Earl of Bessborough, W. Christmas, Esq., D.L. ; M. D. Hassard, Esq., J.P. ; J. L. Conn, Esq. ; and F. G. Bloomfield, Esq., J.P. Peter Strange, Esq., J.P., as vice-chairman of the committee, took the chair, in the absence of the chairman, Mr. Conn.

Dr. Purcell, Poor Law Medical Inspector, was present, as also Mr. Purcell (Barrister), Dr. Jackman, Dr. Stephenson, and Dr. Dower.

Five candidates had sent in applications, but three only presented themselves, viz., Dr. William Moore, of Portlaw, Dr. Morris, and Dr. Hendrick, New Ross. The two candidates who did not attend were Dr. Singleton, Londonderry, and Dr. Minchin Clarke, Dublin.

Mr. Walter Hally proposed Dr. Moore.

Mr. James Anderson, J.P., seconded the nomination at some length. He said Dr. Moore's testimonial would show that he was most fully qualified, and one qualification he possessed in particular, which deserved great weight ; he had assisted Dr. Martin, of Portlaw, a gentleman of the highest eminence in his profession, and he reported in the most favourable and flattering terms of him. During part of the time Dr. Moore acted for Dr. Martin, an epidemic existed, and he showed himself in every respect equal to the position—active, skilful, and humane. He thought he need not impress on the committee, after the trouble it had with recent medical officers, how desirable it was to get a man of experience, such as Dr. Moore.

Mr. Hogan, P.L.G, proposed Dr. Hendrick.

Mr. Thomas Murphy, Kearnaveigh, seconded him.

Mr. Philip Sheehy, P.L.G., proposed Dr. Morris. He would venture to say when the testimonials were read that his would be found superior to any and all of the others. He had much experience—seven years' experience in the very highest and most trying practice ; and the testimonials which would be read would show not alone that in his professional duties he attained an enviably exalted position, but that as a distinguished scholar, and in his private capacity, he had won the respect and esteem of all classes, parties, and creeds with which he came in contact.

Mr. John Burke had great pleasure in seconding Mr. Morris' nomination.

Mr. Carroll, Relieving Officer, by desire of the committee, then proceeded to read the testimonials.

Dr. Moore's testimonials showed he was physician of Edinburgh, had a midwifery diploma from that body, and was a surgeon of Ireland. Very favorable testimonials of the gentleman's general character were read from Dr. Martin, Portlaw ; Dr. Glanville, Ledwich School of Medicine ; and Dr. Mason, F.R.C.S.I.

Dr. Purcell—There can be no doubt of Dr. Moore's qualifications.

Mr. Hally—They cannot be surpassed.

Dr. Purcell—They cannot, indeed.

Chairman—I always heard the Edinburgh physicians, and Dublin surgeons, could not be excelled.

Dr. Hendrick produced diplomas, showing that he was a surgeon of Ireland, and an apothecary. His midwifery qualification was not from a college—it was from a Lying-in-Hospital.

Dr. Purcell said there was no doubt that one could be got from the college as readily as from the hospital ; that they were of the same effect, but that he apprehended that the Commissioners would not recognise any except from the college.

Dr. Hendrick—They told me in Dublin that what I had was quite sufficient—it was as easy for me have got the one from the college.

Dr. Purcell—There is no doubt your qualification is good for practice, but I don't think the Commissioners will recognise it. I will not, however, prevent Dr. Hendrick being put in nomination. Let the Commissioners decide if he is elected.

Testimonials, of a very satisfactory nature, of Dr. Hendrick's general character, were read from Dr. Ledwich, Captain Legge, commander of the ship *Jeremiah Thompson*, of which he was medical officer on a trans-Atlantic voyage, with 900 passengers on board ; from the Rev. Mr. Corvan, rector of New Ross ; Rev. Mr. Kenny, P.P., do. ; Rev. James Walsh, P.P.

Mr. Hally—Has he got a recommendation from Dr. Dower ? (confusion).

Mr. Hogan (sharply)—Why should he ?

Mr. Hally—Because he lived with him.

A Member—Who is he at all ?

Mr. Hally (measuredly)—Dr. Dower, of Barronstrand-street, Waterford.

Dr. Hendrick—I know no such person at all as Dr. Dower.

Mr. Hally—You must, sir. Bring in Dr. Dower.

Mr. Hogan—What do we want with him here ?

Mr. Hally (determinedly)—Bring him in.

Mr. Sheehy—He is not an officer of ours.

Dr. Morris' testimonials were next read. He was an M.D. and Master of Surgery of the Queen's University, and an accouchier from the Combe Hospital. The testimonials of his professors as to attention to his studies, and the record of the honors and distinctions he won during a brilliant collegiate course, were also read. Amongst his general testimonials were one from Rev. George Russell (Clk.), Very Rev. Dr. Laffin, Dr. Green, Sir R. Kane, and numerous professors.

Chairman—They are all too good for Mullinavat (hear, hear).

A poll was then taken as follows :—

For Dr. Moore—Messrs. Delahunty, O'Neill, Hally, Reid, Jones (J. H.), Anderson (Paul), Anderson (James), Spencer (T. C.), and the Chairman—9.

For Dr. Hendrick—Messrs. Hoban, Fitzgerald, Murphy, Maher, Aylward, Mullins, Maher, and Freney—8.

For Dr. Morris—Messrs. Henneberry, Conway, Power, Bourke, and Sheehy—5.

Dr. Morris' name was then withdrawn, and a second poll taken between Drs. Moore and Hendrick, by which the latter had a majority of 12 to 9. The same gentlemen voted for Dr. Moore as on the first poll, and Dr. Hendrick received, in addition to his former votes, all those given for Dr. Morris, except Mr. Sheehy, who declined to vote at all.

Dr. Handrick was therefore declared elected, and the meeting separated.

CLONMEL.

CONFERENCE OF DELEGATES OF AGRICULTURL SOCIETIES.

(*From our own Reporter.*)

Pursuant to invitation issued by Mr. L. Ffennel, the energetic secretary of the Clogheen Farming Society, a meeting of delegates of different districts was held in the grand jury room of the County Court-house, Clonmel, on Wednesday last, to take steps to press on the Royal Agricultural Society the expediency of providing a portable shedding for use by the local farming societies at their shows.

T. Wright Watson, Esq., was called to the chair.

There were also present—Edwin Taylor, J.P. ; Thomas Butler, Ballyslateen ; Jerome J. Scully, secretary to the Cashel society ; Samuel Jellicoe, L. Ffennel, hon. sec. to the Clogheen society ; R. W. Cotton, Esqrs. ; and Capt. Harding.

The Chairman thought this a very favourable moment to take up the matter.

Mr. Ffennel said the great object of the shows was defeated for want of proper shedding. For instance, his own show, where there were 360 entries, before the judging was over, the cattle were ready to be driven out. Sometimes, it was only as the animal was going out that the prize was put up, and thus the farmers had no opportunity of examining the selected animals.—He had received a communication from the Iverk Society, refusing to join in the movement—their entries were so very small there, that they did not require shedding. The Lismore Society took it up very warmly, and in a letter he had from the Hon. Sec. (Mr. Baldwin), that gentleman promised that a deputation from Lismore Society would be here to-day : why they didn't come he could not guess. Their secretary had, however, given the promising assurance of support, and from his letter he (Mr. Fennell) thought they might use their name in any communication with the parent society. He thought also that they should have two days show—the first day for arranging and judging, and the second for the public. He had also a communication from Waterford—their entries there like that in Iverk, were so few, that they did not require shedding.

Mr. Scully was also very anxious for shedding—he did not think a two days' show necessary ; if the cattle were got the evening before at four o'clock into the sheds, they would be judged and all by ten o'clock next day, and then there would be ample time for the public to view the prize cattle.

Mr. Taylor—If you put them in the night before, you will have to provide for them.

Mr. Ffennell—One load of clover would do the entire.

Mr. Scully asked what terms would the meeting offer to the Royal Agricultural Society—his idea was that the Royal Society ought to provide portable shedding for their own show—which might afterwards be divided into four parts, one to be lent to each of the provinces, and each society to pay some percentage, which would thus well repay the Royal Society. He understood that the shedding in Clonmel for the Royal Society cost the local committee £1100—that sum would go far to purchase a permanent portable shedding. The Royal Society could also charge the town where its show would be held, say £500, instead of asking them to erect shedding.

Mr. Ffennell thought the Royal Society ought give the shedding for nothing.

The Chairman was afraid if they made no offer the council of the Royal would pass over their communication *sub silentio*.

Mr. Scully thought a few pounds spent that way would be well laid out—this shedding would not be so expensive ; what they would lose one way they would gain in another—it would save them the expense of penning.

Mr. Ffennell's view was that the Royal Society ought to provide this shedding, and give it to the local societies free. Let each district bear the expense of its conveyance to their place, and let the last district have the care of it till next year, when that district should hold the first show, and so on. Sir Robert Paul had written to him approving of the project, but saying it would be useless for the Waterford Society, as their entrance was very small.

Finally, a resolution was unanimously agreed to, asking Mr. Ffennel to put himself in communication with the Royal Society, with a view of its supplying the necessary shedding, and promising to pay (if required) something fair, and within their means.

Whether there is to be a two-day show, or only one, was left an open matter. It was suggested that the shedding should be of iron frame, with zinc roofing.

Mr Ffennel pressed on Mr. Scully the desirability of changing the day for holding the Cashel show, so as not to clash with Waterford ; they are both fixed for the 13th inst.

Mr. Scully regretted that they should clash ; but the fault lay with the Waterford society, for it first fixed on the 15th ; and after the Cashel bills were out, it changed to the 13th, the day selected for Cashel.

The meeting then separated.

THE CHOLERA.

No case of cholera occurred in Dublin on Thursday. In London the deaths from the disease for the past week were 198, and for the ten previous weeks they amounted to 6,012—the highest number in one week having been 1.407. In Genoa on Thursday there were 35 cases, of which 27 proved fatal, and in Naples the same day there were no less than 115 cases reported, of which 85 had terminated fatally.

COUNTY OF CARLOW AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The twenty-first annual show of stock, horses, sheep, swine, poultry, butter, and implements in connection with this flourishing local society was held on Wednesday at Bagnalstown, in the show-ground immediately adjoining the town.

At the dinner, the Chairman, the Right Hon. the Earl of Besborough, said :—I have now to give you the toast which I must consider that we are all met to drink —namely, "The health of our Honorary Secretary, and success to the Carlow Agricultural Society" (applause). I am sure there is not one of us who do not feel the deepest regret at the memorable absence of our hon. secretary, Mr. Newton, to whom, in fact, the society owes its existence, and who, though ably seconded by others, was the person who carried it through its original difficulties and placed it in a position from which I flatter myself that nothing will be able to shake it (applause). I am very glad to be able to say, from the slight personal observation which I was able to give the show today, that it appears to me that Mr. Bloomfield spoke nothing but what was fully born out by the facts when he congratulated the society and the country on the good stock shown to-day. It would have been very gratifying to me to have been present at an earlier hour of the day ; but the railway accommodation did not admit of, it and, therefore, I was only able to make but a cursory inspection of the show. I have to congratulate this society upon being a wandering society (hear, hear.) Nothing is so much for the advantage of every description of being, whether a company or individuals, as competition ; and the fact of there being three places of meeting—Carlow, Tullow, and Bagnalstown—excites a spirit of competition amongst the farmers which would not exist if there were but the one place of meeting. I think we ought not, as agriculturists, to meet without expressing our gratitude to Providence for having spared us from that miserable infliction which has occurred in so many other countries. And we should also render our meed of thinks to the late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for the extreme readiness with which he acceded, against the feelings of numbers of the English people, to the measure which I believe has been so far instrumental in keeping us free from the cattle disease, and that is, the closing of the ports (hear, hear.) I trust that it may be successful in keeping the disease from this country, for our visitation has been so slight as to be scarcely worth notice. But whether or no, I don't think it would be right for us to shut our eyes to the possibility of great danger. The disease, although very much checked, is not entirely extinct in England ; and I am told that it is of so subtle a nature that it might possibly break out at any period or in any locality. Therefore, I think it behoves the agriculturists of Ireland to be extremely cautious with reference to their stock. They ought to be as certain as possible that the cattle they buy come from a healthy locality. They should also be careful to keep them in good condition ; for cattle in good condition are much more able to resist the attack of any disease than animals, such as I am sorry to say, we too often see, and which are little more than skin and bone. Another thing I advise farmers is that, if by any accident, this disease should break out amongst their cattle, they should at once inform the proper authorities ; because I believed it has been proved to demonstration that the existence of infected beasts pollutes the air of a district, and that the only way of averting the calamity is by killing those beasts and thus "stamping" the pestilence out. I know that some farmers may think this a disagreeable advice, as that it might be calculated to occasion them loss, and to give their cattle a bad name ; but still I am sure that, for their own sakes and for that of the country, the course which I recommend is the best one to pursue in the end.—But, while I say this, I should be extremely sorry to appear as an alarmist. I believe there never was a greater mistake than to suppose that if the disease should break out perfect ruin would come upon the country. No doubt it has inflicted enormous mischief in certain districts in England, but still the statistics of the cattle plague show that while it has prevailed very severely in some localities, other localities have escaped comparatively free. Therefore, it would be very unwise to yield to any panic, or to sacrifice cattle. All that I have seen in reference to it convinces me of the truth of what I always thought—namely, that a system of mixed husbandry is the best for this country to pursue (hear, hear). There have been a great many theories broached on this subject. At one time people thought of nothing else but tillage, until the potato disease came ; and then it appeared that tillage was not altogether to be depended upon. Then we heard the theory broached, of late years, that Ireland ought to be only a cattle ploughing country. I am not at all blind to the great advantages of cattle-producing.—We ought to pay the greatest possible attention to it. I think the Irish soil and climate are peculiarly favourable for the production of cattle ; but, at the same time, I should be exceedingly sorry to see our Irish farmers neglecting tillage, or even not paying the greatest attention to tillage (hear, hear). By means of it they will be able to employ the labour of the country and produce good grain, and also green crops, and aid in the improvement of the cattle. Therefore, I hope that while the greatest attention will always be paid in this country to the breeding of good cattle, the farmer will not think of turning their land into grass to the neglect of a proper and wholesome system of tillage (hear, hear). I hope it will not be considered as going beyond my province if I allude shortly, but with very great regret, to a subject which, though not strictly agricultural, yet so much concerns the social condition and happiness of the farmers of this county and every other in Ireland, that I may perhaps be allowed to say a word upon it. I cannot but express my great regret at the state of this country during the last winter with reference to that miserable conspiracy of Fenianism. I cannot suppose that anybody in this room either had anything to do with it, or was even a sympathiser with it. But, at the same time, I may venture to say a word or two about it, because there is no person here who may not use his influence with his neighbours on the subject of a conspiracy which, I believe, during the time it created the panic that it did more injury to this country than anything that has occured here for the last 200 years (applause). As to the extreme folly of it, no person in this room is not as well aware of that as I am (hear, hear). The idea of the possibility of success on the part of these conspirators always appeared to me to be the most absurd idea that ever entered the head of any saneman. My firm conviction is, that if it were left to Ireland alone, there are plenty of those who possess something to lose, and who are on the side of good order, who would of themselves be perfectly able, when called upon, to drive those miserable conspirators into the sea (hear, hear, and applause). But when one considers that they were attempting to war not alone against the Irish, but against the whole force and power of England, they might as well have talked of building a ladder to the moon ; for, surely, a greater chimera never entered into the heads of any individuals. I trust that by this time the idea has got out of their heads. I should not probably have said a word about it here, but that I regret very much to have heard and to have found from my own personal knowledge that farmers in this county, who ought to have known very much better, and who from their position were far above those who might be supposed to be mixed up in such a miserable conspiracy, were, if not actual co-partners, very strong sympathisers with them. I trust, however, that by this time the farmers of this country who were inclined to sympathise with them have listened to the advice of those who knew what was for their good—have listened to the good words of advice which were given to them by their clergy, who fearlessly and honestly spoke the truth to them, and told them—no matter what might have been the obloquy and discredit that for the moment it brought upon themselves—of the ruin that it was bringing upon themselves and their families. I trust they have listened to their words of advice, and that they now see the extreme folly and wickedness of the conspiracy which they were endeavouring to support (applause.) What is it that we always hear and know that Ireland wants ? Capital and employment. What was the case last year ? It so happened that a larger number of tourists came to Ireland last year than had ever visited it before. It was also a particularly fine year, and people discovered that it did not always rain in Ireland, and almost all the tourists that came were delighted with the country. It so happened, also, that money was particulary cheap. There was an immense quantity of capital unemployed, and everybody was looking for the means of investing it ; and my conviction is, that if it had not been for the breaking out of that conspiracy last year, we should have had immense numbers of factories springing up in various parts of Ireland, which would have given employment to an enormous number of the labouring population (hear, hear.) I belive that even in this very town a factory would have been in existence. I know myself for four or five instances in which land was purchased for the purpose of establishing factories, which would have give immense employment to the labouring population ; but in consequence of this conspiracy parties who were about to establish them would not proceed further, and forfeited the deposits they had paid on the lands, which thereupon went back to the original possessors. That injury had been done. and it would take years to undo it, Since that period money has become excessively dear. The same amount of capital is not available for investment ; and though I trust that after a short time people will see that this is a country in which they may safely embark their capital, yet it will take some time to restore that confidence which, in the beginning of last year, people felt in the investment of capital in this country. I hope I need not say any more on the subject. I feel convinced that there are in Ireland the elements of enormous prosperity. I believe that as far as agriculture is concerned there is in the climate of Ireland which some people consider bad, but which I believe to be a very good one, and in the soil of Ireland, which I believe to have been only scratched, not cultivated, immense elements of agricultural prasperity. Great water power, cheap labour, as well as other means of commercial prosperity also exist in Ireland, and I trust that many years will not have elapsed before we shall see this country, both in its agriculture and its commerce, flourishing to a much greater degree than it does at present (hear.) I am sure there are no means more effectual in conducting to the agricultural prosperity of this country than the existence of societies like this, which bring all classes of people together for a common object—namely, the prosperity of the country generally ; and that being the case, I am sure you will all join in drinking "Prosperity to the Carlow Agricultural Society" (applause.)

DEATH BY DROWNING—INQUEST ON THE BODY.

The Coroner, W. H. Gore, Esq., M.D, held an inquest at the Town-Hall on Wednesday last, on the body of Edward Scully, a corn porter, who was drowned the previous Wednesday, at the Wharf above the bridge by jumping off the gangway "to," as he said, "cool himself."

The following jury were sworn—Messrs. Thomas Murphy (foreman) ; John Fahy, Thomas Delany, Patrick Walsh, Christopher Dunne, William Costello, James Mulcahy, Patrick Quin, Patrick Kinnehan, Timothy Crowley, Patrick Brien, and William Gaunon.

The jury having viewed the body, the following evidence was given :—William Walsh deposed that he worked in the same store with deceased ; he came down from an upper loft quite naked, on Wednesday last, the 29th August ; it was about five o'clock in the evening ; he was under the influence of drink ; he had been on the loft for at least an hour playing a flute, and singing songs ; when he came down first he was made go up again, and he then came down again in his shirt, when he made an attempt to get out ; he made several attempts to run towards the river, and was brought back again ; he finally got away and jumped into the river ; the store was near the Wharf, above the Bridge ; when he was in the water he appeared for a few minutes to be swimming, then he called out, "Boys, boys, save me ;" witness then jumped in after him to try and save him, but could not get up to him in time ; he sank, and was not seen afterwards ; he was above the water for about seven minutes ; the tide was running very strong at the time ; saw the body after it was found, and recognised it as Scully's ; did not speak to him from ten o'clock that morning till he came down from the loft the first time ; said he was burning hot and must cool himself ; heard no one jibing him about not being able to swim ; deceased was a constant drinker ; he was in the horrors—mad—he did not know what he was doing.

Andrew Muldowney deposed to finding the body floating in the river on Tuesday morning, a little above the Market-house, near where the Barrow Navigation boats stop ; he reported the matter at once to the police ; knew nothing about deceased.

After a short deliberation, the jury found a verdict of "Drowned whilst under the influence of liquor."

An order was then given by the coroner for the immediate interment of the body.

POLICE COURT—Thursday.

Before P. D. Walsh, Henry Galwey, and John Mackesy, M.D.

Dr. Williams, as Prussian Consul, applied to the court on the part of C. J. Bishchoff, Master of the Prussian barque *Industry*, to have warrants issued to the police to arrest three seamen belonging to that barque, who had deserted, and refused to return to their ship. The sailors were present, but it appeared that two only of them had signed articles ; they both distinctly refused to return.

Mr. Hanrahan, C.P.S. informed their worships that they had power to order the arrests, and to have the men conveyed on board. The police were merely to leave them there, and let the captain use his own discretion then.

Dr. Williams said he was aware that it was the Prussian law that seamen were bound to serve two years until they should have returned to the port o departure.

The court ordered the arrest of the men, and they were taken on board the barque by the police.

John Fanning (who did not appear) was fined 1s and costs for being drunk and disorderly, and calling Constable Mercer a rogue.

Patrick Walsh, of Philip-street, a bad boy, who has frequently been complained by his father and mother, was charged by Constable Cokely with being drunk and disorderly. He was sent to jail for a week, without the alternative of a fine.

Sub-Constable Ryan brought up a young man who gave his name as Michael Hayes, on suspicion of being a deserter, described in the *Hue* and *Cry*.—Remanded.

Two railway porters, of the Newrath Station, were brought up in custody of Constable Grant, charged by Mr. John Moore, Platform Station Master, with absconding out of the company's service, taking with them their uniform. They went, it appeared, to Clonmel, with the intention of joining the 6th Carbineers, but being rejected, they gave themselves up to the station master there. Mr. Moore said they now appeared to be very penitent.—Remanded to petty sessions.—Adjourned.

The *Herald* says that the Marquis of Exeter is in a dangerous state, and but slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

An attempt was made in London in the course of Wednesday afternoon to renew an old story of supposed damage to the Atlantic cable, but it was soon defeated.

At a meeting of shareholders of the English Joint Stock Bank on Wednesday a call was made of £4 per share.

Her Majesty's ship Osborne, with the Lords of the Admiralty on board, arrived in Queenstown harbour on Thursday morning.

The official inquiry into the collision with the Hull steamer Bruiser will be opened at Greenwich on Wednesday next.

Cork Corn Market, Sep. 6.—Wheat white, 10s 0d to 11s 1d ; red, 10s 0d to 0s 0d ; barley, 6s 11d to 3d ; bere, 7s 5d to 7s 6d ; rye, 0s 0d to 0s 0d ; oats—white, 7s 2d to 8s 8d ; black, 6s 0d to 7s 2d.

IRELAND AND HER SCENERY.

In a notice of a work just published by Murray, and bearing the above title, the *Times* says:

"It is because we wish to direct the attention of our tourists to Ireland this season that we notice the little volume before us. It is an unassuming but accurate handbook, giving much information respecting Ireland. The author properly guides the traveller along the principal railway lines, but he diverges from them to coach or car roads, and always points out at what places to stay, and what is worthy of special attention. Thirty-seven routes are laid out in this manner, but we can only touch very briefly a few general features of interest. Dublin, probably, will attract the tourist first, but he need not, we think, be long delayed by its broad streets, its pretentious squares, or even its considerable public buildings. The beauty of Dublin is in its situation, in the cultivated landscape, ridged to the west, and dotted all over with suburbs and villas, that stretches down to the shores of the bay on either sides of its hill-crowned arms; and this should be seen from Howth or Killiney, or from the terraces of Dundrum or Glasnevin. From Dublin, Leinster may be explored,—the most civilized, yet in some respects, the least interesting of the provinces of Ireland. With the exception of its ranges to the south-east, the romantic hills of Wicklow and Wexford, Leinster is, for the most part, a vast plain, divided in places by long broad wolds, and expanding into cultivaed flats, intersected at the centre for leagues by the immense morass of the Bog of Allen. Over this area hamlet and town, the wide demesnes of noble and squire, and homes and farms of yeomen and peasant are spread out in endless succession; but, except a few favoured spots, the general landscape is not striking, nor is there anything particularly noticeable in the appearance or manners of the people. Some districts or places in Leinster, howover, deserve more than a passing visit. Few scenes in Great Britain combine so well the beauty of nature with that of art as the region of mountain, streamlet, and glen, a succession of parks and enclosures below, that for miles forms the seaboard of Wicklow. There are also many features of interest in the ruined abbey and fortresses of the Pale, in the long series of the Westmeath lakes, known to the natives as the Land of Waters, in the round, dark, and indistinct outlines of the Slieve Bloom and Kilkenny ranges. And a stranger, probably, would be greatly struck were he to look out from the Rock of Dunamase, over the boundless ocean of purple morass, only here and there reclaimed by the husbandman, which, almost joining the Shannon and Liffey, was the barrier of the Celt for centuries against the advance of the Saxon conquerors.

"The best head-quarters for a tour through Leinster are, we think, Dublin, Bray, and Kilkenny. From Dublin the railway conveys the traveller along the coast line of Meath and Louth, through Drogheda and Dundalk to the borders of Ulster. This province combines in a remarkable manner the stern and majestic handywork of Nature with the evidence of the toil and genius of man. Its mountains ranges for the most part rise precipitous and stark in the bracing air; and its lowlands are rich with prosperous husbandry, and with smoky seats of busy manufacture. Two centuries have transformed Ulster from a barren wilderness of hill and bog, the abode of the fiercest of the Celtic clans, into the wealthiest of the divisions of Ireland, largely peopled by English and Scottish colonists. It has engrossed the best part of Irish commerce, and its agriculture is generally thriving; and here Protestantism appears certainly to sustain its claim to industrial superiority. The most interesting part of Ulster, perhaps, is the tract between the east coast and the Bann, which, running northerly through Lough Neagh to Coleraine, is the natural boundary of Down and Antrim. Along this region the coast range rises in many places into lofty hills, that trend a long distance inland, and seawards show a precipitous front of cliffs, occasionally of stupendous height, and curving into bold bluffs and promontories. From the Mourne Mountains to Fair Head the scenery is often of this kind; and the masses of peaks and succession of crags repeatedly form magnificent views, especially where the Giant's Causeway throws out into the waters its huge mole of natural masonry. The inland districts of Down and Antrim are the most prosperous part of Ulster; and here the busy factories of Belfast, with the forests of masts along its quays, the wealth and industry of many of the towns, the centres of the linen manufacture, and the country laid out in villas and demesnes, with neat homesteads and farms between, sometimes remind the traveller of England. The centre of Ulster, from Cavan to Londonderry, like many of the central regions of Ireland, is not, for the most part, of much interest; it is, speaking generally, plain and table land between parallel ranges of mountains, long points of vantage to the Celtic chieftains. The line of the Blackwater has acquired fame in the contest between Elizabeth and the O'Neills; and the eastern division in its whole extent is much more civilized than the western, abutting upon the highlands of Donegal. When in this vicinity the tourist, however, should not forget to pass through Fermanagh; and from the beautiful waters of Erne to look out on the cultivated scenes of sloping woodland and rich plain that meet the eye in charming succession. The west of Ulster is reached in Donegal, a strange region of glen and mountain, of bleak moor, and indented bays, where, driven from the plains by the invading stranger, the aboriginal race have found a retreat, and dwell on the soil in primitive rudeness.—Here, again, the mountains of the coast range rise to the Atlantic in stern majesty, and the prospect from the summit of Slieve Leaghe, extending to the hills of Connaught, is one of the most sublime in Ireland.

A tour through Ulster would not be complete without a visit to Londonderry, the sacred city of Protestantism. Macaulay's genius has painted vividly the historical town on the waters of the Foyle, but it is well worth a personal inspection. A line of railway conveys the traveller from the north of Ulster to Mullingar, and thence he can pass through Athlone in Connaught. Few strangers enter this province, yet its lonely mountains and spreading tracts have a beauty of their own; and its population is especially interesting as the purest of the Celtic race in Ireland. A line drawn from Killala to Galway, running southerly through the great central lakes, divides Connaught into two regions, each different in its aspect and character. The eastern, bounded by the brimming Shannon, here and there spreading into wide meres, is an open country, in places ridged by low and curving lines of hills, but usually plain, with gentle undulations. Here the eye sometimes rests on a landscape of rich corn land and green pasture, dotted over with homes of squire and peasant, and sometimes encounters vast flats of lowland, for miles strewn with the native rock, a stoney desert without an enclosure. These scenes may be passed over quickly; indeed, by exploring four or five points on the railway to Galway and Castlebar, the traveller can see all that is worth soeing. The peculiar features of interest in Connaught are to be found in its western division. The lonely waters of Lough Mack and Lough Corrib unfold views of tranquil ioveliness, and the stranger feels a melancholy pleasure when the western sun lights up the wastes of lake, moor, and mountain solitude that extend for miles into Connemara. Beyond, the mountains, height after height, rise northward in masses along the coast; and the Atlantic, here scarce dotted by a call, runs into a maze of fiords and bays, between islands that break its waters. This is the scenery of the whole western shore from Slyne Head to Killala Bay; and the broken outlines of the peaks, the deep recesses of the imprisoned sea, the rocky bulwarks that front the mainland, the bright spaces where the waves glitter in calm between projecting headlands, the broad havens where a navy might ride, the narrow sounds where the tide runs fierce from a series of views of extraordinary grandeur and beauty. The landward size of the coast range in a series of highlands, moors, and plains, inhabited by the aboriginal race; and here a few of the wild deer that once wandered all over the island still find, we believe, a place of refuge. The bay of Sligo, in the midst of a fair landscape of hill and lake, fitly ends the line of the Connaught sea-coast.

Taken altogether, Munster, perhaps, is the most interesting of the provinces of Ireland. The genial airs of the sunny south light up the hills with a warmer glow; a livelier green clothes the fat pastures; the woodland puts forth more luxuriant foliage; the myrtle, the holly, and the arbutus, spring up in the valleys along the ocean. The inhabitants are generally a fine race; the men, especially in Tipperary, athletic; and in the wilds of Kerry are sometimes seen dark eyes and hair and elastic forms not unworthy the pencil of Murillo. Munster is traversed by many miles of railroad, and the traveller has no difficulty in making his way to all scenes of beauty or interest. As a matter of course he should visit Killarney; and dull is the spirit that is not moved by that glorious spectable of purple mountain, of wooded islets, and of enchanting lakes embosomed in masses of many-hued foliage. Killarney, too, is only the outskirt of a region hardly inferior in beauty where the Atlantic runs into Kenmare and Bantry, between ranges of overshadowing hills, and peak and valley, ocean and stream, blend in hundreds of spots into exquisite landscapes. The coast of Cork and even of Waterford, abounds in scenery of this kind; and far inland, where the Suir and Blackwater wind softly through a luxuriant country between hills confusedly tossed, there are many views to excite attention. We have found much interest in a sail on the Shannon—a waste of waters rolling down to the sea; and the tourist in Clare should not forget the fantastic cliffs of Kilkee and Malbay, and the magnificent prospect from the edge of Moher when the Atlantic surges under the western tempest. The cities of Munster, should, too, be visited; Cork, the Irish Bristol, with its quaint alleys and fine public buildings; the quays of Waterford set between the shelving cliffs of the Suir; and Limerick, the pride of Catholic Ireland, where are still seen the traces of the ramparts whence the Celts of Sarsfield twice defeated the best soldiers of William.

In these few remarks we have only dwelt on Ireland in her external aspect. We must leave the traveller to find out for himself what amusement the country affords the sportsman, what is the hospitality of the great Irish houses, what a train of reflection the social system of Ireland suggests to the thoughtful observer. Yet we may say that the mountains and bogs of Ireland can make a fair show of grouse and snipe; that, as winter falls, the woodcock abounds, especially in the coverts of the west; that the rivers, the streams, and the lakes of Ireland invite the angler at a hundred spots; that few fox-hunters are unfamiliar with the triumphs of Meath, Kildare, and Kilkenny. As for an Irish welcome, it is proverbial, and, though open house is no longer the fashion with the Irish gentry, we could mention several places in Ireland where a traveller may be received at this season into a brilliant and pleasant social circle. Nor can even a stranger fail to perceive how wide the distinction is between the Ireland of the North and the South, how in too many districts a thin film of civilization is laid over much that is unsound and wretched, and how deep the line of demarcation is between the gentry and the agricultural peasantry. But such questions he will agree with us are not to be solved "from the back of a car," in the phrase of a certain impulsive politician; and for ourselves, lest we become tedious, we simply recommend intending tourists to betake themselves to Ireland this season.

THE BATHING CATASTROPHE AT BRIGHTON.

At the inquest on one of the bodies of the youths who were unfortunately drowned while bathing on the beach at Brighton, Mr. Taylor said—I and eight of my pupils, including deceased, went to the public bathing place, opposite Adelaide-crescent, for the purpose of bathing. They all went in, and I accompanied them. I last saw deceased alive about a quarter to eight; he was then up to his waist in water, and about five yards from me. I then returned to the beach to dress, and having wiped the water from my face, I turned to see where my boys were, and could only see four of the eight. I had previously told deceased and his companions to come out of the water, and four of them followed me out closely. Seeing the others were not on the beach, I said to those around me, "Why don't they come on?" When I last saw deceased, the other deceased boys were close to him; and another boy, Arthur James Ransome, was a few yards from them. When I last saw deceased he appeared to be coming towards the shore. When I called to them to come out deceased was dancing and jumping about in the water with the other boys. Ever since it has been a public bathing-place I have been in the habit of taking my pupils there. I have never had the slightest accident there before. Just as I came out of the water there was an accident a little distance eastward—a boy was drowning—and when I missed my boys I thought, perhaps, they had gone there. Some bathing machines partly obscured the view of the beach from where I was, and as soon as I could I went to see if they were there, but could not find them. I then returned and finished dressing, and asked those standing about if they had seen the boys, but no one had. I could not bring myself to believe that they were still in the water, but thought they had gone eastward with the tide, as we all did, and were unable to find where their clothes were.—Everybody's attention had been attracted eastward to where my boys were by the previous accident, and no one had seen what had become of them. I went to the edge of the water and looked along the shore, but could see nothing of them I was paralysed for a moment, and before I could collect myself one of the bodies was washed ashore, near where I was standing. That was the body of Thomas Drewett Bottomley. I took what steps I could to recover the other bodies, but the means of doing so were very slight, as the Humane Society's boat, which is usually there, was not there at the time. We always reckoned on the society's boat being there. I saw one of the society's men there, and asked him if he had seen my boys; but he said his attention had been taken by the other case, and he had not.—There were a good many people bathing at the time. The sea was rougher than on the averge of fine weather, but not sufficiently rough to cause me any uneasiness. We have bathed in much rougher seas. My own little boy, who is only nine years of age, was with us, and I did not think it too dangerous for him to go in.

The Coroner: Can you in any way account for the accident?—Witness: I can only conjecture. The tide was coming in. Each succeeding wave was stronger than the previous. They rolled froely, and were increasing in size. Knowing deceased's practice, I believed he stopped to meet an advancing wave, instead of coming out immediately I called him, and that he was taken off his legs. He could not swim. The distance he was out I do not consider dangerous to one who could not swim.

Master Arthur James Ransome was next called, and corroborated the whole of the evidence given by Mr. Taylor. He said he heard no cry of help. Just before Mr. Taylor called them in he spoke to John Dann. He did not express to him any apprehension of danger. When he last saw deceased, he, the brothers Dann, and Bottomley were jumping about in the water. He was certain they were not struggling. The reason he left the water was because it was time, not because he was afraid of it.

The Jury were unanimously of opinion that the occurrence was purely accidental, and that no blame whatever was attributable to Mr. Taylor.

During an examination, a medical student being asked, "When does mortification ensue?" he replied, "When you pop the question and are answered, 'No.'"

During the past week the venerable Lord Brougham has taken several carriage drives in Penrith, and the neighbourhood. His Lordship seems to be in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Diseases are merciful enough to come upon a man singly. Outward calamities generally come in throngs.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

It is a curious fact that for the last four years an invention, which may prove one of the most useful, as well as the most wonderful of this wonder-working age, has been on view within an hour's drive of Paris, and that it should not have attracted attention out of the scientific world, the general public being unaware of its existence. It would seem as though scientific discoveries were doomed for a certain time to lead a chrysalis kind of life, during which they are exposed to all manner of attacks from members of the scientific body; the result, too, often being that the inventor has long been gathered *ad patres*, when the public begin to appreciate the results of his labours, and some enterprising, but comparatively ignorant practical man turns them to account.

These remarks are only partly true, as regards the extraordinary invention we are about to describe, but though it received the powerful support of the Emperor, and gave rise to many a scientific controversy, the general public are at this moment unaware that at La Jouchere, close to the pretty village of Bouginal, they have an opportunity of witnessing every Sunday the extraordinary sight of a railway train ascending a steep gradient without the aid of steam, and the carriages of which are destitute of wheels.

This invention is due to a French engineer, M. L. D. Girard. It is founded on a new application of an old principle—viz., that a layer of water introduced between two metal surfaces enables them to glide on each other with as little friction as a slab of ice on the polished surface of a lake. M Girard has conceived the idea of applying this principle to locomotion, and the experiments he has been carrying on for the last four years successfully demonstrate that it is applicable to the propelling of railway trains. In this system wheels are dispensed with; and there can be no doubt that, were his invention applied to ordinary railways, an engine which now is only able to draw a train weighing, say 500 tons, at the rate of 20 miles an hour, would, with the same expenditure of fuel, be able to draw double the weight at double the speed. M. Girard, however, proposes to discard steam as a motive power; this is the weak part of his invention—the value of which consists in the substitution of sledge-carriages, instead of carriages on wheels. These carriages are fitted on slides, which fit upon rails of a pecular construction; by simply turning a cock, a stream of water is introduced between the slide and the rail, and a gentle motive power being applied, the carriage, mounted on the slide, shoots forward with a speed which has really no limit beyond the considerations of safety.

To illustrate his system M. Girard has constructed a model railway at the village of La Jouchere, near Bouginal, between Paris and St. Germain. It is not very easy to give an idea of it to an unscientific reader without the aid of diagrams, but it is worth while making the attempt. The rails employed by M. Girard are broader and higher than those in use on ordinary railways. Their upper surface is 20 centimetres in breadth. I have already mentioned that wheels are suppressed, and that they are replaced by slides, or to be more accurate, by skates, differing only in shape and size from those used by skaters. Thus each carriage, instead of having four wheels, has four skates. The skates have a kind of ledge on either side, so as to fit on to the rail, but not too closely. The upper part of the skate, which is next to the surface of the rail, is hollowed at its centre by a small groove; the groove is pierced with holes communicating with tubes, leading to a reservoir in the carriage, in which a mass of water is subjected by means of compressed air to a pressure of from seven to eight atmospheres. The turning of a cock establishes the communication between the reservoir and these skates; the water then rushes as from a hydraulic press through the holes in the grooves of the skates, and a layer of water is interposed between them and the rails, on which they are thus enabled to move as on the smoothest ice. The friction being thus reduced to a minimum, the tractive or propelling force can be greatly reduced. Horses might be employed were the system applied to the railway omnibusses such as travel between Paris, Versailles, and St. Cloud, and on ordinary railways with locomotive engines there would be a great saying of both steam and fuel. But, as before intimated, M. Girard discards steam. He adapts the Pindaric system, and trusts to water power. Here is his *modus operandi*:—

Between the rails he has constructed a longitudinal tube, receiving water at a very high pressure from a reservoir, established at a very high level; the tube is provided at every 50 yards with a kind of stop-cock, which enables a powerful jet of water to be horrizontally in the direction the train moves in. The first carriage is provided with a sort of needle which opens the stop-cocks; the water rushes forth against small paddles, placed under each carriage, and communicates to the train such an impetus as to enable it to ascend very steep gradients without any diminution of speed. By an ingenious contrivance a portion of this water is conveyed by the turn of the paddles into the reservoir of the motive-carriage, and is utilised to neutralise the friction between the skates and the rails.

To descend gradients the motive power is unnecessary. The train descends by its own weight, and its degree of speed can be regulated by diminishing or increasing the supply of water under the skates. M. Girard's system, the reader will understand, constitutes *per se* a most powerful break. Supposing the supply of water between the skates and the rails to be cut off, the friction between the two metals would resume all its intensity, and every skate become *ispo facto* a break. If the supply of water were to be suppressed too abruptly, the instantaneous stoppage of the train would expose the passengers to serious danger, as the effect would be the same as a collision between two trains.

M. Girard's model railway consists of two lines—one, horizontal, is 40 metres in length; the second, 50 metres long, has an incline of five centimetres per metre. The trains ascent the gradient with a rapidity fully equal that of ordinary trains propelled by steam. Nothing can exceed the ease of the motion; and the facility with which the train can be brought up, by the mere cutting off the water supply, is a powerful argument for the adoption of these skates instead of wheels on ordinary railways.

We must candidly confess our incompetency to offer an opinion as to the advantages of M. Girard's hydraulic propeller. It answers perfectly on his model railway, but it appears to us that it would not be practicable to have a reservoir of sufficient size to supply the central tube with water for a long distance; but it might be made useful to enable heavy trains to ascend steep inclines. It is, perhaps, an improvement on the atmospheric system, but seems too complicated to be adopted on a line of more than a few hundred yards, let alone hundred miles.

But no such exception can be taken to his system of using water to diminish friction, for there can be no doubt that his skates glide along the rail thus lubricated, and meet with far less resistance than the wheels now in use. It might, perhaps—indeed, it has been objeeted that very sharp curves might wear out the ledge of the skates very rapidly; but this objection seems frivolous when the other advantages of the system is considered. In any case, we think we have done right in calling attention to this wonderful invention, and have no hesitation in recording our opinion that its adoption on ordinary lines would be attended with great advantages, the principal being—vast increase of speed, enormous economy of steam, and a break power which exceeds any at present known. We cannot help thinking that it says little for the enterprise of railway companies in France, which must have been acquainted with this invention, that it should have so long remained a mere experiment.

Draining on a gigantic scale is been carried on in France. No less than 350,000 square acres are undergoing this process, and Government has devoted £7,000,000 to carry out the works.

The cost of management of St James,' the Green, and Hyde Park, which in 1851 was somewhat under £11,000, has since 1856 ranged at an average exceeding £26,000 a-year

PALLISER'S CHILLED PROJECTILES.

If any confirmation of the value of Major Palliser's suggestion to employ projectiles made of chilled iron for penetrative purposes had been wanting, the experiments which took place at Shoeburyness on Wednesday against the Warrior target would certaintly have supplied it. On this occasion the chilled shell undoubtedly exhibited greater penetrative powers than the steel shell against which they were pitted. Making every allowance for possible faults of construction in the steel shell, and for differences and defects of "temper," which latter will probably prove inevitable in steel projectiles, the chilled shell were decidedly the more effective. Their explosive effects, it is true, were less due in part of course to their greater bursting charge, in part probably to its arrangement not having been so carefully determined as in the case of the steel shells; but their general superiority we hold to have been so clearly established as to make it undesirable that we should proceed with the supply of the costly steel projectiles with which it had been decided to arm our navy. It would be well to fire some of Palliser's projectiles without delay against angular plates, and to observe whether they sustain their superiority under these conditions; but there can be little doubt that they will henceforth form part of the equipment of every sea fort and ship of war. Wednesday's experiment must, at any rate, secure their adoption, whether it proves altogether fatal to steel or not. The adoption of chilled shot has already been decided upon, after a series of experiments extending over a period of more than three years, in which their merits have been fully established. The interest which in consequence now attaches to these projectiles will probably render a short description of them not unacceptable. The process of "chilled casting" or "case-hardening" is an old one, and is very generally employed in the production of articles like ploughshares, and of such portions of machinery in which great surface hardness is required. In some cases, also, it is found more convenient and cheaper to cast articles by this process, without reference to the question of their hardness, and for many years before the system of sand-casting came into general use shot was so cast for these reasons. "Chill casting" means simply casting the metal in cold metallic moulds instead of in moulds of loam or sand. The rapid solidification which results from bringing the metal into direct contact with a metallic mould "favours," as Dr. Percy tells us, "the retention of the carbon in a combined state," instead of allowing it to be diffused through the mass in the form of graphite; and it thus greatly hardens the iron, or its surface—converting, in fact, characteristic gray iron into perfectly white iron. This is the principle which Major Palliser has applied so successfully in his shot. But in justice to that officer, it must be pointed out that his suggestion amounted practically to very much more than the simple revival of an old practice, and that the shot cast in chill of 60 or 70 years ago no more resemble the chilled shot of the present day than these projectiles in their turn resemble the ordinary cast-iron shot of the service. The first has been cast, as we have explained, for manufacturing or economical reasons, by a process which accidentally entailed hardness of surface. Major Palliser's chilled shot, on the other hand, are made for a particular purpose of a definite and carefully determined hardness throughout, the transformation or hardeniog, which in the first case was literally superficial, being extended to the very centre of the mass. The required structure is obtained by selecting and combining those brands of iron which experiments have taught us will chill to the exact extent required, striking a careful mean between iron which will scarcely chill at all and iron which chills too hard and cracks in cooling. There is something radically different, it will be perceived, between projectiles carefully determined construction and the heterogeneous, superfically hardened shot which were produced under the old system from iron selected only with referance to its cheapness. Indeed, the very name of the process as originally applied—case or surface hardening—might in itself be accepted as a sufficient distinction. Nor does the difference end here. The success of the Palliser projectiles is due not to the material alone, but to that particular combination of form and material which has been adopted.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE FORTRESS OF KONIGSTEIN.

No Treaty of Peace has been concluded between Saxony and Prussia, and the day after tomorrow the armistice ceases. Should some arrangement not be made before the expiration of the true hostilities will recommence, not against the main Saxon army, for that is far away south and safe in the neighbourhood of Vienna, but against the fortress of Konigstein, over which the Saxon standard still floats. The Saxon detachment, which holds this little fort, perched on a sandstone cliff in the south of Saxony, not far from where the Elbe breaks through the mountains, has been almost forgotten during the louder noise of battle which rose from the great armies beyond the hills; but is now remembered, not so much for military as for political reasons. Should a shot be fired against Konigstein in consequence of the tardiness of the Saxon King to accept the conditions of peace proposed by Prussia, it is quite possible that Count Bismark may consider that sufficient time has been allowed to ignore the conditions which he has tendered, and which have not been accepted, and deal with Saxony as with Hanover and Hesse-Cassel. It is hoped that the journey of Baron Brenner, who has come from Vienna upon a special mission to the Prussian Court, may be a preclude to the conclusion of peace between Saxony and Prussia. It is firmly believed that the Austrian Ambassador has come on account of King John, and is intended to attempt to affix to the term "integrity of Saxony," which was used in the Nikolsburg preliminaries, and which has been so differently interpreted by the Powers who signed these preliminaries, the meaning most agreeable to the Emperor of Austria and to King John. But Baron Brenner will be indeed a skilful diplomatist if he can persuade Prussia into foregoing one iota of the conditions she has laid down to Saxony. Prussian troops will garrison that country, hold its fortified places, and forts will be thrown up round Dresden. It is in vain that the inhabitants of that capital flatter themselves that their town will not be engirdled with works because the loss of the trees which must be cut down to clear the ground for the fortifications will damage the view from the Palace of Prince Albrecht, brother of the King of Prussia, and commander of the cavalry corps during the late campaign, who resider close to Dreaden.

THE SANITARY REGULATIONS OF MOSES.

Whatever might become the centres of pollution and pestilence in their (the Jewish) community, and which might so lead towards the deterioration of its members, was forbidden. "All refuse that could induce or localise infectious disease was to be immediately removed. The remains of the slain animals were to be burned without the camp, and offal of every kind was to be removed, and in general to be buried beyond the precincts of human habitation" (Deut. xxiii. 12-14). Dr. Sutherland says—"It appears hardly necessary to point out the bearings of the commands for the immediate removal and destruction by fire of animals, refuse on the health of the people. It is nevertheless a fact that our present practice is directly the reverse of that commanded by the Jewish lawgiver. The sanitsry code of the Old Testament commands the removal from human habitations of offal merely because it is offal. The Mosaic laws takes for granted that the retention of it would be injurious the people. With us, on the contrary, the law permits any man, not only to keep refuse organic matter of all kinds near his own dwelling and those of his neighbours, but he may proceed to make such refuse an article of profitable manufacture. He may boil bones, make catgut or artificial manure, manufacture animal oils, or indeed anything he thinks fit, whereby he may make money, provided he does not commit what the law calls 'a nuisance:' in one hundred escape punishment altogether. Moreover, the law takes no cognisance of the fact, that before any putrescent refuse, or unwholesome manufacture, occasions what would be considered a nuisance in law, it may have already undermined the health of the whole neighbourhood from which the complaint proceeds. The Jewish legislator struck at the root of the whole difficulty when he commanded the removal of all refuse from the vicinity of human habitations, without any questions as to its being injurious or not, at the same time investing the command with a religious sanction. It can never be said that proper attention is paid to the health and habits of our working population until our sanitary police has arrived at such perfection as to ensure the removal of all animal and vegetable refuse from our towns as soon as the refuse is produced."—*The Contemporary Review*.

MISCELLANEOUS

One half of mankind pass their lives in thinking how they shall get a dinner, and the other in thinking what dinner they shall get; and the first are much less injured by occasional fasts than are the latter by constant feasts.

A lady in a paroxysm of grief, was said to shed torrents of tears. "Poor thing" remarked an unfeeling punster, "she must have had a cataract in each eye."

Mr. Robertson, Chaplain of Colliston, has acted most liberally with his tenants on his estates of Cookston and Colliston, in respect of *Rinderpest*, some of the tenants having had returned to them the whole half-year's rent which fell due at Lammas last, and others receiving a large allowance proportionate to their loss.

The prohibition upon the importation of cattle into Malta from Tunis has been removed.

At a meeting of the Nithsdale Agricultural Society at Thornhill on Saturday week, it was unanimously resolved to exclude cattle from the annual show this year. But a suggestion was favourably received that in consideration of the the premiums for that class being withheld on this occasion they should be proportionately increased in future years.

The Cleveland Agricultural Society, which has been established thirty-three years, intends holding its exhibition at South Stockton-on-Tees, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 19th and 20th September. The prizes this year are far larger and much more numerous than on any previous occasion, and will no doubt produce an excellent show. The show will be held on the ground used by the Yorkshire Agricultural Society in 1863.

At a meeting of the committee of the Fermanagh Farming Society, it was resolved that the annual show should be held at Enniskillen, on Wednesday the 19th September.

Mr J. B. Hallen has been appointed principal of the Veterinary College, Edinburgh.

Mr. Turner, of Richmond, Yorkshire, gives in the *Times* his annual estimate of the crops. Wheat, he says, is nearly, but not quite an average. Barley is an excellent crop, and above an average. Beans and peas are an average. The turnip crop varies; but on the whole there will be more than an average crop. The potatoe crop is very promising, and there is very little disease.

The advices from France with respect to the crops are not favourable. It is stated that they will fall short in some quarters 300 to 400 per cent. of an average, and in that case large imports will have to be made during the spring of next year.

The Lyons journals contain favourable accounts of the approaching vintage. The oidium, which had been at first gently feared, has increased but little, and the red grapes have been entirely spared.

The lavender crop of this season is reported to be unusually fine.

Mr. Hall Maxwell, for twenty years so well known to the agricultural interest in Scotland and the community generally as Secretary of the Highland Agricultural Society, died on Saturday last, of disease of the heart, at the age of fifty-four.

At the recent collection of Lord Frederick Gordon Hallyburton's rents, Mr. Collier, the factor, intimated that he was authorised by his lordship to inform them that he intended bearing one-half of the loss they had sustained by cattle plague. The losses on several of the farms on this estate are very heavy, while others escaped altogether.

A meeting was held on Tuesday evening on Clerkenwell-green to express indignation at the conduct of Mr. Ex Governor Eyre. Mr. Osborne presided, and at least 2,000 persons were present. Resolutions declaring the opinion of the meeting that Mr. Eyre had been guilty of great cruelty were unanimously passed. Subsequently an effigy of Mr. Eyre was burnt.

The landlord of some houses in Caledonian-street, Islington, has been summoned by the Vestry of St. Mary's, Islington, for having one of his houses in such an over-crowded state as to be prejudicial to health, and for allowing persons to dwell in under ground rooms, contrary to the provisions of the new Sanitary Act. He was ordered to pay costs and penalties amounting to 58 shillings.

Royal Galway Institution.—Dr. Moffet has been elected president of this institution, in the place of the late much respected and lamented Anthony O'Flaherty, Esq., D.L.

The *Orchestra* hears of hot-house fruit being used in America as a substitute for bouquets when an actress is called before the curtain.

A Reform banquet is to be held at Manchester in October. Earl Russell, Messrs. Gladstone and Bright, or other great reformers are, it is said, to be present.

A correspondent writes to say—"The Channel Fleet should visit Dublin Bay and give the officers and men an opportunity of seeing our metropolis. The Lords of the Admiralty, now at Cork, might send the orders."

Fifteen days' quarantine are imposed on vessels sailing from London and Liverpool for Civita Vechia subsequent to 8th July. Eleven days' quarantine are imposed on all arrivals from Great Britain in Greek Ports.

Gen. Garibaldi is about to hold a grand review of all the Italian volunteers in the plain of Montechiari.

The South Wales coal produce for the year 1865 was 7,911,527 tons.

The loss by the conflagration at Antwerp is estimated at nearly £240,000.

The Reform League are to have a bazaar in the spring in aid of the funds.

The birth rate in Scotland in 1864 was about 3,606; the number of births being 112,445.

In 1864 there were 377,719 male children and 362,566 female children born in London, the ratio being 1,042 males to 1,000.

The Lords of the Admiralty arrived in Cork Harbour, on their tour of inspection on Wednesday morning.

The Grand Canal revenue for the week ending the 31st August, 1866, was £811; corresponding week last year, £949.

Mr. E. P. Prfce, Q.C., Midland Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of York.

Last week 200 Italian organmen and Italian itinerants in the musical line of varied character left England for America to ply their art.

It is supposed that when compelled to leave his late dominions the King of Hanover will come to England, and take his seat next session in the House of Lords as Duke of Cumberland.

Three little daughters lately born at Paris to Mme. Bertall at one berth are so much alike that it has been found necessary, for the sake of distinction, to make them wear necklaces with medals attached, on which the name of each is inscribed.

Reports received from Albania mention the great increase of brigandage there. The Ottoman forces on the Greek frontier continue to be largely reinforced.

The following coloquy took place at the Eastern Post Office:—Pat: 'I say, Mr. Postmaster, is there a lither for me?' 'Who are you, my good Sir?'—'I'm meself, that's who I am.' 'Well, what is your name?'—'An' what do yon want wid the name?—isn't it on the lither?' 'So that I can find a letter if there is one.'—'Will, Pat Byrne, thin, if ye must have it.' No, Sir—there is none for Pat Byrne.' 'Is there no way to git it there but through this pane of glass?' 'No, Sir.—It's will for ye there isn't. I'd teach ye bether manners thin to insist on a gentleman's name; but ye didn't git it afther all—so I'm aveu wid ye; divil the bit is me name Byrne!"

It is rumoured that Mr. Gladstone is expected in Rome, and intends to remain there for three months.

The *Movimento* of Genoa announces that in that city the cholera is rapidly decreasing. Scarcely more than six cases a day are reported.

The directors of the National Bank have sanctioned an over-draft of £1,000 to the guardians of the Cashel Union.

The Nenagh guardians have sanctioned the purchase and erection of a fly-pole, &c., for the recreation of the juvenile male paupers.

The annual show of the Cashel Uunion Agricultural Society is fixed for the 13th September.

The Lady and the Dressmaker.—The Civil Court of Paris has been called on to decide a disputed question between a lady and her dressmaker. Madame Idaroff, wife of a councillor of the Court of St. Petersburg, ordered in December last from Madame Gautier, of the Rue de la Paix, a dress and mantle which were to be ready for Christmas day. They were not, however, sent in until the end of January, and Mademe Idaroff, who was then leaving for Nice, refused to accept them, but on her return to Paris, and while staying at the Grand Hotel, Madame Gautier put in an execution on the Russian lady's effects, in order to obtain payment of 600fr, the price of the two articles. Madame Idaroff deposited, under protest, that sum with the officer who had made the seizure, and applied to justice to have the amount returned to her. The court, however, decided that there was no proof that Madame Gautier had engaged to deliver the goods by Christmas Day, and that the delay was to be attributed rather to the mercer who was to furnish the trimmings for the mantle than to the dressmaker. Madame Idaroff was consequently nonsuited and condemned to pay the costs.

The Floods in North Yorkshire.—The inundations in North Yorkshire had greatly subsided on Saturday, and on that day the North-Eastern Company succeeded in throwing a temporary bridge across the Esk at Grosmont, in place of that washed away on Wednesday night, and the ordinary traffic of the Melton and North Yorkshire lines was resumed. During the floods, it appears that in addition to the damage to crops, many cattle and sheep were drowned, and some carcases were floating down the Derwent on Friday. Large tracks of land are still under water, and since the last report the banks above Garston have burst, and several farms are flooded, one farmer at Binnington having 100 of corn under water. The towns of Stokesley, Pickering, and Thirsk have suffered most—geese floating in the streets in the latter place. For some time to come the grazing lands flooded will be useless, a thick deposit of mud being left upon the grass. It will be quite a week before any harvesting can go on upon the inundated cornfields. The weather on Saturday was fine.

Jewel Robbery in Paris.—A considerable robbery of jewels has just been effected in Rue de la Paix, Paris. A man of gentlemanly appearance, about fifty years of age, accompanied by two youths, who might have passed for his sons or nephews, called at the shop of M. Aucoc three evenings back, between eight and nine o'clock, and with a strong English accent desired to be shown some silver tea services. While making a selection the strangers were so loud in their admiration of the articles of jewellery in the shop that M. Aucoc's suspicions were excited, and he watched his customers very closely, but failed to detect anything wrong; it was only when they had left, after ordering certain articles to be sent to Mr. William Barker, at the Hotel St. Phar, that the jewellery discovered that the thieves, for such they were, had abstracted from his window a necklace of pearls and diamonds, worth 3,500f.; three gold bracelets set with rubies or diamonds, and valued respectively at 1,800fr., 1,700fr., and 950fr., and a diamond brooch worth 900fr. As might have been expected Mr. Barker was not known at the Hotel St. Phar, and no trace of the men have yet been obtained.

Wanton Mischief.—In consequence of the damage done to the statues of Hampden and Lord Clarendon, by visitors privileged with the Lord Chamberlain's order to visit the Houses of Parliament, extra police are now stationed in St. Stephen's hall, to prevent a repetition of these wanton acts. These statues are both seriously damaged. The statue of the Earl of Clearendon was damaged by some person who mischievously climbed on the pedestal to plaie a tobacco pipe in the hand of that statesman, and in doing so materially damaged the elaborate embroidery of the robe.

On Monday, the Lord Lieutenant received addresses from the Royal College of Surgeons, the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, and the Belfast Corporation, to which he returned suitable replies.

MR. FISHER, OF WATERFORD, ON THE LAND QUESTION.

Mr. Fisher, of Waterford, has just published a pamphlet on the Land Question, which is most opportune at the prsent time. Chronic disaffection, which pervades the country almost every year, would, in his opinion, be remedied by an equitable adjustment of the Land system. He believes by increasing the number of landowners, and the establishment of a peasant proprietary, that discontent and disaffection would be removed, emigration checked, and industry developed. This *brochure* should be in the hands of all classes, as it tends very much to the solution of the difficulties with which the Land Question is surrounded, and would much aid towards those improvements in the condition of Ireland, to which Mr. Fisher has devoted the best energies of a master mind.—*Tipperary Advooate.*

Union Rating. Ireland. With Notes Statistical and Otherwise. By Joseph Fisher, Esq., Waterford. Dublin: McGlashan and Gill

The pamphlet bearing the above title is a reprint of a remarkable speech delivered by Mr. Sergeant Barry, M.P., in the House of Commons, on Wednesday, June 13, on moving the second reading of the Poor Law Amendment Bill. It has been published under the auspices of a committee formed for the purpose of promoting Union Rating: and much additional information on this interesting subject has been added in the form of intelligent notes by Mr. Joseph Fisher, well known as an author and statistician. The pamphlet will be found to contain much valuable information on a matter which has excited no small interest throughout the country; and it is rendered still more important by the clearance and force with which the Poor Laws are stated and explained. The portion of the pamphlet which belongs to Mr. Fisher is what might be expected from one so conversant with facts and figures as he has repeatedly shown himself to be. The committee have acted wisely in publishing the speech in its present form, as it must go far to strengthen such as are already in favour of the system of rating advocated; and tend materially to popularise such a principle.—*Clare Journal.*

Holloway's Pills.—All our faculties.—Almost all disorders of the human body are distinctly to be traced to impure blood. The purification of that fluid is the first step towards health. Holloway's Pills recommend themselves to the attention of all sufferers; no injurious consequences can result from their use, no mistake can be made in their administration. In Indigestion, confirmed dyspepsia, and chronic constipation, the most beneficial effects have been, and always must be, obtained from the wholesome power exerted by these purifying Pills over the digestion. Persons, whose lives were a continued series of sufferings, have been restored to ease, strength, and perfect health by Holloway's Pills, after the fruitless trial of the whole pharmacopœia of Physic.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, JOSEPH FISHER, at his Office, 3, Exchange-street, in the City of Waterford, on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and filed by the principal News Agents in Great Britain and Ireland.