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 NOVEMBER 30 1866 UNSTAMPED—PRICE TWO PENCE

CHEAP PREPAID ADVERTSEMENTS

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

A SIXPENNY RATE

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

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

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

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

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

PAID PREVIOUS TO INSERTION.

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

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

☞ Parties answering Advertisements are requested 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

NEW FRUIT

I HAVE RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF

FIGS,
RAISINS,
NUTS (daily expected),
SPANISH ONIONS,

which I offer at my usual moderate Prices.

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

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

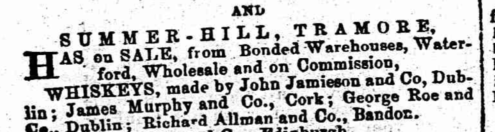
HAS on SALE, from Bonded Warehouses, Waterford, Wholesale and on Commission,

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.

Medical

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "MAN HOOD."

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

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

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

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

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

REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

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

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

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

*** Either of the above scientific and useful Works sent Post free by the Author or Publishers for 12 postage stamps or in sealed envelopes for 20 Stamps

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 MOST RELIABLE FRIEND!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

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

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

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, CONTRACTED AND STIFF JOINTS.

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

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

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

ERYSIPELAS AND SCROFULOUS SORES.

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

DISEASES ATTENDANT ON CHILDHOOD

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

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

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

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

For Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children.

When combined with their

Acidulated Lemon Syrup

It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and a grateful febrifuge. In hot seasons and hot climates, the regular use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

It is prepared by
DINNEFORD & CO
CHEMISTS, &c.,
172 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the world

CAUTION—See that "Dinneford &Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork. (572

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

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

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

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

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

CONSULTATION BY LETTER WITHOUT FEE

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

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

OCTOBER FASHIONS.

J. PENDER
WILL SHOW
HIS NEW STYLES IN
MILLINERY, MANTLES, &c., &c.,
ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 8th.
AND SOLICITS AN INSPECTION. (5754)

Commercial

To Tea, Sugar, Wine & Spirit Merchants, &c.

HAVING purchased the Bonding Warehouses formerly in the possession of the late Messrs. W. M. ARDAGH & Co., and having made very great improvements in them, I beg to inform Merchants that every attention shall be paid to them should they bond their Goods in my Stores; and from the very advantageous position of them, the greatest despatch can be afforded in receiving or delivering Goods, as they are within half a minute's walk of the Custom-House, and adjoin my Wine Establishment in Paul's Square, where the Warehouse-keepers are always in attendance. I have made arrangements for the reception of Whiskey, under the recent Act of Parliament, which before could not be warehoused except in the Excise Stores. I have reduced the scale of charges on some articles very considerably.

Merchants not resident in Waterford can have their business done, and goods received or forwarded without delay, by sending me the particulars the day before. They then have the advantage of having a Stock in Bond, instead of buying only what is Duty Paid.

HARRY R. SARGENT.

Paul's Square, Waterford. (6337)

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 Working 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:—

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

5 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, Dunsannon, 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

T. AINSWORTH, Secretary.
(By order),
Board Room, Waterford Terminus,
9th October, 1866.

5448

WILLIAM JONES!
AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR,
120, QUAY, WATERFORD.

WILLIAM JONES begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Waterford and its vicinity, that he is prepared to conduct Sales of all kinds of Property, Furniture, Farming Stock, &c.

Having returned from London, where he has had considerable experience in all kinds of Sales by Auction, he trusts, by strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

HAT MANUFACTORY.

LOUIS VANEESBECK, FRENCH HAT MANUFACTURER, 122, QUAY, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that having made arrangements with a Paris Firm for the direct supply of French Velvet, Satin, and Silk Plush, he can now afford to Manufacture Hats and sell a SUPERIOR article at a LOWER PRICE than any house in the trade.

He would also call attention to his PARIS CLOTH HAT, which, for beauty, elegance, and gentlemanly shape, by far surpasses the felt, having also the advantage of keeping its shape to the last, and can be reblocked any time it is crushed or broken.

French Velvet, Satin, Silk, Cloth, and Cashmere Hats made to order, in any shape, at the shortest notice.

☞ Hats purchased at this Establishment Re-Blocked Free of Charge.

LOUIS VANEESBECK, 122 QUAY.
[6403]

Room-Paper Warehose,
95, CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY.

F. DAWSON is now SUPPLIED with a LARGE ASSORTMENT of ROOM and HALL PAPERS, in Great Variety, which he offers for SALE at LOW PRICES.

☞ HOUSE PAINTING, DECORATING and PAPER HANGING executed with Neatness, and at Moderate charges.

[6276]

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)

Railway

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

TO BE LET.

THE Extensive COAL YARD at NEWRATH, lately in the possession of Mrs. KINSELLA, containing an area 1018 Square Yards, with Two spacious Sheds, together with Stabling and Office accommodation.

This Yard adjoins the Railway Company's premises, and from its proximity to the River, affords peculiar facilities for the discharging of Coals from the Vessels direct thereto.

The Premises can be viewed, and all information had on application to the undersigned,

THOMAS AINSWORTH, Secretary.

Board Room, Waterford Terminus,
27th October, 1866.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAIN.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Train at present leaving Waterford at 2.45 p.m. will, on and after 1st December, leave at 2.40 p.m.

For intermediate departure see the Company's Time Books.

By order,
HENRY JACOB, Superintendent.

Limerick Terminus, 24th November, 1866.

THE WATERFORD JOINERY WORKS
JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.

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

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

FOR SALE,

A PRIVATE OMNIBUS, only twice used; built three months ago, and finished in the best style. For particulars as to price, &c., apply to Mr. O'LEARY, Beau-street, Waterford, where it can be seen. [6498]

TO BE SOLD,

THE INTEREST in the Large and Commodious Premises, No. 60, MERCHANTS' QUAY, Waterford, at present occupied by Mr. JAMES WALPOLE.

They command a Frontage to the Quay of 60 feet, and extend Backwards 238 feet, with a large Corn Store. Also, a Concern adjoining, with a House fronting George's-street, 22 feet wide, and Large Sheds 82 feet by 41.

Apply to Mr. JAMES WALPOLE, on the Premises, or Mr. R. W. CHERRY, Solicitor, 17, William-street, Waterford.

Waterford, 1st November, 1866. [6360]

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 less than any other publication offering the same advantages.

Upon these grounds, with confidence [illegible] ... of other journals, it is respectfully submitted to ... no matter requiring general publicity ... adequately advertised until it has appeared in the columns of the IRISH WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Printer and Publisher—[illegible]
Office—[illegible]

Drapery

AUTUMN, 1866!
MILLINERY AND STRAW BONNETS,
SHAWLS AND MANTLES.

WE are now shewing all the Latest Novelties of the Season in these Goods.

HAZLETON, O'DONNELL & CO.,
47 QUAY.

☞ Confederate Blankets, 8s 6d per Pair; worth 11s 9d.

GENTLEMENS' SHIRTS.

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

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

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

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

Sailing

NOVEMBER, 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 hour of the Steamer's sailing.

FROM GLASGOW TO (LANCEFIELD QUAY).

				By Ra Greenock.
Waterford and Cork	Monday Nov	5	1 p m,	6 5 pm.
Waterford and Cork	Wednesday,,	7	1 p m,	6 0 p.m
Cork and Waterford	Friday ,,	9	1 p m,	6 0 p.m
Waterfor and Cork	Monday ,,	12	1 p m,	6 0 p m
Waterford and Cork	Wednesday,,	14	1 p m,	6 0 p m
Cork and Waterford	Friday ,,	16	1 p m,	6 0 p m
Waterford and Cork	Monday ,,	19	1 p m,	6 0 p m
Waterford and Cork	Wednesday ,,	21	1 p m.	6 0 p m
Cork and Waterford	Friday ,,	23	1 p m,	6 0 p m
Waterford and Cork	Monday ,,	26	1 p m,	6 0 p m
Waterford and Cork	Wednesday ,,	28	1 p m,	6 0 pm

FROM CORK TO

Glasgow (direct)	Saturday Nov	3	1 p.m.
Waterford and Glasgow	Monday, ,,	5,	2 p.m.
Waterford and Glasgow	Thursday, ,,	8	2 p.m
Glasgow, (direct)	Satrday ,,	10,	3 p m
Glasgow, (direct)	Tuesday, ,,	13,	6 p.m.
Waterford and Glasgow	Tuesday, ,,	16	10 a.m.
Glasgow (direct)	Friday ,,	19	12 No'n
Glasgow (direct)	Monday, ,,	20,	1 p m.
Waterford and Glasgow	Tuesday ,,	23	2 p.m.
Glasgow (direct)	Friday ,,	26,	5 p m
Glasgow, (direct)	Monday ,,	27	6 p.m.
Waterford and Glasgow	Tuesday ,,	30	11 a.m.
Glasgow (direct)	Friday		

FROM WATERFORD TO

Glasgow direct	Tuesday, Nov	6	1 pm
Cork and Glasgow	Wednesday ,,	7	1 p.m
Cork and Glasgow	Friday ,,	9	1 p.m
Glasgow (direct)	Wednesday,,	14	1 p.m.
Cork and Glasgow	Thursday ,,	15	1 p.m
Cork and Glasgow	Friday ,,	16	1 p.m
Glasgow, (direct)	Wednesday,	21	1 p,m
Cork and Glasgow	Thursday, ,,	22	1 pm.
Cork and Glasgow	Friday ,,	23	1 pm
Glasgow direct	Wednesday ,,	28	1 p,m
Cork and Glasgow	Thursday ,,	29	1 pm
Cork and Glasgow	Friday ,,	30	1 pm

FARES:

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

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

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

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

MICHAEL DOWNEY
94, Custom-house Quay, Waterford.

THE SECRET FRIEND
OR, WORDS OF WARNING TO YOUNG MEN

A NEW WORK, just published by Dr. J. A. BARNES, M.P.C., U.S., Corresponding Member of the L'ecoile du Medicin, Paris, and Eclectic Colleges of New York and Washington, and given away for the benefit of all who are suffering from Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debelity, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, Seminal Weakness, dislike to society, and numerous other ailments caused by the follies of youth, which if neglected result in premature old age or an early death. Hundreds of cases which have been thought hopeless have been restored to perfect health and manly vigour by following the advice given in this valuable work. Sent free on receipt of two postage stamps. Address. Dr. J. A. BARNES, 30, Thornhill Crescent, Caledonian Road, London, N. (6410)

CHINA AND GLASS, &c

JAMES WALPOLE,

HAVING determined on retiring from business, is now disposing of his large Stock at a Reduction of from 25 to 30 per Cent. FOR CASH.

Parties have now an opportunity of supplying themselves on terms which may not occur again.

60, QUAY.

1st November, 1866. [6359]

The Smoker's Bonbon

EFFECTUALLY removes the Taste and Smell of Tobacco from the Mouth and Breath, and renders Smoking agreeable and safe. Prepared from the recipe of an eminent physician by SCHOOLING & CO London. One Shilling per box; post free, 14 stamps Sold by McMaster and Co., Hugh Moore and CO. T. McDonnell and Co., and W. Graham, Dublin, and all Chemists, Tobacconists, &c. (6099)

THE MUNSTER EXHIBITION
OF
POULTRY, PIGEONS, SONG AND ORNAMENTAL BIRDS.

TO BE HELD, under distinguished patronage, at LIMERICK, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 20th and 21st DECEMBER, 1866.

£150 in Prizes. Competition open to the World.

Prize Schedules, and every information may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary,

JAMES C. COOPER, Cooper Hill, Limerick.
November 1st, 1866. (6352)

ALE TRADE CIRCULAR

WORTHINGTON AND COMPANY,
OF BURTON-ON-TRENT,

BEG to announce to their Customers and the Ale Trade in general that they have appointed

MESSRS. FORREST BROTHERS

As their sole Agents for the South of Ireland, and request that all orders in future will be sent to their Stores, No. 11, QUEEN-STREET; or Offices, No. 18, SOUTH MALL (Entrance in Queen-street), CORK.

☞ WORTHINGTON'S Celebrated Ales are established upwards of a Century. (6316)

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

'THE MUNSTER EXPRESS'
(PRICE THREE PENCE, UNSTAMPED,)

IS the only Full-sized Paper published in the South of Ireland. It contains Forty-Eight Full Columns News and Advertisements.

It advocates every project likely to improve the condition of the working Farmers, upon whom rests the whole superstructure of society in the South of Ireland.

Its contents are varied, and embrace every item of news.

Its Market Reports are full and accurate.

PUBLISHING OFFICE:
3, EXCHANGE-STREET, WATERFORD.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR.—THE MUNSTER EXPRESS can be obtained on the morning of issue from Mr. JAMES MURPHY, Bookseller and Stationer, Main street, Carrick-on-Suir. PRICE 3d.

CLONMEL.—THE MUNSTER EXPRESS can be obtained every Saturday morning at the Refreshment Room, Railway Station, Clonmel. PRICE 3d.

Mr. GILTINAN, Car-Office, Clonmel, can also supply THE MUNSTER EXPRESS every Saturday morning. PRICE 3d.

CAHER.—THE MUNSTER EXPRESS can be had of Mrs. STAPLETON, News Agent, Church-street, every Saturday morning. PRICE 3d.

THE MUNSTER EXPRESS can be had at the Book-stand of Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON, Railway Station, Caher, every Saturday morning. PRICE 3d.

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LIMERICK JUNCTION.—THE MUNSTER EXPRESS can be obtained at the Book-stand of Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON, at the Limerick Junction, every Saturday morning. PRICE 3d.

LISMORE.—THE MUNSTER EXPRESS can be obtained every Saturday morning from Mr. LAFFAN. PRICE 3d.

NEW ROSS.—THE MUNSTER EXPRESS can be had at Mr. D. GODWIN's, Printer and Bookseller, New Ross, every Saturday morning. PRICE 3d.

PORTLAW.—THE MUNSTER EXPRESS can be had at Mrs. ARROWSMITH's, Stationer, on every Saturday morning. PRICE 3d.

TRAMORE.—THE MUNSTER EXPRESS can be had on the morning of issue at Mr. FLEURY's, the Post Office; or at Miss BRENNAN's Refreshment Room, Railway Station, Tramore. PRICE 3d.

WATERFORD.—Mr. WILLIAM KELLY, Bookseller and Stationer, has THE MUNSTER EXPRESS for sale on the morning of issue. PRICE 3d.

Mr. WILLIAM CROKER, Bookseller and Stationer, Mall, can supply THE MUNSTER EXPRESS on the morning of issue. PRICE 3d.

"THE MUNSTER EXPRESS,"
The only Full-Sized Newspaper published in the South of Ireland.

NOVEMBER, 1866.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.
Up Train from Waterford

	Trains on Week Days 1: 1 2&3 Class A.M.	2: 1 2&3 Class A.M. Mail.	3: 1 & 2 Class A.M.	4: 1 & 2 Class A.M. Mail	1: 1 2&3 Class P.M.	Sundays Mail 1,2,3 Class P.M.	&3 lass. P
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Wford Dp	6 0	9 45	2 45	8 30	30	8 30	—
Grange	6 17	Flag.	—	—	...	—	—
Fwn & Plt	6 25	10 5	3 5	9 0	—	9 0	—
Carrick	6 40	10 20	3 18	9 15	.	9 15	—
Kilsheelan	6 57	10 35	3 35	...	...	...	—
Clonmel	7 15	10 52	3 55	10 0	...	10 0	—
Caher	7 52	11 20	4 25	10 45	—	10 45	—
Bansha	8 12	11 40	4 45	—	...	...	—
Tipperary	8 22	11 50	5 0	11 30	—	11 30	—
Jtion dep.	8 47	12 24	5 30	12 15	—	12 15	—
Oola	8 57	Flag	5 40	—	...	—	—
Lir k...Ar	9 50	1 20	6 30	1 20	—	1 20	—

Down Train to Waterford

	Trains on Week Days 1: 1,2,3 Class A.M.	2: 1 2&3 Class A.M.	3: 1,&2, Class, A.M. Mail.	4: 1 2 3 Class P.M.	1,&2 Class, P.M. Mail.	Sundays 1: 1,2,3 Class P.M.	2: 1 2&3 Class P.M. Mail
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Llick Dep	6 15	9 25	11 0	4 0	10 45	...	10 45
Oola	7 13	—	Flag	4 55	—	...	—
Junction Ar	7 30	10 35	12 0	5 5	12 0	...	12 0
Tipperary	7 55	—	12 35	5 45	12 45	...	12 45
Bansha	8 12	..	12 45	6 0	—	...	—
Gaher	8 37	...	1 5	6 25	1 30	...	1 30
Clonmel	9 10	—	1 32	6 50	2 15	—	2 15
Kilsheelan	9 29	...	—	7 5	—	—	—
Carrick	9 55	—	2 3	7 30	2 55	—	2 55
Fdwn & Pl	10 5	—	2 13	7 40	3 7	—	3 7
Grange	10 12	—	—	7 48	—	...	—
Waterfrd A	10 35	—	2 40	8 10	3 45	...	3 45

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY.
Up Trains from Waterford

STATIONS	Trains on Week Days 1: 1,2,3 Class, A.M.	2: 1,&2 Class, noon Mail	3: 1 & 2 Class, P.M.	4: 1,2,3 Class, P.M.	Sunday Trains 1: 1,2,3 Class, A.M.	2: 1,2, Class, P.M.	3: 1,2, Class P.M.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Waterford d.	7 30	12 50	4 45	—	4 0	—	—
Kilkenny ar.	9 15	2 20	6 15	—	5 30	...	—
Carlow I.SE.	—	3 23	7 25	—	7 0	—	—
Dln GS&Wa	—	5 35	10 0	—	9 30	—	—

Down Trains from Kilkenny

STATION	Trains on Week Days 1: 1,2,3 Class, A.M.	Mail, 1 & 2 Class, A.M.	3: 1 & 2 Class. P.M.	4: 1,2,3 Class, P.M.	Sunday Trains 1: 1,2,3 Class, A.M.	2: 1,2,3 Class, A.M.	3: 1,2, Class P.M.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Dublin dep	7 0	8 35	12 30	—	8 0	—	—
Carlow dep	—	10 38	3 23	—	10 30	—	—
Kilkenny dp	7 30	11 45	4 35	—	6 0	—	—
Waterford..	9 15	1 20	6 20	—	7 30	—	—

POST OFFICE GUIDE.

MAILS FROM WATERFORD
Corrected up to this date.

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

	Box Closes.	Despatched
Cork, Limerick, &c., ...	7 35 a.m.	7 45 a.m.
Clonmel, Caher, Tipperary, &c.,	10 50 a.m.	11 20 a.m.
Dublin (early English mails) &c.,	12 0 noon	12 35 p.m.
Dungarvan,	2 30 p.m.	3 0 p.m.
South Wales, via Pembro Dock,	3 0 p.m.	3 15 p.m.
Tramore (First Mail) ...	7 0 a.m.	7 40 a.m.
Do (Second Mail) ...	1 0 p.m.	2 0 p.m.
Arthurstown, Duncannon, Fethard, Passage East, &c., ...	5 0 a.m.	6 0 a.m.
New Ross ...	6 30 a.m.	7 0 a.m.
Dunmore ...	4 0 a.m.	6 0 a.m.
Ferrybank (First Mail) ...	4 0 a.m.	6 0 a.m.
Do (Second Mail) ...	12 0 noon	12 10 p.m.
Do (Third Mail) ...	1 30 p.m.	2 0 p.m.
Carrick-on-Suir and Clonmel	2 25 p.m.	2 30 p.m.
Kilkenny, Thomastown, New Ross,	4 15 p.m.	4 30 p.m.
Do. do. on Sundays,	3 30 p.m.	3 45 p.m.
Dublin (late English Mails) &c.,	7 45 p.m.	8 15 p.m.
Clonmel, Cork, Limerick, &c.,	7 45 p.m.	8 15 p.m.

The mails arrive and are delivered as under:—

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

WATERFORD AND TRAMORE RAILWAY.

Arrangement of Trains, November 1st, 1865.

WEEK DAYS.

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

Departure from Tramore—9 10 | *11 15 | 1 0 | 3 15 4 30 | *6 0 | 9 30.

SUNDAYS.

Departure from Waterford—*9 0 | 12 15 | 1 30 | 2 30 4 30 | 9 0.

Departure from Tramore—9 30 | 12 45 | 2 0 | 4 0 *5 30 | 9 30

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 NOVEMBER 30 1866 UNSTAMPED—PRICE TWO PENCE

CHEAP PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

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

A SIXPENNY RATE

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

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

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

Not exceeding 18 Words	6d
Above 18 and not exceeding 32 Words	1s 0d
" 32 " 46 "	1s 6d
" 46 " 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

NEW FRUIT

I HAVE RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF

FIGS,
RAISINS,
NUTS (daily expected),
SPANISH ONIONS,

which I offer at my usual moderate Prices.

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

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.

Medical

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "MANHOOD."

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

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

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

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

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

REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

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

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

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

*** Either of the above scientific and useful Works sent Post free by the Author or Publishers for 12 postage stamps; or in sealed envelopes for 20 Stamps.

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 MOST RELIABLE FRIEND!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

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

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

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, CONTRACTED AND STIFF JOINTS.

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

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

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

ERYSIPELAS AND SCROFULOUS SORES.

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

DISEASES ATTENDANT OF CHILDHOOD

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

IS an infallible cure for NERVOUS, MENTAL, and PHYSICAL DEBILITY; is the discovery of an eminent French Physician, and has been used on the Continent for the last five years with unvarying success, being chemically prepared in the form of a lozenge, may 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 Market street, Birmingham.

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

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

For Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, GOUT AND INDIGESTION. And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their

Acidulated Lemon Syrup

It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and a grateful febrifuge. In hot seasons and hot climates, the regular use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

It is prepared by
DINNEFORD & CO
CHEMISTS, &c.,
172 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the world

CAUTION—See that "Dinneford &Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork. (572

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

OCTOBER FASHIONS.

J. PENDER
WILL SHOW
HIS NEW STYLES IN
MILLINERY, MANTLES, &c., &c.,
ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 8th,
AND SOLICITS AN INSPECTION. (5754)

Commercial

To Tea, Sugar, Wine & Spirit Merchants, &c.

HAVING purchased the Bonding Warehouses formerly in the possession of the late Messrs. W. M. ARDAGH & Co., and having made very great improvements in them, I beg to inform Merchants that every attention shall be paid to them should they bond their Goods in my Stores; and from the very advantageous position of them, the greatest despatch can be afforded in receiving or delivering Goods, as they are within half a minute's walk of the Custom-House, and adjoin my Wine Establishment in Paul's Square, where the Warehouse-keepers are always in attendance. I have made arrangements for the reception of Whiskey, under the recent Act of Parliament, which before could not be warehoused except in the Excise Stores. I have reduced the scale of charges on some articles very considerably.

Merchants not resident in Waterford can have their business done, and goods received or forwarded without delay, by sending me the particulars, the day before. They then have the advantage of having a Stock in Bond, instead of buying only what is Duty Paid.

HARRY R. SARGENT.
Paul's Square, Waterford. (6337)

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:—

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

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

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

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

(By order), T. AINSWORTH, Secretary.
Board Room, Waterford Terminus,
9th October, 1866. 5448

WILLIAM JONES!
AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR,
120, QUAY, WATERFORD.

WILLIAM JONES begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Waterford and its vicinity, that he is prepared to conduct Sales of all kinds of Property, Furniture, Farming Stock, &c.

Having returned from London, where he has had considerable experience in all kinds of Sales by Auction, he trusts, by strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

HAT MANUFACTORY.

LOUIS VANEESBECK, FRENCH HAT MANUFACTURER, 122, QUAY, begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that having made arrangements with a Paris Firm for the direct supply of French Velvet, Satin, and Silk Plush, he can now afford to Manufacture Hats and sell a SUPERIOR article at a LOWER PRICE than any house in the trade.

He would also call attention to his PARIS CLOTH HAT, which, for beauty, elegance, and gentlemanly shape, by far surpasses the felt, having also the advantage of keeping its shape to the last, and can be reblocked any time it is crushed or broken.

French Velvet, Satin, Silk, Cloth, and Cashmere Hats made to order, in any shape, at the shortest notice.

☞ Hats purchased at this Establishment Re-Blocked Free of Charge.

LOUIS VANEESBECK, 122 QUAY. [6403]

Room-Paper Warehouse,
95, CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY.

F. DAWSON is now SUPPLIED with a LARGE ASSORTMENT of ROOM and HALL PAPERS, in Great Variety, which he offers for SALE at LOW PRICES.

☞ HOUSE PAINTING, DECORATING and PAPER HANGING executed with Neatness, and at Moderate charges. [6276]

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)

Railway

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

TO BE LET.

THE Extensive COAL YARD at NEWRATH, lately in the possession of Mrs. KINSELLA, containing an area 1018 Square Yards, with Two spacious Sheds, together with Stabling and Office accommodation.

This Yard adjoins the Railway Company's premises, and from its proximity to the River, affords peculiar facilities for the discharging of Coals from the Vessels direct thereto.

The Premises can be viewed and all information had on application to the undersigned,

THOMAS AINSWORTH, Secretary.
Board Room, Waterford Terminus,
27th October, 1866.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAIN.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Train at present leaving Waterford at 2.45 p.m. will, on and after 1st December, leave at 2.40 p.m.

For intermediate departure see the Company's Time Books.

By order,
HENRY JACOB, Superintendent.
Limerick Terminus, 24th November, 1866.

THE WATERFORD JOINERY WORKS
JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.

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

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

FOR SALE,

A PRIVATE OMNIBUS, only twice used; built three months ago, and finished in the best style. For particulars as to price, &c., apply to Mr. O'LEARY, Beau-street, Waterford, where it can be seen. [6408]

TO BE SOLD,

THE INTEREST in the Large and Commodious Premises, No. 60, MERCHANTS' QUAY, Waterford, at present occupied by Mr. JAMES WALPOLE. They command a Frontage to the Quay of 60 feet, and extend Backwards 238 feet, with a large Corn Store. Also, a Concern adjoining, with a House fronting George's-street, 22 feet wide, and Large Sheds 82 feet by 41.

Apply to Mr. JAMES WALPOLE, on the Premises, or Mr. R. W. CHERRY, Solicitor, 17, William-street, Waterford.

Waterford, 1st November, 1866. [6360]

ADVERTISE!! ADVERTISE!!

THE PROPRIETORS OF

THE IRISH WEEKLY ADVERTISER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Drapery.

AUTUMN 1866!

MILLINERY AND STRAW BONNETS,
SHAWLS AND MANTLES.

WE are now shewing all the Latest Novelties of the Season in these Goods.

HAZLETON, O'DONNELL & CO.,
47 QUAY.

☞ Confederate Blankets, 8s 6d per Pair; worth 11s 9d.

GENTLEMENS' SHIRTS.

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

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

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

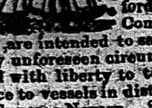
Robertson, Ledlie & Co.,
53, QUAY WATERFORD (5838

Sailing.

NOVEMBER, 1866.

STEAM COMMUNICATION

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



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

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

FROM GLASGOW TO
(LANCEFIELD QUAY).

				By Rail Greenock.
Waterford and Cork	Monday Nov	5	1 p m,	6 5 pm.
Waterford and Cork	Wednesday, "	7	1 p m,	6 0 p.m
Cork and Waterford	Friday "	9	1 p m,	6 0 p.m
Waterfor and Cork	Monday "	12	1 p m,	6 0 p m
Waterford and Cork	Wednesday, "	14	1 p m,	6 0 p m
Cork and Waterford	Friday "	16	1 p m,	6 0 p m
Waterford and Cork	Monday "	19	1 p m,	6 0 p m
Waterford and Cork	Wednesday "	21	1 p m,	6 0 p m
Cork and Waterford	Friday "	23	1 p m,	6 0 p m
Waterford and Cork	Monday "	26	1 p m,	6 0 p m
Waterford and Cork	Wednesday "	28	1 p m,	6 0 pm

FROM CORK TO

Glasgow (direct)	Saturday Nov	3	1 p.m.
Waterford and Glasgow	Monday, "	5,	2 p.m.
Glasgow, (direct)	Thursday, "	8	2, p.m
Glasgow, (direct)	Saturday "	10,	3 p m
Waterford and Glasgow	Tuesday, "	13,	6 p.m.
Glasgow (direct)	Friday "	16	10 a.m.
Glasgow (direct)	Monday, "	19	12 No'n
Waterford and Glasgow	Tuesday "	20,	1 p m.
Glasgow (direct)	Friday "	23	2 p.m.
Glasgow, (direct)	Monday "	26,	5 p.m
Waterford and Glasgow	Tuesday "	27	6 p.m.
Glasgow (direct)	Friday "	30	11 a.m.

FROM WATERFORD TO

Glasgow direct,	Tuesday, Nov	6	1 p.m
Cork and Glasgow	Wednesday "	7	1 p.m
Cork and Glasgow	Friday "	9	1 p.m
Glasgow (direct)	Wednesday, "	14	1 p.m.
Cork and Glasgow	Thursday "	15	1 p,m
Cork and Glasgow	Friday "	16	1 p.m
Glasgow, (direct)	Wednesday,	21	1 p,m
Cork and Glasgow	Thursday, "	22	1 pm.
Cork and Glasgow	Friday "	23	1 pm
Glasgow direct	Wednesday "	28	1 p,m
Cork and Glasgow	Thursday "	29	1 pm
Cork and Glasgow	Friday "	30	1 pm.

FARES:

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

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

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

MICHAEL DOWNEY
94, Custom-house Quay, Waterford.

THE SECRET FRIEND

OR, WORDS OF WARNING TO YOUNG MEN

A NEW WORK, just published by Dr. J. A. BARNES, M.P.C., U.S., Corresponding Member of the L'ecoile du Medicin, Paris, and Eclectic Colleges of New York and Washington, and given away for the benefit of all who are suffering from Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Debility, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, Seminal Weakness, dislike to society, and numerous other ailments caused by the follies of youth, which if neglected result in premature old age or an early death. Hundreds of cases which have been thought hopeless have been restored to perfect health and manly vigour by following the advice given in this valuable work. Sent free on receipt of two postage stamps. Address, Dr. J. A. BARNES, 30, Thornhill Crescent, Caledonian Road, London, N. (6410)

CHINA AND GLASS, &c

JAMES WALPOLE,

HAVING determined on retiring from business, is now disposing of his large Stock at a Reduction of from 25 to 30 per Cent. FOR CASH.

Parties have now an opportunity of supplying themselves on terms which may not occur again.

60, QUAY.

1st November, 1866. [6359]

The Smoker's Bonbon

EFFECTUALLY removes the Taste and Smell of Tobacco from the Mouth and Breath, and renders Smoking agreeable and safe. Prepared from the recipe of an eminent physician by SCHOOLING & CO London. One Shilling per box; post free, 14 stamps Sold by McMaster and Co., Hugh Moore and CO. T. McDonnell and Co., and W. Graham, Dublin, and all Chemists, Tobacconists, &c. (6099)

THE MUNSTER EXHIBITION
OF
POULTRY, PIGEONS, SONG AND ORNAMENTAL BIRDS.

TO BE HELD, under distinguished patronage, at LIMERICK, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 20th and 21st DECEMBER, 1866.

£150 in Prizes. Competition open to the World.

Prize Schedules, and every information may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary,

JAMES C. COOPER, Cooper Hill, Limerick.
November 1st, 1866. (6352)

ALE TRADE CIRCULAR

WORTHINGTON AND COMPANY,
OF BURTON-ON-TRENT,

BEG to announce to their Customers and the Ale Trade in general that they have appointed

MESSRS. FORREST BROTHERS

As their sole Agents for the South of Ireland, and request that all orders in future will be sent to their Stores, No. 11, QUEEN-STREET; or Offices, No. 18, SOUTH MALL (Entrance in Queen-street), CORK.

☞ WORTHINGTON'S Celebrated Ales are established upwards of a Century. (6316)

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

"THE MUNSTER EXPRESS"
(PRICE THREE PENCE, UNSTAMPED,)

IS the only Full-sized Paper published in the South of Ireland. It contains Forty-Eight Full Columns News and Advertisements.

It advocates every project likely to improve the condition of the working Farmers, upon whom rests the whole superstructure of society in the South of Ireland.

Its contents are varied, and embrace every item of news.

Its Market Reports are full and accurate.

PUBLISHING OFFICE:
3, EXCHANGE-STREET, WATERFORD.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR.—THE MUNSTER EXPRESS can be obtained on the morning of issue from Mr. JAMES MURPHY, Bookseller and Stationer, Main street, Carrick-on-Suir. PRICE 3d.

CLONMEL.—THE MUNSTER EXPRESS can be obtained every Saturday morning at the Refreshment Room, Railway Station, Clonmel. PRICE 3d.

Mr. GILLMAN, Car-Office, Clonmel, can also supply THE MUNSTER EXPRESS every Saturday morning. PRICE 3d.

CAHER.—THE MUNSTER EXPRESS can be had of Mrs. STAPLETON, News Agent, Church-street, every Saturday morning. PRICE 3d.

THE MUNSTER EXPRESS can be had at the Book-stand of Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON, Railway Station, Caher, every Saturday morning. PRICE 3d.

CLOGHEEN.—THE MUNSTER EXPRESS can be purchased of Mr. ATKINS every Saturday morning. PRICE 3d.

LIMERICK JUNCTION.—THE MUNSTER EXPRESS can be obtained at the Book-stand of Messrs. W. H. SMITH & SON, at the Limerick Junction, every Saturday morning. PRICE 3d.

LISMORE.—THE MUNSTER EXPRESS can be obtained every Saturday morning from Mr. LAFFAN. PRICE 3d.

NEW ROSS.—THE MUNSTER EXPRESS can be had at Mr. D. GODWIN'S, Printer and Bookseller, New Ross, every Saturday morning. PRICE 3d.

PORTLAW.—THE MUNSTER EXPRESS can be had at Mrs. ARROWSMITH'S, Stationer, on every Saturday morning. PRICE 3d.

TRAMORE.—THE MUNSTER EXPRESS can be had on the morning of issue at Mr. FLEURY'S, the Post-Office; or at Miss BRENNAN'S Refreshment Room, Railway Station, Tramore. PRICE 3d.

WATERFORD.—Mr. WILLIAM KELLY, Bookseller and Stationer, has THE MUNSTER EXPRESS for sale on the morning of issue. PRICE 3d.

Mr. WILLIAM CROKER, Bookseller and Stationer, Mall, can supply THE MUNSTER EXPRESS on the morning of issue. PRICE 3d.

"THE MUNSTER EXPRESS,"
The only Full-Sized Newspaper published in the South of Ireland.

NOVEMBER, 1866.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

Up Train from Waterford

	Trains on Week Days 1	2	3	4	Sundays 1	Mail	
	1 2 &3 Class A. M.	1 2&3 Class A. M. Mail.	1 & 2 Class A. M.	1 & 3 Class A. M. Mail	1 2&3 Class P. M.	1, 2, 3 Class P. M.	&3 [illegible]
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
W'ford Dp	6 0	9 45	2 45	8 30	30	8 30	—
Grange	6 17	Flag	—	—	...	—	—
Fwn & Plt	6 25	10 5	3 6	9 0	—	9 0	—
Carrick	6 40	10 20	3 18	9 15	—	9 15	—
Kilsheelan	6 57	10 35	3 25	—	—	—	—
Clonmel	7 15	10 52	3 55	10 0	—	10 0	—
Caher	7 52	11 20	4 25	10 45	—	10 45	—
Bansha	8 12	11 40	4 45	—	—	—	—
Tipperary	8 22	11 50	5 0	11 30	—	11 30	—
J'tion dep	8 47	12 24	5 30	12 15	—	12 15	—
Oola	8 57	Flag	5 40	—	—	—	—
Lim'k Ar	9 50	1 20	6 30	1 20	—	1 20	—

Down Train to Waterford

	Trains on Week-Days 1	2	3	4		Sundays 1	2
	1, 2, 3 Class A. M.	1 2&3 Class A. M.	1, &2, Class, A. M. Mail.	1 2 3 Class P. M.	1, &2 Class, P. M. Mail.	1, 2, 3 Class P. M.	1 2&3 Class P. M. Mail
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
L'rick Dep	6 15	9 25	11 0	4 0	10 45	...	10 45
Oola	7 13	—	Flag	4 55	—	...	—
Junction Ar	7 30	10 35	12 0	5 5	12 0	...	12 0
Tipperary	7 55	—	12 35	5 45	12 45	...	12 45
Bansha	8 12	—	12 45	6 0	—	...	—
Caher	8 37	—	1 5	6 25	1 30	...	1 30
Clonmel	9 10	—	1 32	6 50	2 15	—	2 15
Kilsheelan	9 29	—	—	7 5	—	—	—
Carrick	9 55	—	2 3	7 30	2 55	—	2 55
Fown & Pl	10 5	—	2 18	7 40	3 7	—	3 7
Grange	10 12	—	—	7 48	—	—	—
Waterfrd Ar	10 35	—	2 40	8 10	3 45	—	3 45

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY.

Up Trains from Waterford

STATIONS	Trains on Weekdays 1	2	3	4	Sunday Trains 1	2	3
	1, 2, 3 Class, A.M.	1, & 2 Class, noon Mail	1 & 2 Class, P.M.	1, 2, 3 Class, P.M.	1, 2, 3 Class, A.M.	1, 2, Class, P.M.	1, 2, Class P.M.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Waterford d.	7 30	12 50	4 45	—	4 0	—	—
Kilkenny ar.	9 15	2 20	6 15	—	5 30	...	—
Carlow I.SE.	—	3 23	7 25	—	7 0	—	—
Dln GS&W	—	5 35	10 0	—	9 30	—	—

Down Trains from Kilkenny

STATION	Trains on Week Days 1	Mail, 2	3	4	Sunday Trains 1	2	3
	1, 2, 3 Class, A.M.	1 & 2 Class, A.M.	1 & 2 Class. P.M.	1, 2, 3 Class, P.M.	1, 2, 3 Class, A.M.	1, 2, 3 Class, A.M.	1, 2, Class P.M.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Dublin dep	7 0	8 35	12 30	—	8 0	—	—
Carlow dep	—	10 38	3 23	—	10 30	—	—
Kilkenny dp	7 30	11 45	4 35	—	6 0	—	—
Waterford	9 15	1 20	6 20	—	7 30	—	—

POST OFFICE GUIDE.

MAILS FROM WATERFORD

Corrected up to this date.

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

	Box Closes.	Despatched
Cork, Limerick, &c.,	7 35 a.m.	7 45 a.m.
Clonmel, Caher, Tipperary, &c.,	10 50 a.m.	11 2 a.m.
Dublin (early English mails) &c.,	12 0 noon	12 35 p.m.
Dungarvan,	2 30 p.m.	3 0 p.m.
South Wales, via Pembro Dock,	3 0 p.m.	3 15 p.m.
Tramore (First Mail)	7 0 a.m.	7 40 a.m.
Do (Second Mail)	1 0 p.m.	2 0 p.m.
Arthurstown, Duncannon, Fethard, Passage East, &c.,	5 0 a.m.	6 0 a.m.
New Ross	6 30 a.m.	7 0 a.m.
Dunmore	4 0 a.m.	6 0 a.m.
Ferrybank (First Mail)	4 0 a.m.	6 0 a.m.
Do (Second Mail)	12 0 noon	12 10 p.m.
Do (Third Mail)	1 30 p.m.	2 0 p.m.
Carrick-on-Suir and Clonmel	2 25 p.m.	2 30 p.m.
Kilkenny, Thomastown, New Ross,	4 15 p.m.	4 30 p.m.
Do. do. on Sundays,	3 30 p.m.	3 45 p.m.
Dublin (late English Mails) &c.,	7 45 p.m.	8 15 p.m.
Clonmel, Cork, Limerick, &c.,	7 45 p.m.	8 15 p.m.

The mails arrive and are delivered as under:—

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

WATERFORD AND TRAMORE RAILWAY.

Arrangement of Trains, November 1st, 1865.

WEEK DAYS.

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

Departure from Tramore—9 10 | *11 15 | 1 0 | 3 15 | 4 30 | *6 0 | 9 30.

SUNDAYS.

Departure from Waterford—*9 0 | 12 15 | 1 30 | 2 30 | 4 30 | 9 0.

Departure from Tramore—9 30 | 12 45 | 2 0 | 4 0 | *5 30 | 9 30

EXPORTS BY STEAMERS FROM THE PORT OF WATERFORD

DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 29TH NOVEMBER: (Specially compiled for the WATERFORD MAIL).

1866	Name	Whereto	Bacon Bales	Butter Frks.	Lard Cks.	Flour Sacks.	Porter Casks.	Whisk Casks.	Cattle	Horses	Sheep.	Pigs.	Egge Cases	Po'ltry P'ckgs	Fish Boxes	Wool Bales	Rags Bales
Nov 22	MargamAbby	Milford,	459	115	105	—	126	2	..	—	203	..	15	—	—	—	—
23	Calypso,	Bristol	..	170	—	—	—	—	43	—	203	228	—	—	20	—	—
"	Camilla,	Liverpool	49	1367	..	—	—	—	230	—	34	274	—	15	—	—	..
"	Aura,	London,	173	161	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	City of Paris,	Milford,	370	198	140	—	25	2	..	—	—	—	17	—	—	..	—
"	Gipsy	Liverpool	—	—	—	—	—	—	192	—	80	355	—	—	—	—	..
26	Courier,	Milford,	406	132	115	32	24	..	—	—	3	158	15	—	—	—	..
27	Gipsy	Bristol	—	340	—	—	—	—	109	7	143	225	—	—	—	—	—
"	MargamAbby	Milford,	700	75	85	—	32	2	—	—	—	—	16	20	..	..	—
"	Vesta	Liverpool	37	805	—	—	61	—	33	—	—	434	—	..	..	—	—
28	City of Paris	Milford,	527	105	115	—	18	1	—	—	—	—	10	—	..	—	—
29	Sanda	Glasgow	4	170	..	817	48	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	..	—	74
"	Courier	Milford,	513	80	78	—	5	..	—	—	—	—	7	—	..	—	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	..	..	—
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	—
			..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	—	..
	Total		3243	3710	638	849	389	7	657	7	463	1674	78	35	20	—	74
	Corresponding week last year,		2265	4046	606	60	375	10	200	15	75	2551	59	417	30	—	40
	Since January 1st., 1866.		125188	195522	21832	18691	35451	706	17063	693	24242	40627	10417	4698	2448	492	3079
	Corresponding period last year.		108841	258750	27235	22492	34452	355	9908	1167	31294	61732	10068	15580	4267	441	6528

Public Notices

WHO SUPPLIES THE BEST CLOTHING AT THE LOWEST PRICES?

B. HYAM,

30, DAME STREET, DUBLIN.

B

HYAM'S CLOTHING is the very best in Ireland; this is an established fact which is admitted by all, and hence it is that Gentlemen from all parts of the country visit his celebrated Clothing Establishment. The Stock of Gentlemen's, Youths', Boys', and Children's, Clothing is the largest in the Kingdom, the Materials are the best that are Manufactured, the Fashions the Newest, and the Workmanship the most Durable; whilst by the enormous extent of his trade, B. HYAM is enabled to SELL MOST WONDERFULLY CHEAP.

B. HYAM'S

LIST OF PRICES FOR WINTER CLOTHING

B HYAM'S NEW GRANVILLE OVERCOATS, in all the New and Fashionable Materials of the season 20s, 25s, 30s

B HYAM'S PRINCE OF WALES' NEW OVERCOAT, original in Design, Excellent in Quality, and in a variety of New Materials 26s, 35s, 42s

B HYAM'S NEW YACHTING AND REEFING JACKETS, in various qualities of Witneys, Beavers, Pilots, &c... 20s, 25s, 30s

B HYAM'S NEW YACHTING AND REEFING JACKETS, with Silk facings, and lined throughout with Woollen lining 20s, 25s, 30s

B HYAM'S WINTER DENMARK and WIMBLEDON JACKETS in dark Tweeds, Meltons, Doeskins, and Fancy Coatings 15s, 20s, 25s

B HYAM'S WINTER UNIVERSAL SUITS in all the new Tweeds, Meltons, and other New Materials 30s 35s, 45s

B HYAM'S TROUSERS & VESTS to match, in warm Tweeds, Doeskins, and a variety of Fancy Materials 15s, 18s6d, 21s

B HYAN'S GENTLEMEN'S BLACK DRESS SUITS, in the most fashionable styles and superfine Cloths..... 40s, 60s, 80s

B HYAM'S YOUTHS', BOYS' & CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

B HYAM'S Fashionable Overcoat's for Children, 6s 6s to 15s.
B HYAM'S Fashionable Overcoats for Boys, from 8s 6d to 20s.
B HYAM'S Fashionable Overcoats for Youths, from 12s to 30s.
B HYAM'S Zouave, Knickerbocker, and Kensington Suits, from 10s.
B HYAM'S Balmoral, Osborne, and Grecian Suits, from 15s.
B HYAM'S Denmark, Harrow, and Rugby Suits, from 20s.

The following instructions will enable the most inexperienced to measure themselves for any Garment: Measure for Coat—1st, Length of Back; 2nd, Length from centre of back to elbow, continuing to wrist; 3rd, inches round chest; 4th, inches round waist. Measure for length of vest—From centre of collar, down front of breast to length required. Measure for Trousers—1st from top of the side seam to bottom of Leg; 2nd from top of the inside of Leg to bottom of Leg; 3rd Round the Waist. State if the Trousers are to button up the front or not.

B. HYAM,
NATIONAL TAILOR,
Clothier, Hatter and Outfitter,
30 DAME STREET,
DUBLIN.

Salmon Fisheries (Ireland).

CLOSE SEASONS.

LISMORE DISTRICT.

WE, the Special Commissioners of Fisheries do hereby give Notice that We will hold A MEETING At the COURT-HOUSE, MALLOW, on the 14th day of DECEMBER next, at the hour of Half-past Twelve o'Clock, in the afternoon,

To inquire into the propriety of Altering the Close Season or Time in this District, pursuant to an application tous for that purpose, and to hear such evidence as shall be offered in relation thereto.

And We will at such Meeting inquire into the state of the Fisheries in said District, and the best means to be adopted for the Regulation, Improvement, or Protection thereof, and proceed at such Meeting as in and by the Salmon Fisheries Acts in that behalf authorized.

R. J LANE, } The Special Commissioners
T. A. B. SPRATT, } for Irish Fisheries.

Dated this 26th day of November, 1866.

[6416]

MUSICAL EDUCATION.

MISS WHITE,

ORGANIST and PROFESSOR of the PIANOFORTE and SINGING, has at present a VACANCY in her Classes for a FEW ADDITIONAL Young Ladies.

Cards of Terms, &c., may be had on application at the ACADEMY, CATHEDRAL SQUARE, WATERFORD.

[6361]

Music.

PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE
93, QUAY, WATERFORD.

P. T. HOWARD

IN returning Thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the kind support given to his Establishment since its first opening (over 30 years), begs to call attention to the large stock of FIRST-CLASS NEW PIANOFORTES, purchased FOR CASH, and selected by himself during his recent visit to London, all by eminent Makers, and which he will sell at prices that defy competition. Also for Sale, a number of excellent Pianofortes, a short time out at hire, at greatly reduced prices. Old Pianofortes taken in Exchange.

Pianofortes hired out by the Week or Month, or on the THREE YEARS', TWO YEARS', or ONE YEAR'S System. Drawing-Room HARMONIUMS, in MAHOGANY CASES, FULL COMPASS, £4 10s each, and a great variety of others in Oak and Rosewood Cases, to be sold reasonable. Concertinas, Flutes, Violins, Cornopeans, Clarionets, and every article connected with the Music Trade always in stock.

All New Music at Half-price. Parcels received daily.

A FINE-TONED HARP, DOUBLE ACTION, in good order, to be sold cheap. (6189)

Wanted.

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

THE PRESS.—Wanted, by an experienced Gentleman, a Situation as REPORTER to a Journal published in Waterford. Testimonials of a first-rate character can be produced. A small Salary, with travelling expenses, is all that would be asked. For further particulars address L. Q., 3, Exchange-street, Waterford. 6395

COACHMAN, or Coachman and Groom—A steady active man; understands his business in all its branches, the care and management of hunters, &c. Unexceptional references can be given. No objection to town or country. Address, J. B., Coachman, Office of this Paper; or Great Hotel, Tramore, for one week. [6413]

Public Notices

TO THE
ELECTORS
OF THE
COUNTY
OF
WATERFORD

GENTLEMEN:

Having been called upon by a Large and Influential body of the Gentlemen of the County to offer myself as a Candidate for the Vacancy in your Representation, occasioned by the lamented death of my uncle, the late MARQUIS OF WATERFORD, I have the honour, though at some personal sacrifice, to solicit your support in the coming Election.

I do not come forward as a stranger amongst you, having had the honour of representing your County in the last Parliament for a period of Six Years, during which time I trust that I gained your approbation and confidence.

I have always given an independent support of LORD DERBY, and my political opinions remain unchanged, I deem it important that Reform should be dealt with in a fair and liberal spirit, with a view to settling this question at rest. I am anxious that in all matters relating to Ireland, a policy of justice, conciliation, and religious toleration should be pursued, and that the conflicting interests that are at present prominetly brought forward should be amicably and justly arranged. It is most desirable in my opinion that our Naval and Military forces should be placed in the highest state of efficiency, with a due regard to proper management and economy.

I took the opportunity when in Parliament of promoting, as far as I could, measures for the improvement of your Coasts and Harbours, as well as other local matters, and these shall always command my best attention.

I must trust to your kind indulgence, should I be unable, owing to the shortness of time before the Election, to call personally upon you all, but I shall at once set about an active Canvass, and endeavour to visit as many of my Friends as time will allow.

Relying upon your generous support

I have the honour to be,
Your Obedient Servant,
WALTER CECIL TALBOT.

Curraghmore, Nov. 15, 1866.

(6391)

IN PARLIAMENT—SESSION 1867.

WATERFORD AND PASSAGE RAILWAY AND FERRY.

(EXTENSION OF TIME FOR COMPLETION OF WORKS, AMENDMENT OF ACTS, AND OTHER PURPOSES.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the next Session, by the Waterford and Passage Railway Company (hereinafter called "The Company") for an Act to authorise and effect the objects and purposes hereinafter mentioned, or some of them (that is to say):

2. To extend the time limited by "The Waterford and Passage Railway Act, 1862," "The Waterford and Passage Railway Act, 1863," and "The Waterford and Passage Railway Act, 1865," for the completion of the Railways, Piers, and Works authorised to be made by such Acts, and to confer upon the Company all necessary powers in relation thereto.

3. To alter, amend, and enlarge the powers and provisions of "The Waterford and Passage Railway Act 1862," "The Waterford and Passage Railway Act 1863," and "The Waterford and Passage Railway Act 1865." The Bill will vary and extinguish all existing rights and privileges which would interfere with its objects. Printed Copies of the proposed Bill will be deposited in the Private Bill office of the House of Commons on or before the 22nd day of December next.

Dated this 12th day of November, 1866.

P. BURROWES SHARKEY,
Carlton Chambers, Regent-street, London, and
42, Blessington-street, Dublin,
Solicitor for the Company.

(6392)

Auctions

SECOND MONTHLY SALE
OF
HORNED CATTLE, SHEEP, AND PIGS,
AT WATERFORD.

THE Subscriber begs to announce that his next MONTHLY SALE of Horned Stock, Sheep, and Pigs, will take place at BOLTON-STREET, on SATURDAY, the 1st of DECEMBER, at One o'Clock, and will be regularly continued the Saturday preceding the Monthly Fairs, which take place the First Monday in each Month. All Property for those Auctions must be sold Unreservedly. Dealers will find it their advantage to attend. In order to have particulars extensively circulated, an early intimation from Gentlemen intending to send cattle is particularly requested. Printed Catalogues will be issued the morning of sale.

THOMAS WALSH, Auctioneer.
Custom-house Quay, Waterford,
Nov. 15th, 1866. (6385)

COUNTY WATERFORD.

Extensive Auction of Hay at Coolfin.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION on TUESDAY, the 4th December, 1866, at 11 o'Clock, on the Lands of COOLFIN, near Curraghmore, by directions of the Most Noble the MARQUIS OF WATERFORD, over 100 ACRES of HAY, principally made up in large Cocks, which will be sold in Lots to suit Purchasers. Also, a large quantity of Hay on Foot, which will be sold by the Acre.

THOMAS WALSH, Auctioneer.
101, Custom-house Quay.
Waterford, November 28th, 1866.

N.B.—On THURSDAY, the 13th DEC., will be sold over Fifty Highly-bred Horses, Sires, Brood Mares, and Colts; 80 Pigs, and a splendid Pack of Harriers. Catalogues, and all information, to be had from the Auctioneer. (6415)

TRAMORE, COUNTY WATERFORD.

MOST DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

The Lessee's Interest in the Lease
OF THE
TWO LARGE HOUSES,
Known as the Bow-Window Houses,
TERRACE, TRAMORE.

THE Subscriber has received instructions from Mr. JOHN WATERS MAHER, to Sell by perfectly Unreserved Auction, on MONDAY, the 10th DEC., 1866, at 12.15 p.m, on the Premises, his Interest in the Lease of the Two Houses above described, which are known not to be second to any in Tramore, either for size, accommodation, or situation. They afford the best views in Tramore, with a never-failing supply of Spring Water on the Premises. These Houses were built by the present Proprietor, within the last few years, at a cost of over £1,000, and are held under Lease for 60 years, of which term 42 are yet unexpired, at the nominal Rent of £21 per annum for the entire. It is an undoubted fact that they have produced in Lodgings for one season £140. Immediate possession will be given. For further particulars apply to

MARK V. DELANDRE, Solicitor, Peter street; or
THOMAS WALSH, Auctioneer,
101, Custom-house Quay.
Waterford, November 26th, 1866. (6418)

Monthly Sale of Horses.

THE NEXT MONTHLY SALE of Horses, Travelling Machines, &c., will take place at Mr. L. Dobbyn's Veterinary Establishment, Beresford-street, Waterford, on MONDAY, the 3rd DECEMBER, for which Sale a number of first-class Harness and Saddle Horses, the property of Gentlemen in the neighbourhood, have been entered. Also, One Covered, and One Outside Car and Harness, as good as new.

Sale at 1.30 p.m.

THOMAS WALSH, Auctioneer.
Waterford, November 30, 1866. (6419)

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

Alteration of Train.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Train at present leaving Waterford at 2.45 p.m will, on and after 1st DECEMBER, leave at 2.40 p.m.

For intermediate departures see the Company's Time Books.

By order,
HENRY JACOB, Superintendent.
Limerick Terminus, 24th November, 1866.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart, owing to indisposition from a severe cold, was unable, as he had arranged, to accompany the Mr. de la Poer in his canvass of the west of the county.

James Galwey, Esq., J.P., has arrived at Colligan Lodge, Dungarvan.

Captain Meagher, J.P., has arrived at Goldsmith Terrace, Bray.

We are happy to be able to state that, notwithstanding the very dangerous injuries which Richard Wall Morris, Esq., J.P., Rockingham, sustained last week while in the hunting field, whereby he suffered a compound fracture of the knee, that that gentleman is now progressing towards recovery as favourably as could be hoped. Dr. T. L. Mackesy, J.P., and Dr. Pierse Rogers Connolly, are constantly in attendance. We trust to soon see the very respected invalid restored to perfect health.

Lord Naas was in Dublin on Wednesday, but we believe returned to London last night, to be present at the Cabinet Council to be held there yesterday.—The Cabinet Councils will have terminated their sittings for a time in about ten days, and the Chief Secretary and Lady Naas will then, we understand, take up their abode at the Lodge, in the Phœnix Park, until near the opening of Parliament. It is believed that the session will commence on Monday, the 5th of February.

The Duke of Devonshir is entertaining a select party at Chatsworth, Derbyshire.

We learn, upon what we believe to be good authority, that Nicholas Mahon Power, Esq., who lost his seat in 1859, in consequence of the secession of the DE LA POER tenants, has refused to support Mr. DE LA POER. He has not gone to the length of saying he would support Capt. TALBOT. His tenants are to be allowed to vote as they wish, which, we suppose, means that they will do as directed by their clergymen.—It is rumoured that Lord Stuart de Decies holds himself to be morally bound by the compact, and cannot support Mr. De La Poer. The Marquis of Hartingdon, Secretary at War in the late Ministry, has espoused Mr. De La Poer's cause, and we suppose the tenants on the Duke of Devonshire's property will be compelled to vote at that side. Captain Talbot's friends have been very busy near Dungarvan, but things are quiet hereabouts.

The Waterford Mail.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 30, 1866.

AN article, which will be found in our fourth page, extracted from the *Dundee Advertiser*, not inappropriately reminds us that any legislation with reference to the laws of landlord and tenant should not be confined to Ireland. The advocates for tenant compensation or tenant right have made a great mistake in seeking for exceptional legislation, and striving to obtain for Ireland a different measure of justice from that sought for by the rest of the empire. In so doing they have advanced an almost untenable proposition, and they have also deprived themselves of the strength which they might have by making common cause with the tenants of the sister island. We should advocate the same laws for all parts of the empire, and that the tenants of England and Scotland should receive the same security of tenure and return for their outlay which is demanded for Ireland.

The difference between Great Britain and Ireland arises from the circumstance that the vast mineral deposits and great manufacturing activity provides a means of employment in the former which does not exist in the latter, and the pressure of the grievance is felt in proportion to the absence of employment. But there is a motive power, as well as a repressive influence, in Great Britain, which does not exist in Ireland; in the former, custom and public opinion, induce landowners to make improvements that are thrown upon the tenants in the latter, while that controlling public opinion which checks tyranny and injustice, exercises at the other side of the channel a much stronger influence than it does at this.

Within the past few days we received an illustration of the way in which the income of the landowner swells at the expense of the tenant, even under a system of leases. It is a statement of facts in reference to the farm of Rossenna, in the Queen's County, from the pen of Mr. Cooke, the present tenant. That farm has for more than 150 years been in the possession of his family, and the anxiety to retain it has led, as in the case of many other Irish farms, to an enhancement of rent. The farm of Rossenna is no exception to the rule that, at each expiration of a lease, the landlord seeks an additional rent, that increase not being the representative of an improvement in the collateral circumstances, but an actual return upon the tenant's improvements. We hold that the improvements made by the tenant are his property, and that no length of enjoyment should transfer them to the landlord without compensation. The farm of Rossenna contains nearly 300 statute acres, and was let on a lease for 31 years, the price of wheat then being 78s per quarter, at £41 8s. per acre, in 1747; the lease was renewed, and again in 1757, at the latter period wheat was 60s. per quarter, and the rent was £72 12s; that lease was again renewed in 1791, wheat being the same price, but the rent was more than doubled, it was £167 10s., being nearly four times that of 1710. The lease then given was for three lives, or 41 years, and the increase of rent may have partly arisen from the fall in the value of money. In 1850 the lease fell in, and the land was then valued under the ordnance survey at £263 11s. 7d.; but the landlord demanded, and the tenant had to give, £317 12s., or nearly double that of 1791. The conditions required by the landlord, as set out in the letter of the agent, dated, 20th November, 1856, and are as follows:—

I beg to state that the rent is to be 35 shillings an acre, to commence and be computed from the first of May last—The tenant to reside on the lands; a suitable house and offices for farm purposes to be built, the roofs to be slated. The lands to be thoroughly drained, and not more than one fourth of them to be at any time in tillage. Not an acre of the lands to be subletthe timber now growing, and which hereafter may be planted, to be the property of Lord Kenmare, and to be preserved by the tenant. All Royalties to be reserved, as well as of game, with a right of fishing and fowling on the premises.

What was the estimated cost of the improvements which the tenant was expected to effect we do not know, but we should fancy it would exceed a thousand pounds. The loss of interest by the tenant woued be a large addition to the rent, and, at the termination of the lease, these improvements, which of right belong to the tenant, would be handed over to the landlord, and would form an element for increasing the rent upon the new tenant; and thus the property of the occupier, in his improvements, pass to the owner. The former is impoverised by the increased burden placed upon him, while the later is enriched by the value of the tenant's outlay. Mr. Cooke's case is only an illustration of thousands of instances which occur in England and Scotland, as well as Ireland. In all which there has been, is, and will be, a gradually and important increase of rent, solely owing to the improvement of the tenant, who, by his industry and his outlay, enhances the value of the farm, and then pays an annual additional rent because he has expended his time and means in improving the land of another. All this would be remedied by adopting a system of peasant proprietorships, under such restrictions as would enable the occupier to become owner, upon equithble terms, of the farm while he tills. Such a change in the land laws would produce the greatest benefits, and would more than double the employment land would afford, and also add threefold to the actual produce of the nation.

THE railways of this country have disappointed the expectations of many of those who invested in them. While the public complain of the want of accommodation and the dearness of fares. Whether an increase in the facilities for travelling, and a diminution in the cost would be remunerative, is a question variously discussed; but under similar laws, and nearly equal tariffs, we find that the railway receipts of Scotland are more than double those of Ireland, the amounts being £3,424,921 in the former, against £1,518,654 in the latter. This is contrary to the anticipations of theorists, who hold that the larger population of Ireland should give a greater revenue. Ireland possesses 1,741 miles of iron road, and Scotland 2,013, therefore the greater increase from railways in Scotland does not arise from the difference in the line capable of being travelled over. The true cause of the difference is, Ireland is poorer than Scotland, and therefore we want cheaper means of communication.

There is not any very great difference in the proportion which the working expenses bear to the total receipts in either country, Scotland has has a balance over working expenses of £1,600,000 while Ireland has only £750,000. These facts have occupied the minds of many deep-thinkers, and suggestions have been made to the Commissioners who took evidence respecting railways. We publish to-day a letter from WILLIAM MALCOMSON, Esq., to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, Chairman of the Commission, which will repay perusal. Mr. Malcomson contrasts the turnpike roads of this county and those under the Grand Jury, with the railway system. In olden times he who travelled paid turnpike tolls for repairing the road as well as for the hire of the vehicle in which he rode; under the railway system both these charges are collected from the passenger About eleven per cent of the total receipts are absorbed in keeping railroads in repair. If these were, as is the case with the public roads raised by taxation, the railway fares could be reduced to the same extent. The "maintenance of way and works" on the railways in Ireland was last year £165,470, and it would add a comparatively trivial amount to the Grand Jury Cess if this were paid by taxation, instead of the mode in which it is now met.

If the Government took up the whole of the Irish railways, and that the permanent way was repaired by taxation, then the mere carrying might be let out by contract to companies who would provide motive power and rolling stock and carry passengers at stated prices, probably about one-half of the present fares. Were this done it would ultimately be recuperative, and would confer immense benefits upon the country.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALE LABOUR IN WATERFORD.

In another part of this journal will be found an able letter written by the Rev. THOMAS ENGLISH, C.C., Trinity Within, to WILLIAM MALCOMSON, Esq., dealing with the subject which heads this notice. We have much pleasure in complying with the request of the rev. writer in transcribing it to our columns, not only because we are ever ready to lend our advocacy to any measure likely to conduce to the material improvement of this country, or to the social or moral elevation of her people, but because we discern in such a correspondence the hope and groundwork of an approaching vista of prosperity. The bane of our unhappy land and people has been religious and class dissensions, and antipathies. Any step, therefore, towards breaking down this barrier to all progress must be hailed with satisfaction by all right minded and right thinking people. When, therefore, we see a respected clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church originate a movement undeniably calculated to render vast service to the city and citizens, appeal in the first instance for a helping hand to a gentleman of another creed and class, we cannot but congratulate ourselves upon a more improved and healthier state of public feeling.

Upon the want of industrial occupation for females in the city of Waterford, no one acquainted with the city can close their eyes. That the effect of providing such would be to diminish the poors' rate, improve morals, and raise many indigent families to comparative comfort, is unquestionable. That men of Mr. Malcomson's calibre and means should be expected to take the initiative, is not unreasonable; but to suppose that Mr. Malcomson should, at his own risk, and perhaps certain loss, undertake a duty that should properly be discharged by the State would be manifestly unfair. That Mr. Malcomson will be glad to aid every such development of the industrial resources of the country cannot be doubted, in a city where the firm, of which he is the head, expends thousands weekly in labour. We wish the project put forward by Mr. English, and as we learn, warmly approved by Mr. Malcomson, every success that an object with such excellent intent, deserves.

WE are glad to find that the RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION has resolved to continue its labours, and that the committee is summoned to meet early. There are several subjects of much importance to the citizens, requiring attention, which that committee can undertake, and we hope it will be encouraged to persevere; prominent among the topics waiting for consideration is the Water Supply. A very large addition to the present inadequate supply may be obtained at a moderate cost, and it ought to be had. But the corporation should consider the conditions upon which that supply can be purchased, and the price at which it may be sold. The present tariff exacts a payment of a pound a year for any house rated under twenty pounds, and thirty shillings a year for any house rated over that sum. The average taxation is equal to about one shilling and sixpence in the pound. It would be fairer to levy this tax rateably, as it operates very unfairly. Thus, an £8 house pays at the rate of 2s 6d in the pound, while a £19 house pays only 1s, and a £40 house 9d in the pound. The proposal to make the rate *ninepence* in the pound, is so low, that nothing good or adequate could be had for the revenue thus raised. We have heard no complaints at the amount now charged; the complaint lies in the insufficiency of the supply. The tariff might be adjusted by making the charge for houses under £5 five shillings a year; from £5 to £10 ten shillings a-year; those from £10 to £20 a pound a-year; £20 to £30 thirty shillings a-year, and over £30 two pounds a-year.

The next step should be to ascertain the number of dwelling houses in each class, and to calculate the probable income.

There are 270 houses over £20, and 382 between £10 and £20; we do not know how many there are, say, from £5 to £10. The income would probably stand thus:—

70 houses over £30	at 40s ...	£140	0 0
200 " £20 to £30	" 30s ...	£300	0 0
382 " £10 to £20	" 20s ...	£382	0 0
400 " £5 to £10	" 10s ...	£200	0 0
1000 under £5 0s. and 5s	...	£250	0 0
		£1272	0 0
Less present water rents	...	£285	0 0
		£977	0 0
Cost of collection of rate, distribution of water, &c., &c	...	£177	0 0
Net revenue	...	£800	0 0

This would pay 5 per cent. on £16,000, or 4 per cent on 20,000, and for that sum a very large addition to the present supply may be had. If the Corporation could afford to surrender the present rents, the income would be much larger.

It has been proposed to lay a compulsory water rate of three pence in the pound for fountains, but it would be far better to give the poor water into their houses and to charge the landlords a moderate sum, say, 5s per house if under £5 a year, and allow him to add a penny a week to the rent. Then the poor need not waste their time in going to the fountains.

The promoters of the Ballyscanlan scheme made three blunders: first, the supply was insufficient and the water bad; next, they proposed a compulsory rate, and lastly, the charge for water was fixed upon too low a scale, and a large annual balance would fall upon the corporate property.

The Ballyscanlan scheme was very different; it was calculated that the value of houses that would take in the water would in the aggregate be £16000, and that a nine penny rate would produce £600 a year; it was proposed to lay a compulsory rate of threepence on the whole city, and that this would produce £400 a year, making a total income of £1000, from which must be deducted the present water rents £285, leaving a net income of £715; from that should be taken £177 for annual expenses, leaving only £538 to pay the interest upon an outlay of at least £30,000 for a bad and insufficient supply, and burthening the corporate property with an enormous annual load for interest upon the water loan.

We indicate what may be done without taxing the citizens by modifying the existing rates of charge, and by promoting a scheme based upon the idea that the capital raised should be proportioned to the probable income.

ADDRESS TO A CLERGYMAN.

The custom of publishing addresses to clergymen and their replies, before they are delivered, received the sanction of the committee which presented the Rev. Dr. Dalton with an address. The following draft of an address to a clergyman, about to accept a more *beneficial* benefice, has been prepared, but not yet presented. We follow the recognised custom, and print it in anticipation. The reply has not reached us, but when it does we shall publish it. The address will, we suppose, be handsomely engrossed, and illuminated:—

"REVEREND BROTHER,—We cannot allow you to resign the office you have discharged for so long a period, and which has brought you into intimate relationship with us in our ministerial labours, without presenting you with a suitable memento of our regard and esteem.

"The high office which you have filled has brought prominently before us your peculiar character as a *Churchman*; we hold that your conduct in relation to the church eminently entitle you to the expression of deep reverence from us, your clerical brethren, to whom you have set so appropriate an example.

"In these days of modern innovations, there is a tendency to make light of our high office; unsanctified laymen presume to take upon themselves the offices of the ministry, and not only to teach the people, but to administer the sacraments. The followers of John Wesley, Johanna Southcote, and others, think that their unconsecrated preachers are on a par with us, who are duly called and ordained It behoves us who have studied at college, passed through the alembic of divinity lectures, attained the degree of B.A. or M.A., and been regularly admitted to holy orders, to maintain our high position. You, venerable brother, have set us an example, and we honour you for despising dissenters.

"Many of us have to record our admiration of the discrimination with which you discharged the important duties of examining chaplain. You possess rare qualifications for that position; we have often wondered, and many of our congregations share the surprise, how you could have seen anything in us to qualify us for the high office to which you have recommended us, or to warrant the encomiums with which you presented us to the diocesan. Humility is a christian virtue; we desire to exercise it in our estimate of ourselves, and we therefore believe it would be difficult to find a less talented lot than those who have latterly been called in this district; but, venerable brother, this increases our esteem for you; the dunce, who is elevated to be a teacher, is more grateful than the gifted mortal who meritoriously attains the same position.

"Your paternal care over us excites our most generous feelings; you have set elderly clergymen a noble example in selecting your curates from those just ordained, and, though your parishioners, may have thought you ought to obtain persons of greater experience, and not have 'mere boys' set over them, you have wisely refused to yield to their request. In so doing you have prepared and trained several young men, and have, at the same time, *saved your own pocket*; this blending of 'the wisdom of the serpent with the harmlessness of the dove' demands our warm encomiums. Nor should we omit noticing how effectual was that training. Your frequent absences has taught the neophyte to stand alone in a far better manner than a constant residence in the parish could have done.

"If, reverend brother, the effect of this wise and judicious course has been to lessen the number of your congregation and to drive them to other fountains, to satisfy their thirst, the loss has been their's—they have partaken of waters less pure than those you would have offered them. This withdrawal must have lessened the amount of your duty; you could not think of letting down your dignity by visiting those who neglected the duty of attending their parish church, and we are glad you have set us the example of resisting the encroachments of the laity, who unreasonably expect us to visit them in their homes, just as if we were *voluntaries* and did not belong to the *Establishment*. What, reverend brother, is the advantage of receiving a University education, being inducted into a living, having a freehold in our benefice, and belonging to a State Church, if every tinker's wife or cobbler's child can call on us to attend them, just as if we were supported by their gifts?

"We also feel bound to express our approval of your conduct towards the laity, your example as most important. What can be more dignified than your attention to the religious education of the young? Ah! sir, it was most edifying to note how, day after day, you would pass by the school, at which so many of the children of your parishioners were being taught, without allowing yourself to visit them, or deigning to give them any Biblical or catechetical instruction. 'Cock them up up with the Gospel, indeed!' Why should *you* teach *them*? Why occupy your time on week days with their tuition, when you could attend to it on Sundays? We repeat, that we honour you for the example you have set us of the way a Churchman should act towards his flock.

"But, reverend and esteemed brother, we cannot allow you to depart without alluding to your conduct towards the Press. We have read with great delight many of your writings, and have placed them before us as patterns. But there are one or two which deserve our peculiar study; they are models which we shall copy. We refer to those addressed to a journal which dared to say that the clergy should share part of their funds with the choristers. Why should they give up any of their income, even for the better celebration of Divine service? We cannot understand why any layman, and especially one who had been your parishioner, should set up his views on a question of morals against yours. *He* should not have hesitated to adopt anything which *you* had written, even if *he* thought it false. No scruples of any kind should have stood in his way. You were quite right in demanding unconditional submission. We admire your firmness in insisting upon his adopting your statements as his own, even if he believed them to be untrue. The correct judgment you have exhibited, and service you have rendered to the Church, greatly enhances our opinion of you as a clergyman.

"We regard the manner of your retiring from the position you so long occupied with becoming respect. The example of *resignation* you have set us is very touching, and we shall most gladly imitate it by *resigning* our present benefices or curacies when we are offered anything better.

"You carry into your *rustication* our warm regard; we trust you will accept from us as a slight expression of our sentiments the Degree and robes of a Doctor of Divinity; may you, thus habilitated, feel even more of a churchman than you have heretofore done, and show you how much you are elevated above the laity, and how high is your office and dignity, and lead you to treat with even greater scorn and disdain any lay pretentions which may interfere with your office or its emoluments.

"We cherish the hope that the association between us has not finally ceased, and we trust you will each moon emerge from your rural retreat to sooth us with your discourses, and to encourage us with your example. However *dear* they may seem to those who contrast their cost with their value, we can never consent to hold them *cheap*. That which is only *reflected* by *you* possesses more brightness than that which arises from the reflections of others.

"We trust the change of position will afford you all satisfaction and comfort you anticipate, and with the assurance of our esteem and respect,

"We are, reverend brother,
"&c., &c."

THE MAYORALTY.

Says Corny Red to bold Sir Ben,
"I'll win the Mayoralty with my pen."
Says bold Sir Ben to Corny Red,
"It's not so easily done as said."

HUMBUG.

CORRESPONDENCE

MANUFACTURES IN WATERFORD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD MAIL.

Dear Sir,—Will you please insert in the next issue of the *Mail* the accompanying letter, which, with a few alterations, is a copy of one I had the pleasure of writing to William Malcomson, Esq., a short time since on the subject of employment of females in this city) I had had a prompt and courteous reply from Mr. Malcomson, who, though not having decided upon extending his manufacturing to this locality at present, because of his having so much work on his hands already, yet seemed very favourably disposed towards the project suggested by me.

I am, dear sir, faithfully yours,

THOMAS ENGLISH.

Waterford, 29th Nov. 1866.

Dear Mr. Malcomson—You and your enterprising family have contributed largely to raise the condition of Ireland. You afford constant and remunerative employment to thousands in various parts, especially in this county, for all which our people owe you a deep debt of gratitude—a debt which is felt by none more keenly than by him who takes the liberty of writing to you on the present occasion. I should like, if possible, to set on foot some project for the employment of females in this city. This employment is so necessary, and is so urgently demanded by the circumstances of the case, that I almost feel unequal to the task of giving the subject that prominence, which, I am persuaded, it deserves. It is, in my opinion, a matter in which all those are concerned who wish well to religion and to morality. We know that much of the misery, destitution, and crime abounding in this, and in other large towns, arises from the want of employment. Irish women are not vicious from the mere love of vice. I state, without fear of contradiction, that they are the most virtuous in the world; those who, from time to time, have gone astray, have been generally brought to shame by contact with poverty; vice and poverty are closely allied. Yet it is true that there are thousands who pine away in the most abject misery, and are, at the same time, patterns of the most heroic virtue. Had there been factories on a large scale in Waterford, like that of Portlaw, for the manufacture of linens, tweeds, or some such fabrics, we should have ample employment for females, and our city would be free from those humiliating scenes which are to be witnessed on every night in the streets, to the shame and scandal of religion, and to the disgrace of this dear old country of ours. Many females, who are now the shame of their sex, would be thereby rescued from vice, whilst others who, for want of some industrial pursuit, and are, perhaps, destined one day to live by the wages of sin, would be enabled to support themselves honestly and respectably by the labour of their hands. Addressing a gentleman of such a wide range of experience, it is, I feel assured, quite unnecessary that I should here dilate on the many facilities which a town like this, with its magnificent harbour and shipping, and its railroads branching all over Ireland, affords for the profitable development of every branch of trade. You, my dear sir, with your intimate knowledge of everything connected with Waterford, with whose interests you are so wound up, are in a far better position than I am to appreciate all those advantages, and this is precisely why I make my present appeal to you in particular, to take into consideration the establishment of some kind of factory in this city for the employment of females. I cannot help observing here that there are difficulties in the way; you may be inclined, as I hope you shall be, to enter into my views, and to set going, at some future time, a work which will be attended with endless blessings to this locality. But your own interests must be primarily considered. You will naturally ask yourself whether such a project as I now propose, will pay, and bring a remunerative return for the outlay and expense attending it at the start. Of course, I cannot guarantee the success of the project. But I think it ought to be successful, and ought eventually to become a source of wealth to any man, or to any company of men, having the enterprise to undertake it. My first impression was to recommend the establishment of a joint stock company, with a view of carrying out the work I take the liberty of suggesting in this letter. I have, however, upon consideration, deemed it better to make a first appeal to you, and to have your advice, and by-and-bye your valuable assistance, for the furtherance of this project, in which I take so deep an interest; or better still, if you yourself set the machinery going. Your splendid vessels, trading to all the ports of the world, afford you opportunities for the transfer of merchandize to the most desirable markets, which no other individual, nor company, such as I have been thinking of, could have. A fair amount of employment is provided for the artizans and labourers of the city at your iron foundry, William-street, where the men are well paid for their labour; at Mr. Graham's iron works; at the different stores, and about the shipping. I am sorry, however, there is much unemployed labour in Waterford—a fact, which becomes evident to those who walk along the quay, the streets and lanes of the city; and still more painfully evident to those who visit the attics, rooms, and cabins inhabited by the poor, where one is horrified at the squalid misery, nakedness, and starvation which meet his gaze. No people in the world suffer more privations than the Irish—no people ever endured their anguish with such resignation—and yet no people were ever so reviled and injured by those who should protect them. If an Irishman commit a fault,—and God knows, no human beings are in such temptation—there is not a word of excuse or extenuation to be offered for him, whilst people in other and more favored countries fall into crimes of the worst character, and no one thinks of saying a hard word of them. The females of the city have very little employment afforded them beyond what they get in Mr. Denny's factory, which is admirably conducted, and does much good in its way. Some are also employed in picking fowl, and others as servants in town and country. There are a few other sources of employment, such as the small factory in French-street; Mr. Brown, of New-street, employs a good many females in his yard. These are all that I can remember just now; but it is melancholy to think of the number of females who have no employment whatever, and who are, in consequence of this want of employment, in constant danger of being lost. Had they weekly earnings, they would be enabled to contribute to the support of the junior members of their families, and of those, who, by illness, or by some other cause, might be incapacitated to work. I have spoken to several gentlemen, who feel an interest in the welfare of the people, on this important subject, and they have expressed a hope that prompt and energetic steps should be taken to provide employment for the wives and daughters of those poor men, whose earnings are inadequate to the support of their families. Those gentlemen declared their readiness to co-operate by all means in their power, with those who might have the charity and the good feeling to come to the relief of the poor. What a pity it is that the country is not studded over with factories, like those of Portlaw and Carrick-on-Suir, in which so many persons, male and female, are regularly employed, and which are the creation of your enterprise. May I still hope that you will do for Waterford what you have done for those places? Our people are industrious, though the contrary has been often said of them by superficial reasoners. Irishmen have, in numberless instances, realized fortunes, and have reached the highest and most honourable positions in other countries. It is easy to reproach with a want of industry people who have nothing to do at home, who have no field for the display of those abilities which God has given them with no sparing hand, and for whom so little has been done by our rulers to raise them. Ireland had flourishing manufacturers before the Union. They were fostered and encouraged by the native Parliament, and she was then able to compete with the sister country" in the production of cloths and fabrics of the best quality. England became jealous of her prosperity, and it was necessary to discountenance Irish manufactures, in order that Ireland should serve as a market for the sale of English merchandize. I hold that our country is every year going from bad to worse; those who talk and write of her increasing wealth and prosperity are either deceived themselves or they wilfully misrepresent facts for some sinister end. Emigration goes on unchecked, and appears only to gather strength in its onward course. Whilst the population of the country are hastening away, as from a plague-spot, cattle shows and agricultural shows are of little avail, unless to gratify the vanity and to subserve the interest of cattle-fanciers and cattle-jobbers, whose desire is to part with the people for the purpose of adding to their parks and demesnes, the farms of the ejected and hunted tenantry, to feed cows and bullocks. It would be a dangerous experiment for the people of this country to give up tillage, though the crops may occasionally fail. Tillage gives employment to the rural labourers, and the landed proprietors and farmers should bear in mind that those labourers have claims upon them which cannot, and ought not, to be overlooked.

By a merciful dispensation of Providence we have been spared the cattle plague in this country, which has inflicted such dreadful losses on England and other countries. We ought, however, to take a lesson from the misfortunes of others, not knowing how long we shall be free from the like calamities ourselves, and this lesson is, not to put our trust in cattle feeding.

The farmers and labourers are afraid of the future of our country. They seem to have lost all confidence in the return of prosperity; they can see nothing before them but starvation, should they remain at home. Hence they face the perils of the deep in gloomy winter, as well as in the calm weather of spring and summer. They rush into all the uncertainty of emigration to countries of whose situation on the maps of the world they know but little, and of whose history they know nothing. And why do they do this? Why do they run so many risks to life and limb? Simply because there is nothing done to encourage them to remain at home. The selfishness of legislators prevent them giving a tenant bill, which would attach the tenant farmers to the soil. There is nothing done to secure employment for the poor: there is absolutely no interest taken in their welfare. The people are not actuated by the desire of change when they leave their native land; for no people were ever more attached to the old country than the Irish. Nothing else forces them away but the miserable prospect before them.

To return to the subject on which I have undertaken to write—the employment of the women of our city—were you to walk about with me for an hour or two, and to visit the attics and the wretched abodes of the poor, your kind heart would doubtless suggest to you the utter necessity of rescuing them from their miserable situation. How can this be done? How are they to be raised from the unhappy state in which they are placed, and saved from the dangers with which they are menaced? By providing efficient employment, as far as possible, for all. They are not that lazy and sleepy race, such as they have been described by those writers who are ever ready to slander them and to blacken the character of the country. If they are poor, we know who made them poor. Were you to see those pale, starved, wretched, and emaciated forms, you would, I am sure, do all in your power to assist them. They are our fellow-creatures, created to the image and likeness of that God who made us all, and destined one day to enjoy a happiness, without end, for the sufferings which it is their lot to endure in this miserable world. There is but one thing to inspire them with a ray of hope here below—to sustain them in the midst of their privations, and this is a happy future. Will you kindly pardon the liberty I have taken in thus addressing you? —I am, my dear Mr. Malcomson, yours faithfully,

THOMAS ENGLISH, C.C.,
Parish of Trinity Within.

William Malcomson, Esq.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

Mayfield Factory, Portlaw, Nov. 26.

The railway commission over which your Grace has so diligently presided, and which, if it should have answered no other end than that of drawing more general attention to the working of our railway system, with a view to making it more generally useful and advantageous to all classes, has done much good. I must confess that for myself, and I feel sure it was so with many others, it seemed to be an inquiry that was likely to interfere and meddle too much with what might be considered to be within the rights of private enterprise; but the more I review the subject of railways in Ireland, the more I am convinced that they should take their places more as undertakings of public interest than for private advantage, and that the earliest opportunity should be taken by the Government of obtaining possession and control of them so as to make them as universally advantageous and useful to the public as they can be. If we look at the early history of what are now called the public roads in Ireland, many of them must at first have been made to serve certain interests, and not for the general service of the community; then came turnpike trusts, by which many of the main roads in Ireland were owned and kept in repair; and, lastly, the counties have superseded these, removing all turnpikes, giving the public the benefit of freer communication, providing for the repairs of those roads out of the county rates at a much less average cost than when owned, and repaired by separate trusts, and providing for the intercourse of localities a much freer means of exchanging their traffic. All of us who can remember the working of the two systems will acknowledge what an improvement the present one is. We have only to look upon Ireland as one large county, the present railway boards as so many turnpike trusts, and the government taking upon it grand jury duties, arranging for taking up the various trust interests, and taxing the property on the incomes of the whole of Ireland for a rate in aid until the working of a new system, having the lowest rate of charges as its basis, should inaugurate a time when, instead of a loss, the income from them should become a source of profit to the community. Nor would the government be without other precedents for this in the supplying of water to towns, in the lighting, watching, &c. The principle of taking all property within certain limits, which are supposed to partake of those advantages is recognised, and as railways are recognised as affording advantages to all classes of the community, there would seem to be justice in taxing all for their promotion and support. We should not seek assistance from the Imperial Legislature except in advancing funds for their purchase, and this, we consider, it would be its advantage to afford. Everything that tends to the improvement of a country benefits the Imperial Exchequer from the increased excise returns from a thriving community; and I need not dwell on the other advantages which would result, and which will occur to any one who takes a comprehensive view of the advantages which cheap expedition and frequent communication give to a community. The Belgian Government have from their first introduction kept the railways in their own hands. They are felt to be a general advantage to the country, and within the last few months they have made extraordinary reductions in their passenger fares, particularly for long journeys, with, I believe, very satisfactory results. The Government having purchased the railways, and fixed the rates for passengers and goods, could let the working of them in part or in the whole to companies who would supply the rolling stock, and work them, like the old coaching establishments, under official inspection and control. Other details might be referred to, but I feel sure that all are capable of being arranged for, and localities which at present, from their local traffic not being sufficient, are not provided with railway accommodation, would be provided for.—I remain respectfully,

WM. MALCOMSON.

TO THE EDITOR.

John's-hill, Nov. 30, 1866.

My Dear Sir,—In your paper of the 28th inst., you refer to election of Town Councillors in the Tower Ward. You have been either misinformed, or committed an error, for, as far as I am concerned, I neither was asked for, or promised, any pledge. The true cause of Mr. Clampett retiring so early, he *was pumped out dry to the last drop*; at the same time I was flowing over, having over thirty more good and true men, ready to poll if required.

As to the Ballyscanlan water, Mr. Clampett had long previous, as well as on day of election, heard me express my ideas on that question. I may add, that I am most anxious and willing to give any aid in my power towards procuring a good supply of water for my fellow-citizens without taxation.

By inserting the above in this day's paper, you will oblige.—Yours truly,

EDWARD COURTENAY.

FLOCKS WITHOUT SHEPHERDS.

We copy the inclosed, as it shows that the complaints of absence of the clergy are not confined to Waterford:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY EXPRESS.

Sir,—As an old subscriber to your valuable journal (I say valuable, because I consider your paper is a faithful exponent of public opinion), will you allow me to draw your attention to what I conceive to be a public grievance, and one which may possibly be remedied through the medium of the Press? I am, and always have been, a sincere supporter of the Established Church, and, whilst anxious for its maintenance, would gladly see its abuses remedied. I cannot, therefore, be charged with hostility to the Establishment in thus addressing you.

How is it, let me ask you, that a neighbouring parish of very large extent, has been now for nine months without a resident or responsible rector, and for a great portion of that time even without a curate, so that the Sunday duties have of late been performed only by any chance disengaged clergyman who may be induced to undertake them.

Now, what is the result of such a state of things? More than half of the Protestant parishioners are Dissenters.

In these times, or indeed, at any time, are these things to be tolerated? The piety or learning of a bishop is no answer to these complaints.

Our bishops are too distant and too much elevated above their duties to attend to such things. They are, in fact, unapproachable, except through the press; and I grieve to be obliged to add, that in the same diocese hard-working, and conscientious curates, who for upwards of 20 years have been labouring in the vineyard, are constantly passed over when an opportunity presents itself for that promotion which they have every just claim to expect.

Pray excuse my thus trespassing so far on your valuable space.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A LAYMAN AND J.P., Co. WICKLOW.

I enclose my card, but not for publication.
November 22, 1866.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (Morning).—Politics are quieter. Washington dispatches state that General Sherman and Minister Campbell will stop at Havannah *en route* to Vera Cruz. General Sheridan will probably meet them at Havannah.

It is rumoured at New Orleans that Sherman goes to Mexico as the forerunner of occupation.

There is unusual activity in forwarding supplies and equipments to the Federal troops on the Rio Grande.

Ortega has determined to remain at Brazos. The Governor of Durango, General Sedgwick, was to have a consultation with him on the 19th.

The Fenian Daniel Whelan, has been sentenced to be hung at Toronto, on the 13th December.

John Quinn, formerly a soldier of the Confederate army, was also found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on the 13th December.

It is asserted that the Fenian sentences will not be commuted, but suspended, the convicts being held as hostages for the good behaviour of their friends.

Mr. Darcy M'Gee had made a speech asserting that the Fenians would not be hung.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has entertained Mr. C. Field at a grand cable banquet in the Metropolitan Hotel. Admiral Farragut, General Meade, and other eminent persons were present. Letters of congratulation from President Johnson, General Grant, and other members of the Cabinet were read. The Queen's health was enthusiastically responded to. Mr. Field, in offering the sentiment of England and America clasping hands across the sea, said, "May this firm grasp be a pledge of friendship to all generations." It was enthusiastically received.

Messrs. Hillyer and Lowry, of the Mississippi Commission, have called upon the President in relation to Jefferson Davis, and presented him with a letter from Governor Humphrey, who says that those whom he represents do not seek to screen Davis from a trial, that his imprisonment is not necessary to secure his presence when desired for trial, that his continued incarceration threatens fatal results to his health, and that the ends of justice will be reached by admitting him to bail, or parole, which they severally ask. The documents seem to assume that there will be no trial. The President received the commission courteously, and informed them that he would give their application due consideration.

The Secretary of the Treasury is determined to contract the currency as far as the law of Congress will allow.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual weekly meeting was held on Saturday.—Present—Colonel W. V. STUART, D.L., chairman; John Richardson, D.V.C.; Thomas B. Wilson, J.P.; Right Hon the Earl of Bessborough, Thomas Lalor, D.L.; John O'Shea, and Owen Callaghan. Dr. O'Ryan was in attendance.

STATE OF THE HOUSE ENDING LAST SATURDAY.

Remaining at last report, 442; remaining on above date, 465; no corresponding week last year, 425; balance against guardians, £55 16s 11d.

Fever is abating at Portlaw. There were but three new cases up to this date from the 17th inst. There are present 12 patients in hospital, and one was discharged during the week; two nurses, an assistant matron, and laundress, have been appointed by Dr. Martin.

The guardians ordered that the dispensary committee at Portlaw be requested to act as a committee of the fever hospital, and to meet Mr. Osborne from the Carrick fever hospital, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, when he will attend at Portlaw to check the accounts, and make up the books.

There were some applications for out door relief, amongst whom was Alice Keegan, and three children, one of whom was in her arms, and whose case certainly deserved pity. She buried her husband (who was a shoemaker), within the past week, and now applied for out door relief for a few weeks till she would be able to do some washing, and so support herself. Out door relief was given to her for a month, and she was told, that if at the end of that time she was not able to support herself and children she would have to come into the house.

Mr. Wilson said he was sure the County Surveyor would have no objection.

At the request of the guardians, Mr. Lalor, road contractor, promised to write to the County Surveyor and ask his permission.

There were two letters from Sir William Wilde, in one of which he stated that William Burke had left the St. Mark Opthalmic Hospital, and the cataract on his left eye was successfully operated on, and that he could now see by wearing cataract glasses, sending also a bill for £5 5s. 10d., being his charge in hospital and cab hire. The other letter had reference to the boy, Brannagan, and stated that some charitably disposed person had supplied him with a suit of clothes.

THE POOR LAW MEDICAL INSPECTORSHIP.

A letter from the Poor Law Commissioners stated that they had appointed Dr. King, of Cork, in the room of Dr. Purcill (lately retired) as medical inspector.

After signing some receipts the Board adjourned.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

WATERFORD BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual weekly meeting was held on Wednesday last,

In the chair, Ald. RYAN, D.V.C., first, subsequently S. T. GRUBB, J.P., V.C., and Sir R. J. PAUL, Bart., Chairman of the Union.

Also present—William Peet, T. W. Jacob, M. D. Hassard, J.P.; Michael Roberts, Edmond Walsh, Captain Dillon, J.P.; John Hudson, P. M. Barron, J.P.; N. B Wyse, D.L; T. C. Spencer, Matthew Cleary, James Anderson, J.P.; Ald. Richardson, and Joseph Clampett.

VISITING GUARDIAN'S REPORT.

"I have little to observe respecting the state of the house but to corroborate the very satisfactory reports of Captain Hamilton and P. M. Barron, Esq. I have never seen it more clear and orderly. My attention has been directed to the changes which have taken place in the establishment during the past few months. Anne Sloan, the former wardmistress, is now hospital nurse, and I believe that department is getting on well under her care. The place of wardmistress in the nurseries has not been filled, the matron having at present the care with the assistance of the paupers, and I have not seen the place at any time more orderly. This saves the salary and rations of wardmistress, amounting to about £25 per annum. There are in fact no paid female officers in the house except the matron and hospital nurse, while there were four last years—I do not of course refer to the school teachers. For about six months there has not been a paid tailor; the entire of the men's clothes are now cut out by the matron, and made up under her inspection by the small paupers. I have been desirous of knowing how our expenditure for clothing stands, and the clerk vouches the following, viz:—

Cost of clothes for year ending the

29th Sept. 1864	... ...	£1533	14	7
Do. 1865	... ...	1499	3	11
Do. 1866	... ...	1068	15	4

There is but little difference in the number of inmates, being almost the same in corresponding periods during the last two years. With respect to the stock of clothing, the master considers it as large as at any former time; this I cannot of course answer for, but I see no reason to doubt it, as at the present time every bed appears to have a pair of sheets, a pair of blankets, and warm quilt, and the clothing seems as good as I have noticed it, not finding among adults or or children any without shoes and stockings. As the board is aware, the master has undertaken to fulfil the necessary duties, dispensing with the warder, which will be a further saving. I have had on some former occasion rather to question the management of the master and matron, and I now feel it only an act of justice to note the above facts.

"T. W. JACOB."

The following report from Dr. Nugent, Inspector of Lunatic Asylumns, was read:—

"The insane classes in the Waterford Poorhouse I consider to be very carefully looked after; they are 43 in number. I found their clothing good, and their personal cleanliness duly attended to; as formerly, the dietary is liberal. I was happy to notice many of the female imbeciles and idiots industriously employed.

"JOHN NUGENT.

"28th Nov., 1866."

STATE OF THE RATES.

Week ended November 24th.

	Total amount of rate. £	s.	d.	Lodged last week. £	s	d.	Remain uncollected. £	s.	d.
Mr Fitzgerald	3494	10	7	177	3	9	2097	5	5
Mr Gibson ...	2682	19	0	112	7	9	674	10	10
Mr Jones ...	1204	2	3	60	10	6	20	11	1
Mr Power ...	1596	8	5	72	17	1	490	3	11
Mr Carrigan	2041	9	5	100	2	0	411	5	4
	£11019	9	8	£523	1	1	£3693	17	4

Balance in favour of Union ... £2230 12 10
Paid during the week 48 12 7

A number of able-bodied men were admitted either as wanting clothes or unable to get work.

On the motion of Mr. JACOB it was resolved—That, with a view of preventing able bodied men remaining in the house, in idleness, and living upon the rations of the union, that the master be directed to provide stones, at the breaking of which these men are to be employed and confined to the yards, instead of being permitted to roam about the ground under the pretence of working.

A girl, far advanced in pregnancy, came before the board for admission. She said she was from Athlone, and followed an artillery man, named James Magin, who promised to marry her, but now refused to redeem his pledge—Admitted.

The Commissioners wrote that having had occasion to re consider the existing arrangement of the districts of the medical inspectors, Waterford union, and the several dispensary districts therein have been placed in charge of Dr. King, as Medical Inspector, instead of Dr. Purcell. Mr. Wm. Hamilton will continue to be the Poor Law Inspector of the union as heretofore.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.

The order in council respecting the arrival of vessels infected with cholera, placing them under the control of the nuisance authority having been read,

Mr. Hassard moved the following resolution:—"That the Collector of Customs at Waterford be requested to permit this board to appoint one of the Custom-house boatmen at Passage, their officer to point out where any vessel having any person on board affected with cholera, shall be moored or anchored pursuant to the provisions of the order in council of the 14th Nov. 1866." Mr. Hassard pointed out the advantages likely to arise if the Customs authorities should assent. If they would not, then the only course was for the guardians themselves to employ a man. The Customs consenting, would, however, be much a cheaper mode, and more efficacious, as the Customs' officers had to board all vessels entering the port.

Dr. Mackesy—Can we empower that officer to place the ship wherever we like?

Mr. Hassard said where an act of Parliament empowered a corporation to do a certain act or acts, there was a common law power in the corporation to appoint a deputy to discharge that duty.

Mr. Hassard continued to say that the Board of Guardians was the nuisance authority at Passage. There had been both a dispensary and sanitary committee appointed for Passage, but not a sewer authority. A Board of Guardians had power to appoint a sewer authority, but it should not be composed of any persons except members of the Board of Guardians.

Mr. Hassard's motion passed.

In reference to the long circular from the Commissioners, declining to interfere with a view of stopping the importation of second-hand clothing from England,

Dr. Mackesy moved a resolution stating that the Board dissented from the views put forward by the Commissioners in that circular, and that it regretted the Commissioners should be parties to preventing or lessening the inducements to prevent the spread of contagious disease. He believed that cholera was contagious, and might be spread by human excreta. If this district from which the clothes came were infected with cholera, the districts to which it went were likewise liable to infection. He thought the Commissioners had taken erroneous views on the subject. He was prepared to maintain the views he had taken up before any medical tribunal. Passed.

DR. DOWER AND DR. MACKESY.

The Clerk read the following letter from Dr. Dower:—

"18, Broad-street, Waterford,
"November 28, 1863.

"*To the Chairman and gentlemen of the Board of Guardians.*

"I most respectfully beg leave to draw your attention to Dr. Thomas Mackesy's resolution of Wednesday last. If Dr. Mackesy's resolution is the same as appeared in the public press, I consider my character, and that of my establishment, is impeached upon.

"One paper quotes his resolution as follows:—'When there was no doubt as to the quality of the medicines, it would be well to ascertain if the dubs were correct or not.'

"Gentlemen, two months ago I had the honour of bringing before you certificates from each of the medical gentlemen of your union—from gentlemen of position and of the highest qualification, clearly showing that a doubt never existed with regard to the medicines.

"I would ask Dr. Mackesy what causes him to have a doubt as to the quality of the medicine. I never supplied him with an ounce of medicine. I am confident that none of the medical gentlemen connected with the Union made a complaint when they so recently gave me the highest testimonials as to the quality and manner of delivery of the medicine.

"I would also ask Dr. Mackesy why he never proposed getting medicine analysed during the late contractor's time, or why he confined his analysis to the Waterford Union, and not throughout Ireland? His attempts at imputing anything to my character came with very bad grace, for the facts to the contrary are too well established.

"But, gentlemen, as I am contractor for other unions besides the Waterford union, and my character, and that of my establishment, being the only introduction to the kind support of the public, I will ask you, in justice, to exonerate me from Dr. Mackesy's imputation.

"I have the honor to be,
"Your obedient servant,
"ROBERT V. DOWER."

Chairman—I must say this letter is altogether uncalled for.

Dr. Mackesy said he was sorry Mr. Dower had not communicated with him before he had written such a letter. There was not the least idea in his (Dr. Mackesy's) mind of casting any imputation on the character of Mr. Dower. The resolution which he proposed he intended should apply to the entire of Ireland—to have an eminent chemist in Dublin to whom all the Boards of Guardians in Ireland could appeal. It was not intended for Waterford only, but for Ireland generally.—Mr. Dower can therefore make his mind perfectly easy on that point. He (speaker) conceived it was desirable to have such an officer, and conceived also that contractors should be pleased at the change, as in case any doubt was cast upon their medicines, they would have a competent and impartial authority to appeal to. He hoped Mr. Dower would be satisfied that he did not intend to throw any imputation upon him. Some time since Mr. Dower sought the contract of the workhouse, and he (Dr. Mackesy) supported him. He was sorry to find now that Mr. Dower should think the cap fitted him (laughter.)

It was resolved to convey to Dr. Dower that the resolution applied to the entire of Ireland, and not to Waterford union in particular, and that no imputation was intended against his character.

DRAINAGE OF KILBARRY MARSHES.

"*To the Guardians of the Waterford Union*

"GENTLEMEN,—If my evidence as to the noxious nuisance arising from the marshes of Kilbarry can be of any service, I shall only be too happy to give it, as, from my experience of it at all seasons and hours, I can fully confirm the statements made, both regarding its density and the strong odour of decaying vegetable matter which it emits.—Your obedient servant,

"HUGH N. NEVINS.

"Roanmore Lodge, Wednesday morning."

"Dromahair, Sligo,
"23rd November, 1866.

"SIR,—I have read the remarks of the Waterford Board of Guardians as to Kilbarry drainage. I think it would have been better for Mr Hudson to have made himself acquainted with the case before he made the statement contradicting the fact of the tenants adjoining the marshes paying 30s. an acre for them. I beg to remark that all that part of Mr. Fox's marshes on the right hand side of the road from Waterford to Tramore is comparatively dry all the summer, and grazed by cattle, or meadow taken off. I send you a statement of the marsh adjoining each tenant's land, and let to them from November, 1845, at *thirty shillings an acre.*—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"JOSH. KELL.

"To J. C. Hennsssy, Esq."

Mr. Hudson said he did not know what Mr. Kell referred to in his allusion about 30s. an acre. He did not remember that any person asserted 30s. per acre was not paid; what he (Mr. Hudson) asserted was that all portions of the marshes were set with portions of upland attached. He asserted that in wet autumns the hay mown on these marshes was lost, and Mr. Kell had not contradicted that statement. He had frequently seen the mown grass carried off by the flood and floated down into the canals and river. The tenants did not pay the rent for the marshes, but for them and upland combined. As it was evident that Mr. Kell was watching the papers to know what the board of guardians were doing, it might be of interest to him to know that the guardians had sanguine hopes of success. A letter which he (speaker) had from Mr. Neilson Handcock, said there could be no doubt of the section about which there was some doubt—that there could be no question but that it was incorporated with the recent sanitary act of last session.

The board shortly afterwards adjourned.

NEXT MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

The next meeting of the Town Council, to be held on Saturday, 1st December, will be more than usually important, as may be seen from the subjoined programme of business. The meeting of the Council for election of Mayor is usually attended by a large number of the citizens—the hour of meeting is 12 o'clock, noon:—

To elect out of the Aldermen or Councillors of the Borough a fit person to be the Mayor of the Borough for the year commencing on the 1st day of January, 1867.

To elect a Treasurer for the year commencing the 1st day of December, 1866.

To receive the Reports of the several Committees of the Council and act thereon, and to order the payment of such sums of money as may be approved of by the Board or Council.

To elect from this Council two Harbour Commissioners, in place of Alderman Kelly and Councillor Patrick Anthony Power, who retired by rotation from the Council on the 25th November last past.

To elect a Member of the Finance and Law Committee in the room of Alderman Ryan, who retired as above.

To elect Members of the Street Committee in room of Councillors Courtenay, Patrick A. Power, Manning, Dowley, and Redmond, and Alderman Richardson, who retired as above.

Mr. Blake—That a Committee of ten be appointed for the purpose of considering and reporting to the Council the best means of obtaining an adequate supply of water for the city. To consider and report upon the subject of providing public markets, and to co-operate with the Board of Guardians in endeavouring to effect the reclamation of the Marshes of Kilbarry.

ECCLESIASTICAL

THE CHURCH.

The Rev. L. M. Reeves, M.A., has been appointed to the living of Myross. Mr. Reeves, besides being a Gold Medallist and Moderator in our national University, has been twenty-two years a curate, chiefly at the Cathedral, where he was instrumental in building the School-house and Alms-house, so that the Bishop in promoting him cannot be said to have gone among the untried or the undeserving.

The Rev. Mr. Whiting has been appointed to Templemalus.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Lord Clermont has given one hundred pounds to the Rev. Nicholas Hughes towards the improvement of Lordship chapel.

The Rev. Richard Bolton, of Leyburn, has been called away from the scene of his labours. He expired on the 13th ult. For 29 years he had discharged the duties of a missionary priest in the parish.—*Weekly Register.*

The *Giornale de Roma*, of the 10th inst., which has just been received, contains the letter of his lordship the Bishop of Limerick, in which he enclosed a sum of £965 3s. 7d., the contribution of the bishop, clergy, and people of the diocese of Limerick towards the Holy Father.—*Limerick Reporter.*

The French company which has hired the Great Eastern for next year are to pay £1,000 a month besides insurance and other expenses.

FENIANISM.

We are glad to find that the Fenian panic which has seized the public mind in other places has found no existence here. No arrests have been made; neither has there been any seizure of armaments.

The authorities are, however, on the alert some pieces of ordnance have been removed to the infantry barracks, and placed in position there. The loop holes of the barrack have been opened, and intercourse between the military and civilians has been placed on a more contracted basis.

The Artillery, Carbineers, and Infantry were out marching on Wednesday, and went through a variety of military evolutions.

There is a well credited rumour afloat that we are immediately to have a man-of-war stationed in our river.

We regret exceedingly to hear a rumour that the left wing of the gallant 75th Regiment (Stirlingshires) are to join head quarters at Kilkenny, and their place here to be supplied by another regiment from England. The loss of such a fine regiment and its most popular officers would be an irreparable loss.

We understand Mr. Elrington, S.I., visited all the police barracks in this city at a very late hour last night, to ascertain if a proper *qui vive* is kept there.

We have daily reports of arrests in different towns, and of the "seizures" of all sorts of military aids and adjuncts. From beautifully finished rifles, imported from England as "hardware," to the officers' tunic and unmentionables, described as "soft goods," all have been found by the police from time to time. From Cork we hear of two cases of 70 rifles and sword bayonets, fixed with extra nipples (to replace the old ones when worn out by constant firing), being seized. They were consigned to John Daly & Co., as hardware. A principal clerk in that establishment named Treacy was arrested, but has been subsequently allowed out on bail. It is now confessed that scarcely a steamer arriving at Cork for many months passed but contained one or two cases, in all respects like those just seized; as they were described in the manifest as iron bedsteads, they escaped the notice of the police, and have been passed into the interior of the country.

The *Cork Examiner* says:—"The Cork Steamship Company's steamer Dodo, Capt. Rayne, from Cardiff, arrived at Passage on Monday night. Between 30 and 40 men of very suspicious appearance, all of whom are Irish, left the steamer at Passage to go to Cork immediately. Not one of them had any luggage. They invariably replied that they were coming here to work. They are exactly of the class as those who came to this country in large numbers about 12 months ago, with the avowed object, as it was then believed, of taking part in the Fenian rising, which was apprehended about that time. The only difference between those who arrived by the Dodo and those who arrived here last year, is, that the former seem wholly destitute of money, while the latter were very remarkable for being very flush of that commodity."

LIMERICK, Nov. 28th.—Yesterday there was a run on the banks, and numerous depositors have given notice of their intention to withdraw their moneys.

The "Liverpool Mercury" says—"There is good reason for supposing that, notwithstanding the efforts of the police, a considerable quantity of arms had been transported to Ireland. The weapons have generally been brought from America, and in order to allay suspicion are sent to Ireland in small quantities, and frequently described as 'miscellaneous goods' and 'American leather.' Some of the most experienced officers of the Irish constabulary, with several of the best Liverpool and London detectives, are devoting their attention to the Fenians. Within the last few weeks numbers of suspicious persons have arrived in this town from America. They have been watched, but the powers of the police in this country with regard to such a class of offenders are limited. Most of the strangers claim to be American citizens, and this increases the difficulty of the police. Two men, named Edward Waydock and James M'Cooke, having been arrested at Drogheda on board a steamer from Liverpool, in consequence of information forwarded by the detectives in this town. It would seem that the men apprehended are men of mark in connection with the movement, that their arrest will have the effect of disarranging some elaborate plans which have been laid down by the leaders in America."

A rumour has gone abroad, with what degree of truth we cannot say, that the object of the seizure of the Tatania on Thursday coming into Queenstown was not alone to look for arms, but for the Head Centre himself. With that view a most minute and searching examination of the entire ship and crew was made, and so zealous were the officers that they penetrated even into the privacy of the captain and his wife, who were on board. Report has it that suspicion was attracted to the captain's wife as the undoubted Fenian chief disguised in woman's dress, but the husband threatened to shoot any of the officers who attempted to convince himself of the question at issue.—"Cork Herald."

It is rumoured that the 20th Regiment of English militia will be embodied and sent to Ireland, and that the Volunteers will be called out in that country, and so relieve a still greater number of military for this country.

We learn on authority that no vessel has left America for Ireland for the last three months that had not a detective on board, well acquainted with Stephens's appearance, and with a pair of handcuffs to clap on him the moment he should arrive in English waters.

On dit, that all the police are to be withdrawn from the country stations and concentrated in the towns.

It is intended to raise the available army, everything included, in Ireland, to 139,000 men.

The "Cork Exrminer" says:—"The usual guards at the Cat Fort and the Elizabeth Fort stations have been considerably augmented, and the garrisons of each largely increased. Several country barracks have also had additional works defence, such as new parapets, portholes, &c, constructed.

Two regiments of infantry, 28th and 29th, and a detachment of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, have been ordered to Ireland in hot haste. Several officers of the Royal Engineers have also been ordered to this country.

"Dublin Castle is to be garrisoned at once" is the statement of three of our contemporaries.

LIMERICK, Nov. 28.—About nine o'clock this morning, when all the artisans and labouring classes, as well as the females from the different factories, were going to breakfast, they were unexpectedly treated to some novel military movements. No. 9 Troop of Royal Artillery, under Captain Sadlier, approached from their quarters at the Ordnance Barracks into George's-street from William-street, halted, and were put through a variety of evolutions. At Wellesley-bridge the same sort of exercise was carried out. Having concluded their city evolutions, the artillery marched into the country, where at given points they made a similar demonstration. Six hundred breech-loaders arrived here this morning, and were taken custody of by a large *posse* of constabulary.—"Freeman."

There are three very powerful ironclads in the Shannon at present.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Waterford and Kilkenny Railway Company, at their general meeting yesterday, declared, out of an available balance of £2,031, a dividend of 2 per cent. on the preference capital—leaving the sum of £62 to be carried forward.

DUNMORE EAST, Nov. 27.—At two o'clock p.m., on Sunday, the Polacca Dove, from Portland for Cork, lost her foremast during a squall, and had to bear up for Waterford Harbour. She anchored outside this on Sunday night, and was towed within our pier yesterday morning by the Seagull pilot cutter.

LETTING OF THE WATERFORD BRIDGE.—The tolls of the Bridge for the next year was let this day, at a meeting of the proprietors at the Toll House. We are glad to learn that our respectable fellow-citizen, Mr. Michael O'Mara, was the successful tenderer. The sum is larger than ever before given. There were three tenders.

Poetry.

THE OLD STORY.

I was a woman, and I had a heart,
And I raved of love and of constancy,
And he saw the tears to my eyelids start,
For he was the world to me!

He whisper'd low when the spring-time flew,
Of the tangled paths in which men stray,
And around me both his arms he threw,
His eyes were on fire that day.

We parted; yes! but I cling to him,
And I put up my lips to be kissed again;
But the laughing eyes of the heav'n grew dim,
And were swollen black with rain.

They came to me when my love was gone,
And said he was poor and toiled for bread;
They talk'd of ruin and tears alone,
And my heart was dull as lead.

And then they laid their bribe at my feet,
'Twas the same old tale that is often told;
They play'd on the string's of my heart's conceit,
And dazzled my eyes with gold.

I sold myself to a loveless thing,
And I walk'd to the alt r and there I lied;
For my heart was away with the primrose spring,
And I by my husband's side.

And now you ask me what of the lie?
I've paid full dear for my girlish greed;
'Twere better, I think, for a woman to die
Than to live the life I lead.

I am alone, but still I can sing,
And pray for the ruin of winter's rain,
For the scent of the primrose crown of spring
Will return to me again.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Falls of Niagara on the American side have receded 150 feet, in consequence of the fall of immense masses of rock.

The accouchement of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales is expected early in the ensuing year, and that of the Princess Helena in April.

If London goes on increasing at its present rate, in 50 years from this, the population will amount to eight millions.

The Spanish religious journals recommend the re-establishment of the Inquisition in Spain, as the sole means of saving society.

Admiral Persino has been summoned to appear before the High Court of Justice for examination on the 1st of December.

The papers record the death of Maharajah of Ramgurh in India. As the deceased left no heir, his estates, which yield an annual revenue of £300,000 will revert to the State.

One of the Canadian prisoners, named Grace, has received since his incarceration 1,650 dollars as his portion of the reward for the capture of J. Wilkes Booth.—*Boston Pilot.*

The *Avenir National* publishes the following telegraphic despatch at Rome:—"The Pope has invited the Empress of the French and the Prince Imperial to go and pass the Christmas holidays in the Eternal City."

An addition has just been made to the marble busts in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge.—A bust has been placed near the entrance of the library of the late John Mitchel Kemble, M.A., the eminent Saxon scholar.

Five Irishmen in the Austrian service have been honoured with military decorations for distinguished valour in the late campaign. Their names are O'Hegarty, M'Donnell, Wallis, Fitzgerald, and Murray.

Jeddo, the capital of Japan, is fourteen miles long, and covers a great deal more ground than London, although the population is not half so great. The vast size of the place is owing to the houses being but one storey high.

Messrs. Hinds and Woods, of the old Board of Baltimore Police Commissioners, have formally surrendered everything to the new commissioners, who have fully entered on the duties at the commissioners' office.

The Emperor of Austria has given a hundred ducats towards the erection of a monument in the town of Arezzo to the monk Guido, the inventor of the musical notes.

General Gleeson, in New York, is preparing a claim against the British Government, to be forwarded to Washington, for 60,900 dollars, for illegal imprisonment in Ireland.

Major William Henry Barry, 73rd Regiment (brother of R. Barry, Esq., J.P., Kilbolane, Charleville), has retired from the service by the sale of his commission.

It is rumoured that during this week a couple of companies of infantry and artillery will arrive to reinforce the men already quartered here.—*Galway Express.*

M. Kaulla, banker at Stuttgard, has gained the lot of 300,000 florins at the last lottery in Austria, being another exemplification of the proverb, "L'eau va toujours a la riviere."

Hawthorn trees are in full leaf at Killeevan Rectory, Clones. They are as green and as large in leaf as in the month of April in any year.—*Armagh Guardian.*

The cigar ship Ross Wenans has returned from a short cruise, during which she encountered very stormy weather, and steamed through a heavy sea at a rate of 16 knots per hour.

The *Globe* confirms the report that the Right Hon. Joseph Napier is to be created a baronet.

Mr. R. A. Glass has been granted the dignity of a knight by letters patent.

There are now only about 386,000,000 dols. of gold of government legal tenders in circulation.

Lord Ranelagh has granted the use of the grounds at Beaufort House for the reform demonstration of December 3rd.

The Secretary of the Treasury is determined to contract the currency as far as the law Congress will allow.

Birmingham Post says the first dividend in the estate of the Birmingham Banking Company will probably be 8s in the pound.

The French company which has hired the Great Eastern for next year are to pay £1,000 a month, besides insurance and other expenses.

Two coloured men were elected to the Massachusetts legislative at the l te election.—*Boston Pilot.*

Two hundred and forty dollars were taken up at St. Mary's Church, Burlington, Vermont, for the relief of the Quebec sufferers.—*Boston Pilot.*

On Saturday, four deaths from cholera and four from diarrhœa were registered in the London district.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says the United States Minister on Monday received a long telegram in cypher from his Government which occupied several hours in transmission, which is believed to relate to the Mexican question.

SOLICITOR TO THE BOARD OF WORKS.—We understand that Mr. Alex. E. M'Clintock is to be Solicitor to the Board of Works, in the room of Mr. Stewart, resigned.

On Monday evening a carpenter named Kiely, from the Old Bridge, was arrested for drunkenness, and on being placed in the cell at the station-house, he shouted that he was a Fenian, and that the day would shortly come when they would be even with the b—— peelers. He was subsequently brought before Bernard P. Phelan, Esq., J.P., before whom informations were sworn. The prisoner was remanded for eight days, pending the reporting of the case to the proper authorities.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

The Royal mail steam packet Tyne, from the West Indies, arrived at Southampton on Saturday, the 24th inst., for repairs, with a crew of ninety one persons, but without passengers. She left St. Thomas on November 3, and since that time eight cases of yellow fever, of which four were fatal, had occurred on board. The last death was on the 19th inst. The vessel had been placed under quarantine at the Motherbank until further orders.

THE LAND QUESTION.

(From the *Dundee Advertiser.*)

The schemes which have been broached, both by practical men and by speculative theorists, for a settlement of the land question have been many and varied. Some of these proposals—for example, that in which the system carried out by Stein in Prussia is recommended—are revolutionary in their nature, and not likely to find much favour in this country. The shock which the adoption of a system whereby the land of the county might be summarily transferred from one class to another would be too much for our steady going population, who like to make progress by taking only one step at a time.—Even when we take a step in advance it is in a hesitating manner, and after a painful effort discover whether the foot will rest on solid ground. Such a proposal, therefore, is not likely to be seriously entertained. Mr. Bright's remedy, while undeserving of the epithets applied to it by some of the critics, is also open to grave objections. In the first place, it proposes the sale of estates whose possessors are the most able to afford a liberal outlay on their properties, and who are, in many cases, the most considerate landlords Ireland possesses. Those members of the English aristocracy who hold land in Ireland have long stood in favourable contrast to not a few of the native proprietors, and the scheme has therefore the demerit of beginning at the wrong end. Besides, it seems unjust to give one portion of the Irish tenantry power to become their own landlords, and leave thousands who are worse situated to remain in their present postion. Without dwelling on the difficulty to be experienced in securing repayment by Government of its outlay from an impoverished tenantry, or the likelihood of an increased agitation in order to secure an abatement on the purchase price, the bitter feelings which would be engendered on the part of those who were left without a remedy would do more than counterbalance any good which might arise from its adoption. Mr. Fisher, of Waterford, propounds another scheme, which at any rate hos the merit of being free from the sharge of partiality. If any one deserves to be heard on this subject, Mr. Fisher has acquired that right from long, steady, painstaking observation at home and abroad, and a sincere desire to find a remedy which will do justice to all classes. Mr. Fisher's proposal is to extend the operation of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act to enable the tenant to purchase his holding. Under the proposed Act the tenant would have power to give notice that he wished to purchase his farm. If the landlord was willing to sell the matter might be at once settled, but if not, then a jury would decide the proper value, and the proprietor would be forced to consent to the transfer. He would restrict the benefit of the Act to tenants who had been in the occupation of their land for a period of five years and upwards This would to some extent ensure that the transaction would be a *bona fide* one; and it would escape the fatal defect in Mr. Bright's proposal which we have pointed out. The measure, however, would require, in common fairness, to be extended to Scotland and England, as the Irish tenantry can have no claim to become their own landlords which is not equally possessed by their brethren in the rest of the Kingdom. In such a case, the land of England and Scotland would change hands much more rapidly than in Ireland, as the tenantry in the former parts of the Empire are not only in better circumstances, but would be much more likely to obtain advances at a reasonable rate from lending Companies. The opinion is rapidly gaining ground that the land of Great Britain is in too few hands, and that it would be better, both politically and economically, that a race of peasant proprietors should exist to a far greater extent than at present; but we fear it will be a long while before the idea of dispossessing a man by force, either of what he himself may have purchased, or may have inherited from his ancestors, will find general acceptance. There is nothing of which the people of this country are so jealous as their right to the peaceable enjoyment of property—whether that property be in lands, houses, or machinery. If a precedent is established in favour of the agriculturist it would equally apply to every description of property, and it is difficult to see where the effects of it would stop. Co-operators who are content to undertake the risk of establishing a mill or a store would then take the short and easy method of compelling a man who had run all the risk to sell his property at any value a jury might fix. It will be found on inquiry that quite as much dissatisfaction obtains among the occupiers working population in towns as among the occupiers of land, and it would be a perilous experiment to interfere in such a sweeping manner with the rights of property.

That there exists just ground of dissatisfaction with the present state of things on the part of occupiers of the soil is, we think, beyond dispute. In order to provide a remedy it is essential that any proposed change be both equitable and practicable. The Bishop of Cloyne, in giving evidence before the last Irish Commission, proposed the granting of 61 years' leases, which he thinks would induce a vast improvement in the mode of cultivating the soil.—Judge Longfield, again, who presided over the Incumbered Estates Court, by means of which at least one-tenth of the land of Ireland has changed hands, proposed that tenants should be empowered to carry on permanent improvements, even in opposition to the will of the landlord, with a title to be repaid their outlay on the termination of the tenancy. The proposals made to the English Commission were in general more practical and business-like in their nature than those in the Sister Island. In Lincolnshire and some other parts of England, as we mentioned in a previous article, a custom has gradually sprung up and extended whereby the tenant on the termination of his occupancy receives compensation for all unexhausted improvements in the soil he may leave behind—the value being ascertained by sworn valuers appointed for the purpose. The witnesses from districts where no tenant right obtains were unanimous in the opinion that the extension of this custom to the rest of the country, and giving it the force of law, is all that is necessary to secure full justice to the tenant, while it would at the same time prove beneficial to the landlord, and highly advantageous to the community. With such a security the soil would be made to yield its full increase, and the inducement to hunger the land as the period of giving it approached would be longer felt. The relation of tenant to landlord in Lincolnshire must be a peculiarly happy one. Many of the witnesses expressed their preference for a yearly tenancy, with the protection afforded them by the custom of the district, to holding a lease. They gave as a reason for this that they stood in a much closer relationship to their landlord than did the Scotch farmer, whose position was entirely a commercial one; and they pointed with pride to the fact that several generations of a family had continued in the same farms with no other security than a yearly tenancy. Others again held that both tenant right and the security of a lease were necessary in order that the land might be made the most of, and that fixity of tenure was not in itself sufficient to secure this being done. One of the witnesses brought out this so effectively that we quote his evidence bearing on the point:—

"*Q.* You think, as a rule, that tenant right in the nature of compensation for improvements, is necessary in addition to a lease? *A.* I think so, to secure progressive improvements, because otherwise it woud be unfair. It is more necessary, I should say, to the community than to the tenant, and quite as beneficial to the landlord, to give a tenant-right at the close of the lease, because it prevents the tenant from running out his farm. A man naturally does that more or less (who intends nothing wrong) in self-defence. Unless I had the most thorough confidence, I confess I should cease that heavy expense for artificial dressings, because if a stranger was to come and put a value upon my farm, I should have to pay an advanced rent upon the improvements I had made on the farm.

"*Q.* Is a tenant-right at the end of the lease more especially required for the interest of the landlord? *A.* Yes; and the landlord need not be afraid about such a tenant-right as that. But it could only extend over the last four or five year of thes lease, because the lease itself gives a security to the tenant till then, and the landlord would thus have the improvements in the land, and the incoming tenant would be very glad to pay him for the improvements which were made in the latter part of the lease. It would be better to do that than take the farm in an exhausted state, as it would be more expensive to the incoming tenant to take an exhausted farm and bring it into cultivatian than to pay fair claims for improvements already exiting."

It would be well, we think, if those gentlemen who devote their attention to the Irish question were to attempt something likely to issue in success, rather than waste their energies on projects which are not likely soon to be realised. The custom of tenant-right as carried out in Lincolnshire might afford a good basis for a combined agitation over the whole kingdom. Such an agitation, for an object which could be proved to be moderate and just, would be sure to receive public support, and could not fail of being to a large extent successful. On the understanding that full compensation would be awarded to the landlord for dilapidations caused by an incompetent or careless tenant, the support of many of the proprietors might be relied on. Even in Scotland, where the tenant has the protection of a lease, the effect could not fail to be highly beneficial. It is not to be expected that an outgoing tenant will keep up his land in the highest state of cultivation for the benefit of his successor. If he were stimulated to do so by the certainty of receiving a fair compensation for his outlay, mutual benefit would be the result—to the outgoing tenant, as he is often a considerable loser, by endeavouring to take too much out of the land in the last years of his lease; and to the incoming tenant, as the serious outlay of capital necessary to bring the farm into good heart would be avoided. To the country at large the effect of any measure which would materially increase the productiveness of the soil would be highly advantageous. It would at once ensure the employment of a large amount of additional labour, the diffusion of contentment and comfort, and a great increase in the national wealth.

ORATORY EXTRAORDINARY—A SPEECH OF SEVENTEEN HOURS' DURATION.

We (*Northern Whig*) received from New York the following extract from an American paper, giving the details of perhaps the most extraordinary feat of public speaking ever recorded:

"One of the most remarkable feats of endurance in a speaker which we remember to have heard of comes to us from Victoria, Vancouver's Island, says the *Examiner*. In the Legislative Assembly of that place, we are told that Mr. Leonard M'Clure spoke for seventeen hours without pausing or sitting down. To those who are unacquainted with the circumstances, this feat might not appear proper to be placed in the same category with the exertions of those ambitious pedestrians who, for wagers, walked a thousand miles in a thousand hours. It may easily be supposed that Mr. M'Clure's speech would not have been a masterpiece of oratory, nor is it likely that his inducement was greater than that which moved Edmund Burke, when, at the trial of Warren Hastings, after pouring out for fourteen hours a torrent of impassioned eloquence, the majestic mind collapsed under the force of physical fatigue, and he fell fainting in the arms of Sheridan. But we know of no instance of stubborn tenacity equal to this of Mr. M'Clure, and the cause was one which should make him famous in the annals of the British colonies. A year ago a large quantity of land in and about Victoria was seized by the Government for arrears of taxes, and was held by it on the understanding, expressed and published, that the owners could have and repossess their lots by paying the taxes due within a twelvemonth after their seizure. But it became known a few days before, on the expiration of the allotted term, that a plot was on foot, hatched by the Government, and backed by a venal majority in the House of Assembly, to pass a bill authorising the Executive to repudiate its contracts with the landowners, refusing to accept payment of arrears, and seizing upon and retaining permanently the disputed lots. Two men in the House opposed the measure. Their names were Amoside Comos and Leonard M'Clure. They knew that they had nothing to hope from the compeers or from the Government, and they prepared themselves accordingly. The House had made up its mind, with these two exceptions, to rush through this obnoxious bill on the day before the twelve-month expired. There was but one way to prevent this, and it was adopted resolutely. On the House being opened, Mr. M'Clure rose to his feet, the time being noon, and kept the floor until five o'clock next morning. For seventeen hours he continued to speak, while every effort was made by the purchased majority to put him down and tire him out. With a merciless unanimity they refused to allow him to lean against the table, to put his foot upon a chair for a moment, to relieve himself from the irksomeness of his position by resting his hand upon anything, or to speak, in short, in any other than a rigidly erect and unsupported attitude. During the whole of the time they relieved each other at intervals, going out and procuring refreshments as they needed, and always leaving a quorum in the House. When M'Clure sank exhausted into his seat, as the light of another morning was stealing into the windows of the Assembly House, De Comos rose, and for the remaining seven hours of the twenty-four talked against time. On rising, amidst the groans and hisses of the disgusted and infuriated majority, he exclaimed, with more force than refinement, that it was useless for honorable members to evince their malice in that manner, for he had got up with the determination to talk, if necessary, 'until the Angel Gabriel sounded the last trumph.' His powers of endurance were not quite so severely tested, but the end was achieved, and when the clock struck twelve, the worn and wearied champions of honesty looked round with pardonable exultation upon the blank faces of a bought and beaten Assembly."

The gentleman, the Hon. Leonard M'Clure, who performed this extraordinary and probably unprecedented feat, is a native of Lisburn, and served an apprenticeship to the printing business in the office of the *Northern Whig*. Some years ago he emigrated to Australia, where he founded several newspapers, which he disposed of to advantage. He afterwards removed to California, and then to British Columbia. In the latter settlement he has been very successful, about three years ago being sent as a deputation, in company with the Hon. Mr. Cameron, to Queen Victoria, and, by his advocacy of the claims of the colonists, succeeded in procuring from the late Lord Palmerston the recal of the Govenor.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN RUSSIA.

ST PETERSBURGH, Nov. 21.—This morning the Emperor requested the Prince of Wales to accompany him in a visit to the riding-school. When arriving on the spot his Majesty placed himself at the head of a troop of Carcasian horsemen who had been waiting to receive him, and executed some intricate manœuvres before his illustrious guest. His Majesty being himself in Circassian uniform, and speaking with the chief of his "Circassian escort" in the language of his Mahometan subjects, then ordered him to perform some of those feats of horsemanship in which the Circassian horsemen excel. Upon the word of command being given, a number of Circassians dashed forward, and, while at full speed, suddenly turned upon their horses, firing behind them. Another file, galloping after the first, fired to the left, and, deserting their seat at the same moment, hung on the right of the horses, so as to expose only their left legs to the supposed enemy. Others flung handkerchiefs on the ground, and lifted them up in a headlong career. At last they came on in a thundering gallop, standing on their horses, and preceded by one who stood on his head in the saddle. The Prince was greatly amused by an exhibition which had more in common with circus evolutions than the simpler but more effective movements of European horse.

In the evening, the grand ball, repeatedly postponed in consequence of the indisposition of Princess Maria Feodorowna, was given by the Emperor. It was held in the same apartments of the Winter Palace which were opened on the night of the marriage.—Not less than 2,000 gentlemen, with a slight sprinking of ladies, were assembled in those noble halls, galleries, and vestibules. Candles disposed along the cornices, and climbing up the marble columns in encircling lines, illuminated the rooms *a jour.* At about ten o'clock, a door leading to the interior of the Palace, and guarded by gigantic grenadiers, was thrown open, and the splendid band striking up a polonaise, the Royal party issued forth. It was ushered in by Count Shu- *Grand Maitre de la Cour,* and headed by the Prince of Wales and the Empress, the Emperor having, in courtsey to his guest, resigned to him the first place. The Emperor, who came next, led Princess Dagmar, and the Grand Duke Czarewitch, who followed his father, led the Grand Duchess Constantine. The other Princes and Princesses, together with three or four dignitaries of State enjoying a privilege which seems to be all but exclusive, completed the august procession. It would be repeating myself were I to attempt to describe the pomp of the robes or the splendour of the jewellery displayed. Four times they walked past the rows of ladies and gentlemen, the Emperor and Princes recognising the salutes of the glittering crowd. After a short interval the Princes and Princesses, with some adjutants and officers of the British and Danish suits, joined in a Polish mazurka.

At twelve o'clock 2,000 persons sat down to supper in a suite of four halls. The plate glistering on tables and sideboards seemed enough to fill all the museums of the world. On the Emperor's table the plate was gold or gilt, the other tables silver, richly chased, and adorned in high relief. Altogether, the halls looked rather like an exhibition of gold, silver, glass, and porcelain, blended with blossoming flowers, than like dining-rooms. The sumptuous repast was quickly and silently served to many hundreds of attendants.—*Times' Correspondent.*

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—TUESDAY, Nov. 27.

SITTING AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a City Common Jury.)

John Power v. Patrick Anglim.

The plaintiff is a cattle dealer, resident at Two-mile-Borris, county Tipperary, and sought to recover damages, laid at £100, from the defendant, who is the station-master at Cahir, in the employment of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, for an assault alleged to have been committed on the evening of the 5th of September last. The plaintiff alleged that he and a fellow-dealer, named Dunne, arrived at the Cahir station with some cattle from the fair of Clonmel. They were anxious to catch the half past eight o'clock goods train from Limerick Junction for Dublin, in order that the cattle should be in time for the Dublin market; and they requested the station master to start the train from Cahir, which the latter refused to do; and on the plaintiff remonstrating against the delay, the defendant, as alleged, assaulted the plaintiff, knocked him off the platform, on to the metals, wher by his jaw and teeth were injured, and he suffered severely. The defendant denied the allegations of the plaintiff, and asserted that he assured the men that it would be no use to start the train at the time they required, as it could not catch the train at the Limerick Junction. They stated they would take an action against the company. They created a row in the station, and when they were told to go quietly back to their carriage, they followad him, went up close to him, and were in the act of assaulting him when the porters came up; the defendant gave the plaintiff a shove from him, and the plaintiff was so much intoxicated that he stumbled and fell, and in the stumble cut his nose.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with one farthing damages.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Palles, Q.C., and Philip J. Lyster. Attorney—Mr. Wm. G. Delany. For defendant—Messrs. Thomas Harris, Q.C., Dowse, Q.C., and W. L. Hackett. Attorney—Mr. Joseph Ambrose.

ROLLS COURT—TUESDAY.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

M'Cormac and others v. the Queen's University of Ireland.—The Master of the Rolls said—In this college case I mentioned that to-day, if I came to the conclusion that I could dispose of the motion before me on the ground that it was not a proper case for an interlocutory injunction, I would state so. I have considered the case since, and I have come to the conclusion that I cannot dispose of it on that short ground. I must, I am afraid, go into the whole case. In that view of the matter I shall dispose of it on Monday. I suppose there will be no inconvenience in its standing over till that day.

Dr. Ball (who appeared for the petitioners)—No, my lord; not the least.

DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN SWAYNE.

We regret to announce the death, at an advanced age, on Sunday last, of the Rev. John Swayne, Rector of Magorbane, in this county. For upwards of thirty years he was connected with that parish, and discharged his parochial duties with unswerving fidelity to his Master's cause. His remains were removed on Wednesday morning for interment in the church yard of Magorbane.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

THE AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

The *Times* announces that peace will shortly be concluded between Spain, Chili, and Peru. The seven articles constituting the basis of the treaty show that there never was a shadow of a *casus belli.* A note, it is said, has been sent to the Belgian Government complaining of the asylum granted at Brussels to some of the Spanish refugees, friends of Prim, or Democrats implicated in subsequent outbreak. The *Times*, in a leader, says the Queen of Spain on her saint's day conferred the title of viscount on a well known comic singer of a popular theatre, a man who by her liberality has been for the last two years enabled to keep up a style of luxury and grandeur which has caused flagrant scandal.

WIFE SELLING IN FRANCE.—There still exists among even well-informed French people, a tradition that in England a husband commonly puts a halter round his wife's neck to lead her to Smithfield, and sells her to the highest bidder. A labourer, named Martin, aged thirty, at Vire (Calvados), recently went still further. He not only sold his wife and a cupboard together for 5f. to a young man named Vautier, but assisted the latter by force to take possession of his purchase. For this grave offence the two men have just been tried at the Court of Assizes of Caen. The hearing of the case took place with closed doors, and the jury having returned a verdict of guilty, but with extenuating circumstances, Martin was condemned to eight years' hard labour, and Vautier to five years' imprisoment.

CORK NAVAL DOCKYARD.—Mr. Wm. Joyce, the superintendent of these works, has received from the Admiralty a gratuity of £100 as a mark of the board's appreciation of the manner in which he discharged his duties. We believe this gratuity has been given to Mr. Joyce principally in recognition of his having discovered a very valuable limestone quarry in the island, from which all the stone for the proposed dock is taken. Formerly, when any building had to be done on the island the limestone was brought from a quarry 15 miles distant.—*Cork Examiner.*

The *Pall Mall Gazette* libel case is not yet finished.

Cronstadt advices of the 22nd instant report standing ice in all directions.

The rates on the ship Annie Frost, from Mauritius to Liverpool, have advanced to sixty five guineas; and thirty guineas insurance has been paid on the Lincolnshire Star, from Cronstadt to Hull.

The cigar ship Ross Winans has returned from a short cruise, during which she encountered very stormy weather, and steamed through a heavy sea at the rate of sixteen knots per hour.

OUTWARD AMERICAN MAIL—QUEENSTOWN, WEDNESDAY.—The Cunard extra steamship Hecla arrived at Queenstown on Wednesday at two o'clock p.m., and having embarked passengers, &c., proceeded immediately for New York—all well.

THE SOLICITORSHIP TO THE BOARD OF WORKS.—Exaggerated statements having been circulated with respect to the value of the post of Solicitor to the Board of Works, we may mention that the salary, which was £1,800 up to the close of Mr. Stewart's tenure, has been reduced by the Treasury to £1,200, a year.—*Evening Mail.*

Morrissey, the American pugilist, has been elected a member of the Congress. He gives the following reason:—"I have one boy, who is now twelve years of age, who will have the benefit of the best education this country can afford, and will have better opportunities than I had, at his age, to start upon an honourable career. I felt it a duty that I owe to him, my only child, to make my record as clear and honourable as possible, that my manhood may atone for the follies and errors of my youth, and leave behind me memories of which my son in after years may be proud, and that will cast no shadow upon his path through life."

THE PRICE OF PROVISIONS IN CORK.—At the present moment the increasing rate of provisions is telling very severely upon the poorer classes of the community. Within the past week the price of bread has risen a half-penny in the 4lb. loaf, or per pair. Bread which sold a few days since at 7½d. per pair is now 8d., and that which then could be had at 8½d. the pair is now 9d., which a prospect of a further addition at no distant day. Potatoes are equally dear also in proportion being 9d. and 10d. per weight (21lbs.) a high figure at this period of the year. Pigs offal, such as feet, strips, &c., is fast running out of the reach of the poor, which fresh meat has done long since. Judging the present state of the provision tariff the prospect before the poor is indeed gloomy.—*Cork Herald*

Commercial Intelligence.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE WATERFORD MAIL.]

November 30, 1866.

The weather during the past week has been changeable. On Thursday the wind blew a full gale towards evening, accompanied with heavy rain, which continued up to a late hour on Friday evening.

MONETARY.

Consols were sold yesterday at 88¾, and New Three per cent Stock 87½. Bank Stock has risen to 234. Nationals are at 68¾. Provincials are at 82¾ and Nationals of Liverpool (Limited) are 16⅞.

RAILWAYS.

The traffic returns this week show a continued improvement in the receipts. The balances on Saturday last were as follows:—

Irish North Western,	21 weeks	increase	566
Great Southern & Western		decrease,	2038
Limerick and Foynes,		increase	253
Midland		increase,	672
Waterford and Limerick		increase	1675
Waterford and Kilkenny,	8 weeks	decrease	59
Waterford and Tramore	20	decrease	25
Limerick and Ennis,	8 ,,	increase	130

Great Southern and Western shares are at 90½; Midlands are at 58⅞.

CORN REPORT.

Wheat held at late rates, with more enquiry for good foreign. Oats dull. Indian corn unaltered

UNPREPARED.			
Wheat, white Mill,	per 20stns	35 0..37	6
do Red do	do	33 6..34	0
do Shipping	do	28 0..30	0
Oats white	per 14 stns	15 0..16	0
do tawney new	do	00 0..00	0
do black	do	14 6..15	0
Barley, grinding	per16 stns	18 0..00	0
do malting,	do	21 6..22	0
PREPARED AND FOREIGN.			
Wheat, Irish Mill,	per 20stns	00 0..00	0
do T'rogG'rka	do	31 6..32	0
do OdessaGhirka	do	33 0..00	0
do Marianopoli	do	36 0..37	0
Barley, malting	per 16 stns	00 0..00	0
do grinding	do	00 0..00	0
Oats, awney,	per14stns	00 0..00	0
do black	do	00 0 .00	0
FLOUR AND MEAL.			
Extra superfines	persack	47 6..48	0
Superfines	do	46 0..00	0
Finesand Seconds	do	40 0..00	0
Thirds ...	do	25 0..00	0
Oatmeal ..	per cwt	15 6..00	0
Bran and Pollard	per brl	5 0.. 0	0
FOREIGN PRODUCE			
INDIAN CORN,—			
Odessa and Galatz	per 20stns	23 6..24	0
Ibrail and Foxanian	do	23 0..23	6
American	do	23 5..23	9

BUTTER:

The arrivals of Irish butter in LONDON last week were 986 firkins, (of which 377 were from Waterford, — from Limerick, 609 from Cork, and — from Dublin) against 3034 the corresponding week of last year. The foreign arrivals during the week were 27,328 casks, against 23,219 casks the corresponding week of 1865. Market dull.

The arrivals in LANCASHIRE of Irish Butter were 15,565 firkins and crocks, and 1171 boxes and brls, against 11,648 firkins & crocks, and 969 boxes and brls, the corresponding week of last year. The American arrivals were 7282 firkins and crocks, against 256 the corresponding week of 1865. Market continues depressed.

WATERFORD BUTTER MARKET.—The exports from this port last week were 3710 firkins, against 4046 the corresponding week of 1865. During the week 952 Price, 105s to 114s 0d.

BACON.

BACON AND PIGS.—The arrivals of Irish Bacon in London last week were 2959 bales—(of which 2543 were from Waterford; — from Dublin; 416 from Cork and — from Limerick)—against 2335 the corresponding week of last year. The arrivals of foreign were 1252 bales, and — boxes: against 1611 bales the corresponding week of last year. Market fair: best Waterford 62s free on board.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Amongst our exports last week were the following:—849 sacks Flour, 389 casks Porter, 7 casks Whiskey, 78 cases Eggs, 35 packages Poultry, 20 boxes Fish, and 74 bales Rags.

LIVE STOCK.—The exports last week were 657 Cattle, 7 Horses, and 453 Sheep.

WATERFORD BACON MARKET.—The exports last week were 3243 bales Bacon, 638 kegs Lard and 1674 Pigs: against 2265 bales Bacon, 606 kegs Lard, and 2551 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.	44	0..45	5
Steak offal.	48	0..50	0
Heads	35	0..36	0
Feet	11	0..12	0
Chandler's Lard	48	0..00	0
Keg Lard	85	0..00	0
Bladder Lard	94	0 .96	0

RETAIL MARKETS.

(*Specially Reported for the Waterford Mail.*)

FOWL AND EGGS.—Fowl, per pair, 2s 6d; Ducks, per do., 2s 0d; Eggs, per doz., 1s 2d to s 0d; do, per 120 9s 0d to 0s 0d

BUTCHERS' MEAT.—Beef, per qr., 6s 9d to 7d do., per joint, 7d to 9d; Mutton, per lb., 7d to 8½d; Veal do., 8d to 9d; Lamb, per qr., 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

FISH.—Newfoundland, per cwt., 22s to 23s; Herrings per brl—s to 23s; Salmon, per lb 0s 00d to 0s 00d Sole, per lb., 0s 8d to 0s 0d; Turbot, per lb., 10d

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

BREAD—White per 4lb., 7½d; Households, per 4lb. 7d.

WHISKEY—Dublin, per galllon, 17s 0d; Cork, puncheon, —s; old Cork, gal: 16s 6d; Cork, new 15s 6d

FODDER, GREEN CROPS—Hay per ton, new 60s 0d, to 65s 0d; old, 00s 0d to 00s 0d; Wheaten straw, 38s 0d to 42s 0d; Oaten do 35s 0d to 38s 0d, Turnips, 15s 0d to 16s 0d; Mangolds, 18s 0d to 20s 0d; Carrets, 30s 0d to 35s 0d

DUBLIN CATTLE MARKET—Nov. 29.

In the cattle market to-day there was a fair attendance. Prices of beef differed but little from last week Best sheep were ½d to ½d per lb. lower, and the general sales, as well as of cattle, were slow. Veal calves were down ½d per lb. Prices—Beef, 46s to 65s per cwt.: mutton 6d to 7d per lb; veal 7½d to 9d per lb.

At the Smithfield pig market there was a very large attendance, with prices in favour of buyers. Small pigs 10s each; stores 35s to 50s, and pork 44s per cwt.

CORK BUTTER MARKET—NOVEMBER 29

Firsts, 110s; seconds, 101s; thirds, 86s; fourths, 78s; fifths, 66s; sixths, 64s. Mild cured—Firsts, 121s; seconds, 108s; thirds 101s. 2540 firkins in market

CORK CORN MARKET—NOVEMBER 29

Wheat white, 12s 0d to 14s 1d; red, 9s 0d to 13s 3d; barley, 11s 0d to 11s 9d; bere, 7s 0d to 8s 2d; rye 0s 0d to 0s 0d; oats, black, 8s 0d to 8s 6d; white, 7s 6d to 10s 4d.

LIMERICK—NOVEMBER 27.

Grain—Tuesday—No alteration in prices to-day. Butter—The supply on Saturday was very large and prices for fine and middling was on the advance, buying was brisk for good qualities.

Wheat, red st 21d to 21½d		Indian meal	£9 0 0
White 16d to 20½d		Pigs per cwt	43s to 00s
Barley .... 14d to 18½d		Berwicks	40s to 00s
Oats .... 10d to 13½d		Wool per lb.	1 6d to 1s7d

WEXFORD MARKETS—Nov. 27

Wheat 33s to 38s 0d
Barley 20s 0d to 24s 0d.
Oats, tawny 14s 6d to 15s 0d; black 13s 0d to 13s 6d; white 13s to 14s 9d.
Butter 95s to 102s per cwt.
Potatoes 6d to 7d per stone.
Wool 1s 7d to 1s 9d per lb.
Meat—Beef 5½d to 8d; muton 6d to 9d; veal 5d to 8d per lb.; lamb 5s to 7s per qr.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET—Nov 29.

Beases, 1,020; sheep and lambs, 31,010; calves, 96; pigs, 250.

Beef 4s to 5s 4d: mutton 4s to 6; veal 4s to 6s 2d; pork 3s to 4s 10d. Trade dull and heavy; little doing. Middling and inferior qualities easier of purchase.

BRISTOL CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

A fair supply of fat cattle at this day's market, with a large attendance of country and town bidders. The greatest part of English best consisted of half fat heifers and cows; a large number of prime Irish cattle that met a ready sale. Top beef, 72s the 112 lbs.; second class, 68s to 70s; inferior, 56s to 60s. Wether mutton, 8d per pound; ewes, 7d to 7½d. A good demand for Irish cattle, sheep, and lambs.

WILLIAM WATKINS, Cattle Salesman,
Charlten House, Hotwells, Bristol.

SHARE AND STOCK LISTS

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—NOV 29

RAILWAYS.	
Great Southern and Western, £100 paid ...	91¾
Midland Great Western, £100 paid ...	60
Ditto, account	—
GOVERNMENT FUNDS	
Threeper Cent Consol	88¾ ⅞
Ditto for account	87½
Ditto for new account	...
Three per Cent Reduced ... ——	86¾ 7
New Threeper Cent Stock ——	87 ⅛
Ditto for account 6	87
Ditto for new account	87½
New 5 per cent Stock	..
India per cent Stock, transferable at the Bank of Ireland	105
BANKS.	
Hibernia, £25 paid	35½
National Bank, £30 paid	68
National of Liverpool, Limited £10 paid or act.	13½
National of Liverpool, New, £5 paid limited ...	16½
Ditto account	17¼ ⅜
Provincial, £25 paid	80½
Royal £10 paid	82¾
MINE	
Mining Company of Ireland	17⅝
Do., or account	2¼ ⅜ 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	8

LONDON TOCK AND SHARE IST—NOV 29

OPENING PRICE	
Consols, Money	89⅞ ⅞
Ditto, Account	88⅞
New Threes	87⅞ ⅞
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	89⅞ ⅞
Ditto (account)	88⅞ ⅞
New rees	87⅞ ⅞

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

The Curraghmore Fox Hounds will meet for November as follows:—

Friday 23rd ... ... The Sweep
Tuesday 4th Dec. ... Mile Post, near Waterford
Friday 7th ... ... Kilmacthomas.
At 11 o clock.

The Kilkenny Hounds will meet for November as follows:—

Friday 30th ... ... Richmond Gate
Saturday 1st Dec ... Ballyneale
At 11 o'clock.

The Clonmel Hounds will meet for November, as follows:—

Thursday 29th ... ... Kenilworth
At 11.30 o'clock.

The Manseragh Hounds will meet for November, as follows:—

Thursday 29th ... .. Boherlahan
At 11 o'clock.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

PORT OF WATERFORD:

November — ARRIVED.

28th—Calypso, Buckland, Bristol, g.c
St, Peter, Michael, Ardrossan, coals
29th—Margam Abbey, Pearn, Milford g.c
Caroline, Veale, Dunmore empty
Dublin, Davis, Cardiff coals
Queen, Pitman, Bridgewater, g.c
Virgilia, Yeoman, Odessa, Indian corn
Alma, Edwards, Cardiff coals
Kate, Power, Swansea do
(*By Electric Telegraph*).
29th—Sylph, Swansea coals
Fanny Jane, Newport do
Edward Phelan, do do
Mary, Cardiff do
Downes, do, do
Atlas, Newport do
Mino, Lydney do
Nimrod, Cardiff do
Neptuno Swansea do
Charles and Ann Cardiff do
Thomas Pride Casca Blanch Indian corn
Jim, Cardiff coals
Prince, do do
Corcordia, do do
Irene, do do
John and Mary, Newport do
City of Paris, Milford g.c
Gipsy, Bristol do
Clipper, Cardiff coals
Mary Jane, do do
Adelaide, do do
Volunteer, Newcastle do
Elizabeth, Newport do

SAILED.

28th—Saltee, O'Donald, Cork. g.c
City of Paris, Pearn, Milford do
29th—Sands, ——, Glasgow do
(*By Electric Telegraph*).
29th—Courier, Milford g.c

Wind—South.

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.

November 22, the wife of Hastings de Robeck, Esq, Commander R.N, of a daughter.

November 21, at Guernsey, the wife of Lieut-Colonel Andrew Fraser, Retired List, her Majesty's Madras Army, of a son.

November 23, at Buckingham Gate, London, the Lady Bateman, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

November 21, in Dublin, M. Conway Poole, Esq., Madras Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, British Burmah, eldest son of the late Colonel Poole, Madras Army, and grandson of the late Doctor Poole, of Waterford, to Azelie Frances, second daughter of Thomas Thompson, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Holywoodrath, county Dublin.

November 27, by special licensе, at St. Thomas's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Stirling Tomlinson, curate of St. Mark's, J. R. Ingram, Esq., to Emma Caroline, second daughter of the late J. A. Thompson, Esq, of Derby.

DEATHS.

November 27, at Upper Portland-place, London Caroline, wife of the Right Hon. Lord Churston.

November 25, at Kilcormack Rectory, the residence of her brother-in-law, the Rev. Percival B. Weldon, Louisa, secound daughtbr of the late Samuel Hazlewood, Esq., of the county of Longford.

November 24, at Aylestone Hill House, Hereford Eliza, widow of the late Colonel R.B. Jenkins, of the Bengal Army.

November 22, at Aberdeen, Commander John Pickthorn, R.N.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS—Read the following from Mr. R. Richardson, Surgeon and Chemist, 21, Cornmarket, Dublin: "Amongst the many most surprising statements of the good results of Dr. Locock's Wafers which I have heard, one person stated that for 17 years they have kept her alive, and she would not feel safe to go to bed without taking them. I need hardly say that I recommend the Wafers, and invariably observe a beneficial result." They give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. All throat affections are immediately relieved by allowing a Wafer to dissolve in the mouth. To Singers and Public speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s per box. Sold by all Medicine Vendors. CAUTION—Every box of the GENUINE medicine has the words "DR. LOCOCK'S WAFERS" in WHITE LETTERS on a RED GROUND in the Government Stamp, without which words ALL ARE COUNTERFEITS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Bilious affections and stomach complaints induced by atmospheric heat or too liberal a diet if not early checked, are often attended with serious consequences. When any one finds his ideas less clear than usual, his eyesight dimmed, and his head dizzy, while he is indisposed to all exertion, physical or mental, he may be quite sure that he is in immediate need of some cooling medicine to avert dangerous consequences. Let him at once send for a box of Holloway's Pills, after a few doses of which his head will be cleared and his spirits elevated, and all his energies restored. Printed directions for the guidance of patients in the use of this admirable medicine are affixed to every box.

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