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 MONDAY EVENING DECEMBER 10 1866 — UNSTAMPED—PRICE TWO PENCE

CHEAP PREPAID ADVERTSEMENTS

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

A SIXPENNY RATE

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

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

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

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

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

PAID PREVIOUS TO INSERTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Groceries

I HAVE RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF DEVONSHIRE CIDER; POTTED SALMON, AND Potted Lobster, which I offer at my usual moderate prices.

W. 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.

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

A CARD.

VISIT OF DR. J. L. CURTIS TO DUBLIN.—DR. CURTIS, of No. 15, ALBEMARLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON (having been frequently solicited by his numerous Patients in Ireland to visit the Metropolis and the Provinces), begs to announce that he has arrived on a PROFESSIONAL TOUR at 79, LOWER GARDINER-STREET, DUBLIN, where he may be consulted for a limited period upon the important subjects chiefly dealt with in his popular Medical Essays "ON MARRIAGE," "MANHOOD," "NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY," &c.

A professional prejudice, which happily is now fast disappearing, though it still lingers with no little obstinacy in some of the more antiquated medical schools, for a long time almost ignored the morbid affections comprised under the general designation 'Nervous Debility,' though these affections are probably more destructive and widely prevalent than any others. To these class of Patients especially, much depends on PERSONAL consultations; and Dr. CURTIS begs to inform them that during his stay in Dublin he may be consulted, either by correspondence or personally, at his residence, 79 LOWER GARDINER STREET, DUBLIN, between the hours of Ten till Three, and from Six till Eight in the Evening; and the Medical Works above referred to may be obtained IN DUBLIN for 1s in postage stamps, or sealed ends. 20 stamps post free, at Mr. WILLIAMS', Bookseller, 10 Capel street, Dublin.

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

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 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 Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples
Bunions		Sore Throats
Bite of Moschetoes an 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

Grand Discovery in Medicine

READ THE SECRET FRIEND, a New Medical Guide for the Cure of Nervousness, Indigestion, Physical Debility, Lassitude, Spermatorrhœa, and all other cases requiring confidential and secret advice, arising from injurious habits, &c. This valuable work will be sent free from the author's residence, secure from observation, on receipt of two stamps. Address—Dr. J. A. BARNES, 30, Thornhill Crescent, Caledonian Road, London, N. (685)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

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

HEALTH AND MANLY VIGOUR. A Medical Man of 23 years experience in the Treatment of NERVOUS DEBILITY, Spermatorrhœs, 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

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.

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

THE NATIONAL

BUILDING AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY OF IRELAND (LIMITED) *Incorporated under "The Companies' Act, 1862,"* BY WHICH THE LIABILITY OF THE SHAREHOLDERS IS LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT OF THEIR SHARES.

The Shares have been fixed at TEN POUNDS EACH, with a view to bring them within the reach of all the investing classes.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—ANDREW M'CULLAGH, Esq. (Firm of James M'Cullagh, Son and Co.) 34 Abbey-street, Dublin, and St. Brendin's, Coolock ...... Co. Dublin.
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BANKERS.
THE BANK OF IRELAND, DUBLIN, AND ALL ITS BRANCHES.

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The leading objects of the Company are the following:

The advance of Moneys to Shareholders and others to enable them to Build or Purchase Houses, or acquire Land.
The Purchase of Land and Building Sites for redistribution to Borrowers on ale or Rent.
The advances for these purposes may be repaid by fixed and easy instalments, according to arrangement.
The Borrowers, under this system, are enabled to become their own landlords, to live rent free for the remainder of their lives, and may bequeath the property so acquired as a provision for their families.
THE RECEIPT OF MONEYS ON DEPOSIT IN LARGE AND SMALL SUMS—The present rate of interest allowed is FIVE POUNDS PER CENTUM PER ANNUM, which will be paid Half-yearly, or be added to the principal.

It will be seen by the foregoing that as a means of procuring property, whether in Houses or Land, or as an Investment for large or small savings, the Company offers especial advantages, and supplies a want which all will admit has long existed in this country.

As to SECURITY, the Directors have to observe, that their Funds are invested upon Real or Leasehold Property, and the repayment of their Loans being by fixed and certain instalments, the security is constantly improving in value.

The beneficial effects of this system, in a Social and Moral, as well as Commercial, point of view, are also, they submit, worthy of notice.

The best means of securing a contented and comfortable People is the possession of property; past experience shows that this has everywhere tended to cement a union of interest and good feeling between the Operatives, the middle, and wealthier classes; the ultimate effects of which must be to render the rights of Property more sacred, by its general diffusion through the Population—Provident habits are encouraged and fostered, and these once acquired are not readily relinquished. Intemperance and Extravagance are incompatible with Economy, and where the latter prevails, a gradual but certain improvement takes place: men become better Husbands, better Fathers, and better Citizens; their manly energies are called into existence, they improve their position, and elevate themselves in the scale of society.

It is the intention of the Company, wherever they purchase Estates, to sell the holdings, or grant long leases to deserving Tenants, AND THUS CREATE A CLASS OF SMALL LANDED PROPRIEORS, SO MUCH NEEDED IN THIS COUNTRY, AND WHICH WILL, MORE THAN ANY LEGISLATION, TEND TO CHECK EMIGRATION, AND PROMOTE THE BEST INTERESTS OF ALL CLASSES OF OUR POPULATION.

By Order of the Board,
WILLIAM DALY, Secretary.

Offices of the Company, No. 27 Dame-street, Dublin, 26th July, 1866.

SOLE AGENT FOR WATERFORD—JOSEPH FISHER, WATERFORD MAIL Office. [6178]

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 at 5 per Cent., payable upon either One or Three Months' Notice, or 6 per Cent. upon six months' notice.

They will also accept Money on Mortgage 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 29th Sept, 1866, the Traffic Receipts were £22,510 3s 3d; the Working and other Expenses being £11,429 7s 9d, leaving a Balance of £11,080 15s 6d, 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, will materially increase the Receipts.

They will, every half-year, send to each creditor, a statement showing the full particulars and amount of the several Loans due by the Company.

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

(By order),
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Waterford, 20th Nov., 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, Duneannon, 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

Drapery.

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)

Commercial

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 dublic patronage.

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]

Publications

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

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.

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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.

JUST PUBLISHED,
Pice Six Pence, by Post Seven Pence.

THE LAND QUESTION.
BY JOSEPH FISHER,
Author of "Food Supplies of Western Europe," "How Ireland may be Saved," "The Case of Ireland," &c., &c.

M'GLASHAN AND GILL, DUBLIN.
LONGMANS AND Co., LONDON.

Just Published, Price Six Pence, by Post Seven Pence.

Union Rating, Ireland.

Speech of Mr. SERGEANT BARRY, M.P., delivered in the House of Commons on Wednesday, June 13, 1866, on moving the Second Reading of THE POOR LAW (IRELAND) AMENDMENT BILL, specially reported for the Committee for Promoting Union Rating, with Notes, Statistical and otherwise,

BY JOSEPH FISHER,
Author of "The Land Question," "Food Supplies of Western Europe," "How Ireland may be Saved," "The Case of Ireland," &c., &c.

LONDON: LONGMANS, GREEN & Co.
DUBLIN: M'GLASHAN & GILL.

WORKS PUBLISHED BY THE SAME AUTHOR.
Just Published, Fcap 8vo., 5s 6d; by post, 5s 10d

The Food Supplies of Western Europe;

Being Letters written in Reply to the Question, Where is England to get Meat? during a Tour in France, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland, in the Autumn of 1865.

LONGMANS & Co., LONDON.
8vo., price, stitched, 2s 6d; bound, 3s 6d;

The Case of Ireland.

This work is an Examination of the Treaty of Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and an Inquiry as to the manner in which it has been carried out.
8vo., price, stitched, 1s 0d; by post.

Sailing.

WATERFORD STEAM COMPANY

INTENDED ORDER OF SAILING, DEC., 1866.

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

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

WATERFORD AND BRISTOL.
GIPSY DIRECT.

From W.ford to Bristol.				From Bristol to Waterford			
Tuesday	Dec 4	4	Aft'n.	Friday	Dec 7	6	Morn.
Tuesday	— 11	9	Morn.	Thursday	— 13	9	Morn.
Tuesday	— 18	3	Aft'n	Friday	21	5	Aft'n.
Tuesday	Jan 1	2	Aft'n.				

JUVERNA, CALYPSO OR BRITON.

From W.ford to Bristol				From Bristol to W.ford Calling at Pembroke Dock.			
Friday,	Dec 7	7	Morn.	Tuesday	Dec 4	4	Aft'n.
Friday	— 14	11	Morn	Tuesday	— 11	8	Morn
Friday	— 21	7	Morn	Tuesday	— 18	2	Aft'n
Friday	— 28	11	Morn	Wedsday	— 26	9	Morn

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

☞ On early morning sailings, the Cabin of the Steamers will be open to receive passengers arriving from London by the Night Mail Train.

Cabin Fare 15s; Servants and Children 10s; Return do. 25s: or with liberty to return from Dublin, Cork, or Wexford 31s 6d. Steward's fee included. Deck 7s 6d. Females attend the Ladies' Cabin.

WATERFORD AND LIVERPOOL.
CAMILLA, VESTA, and ZEPHYR.

From Waterford				From Liverpool.			
Tuesday	Dec 4	8	Morn.	Tuesday	Dec 4	9	Morn
Friday	7	10	Morn.	Thursday	— 6	9	Morn
Tuesday	11	1	Aft'n.	Tuesday	— 11	12	Noon
Friday	14	1	Aft'n.	Friday	— 11	2	Aft'n
Tuesday	18	8	Morn	Tuesday	18	7	Morn
Friday	21	9	Morn.	Thursday	— 20	8	Morn
Friday	28	1	Aft'n	Saturday	22	10	Aft'n
				Tuesday	Jan 1	7	Morn

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

WATERFORD AND LONDON.
AURORA, BETA, AURA, or other eligible Vessels.

FROM WATERFORD				FROM LONDON:			
Thursday	Dec 6	4	Aft'n.	Wednesday	Dec 5	8	morn
Thursday	— 13	4	Aft'n.	Wednesday	— 12	8	morn
Thursday	— 20	4	Aft'n.	Wednesday	— 19	8	morn
Thursday	— 27	4	Aft'n.	Wednesday	— 26	8	morn

Cabin Fare 20s; Deck 10s.

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

WATERFORD AND PLYMOUTH.
AURA, RANGER, AURORA, or other eligible Vessels.

FROM WATERFORD:				FROM PLYMOUTH:			
Thursday	Dec 6	4	Aft'n.	Thursday	Dec 6	8	Aftn'.
Thursday	— 13	4	Aft'n.	Thursday	— 13	8	Aftn'n
Thursday	— 20	4	Aft'n.	Thursday	— 20	8	Aftn'n
Thursday	— 27	4	Aft'n.	Thursday	— 27	8	Aftn'n

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

WATERFORD AND BELFAST.
BETA AURORA, AURA, or other eligible Vessels.

FROM WATERFORD:				FROM BELFAST			
Saturday	Dec 1	2	Aft'n.	Tuesday	Dec 4	7	Aft'n
Saturday	— 8	2	Aft'n.	Tuesday	— 11	1	Aft'n
Saturday	— 15	2	Aft'n.	Tuesday	— 18	5	Aft'n
Saturday	— 22	2	Aft'n.	Tuesday	— 26	2	Aft'n
Saturday	— 29	2	Aft'n.				

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

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

WATERFORD AND NEW ROSS.

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

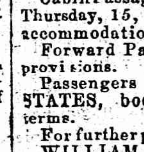
WATERFORD AND DUNCANNON.

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

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

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

STEAM
FROM
LIVERPOOL or QUEENSTOWN to NEW YORK
TWICE A-WEEK.



The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, intend despatching their Full-Powered Clyde-built Iron Screw Steam Ships.

Carrying the United States Mails.

From QUEENSTOWN (CORK) to NEW YORK as follows:—

CITY OF BOSTON .... Thursday, 13th Dec
CITY OF LIMERICK .... Monday 17th "
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... Thursday 20th "
And every Thursday and Monday.

Cabin Passage by the Mail Steamers, sailing every Thursday, 15, 17 and 21 guineas, according to the accommodation

Forward Passage includes a full supply of cooked provisions.

Passengers for CANADA, and the UNITED STATES, booked through on very advantageous terms.

For further particulars apply to
WILLIAM INMAN, 22, Water-street, Liverpool
Or to T. S. HARVEY, Waterford.

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)

WATERFORD COACH FACTORY.

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

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

CARRIAGES LET ON HIRE, with option of Purchase.

Repairs done in the best manner.

☞ WANTED—A few respectable Youths as Apprentices

(5660) LAWLOR & FLYNN.

Public Notices.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18th, IS THE LAST DAY FOR TICKETS.

1866—FOURTEENTH SEASON—1866

ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

ONE SHILLING PER SHARE.

1,302,887 Tickets have been sold in the thirteen previous drawings, and 14,823 PRIZES distributed, including 3,672 Paintings, in amounts varying from 200 Guineas downwards, being ONE PRIZE in each 88 Tickets.

The DRAWING for PRIZES will take place ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1866 and will consist of upwards of

TWELVE HUNDRED PRIZES.

"Scene in the Forest of Athole" (1st Prize) Byron Webb, £120.
"The Welsh Alps" (Snowdonia) (2nd Prize) Charles Marshall, £105.
"At the Sunny Mid-day Hour" (3rd Prize) Charles Stuart, £85.
"The Fisherman's Home" (4th Prize) Frederick Underhill, £65.
"Job, in his days of Prosperity" (5th Prize) T. Davidson, £63.

In the Exhibition of Works of British Artists, Manchester, and about 250 other Paintings, from £63 down.

[Particulars in Prize Lists.]

Tickets, ONE SHILLING each, entitling the holder to one chance in the drawing, may be had from the undermentioned agents; or will be forwarded direct by the Secretary on receipt of envelope (stamped and directed), together with postage stamps or post-office order for the number of Tickets required.

JAMES G. LAW, Secretary,
39, Oxford-street, Manchester.

LOCAL AGENTS:
Mr W CROKER, Bookseller, 11, the Mall.
Mr EDWARD BRENAN, Postmaster, Dungarvan.
(6424)

PALM NUT MEAL.

ANALYSIS BY DR. AUGUSTUS VŒLCKER, OCTOBER, 1864.

Moisture	7.21
Oil and Fatty Matters	22.79
*Albuminous Compounds (flesh-forming matters)	15.56
Gum, Mucilage, Sugar and digestible Fibre	36.24
Woody Fibre (Cellulous)	14.90
†Mineral Matters (Ash)	3.30
	100.0

*Containing nitrogen 2.49. †Containing Sand 0.50

☞ Agriculturists requiring this valuable feeding article can be supplied at THE WATERFORD MAIL Office, Waterford. (6425)

POST OFFICE GUIDE.

MAILS FROM WATERFORD
Corrected up to this date.

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

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

The mails arrive and are delivered as under:—

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

DECEMBER, 1866.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.
Up Train from Waterfor

	TRAINS ON WEEK DAYS.				SUNDAYS		
	1 12&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.	Mail 1, 2, 3 Class P. M.	& 2 lass. P
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Wford Dp.	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.				SUNDAYS.		
	1 1, 2, 3 Class A. M.	2 1 2&3 Class A. M.	3 1, &2, Class, A. M. Mail.	4 1 2 3 Class P. M.	1, &2 Class, P. M. Mail.	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	—	...	—
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
Fewn & 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

TATIONS	TRAINS ON WEEKDAYS.				SUNDAY TRAINS.		
	1 1, 2, 3 Class, A. M.	2 1, & 2 Class, noon Mail	3 1 & 2 Class, P. M.	4 1, 2, 3 Class, P. M.	1 1, 2, 3 Class, A. M.	2 1, 2, 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.				SUNDAY TRAINS.		
	1, 2, 3 Class, A. M.	Mail. 1 & 2 Class, A. M.	3 1 & 2 Class. P. M.	4 1, 2, 3 Class, P. M.	1 1, 2, 3 Class, A. M.	2 1, 2, 3 Class, A. M.	3 1, 2, Clas P. M.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Dublin dep	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 5	1 20	6 25	—	7 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 MONDAY EVENING DECEMBER 10 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 " 48 "	1s 6d
" 48 " 56 "	2s 0d
" 56 " 72 "	2s 6d

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

PAID PREVIOUS TO INSERTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Groceries

I HAVE RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF DEVONSHIRE CIDER, POTTED SALMON, AND Potted Lobster, which I offer at my usual moderate prices.

W. 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.

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.

A CARD.

VISIT OF DR. J. L. CURTIS TO DUBLIN.—DR. CURTIS, of No. 15, ALBEMARLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON (having been frequently solicited by his numerous Patients in Ireland to visit the Metropolis and the Provinces), begs to announce that he has arrived on a PROFESSIONAL TOUR at 79, LOWER GARDINER-STREET, DUBLIN, where he may be consulted for a limited period upon the important subjects chiefly dealt with in his popular Medical Essays "ON MARRIAGE," "MANHOOD," "NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY," &c.

A professional prejudice, which happily is now fast disappearing, though it still lingers with no little obstinacy in some of the more antiquated medical schools, for a long time almost ignored the morbid affections comprised under the general designation 'Nervous Debility,' though these affections are probably more destructive and widely prevalent than any others. To these class of Patients especially, much depends on PERSONAL consultations; and Dr. CURTIS begs to inform them that during his stay in Dublin he may be consulted, either by correspondence or personally, at his residence, 79 LOWER GARDINER STREET, DUBLIN, between the hours of Ten till Three, and from Six till Eight in the Evening; and the Medical Works above referred to may be obtained in DUBLIN for 1s in postage stamps, or sealed ends 20 stamps post free, at Mr. WILLIAMS', Bookseller, 10 Capel street, Dublin.

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.

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 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 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 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.

Grand Discovery in Medicine.

READ THE SECRET FRIEND, a New Medical Guide for the Cure of Nervousness, Indigestion, Physical Debility, Lassitude, Spermatorrhœa, and all other cases requiring confidential and secret advice, arising from injurious habits, &c. This valuable work will be sent free from the author's residence, secure from observation, on receipt of two stamps. Address—Dr. J. A. BARNES, 30, Thornhill Crescent, Caledonian Road, London, N. (685)

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 be taken without the least fear of detection and speedily restores tone and manly vigour to the most impaired constitution. Sent through the Post to any address, prepaid, on receipt of 11s. or stamps. Each packet contains all the medical advice required in those cases. Sole Agent in this country, Monsieur A. Duval, Patent Medicine Agent, 13, New Marke street, Birmingham.

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

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.

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

THE NATIONAL

BUILDING AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY OF IRELAND (LIMITED) *Incorporated under "The Companies' Act, 1862,"* BY WHICH THE LIABILITY OF THE SHAREHOLDERS IS LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT OF THEIR SHARES.

The Shares have been fixed at TEN POUNDS EACH, with a view to bring them within the reach of all the investing classes.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN.—ANDREW M'CULLAGH, Esq. (Firm of James M'Cullagh, Son and Co.) 34 Abbey-street, Dublin, and St. Brendin's, Coolock .... Co. Dublin.
VICE-CHAIRMAN.—ANDREW HERBERT BAGOT, Esq. (Firm of Bagots, Hutton and Co) 23 William-street, Dublin, and 24, Leinster-road, Rathmines ...... Co. Dublin.
THE RIGHT HON. JAMES WM. MACKEY, J.P., Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, Mansion House, Dublin, and Clonsilla House, Clonsilla .... Co. Dublin.
HENRY ROBERT PERRY, Esq. (Firm of Pim, Perry and Co.) 9 Burgh-quay, Dublin, and Idrone Terrace, Blackrock .... Co. Dublin.
WILLIAM WIGHT Esq (Firm of William Wight and Co.) 23 Eustace-street, and Newnham-place, Upper Leeson-street ...... Co. Dublin.

BANKERS.
THE BANK OF IRELAND, DUBLIN, AND ALL ITS BRANCHES.

SOLICITORS.
JAMES DILLON MELDON AND SON, 14 Upper Ormond-quay, Dublin.

ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.
EDWARD HENRY CARSON, Esq., C.E., F.R.I.A., and HENRY BRETT, Esq. C.E.
Offices—23, Harcourt-street, Dublin.

The leading objects of the Company are the following:

The advance of Moneys to Shareholders and others to enable them to Build or Purchase Houses, or acquire Land.
The Purchase of Land and Building Sites for redistribution to Borrowers on ale or Rent.
The advances for these purposes may be repaid by fixed and easy instalments, according to arrangement.
The Borrowers, under this system, are enabled to become their own landlords, to live rent free for the remainder of their lives, and may bequeath the property so acquired as a provision for their families.
THE RECEIPT OF MONEYS ON DEPOSIT IN LARGE AND SMALL SUMS—The present rate of interest allowed is FIVE POUNDS PER CENTUM PER ANNUM, which will be paid Half-yearly, or be added to the principal.

It will be seen by the foregoing that as a means of procuring property, whether in Houses or Land, or as an Investment for large or small savings, the Company offers especial advantages, and supplies a want which all will admit has long existed in this country.

As to SECURITY, the Directors have to observe, that their Funds are invested upon Real or Leasehold Property, and the repayment of their Loans being by fixed and certain instalments, the security is constantly improving in value.

The beneficial effects of this system, in a Social and Moral, as well as Commercial, point of view, are also, they submit, worthy of notice.

The best means of securing a contented and comfortable People is the possession of property; past experience shows that this has everywhere tended to cement a union of interest and good feeling between the Operatives, the middle, and wealthier classes; the ultimate effects of which must be to render the rights of Property more sacred, by its general diffusion through the Population—Provident habits are encouraged and fostered, and these once acquired are not readily relinquished. Intemperance and Extravagance are incompatible with Economy, and where the latter prevails, a gradual but certain improvement takes place: men become better Husbands, better Fathers, and better Citizens; their manly energies are called into existence, they improve their position, and elevate themselves in the scale of society.

It is the intention of the Company, wherever they purchase Estates, to sell the holdings, or grant long leases to deserving Tenants, AND THUS CREATE A CLASS OF SMALL LANDED PROPRIETORS, SO MUCH NEEDED IN THIS COUNTRY, AND WHICH WILL, MORE THAN ANY LEGISLATION, TEND TO CHECK EMIGRATION, AND PROMOTE THE BEST INTERESTS OF ALL CLASSES OF OUR POPULATION.

By Order of the Board,
WILLIAM DALY, Secretary.

Offices of the Company,
No. 27 Dame-street, Dublin, 20th July, 1866.

SOLE AGENT FOR WATERFORD—JOSEPH FISHER, WATERFORD MAIL Office. [6178]

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 at 5 per Cent., payable upon either One or Three Months' Notice, or 6 per Cent. upon six months' notice.

They will also accept Money on Mortgage 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 29th Sept, 1866, the Traffic Receipts were £22,510 3s 3d; the Working and other Expenses being £11,429 7s 9d, leaving a Balance of £11,080 15s 6d, 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, will materially increase the Receipts.

They will, every half-year, send to each creditor, a statement showing the full particulars and amount of the several Loans due by the Company.

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

(By order),
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Waterford, 20th Nov., 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

Drapery.

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)

Commercial

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.

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]

Publications

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 of 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.

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.

JUST PUBLISHED,
Price Six Pence, by Post Seven Pence.

THE LAND QUESTION.
BY JOSEPH FISHER,
Author of "Food Supplies of Western Europe," "How Ireland may be Saved," "The Case of Ireland," &c., &c.

M'GLASHAN AND GILL, DUBLIN.
LONGMANS AND Co., LONDON.

Just Published, Price Six Pence, by Post Seven Pence.

Union Rating, Ireland.

Speech of Mr. SERGEANT BARRY, M.P., delivered in the House of Commons on Wednesday, June 13, 1866, on moving the Second Reading of THE POOR LAW (IRELAND) AMENDMENT BILL, specially reported for the Committee for Promoting Union Rating, with Notes, Statistical and otherwise,

BY JOSEPH FISHER,
Author of "The Land Question," "Food Supplies of Western Europe," "How Ireland may be Saved," "The Case of Ireland," &c., &c.

LONDON: LONGMANS, GREEN & Co.
DUBLIN: M'GLASHAN & GILL.

WORKS PUBLISHED BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

Just Published, Fcap 8vo., 5s 6d: by post, 5s 10d

The Food Supplies of Western Europe;

Being Letters written in Reply to the Question, Where is England to get Meat? during a Tour in France, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland, in the Autumn of 1865.

LONGMANS & Co., LONDON.
8vo., price, stitched, 2s 6d; bound, 3s 6d;

The Case of Ireland

This work is an Examination of the Treaty of Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and an Inquiry as to the manner in which it has been carried out.

8vo., price, stitched, 1s 0d: by post.

Sailing.

WATERFORD STEAM COMPANY

INTENDED ORDER OF SAILING, DEC., 1866.

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

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

WATERFORD AND BRISTOL.
GIPSY DIRECT.

From W'ford to Bristol	From Bristol to Waterford
Tuesday Dec 4 ... 1 Aft'n.	Friday Dec 7 ... 6 Morn.
Tuesday — 11 ... 9 Morn.	Thursday — 13 ... 9 Morn.
Tuesday — 18 ... 3 Aft'n.	Friday — 21 ... 5 Aft'n.
Tuesday Jan 1 ... 2 Aft'n.	

JUVERNA, CALYPSO OR BRITON.

From W'ford to Bristol	From Bristol to W'ford Calling at Pembroke Dock.
Friday, Dec 7 ... 7 Morn.	Tuesday Dec 4 ... 4 Aft'n.
Friday — 14 ... 11 Morn	Tuesday — 11 ... 8 Morn
Friday — 21 ... 7 Morn	Tuesday — 18 ... 3 Aft'n
Friday — 28 .. 11 Morn	Wednesday — 26 ... 9 Morn

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

☞ On early morning sailings, the Cabin of the Steamers will be open to receive passengers arriving from London by the Night Mail Train.

Cabin Fare 15s; Servants and Children 10s; Return do, 25s; or with liberty to return from Dublin, Cork, or Wexford 31s 6d. Steward's fee included. Deck 7s 6d. Females attend the Ladies' Cabin.

WATERFORD AND LIVERPOOL.
CAMILLA, VESTA, and ZEPHYR.

From Waterford	From Liverpool.
Tuesday Dec 4 ... 8 Morn.	Tuesday Dec 4 ... 9 Morn
Friday ... 7 — 10 Morn.	Thursday — 6 ... 9 Morn
Tuesday ... 11 — 1 Aft'n.	Tuesday — 11 ... 12 Noon
Friday 14 — 1 Aft'n.	Friday — 11 ... 2 Aft'n
Tuesday ... 18 — 8 Morn	Tuesday ... 18 ... 7 Morn
Friday 21 — 9 Morn.	Thursday — 20 ... 8 Morn
Friday 28 — 1 Aft'n	Saturday — 22 ... 10 Aft'n
	Tuesday Jan 1 — 7 Morn

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

WATERFORD AND LONDON.
AURORA, BETA, AURA, or other eligible Vessels.

FROM WATERFORD	FROM LONDON
Thursday Dec 6 — 4 Aft'n.	Wednesday Dec 5 — 8 morn
Thursday — 13 — 4 Aft'n.	Wednesday — 12 — 8 morn
Thursday — 20 — 4 Aft'n.	Wednesday — 19 — 8 morn
Thursday — 27 — 4 Aft'n.	Wednesday — 26 — 8 morn

Cabin Fare 20s; Deck 10s.

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

WATERFORD AND PLYMOUTH.
AURA, RANGER, AURORA, or other eligible Vessels.

FROM WATERFORD:	FROM PLYMOUTH:
Thursday Dec 6 — 4 Aft'n.	Thursday Dec 6 — 8 Aft'n.
Thursday — 13 — 4 Aft'n.	Thursday — 13 — 8 Aft'n
Thursday — 20 — 4 Aft'n.	Thursday — 20 — 8 Aft'n
Thursday — 27 — 4 Aft'n.	Thursday — 27 — 8 Aft'n

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

WATERFORD AND BELFAST.
BETA AURORA, AURA, or other eligible Vessels.

FROM WATERFORD:	FROM BELFAST
Saturday Dec 1 — 2 Aft'n.	Tuesday Dec 4 — 1 Aft'n
Saturday — 8 — 2 Aft'n.	Tuesday — 11 — 1 Aft'n
Saturday — 15 — 2 Aft'n.	Tuesday — 18 — 5 Aft'n
Saturday — 22 — 2 Aft'n.	Tuesday — 26 — 8 Aft'n
Saturday — 29 — 2 Aft'n.	

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

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

WATERFORD AND NEW ROSS.

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

WATERFORD AND DUNCANNON.

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

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

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

S T E A M
FROM
LIVERPOOL or QUEENSTOWN to NEW YORK
TWICE A-WEEK.

The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, intend despatching their Full-Powered Clyde-built Iron Screw Steam Ships.

Carrying the United States Mails.

From QUEENSTOWN (CORK) to NEW YORK as follows:—

CITY OF BOSTON .... Thursday, 13th Dec
CITY OF LIMERICK .... Monday 17th "
CITY OF WASHINGTON .. Thursday 20th "
And every Thursday and Monday.

Cabin Passage by the Mail Steamers, sailing every Thursday, 15, 17 and 21 guineas, according to the accommodation

Forward Passage includes a full supply of cooked provisions.

Passengers for CANADA, and the UNITED STATES, booked through on very advantageous terms.

For further particulars apply to
WILLIAM INMAN, 22, Water-street, Liverpool
Or to T. S. HARVEY, Waterford.

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)

WATERFORD COACH FACTORY.

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

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

CARRIAGES LET ON HIRE, with option of Purchase.

Repairs done in the best manner.

☞ WANTED—A few respectable Youths as Apprentices. (5660)

LAWLOR & FLYNN.

Public Notices.

TUESDAY, DEC. 18th, IS THE LAST DAY FOR TICKETS.

1866—FOURTEENTH SEASON—1866

ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

ONE SHILLING PER SHARE.

1,302,887 Tickets have been sold in the thirteen previous drawings, and 14,823 PRIZES distributed, including 3,672 Paintings, in amounts varying from 200 Guineas downwards, being ONE PRIZE in each 88 Tickets.

The DRAWING for PRIZES will take place ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1866 and will consist of upwards of

TWELVE HUNDRED PRIZES.

"Scene in the Forest of Athole" (1st Prize) Byron Webb, £120.
"The Welsh Alps" (Snowdonia) (2nd Prize) Charles Marshall, £105.
"At the Sunny Mid-day Hour" (3rd Prize) Charles Stuart, £85.
"The Fisherman's Home" (4th Prize) Frederick Underhill, £65.
"Job, in his days of Prosperity" (5th Prize) T. Davidson, £63.

In the Exhibition of Works of British Artists, Manchester, and about 250 other Paintings, from £63 down.

[Particulars in Prize Lists.]

Tickets, ONE SHILLING each, entitling the holder to one chance in the drawing, may be had from the undermentioned agents; or will be forwarded direct by the Secretary on receipt of envelope (stamped and directed), together with postage stamps or post-office order for the number of Tickets required.

JAMES G. LAW, Secretary,
39, Oxford-street, Manchester.

LOCAL AGENTS:
Mr W CROKER, Bookseller, 11, the Mall.
Mr EDWARD BRENAN, Postmaster, Dungarvan. (6424)

PALM NUT MEAL.

ANALYSIS BY DR. AUGUSTUS VŒLCKER, OCTOBER, 1864.

Moisture	7.21
Oil and Fatty Matters	22.79
*Albuminous Compounds (flesh-forming matters)	15.56
Gum, Mucilage, Sugar and digestible Fibre	36.24
Woody Fibre (Cellulose)	14.90
†Mineral Matters (Ash)	3.30
	100.0

*Containing nitrogen 2.49. †Containing Sand 0.50

☞ Agriculturists requiring this valuable feeding article can be supplied at THE WATERFORD MAIL Office, Waterford. (6425)

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

DECEMBER, 1866.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.
Up Trains from Waterford

	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 Class P.)
	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 & Pit	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	—
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 Trains to Waterford

	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
L'rick Dep	6 15	9 25	11 0	4 0	10 45	...	10 45
Oola	7 15	—	Flag	5 3	—	—	—
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 50	—	2 50
Fewn & Pl	10 5	—	2 13	7 40	3 7	—	3 7
Grange	10 12	—	—	7 48	—	—	—
Waterford	10 35	—	2 40	8 10	3 43	—	3 45

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY.
Up Trains from Waterford

STATIONS	Week Days 1 (1, 2, 3 Class A.M.)	2 (1 & 2 Class Noon Mail)	3 (1 & 2 Class P.M.)	4 (1, 2, 3 Class P.M.)	Sunday 1 (1, 2, 3 Class A.M.)	2 (1, 2, 3 Class P.M.)	3 (1, 2, 3 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 L.S.E.	—	3 23	7 25	—	7 0		
Dln GS&Wa	—	5 35	10 0	—	9 30		

Down Trains from Kilkenny

STATION	Week Days 1 (1, 2, 3 Class A.M.)	Mail 2 (1 & 2 Class A.M.)	3 (1 & 2 Class P.M.)	4 (1, 2, 3 Class P.M.)	Sunday 1 (1, 2, 3 Class A.M.)	2 (1, 2, 3 Class P.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 25	—	10 30		
Kilkenny dp	7 30	11 45	4 35	—	6 0		
Waterford	9 15	1 20	6 25	—	7 30		

Auctions

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION

OF

Highly-bred Horses, a Pack of Harriers, Fat Sheep, and Prize-taking Pigs.

TO BE SOLD Unreservedly by Auction, on THURSDAY, the 13th DECEMBER, 1866, At 11 o'clock, At CURRAGHMORE,

(5 Miles from Fiddown, a Station 7 Miles from Waterford on the Waterford and Limerick Railway), by directions of the Most Noble the MARQUIS OF WATERFORD,

200 Fat Sheep, in pens of 10; 80 Thorough-bred Prize taking Boars, Sows, and forward Store Pigs, the latter in lots of five; 24 Couples of first class Harriers, in topping condition; 50 Highly bred Horses, namely:—

HUNTERS AND CARRIAGE HORSES.

1 Life Guard, Black Gelding, 7 years old.
2 Buck, Bay ditto, aged, by Ugly Buck.
3 Reed, Chestnut ditto.
4 Lace, Grey Mare, 4 years old, by Lord George.
5 Lily, Grey ditto, 4 years old, by Lord George, out of prize Rosa Bonheur.
6 Limerick Lass, Black Mare, aged.
7 Sally, Grey ditto, by Dragon, out of Glover.
8 Eyrecourt, Chestnut Gelding, by Horn of Chase, out of Jane Eyre.
9 Sunrise, Brown Gelding, by Sunset.
10 Dooley, Grey Gelding.

STALLIONS.

11 Janus, Dark Bay, by King Tom, out of Orestes dam by Bay Middleton—winner of £2,700 stakes in 1861.
12 Gemma, Bay, 6 years old, by Gemma di Vergi, out of Ariadne, by Birdcatcher, out of Carolina, by Irish Drone.

BROOD MARES.

13 Heroine, Gray Mare, by, Sunset out of Herz's dam, in foal to Lord George.
14 Grey Bess, Grey Mare, 6 years old, by Gemma de Vergi out of Heroine, in foal to Janus.
15 Black Bess, Black Mare, in foal to Gemma.
16 Lucy, Chestnut Mare, stinted to Lord George.
17 Rosa Bonheur, Grey Mare and Filly Foal, by Janus, and stinted to same.
18 Taggy, Bay Mare, and colt foal, by and stinted to Lord George.
19 Bay Bonny, Bay Mare, and Filly Foal, by Lord George and stinted to Gemma.
20 Kick up the Dust, Chestnut Mare, by Star of Erin, stinted to Janus.
21 Glover, Chestnut Mare, and Filly Foal, by and stinted to Lord George.
22 Belle, Bay Mare, stinted to Gemma.

YOUNG HORSES.

23 Grey Gelding, 4 years old, by Lord George out of Heroine.
24 Grey Gelding, 4 years old, by Lord George out of Lily.
25 Bay Gelding, 4 years old, out of Belle.
26 Grey Mare, 4 years old, out of diamond.
27 Bay Mare, 4 years old, by Legatee, out of Ellen, late 'Ding Dong.'
28 Black Gelding, 3 years old, by Lord George, out of Lily.
29 Bay Gelding, 3 years old, by Lord George, out of Blossom.
30 Georgy, Grey Horse, 3 years old, by Lord George, out of Heroine.
31 Roan Filly, 3 years old, by Lord George, out of Rosa Bonheur.
32 Grey Filly, 3 years old, by Lord George, out of Young Flemish.
33 Grey Filly, 2 years old, by Lord George, out of Young Flemish.
34 Bay Colt, 2 years old, by Lord George, out of Dolly.
35 Grey Colt, 2 years old, by Lord George, out of Rosa Bonheur.
36 Bay Colt, 2 years old, by Lord George, out of Tuggy.
37 Brown Colt, 2 years old, by Lord George, out of Bay Bonny.
38 Brown Colt, 2 years old, by Lord George, out of Black Bess.
39 Chesnut Colt, 2 years old, by Lord George, out of Lord Shannon's Chesnut Mare, Flower.
40 Grey Colt, 2 years old, by Janus, out of Heroine.
41 Bay Colt, 1 year old, by Janus, out of Kick up the Dust, by Star of Erin.
42 Grey Filly, 1 year old, by Janus, out of Heroine.
43 Black Colt, 1 year old, by Lord George, out of Black Bess.
44 Black Colt, 1 year old, by Lord George, out of Bay Bonny.
45 Chesnut Colt, 1 year old, by Lord George, out of Chesnut Mare, Flower.
46 Roan Colt, 1 year old, by Janus, out of Rosa Bonheur.
47 Bay Colt, 1 year old, by Lord George, out of Tuggy.
48 Bay Filly Foal, by Janus, out of Kick up the Dust, by Star of Erin.
49 Roan Filly Foal, by Janus, out of Flemish.
50 Bay Gelding, Aged.

Horses on view the day previous to sale.

Terms Cash.

Catalogues, and all information, to be had from THOMAS WALSH, Auctioneer, 101, Custom-House Quay.

Waterford, Dec. 5th, 1866. (6432)

Commercial

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. 7, SOUTH MALL (Entrance in Queen-street), CORK.

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

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)

ALLOA ALE

MESSRS. M'NELLAN & CO, Brewers, Alloa, have appointed Mr. ALEXANDER MYERS their Agent for Ireland.

Orders may be addressed,

Mr. ALEXANDER MYERS,

[6436] 58, Talbot-street, Dublin.

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)

MALTSTER WANTED.

A Man of ability, character, and sobriety, is wanted to conduct a large Malt House. To such a person, who can produce satisfactory testimonials, a liberal salary will be given. Apply to

Mr. EDWARD WALL, 10 9, Quay, Waterford

December 10, 1866. (6433)

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. 6168

Public Notices

NOTICE

THERE are several Small Accounts, which appear in the Books of the late WILLIAM M. ARDAGH & Co. as due by some of their Customers, and which are now being applied for by Miss ARDAGH's Solicitor, Mr. DELANDRE. I beg to give Notice, that I have nothing whatsoever to say to them, and that they were contracted before I bought their Business in September, 1863, and are mostly for old Balances or for Empty Bottles.

HARRY R. SARGENT, Wine Merchant, Paul's-square, Waterford.

1st December, 1866. [6429]

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 prominently 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)

TO THE

ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD,

GENTLEMEN,

May I beg to solicit the honor of your support at the impending election for this county? In doing so I feel, as a Resident Landlord, that I am no stranger, and can say with pride, that my family have long been known to, and resident amongst you.

If I am fortunate in being chosen as one of your Representatives, I shall give my most zealous support to the promotion of Religious Freedom and Equality for all classes; and shall therefore aid in any Measure which, while respecting vested rights, would remove the manifest injustice, and constant source of discontent caused by the predominance of the Church of the minority.

On the important subject of Education I shall tenuously advocate separate grants for all religious bodies who object to the principle of united education, and I shall use every exertion im my power to have Roman Catholics placed on an equality with their Protestant fellow subjects, and granted a Charter and Endowment for a University of their own.

I would give my earnest support to any measure for placing the law of Landlord and Tenant on a more satisfactory footing, and which, without infringing on the rights of property, would secure those of the Tenant, and give him the benefit of his improvements, and the full value of his expenditure.

I shall cordially support any well-judged measure of Parliamentary Reform.

If chosen by you, I shall enter Parliament as an Independent Liberal Member, and endeavour, by all means in my power, to promote every measure (no matter from whom it emanates) calculated to forward the interests of Ireland and to heal its dissensions, by judicious Legislation, and developing its Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce.

I am,

Your Faithful Servant,

EDMUND DE LA POER.

Gurteen, November 13, 1866.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

ADJOURNED ROAD SESSIONS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ADJOURNED ROAD SESSIONS, for the purpose of receiving TENDERS and entering into CONTRACTS for the Execution of the several Public Works, &c, approved of at the several Special Sessions, will be held on the following days, at the places hereinafter mentioned, viz:—

For Gaultier, at Callaghane, on Thursday, 6th Dec., 1866.

For Middlethird, at Tramore, on Friday, 7th December, 1866.

For Upperthird, at Carrickbeg, on Saturday, 8th Dec. 1866.

For Glenaheiry, at Ballymacarbery, on Monday, 10th December, 1866.

For Coshmore and Coshbride, at Lismore, on Tuesday, 11th December, 1866.

For Decies Within Drum, at Clashmore, on Wednesday, 12th December, 1866.

For Decies Without Drum, at Dungarvan, on Thursday, 13th December, 1866.

The Plans and Specifications for the Works can be seen at my Office, where also Forms of Tender can be obtained.

Business to commence each day at Twelve o'Clock, except at Ballymacarbery, where it will commence at One o'Clock.

P. NETTERVILLE BARRON, Secretary to Grand Jury.

County Secretary's Office, Court-House, Waterford, Nov. 19th, 1866. [6407]

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

The Earl and Countess of Bessborough and suite have left Morrisson's Hotel.

F. R. Morres Reade, Esq., has left Rossenarra, for Bath.

The Earl and Countness of Clancarty and the Ladies Anne and Sarah Trench have left the Bilton Hotel for Ballinasloe.

The Earl of Clonmel has arrived in London, from Paris.

The Waterford Mail

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 10, 1866.

THE letter from Mr. John Quinlan, of Clonkerdon, which we published on Friday, arrived at too late an hour to admit of our commenting on it. It throws a new light upon the compact or "political agreement of 1865," as he is pleased to term it. Had Mr. Quinlan's letter stood alone, it might be fancied, that the agreement to which he refers was broached for the first time in 1865, but we have Mr. Galwey's authority for asserting that the first agreement was come to in 1859, and we know that this agreement was in writing, and that it is still in existence; why Mr. Quinlan could have overlooked or suppressed this important fact we cannot tell; in doing so there is an evident *suppresio veri*, as well as a *suggestio falsi*. We know that there was an arrangement in 1859, and that under it the Hon. Captain Talbot and Mr. Esmonde sat from 1859 to 1865. If the conversation which Mr. Quinlan so circumstantially details occurred at all—of which his own letter raises very grave doubts—the communiction made to him by Sir John Nugent Humble would have been to continue an existing arrangement, in which the principle was conceded, rather than to form a new one.

The position in 1859 was this—there had been two Liberal candidates, Mr. Nicholas Power and Mr. John Esmonde; they both addressed the electors, but a Conservative candidate came forward in the person of the Hon. Captain Talbot, and Mr. Power, feeling certain of defeat, retired. It was reasonable to expect that if the Conservatives could take one seat they could take the two, and the cry for a division of the representation came not from the Conservatives who were the aggressors, but the Liberals who were defenders. The Conservatives thought that the power and influence of the Liberals entitled them fairly to one seat, and though they might have won both as easily as one, they contented themselves with a division. If such principles as those enunciated by Mr. Quinlan, were discussed at any time, it would have been in 1859, and not in 1865.

The position of affairs in 1865 was this—Capt. Talbot, who was appointed to the West India station, did not come forward again, but his cousin, the present Marquis of Waterford, did so. There was no other candidate in the field. Many of the Conservatives wished to put forward a second candidate, but the leaders resolved to retain the arrangement, and it was verbally continued between the former negociators, Mr. Galwey and Mr. Roberts.

This being the state of things, we cannot look upon Mr. Quinlan's story in any other light than purely imaginary; we do not wish to say he invented it; but we think his memory must be singularly inaccurate, and we cannot accept his version of the affair as a true one.

This we know as a fact, that the Conservatives who wrested one seat from the Liberals against their will, and who might have displaced Mr. Esmonde in 1866, refused to do so, because they held themselves bound by the existing understanding, or compact, or "political agreement," that governed the County Election from 1859 to 1865.

We shall suppose that Mr. Quinlan truly represents Lord Stuart de Decies' opinion (he appears to quote his words). Mr. Quinlan says—"His Lordship said—'I am aware that in certain counties in England such an arrangement is sometimes come to, where the strength of the respective parties is so well ascertained, that neither party could expect to gain by a contest, any other result than that which might be secured by an arrangement of the kind proposed; but it is evident that only on such grounds any such arrangement would, for one moment, be justifiable.'" To what did this apply?

Lord Stuart de Decies knew that in the contest of 1852 the Hon. Mr. Hutchinson was beaten by only 34 votes, many of whom had no right to be on the registry; he also knew that Captain Talbot had entered the field against two Liberals, and was prepared to go to the poll *coute qui coute*. Under these circumstances, the Liberals gave way. They accepted defeat. Mr. Power withdrew; no one else was started, and the Liberals held out a flag of truce. The Conservatives gained all they wanted. Mr. Power retired, because he knew he would be beaten. The Conservatives had not looked for the second seat, and when the Liberals came begging that they should be allowed to retain it unmolested, their request was granted. That being the state of things, we may ask upon what grounds can Lord Stuart de Decies sanction the present contest? His mouthpiece says he acceded to the arrangement "because neither party could expect to gain any other result." What then is there to justify Lord Stuart de Decies in his present course? Unless he can shew that the *statu quo* of the parties has been changed since 1859 and 1865, he is, according to Mr. Quinlan's statement of his lordship's views, morally bound not to plunge the county in a fruitless contest.

If the underlings of the Liberal party, who want a contest for their own purposes, have persuaded Lord Stuart de Decies that the position of the party is altered since 1859 and 1865, they have misled him very woefully, and we put it to his lordship whether, in the existing state of parties, he is either warranted or justified in plunging the county into a needless contest. The Conservatives, like gentlemen, held to an understanding, sought for by their opponents. The Liberals now seek to destroy the arrangement of which they were the authors.

We must rebuke Mr. Quinlan for the impertinent tone he assumes towards the Conservatives. He says, untruly—"Disappointed Conservatism may now whine over its waning power in the county." Conservatism is not disappointed. Conservatism does not whine. Conservatism placed Captain Talbot in the field in opposition to Liberalism. Conservatism carried him to Parliamen in the face of Liberal opposition. Conservatism accepts no favours from its opponents; it places Captain Talbot, now in the field, against all comers, and supports his claims honestly and straightforwardly; and we fully believe that it is the Liberals who have, in a most unwarrantable manner, sought to break an agreement which they suggested. Who will be worsted in the coming election? Conservatism may be beaten—it never whines. It says to its opponents, "Why do you plunge the county into a contest from which you can win nothing but disgrace; the disgrace of violating an honourable understanding, and the disgrace of defeat, which is hanging over you."

We accept nothing from the Liberals as a favor. We drove them from the field before, and, if necessary, will do so again. We say, despite of Mr. Quinlan's grand flourish—"the Liberal party will be ever true to those great principles which they have consistently vindicated and maintained"—that the Liberal party are a mean, shabby, shuffling, discontented lot, without principle and without consistency. Where was either principle or consistency when that political renegade, John Matthew Galwey, was returned instead of Robert Power, of Clashmore? Where was political principle or consistency when WILLIAM VILLIERS STUART and the Hon. SHAPLAND CAREW were driven from the representation, to make room for Nicholas Mahon Power and Robert Keating? who came forward as Repealers against consistent Whigs. The Liberal party had the county in its hands. How did it use—or, rather, abuse it? It displaced two honourable representatives to make room for Repealers and schemers. Where was principle or consistency when these representatives sold Ireland to the Whigs upon a promise that the Income Tax should not be extended to Ireland, and they found, like the servants of an unmentionable gentleman, that they had sold themselves for naught, and that these promises were broken? Where was principle or consistency when the best Reform Bill yet offered the Legislature, and the best Landlord and Tenant Bill tendered for Ireland were alike rejected for party objects? Where was principle and consistency when Liberalism supported the author of the Durham Letter, the boy "who chalked up 'No Popery,' and ran away?" Where was it when it aided and abetted the authors of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act? Where was it when it supported Lord Palmerston, who refused a charter to the Catholic University and a Tenant Compensation Act to the farmers of Ireland? Where was it when Mr. Gladstone increased the taxation of Ireland and Lord Palmerston refused Irishmen the right of freemen!

Mr. Quinlan will hardly answer these questions, and we will do so for him. It was like a sneaky mangy dog, whipped, kicked, and scorned by its master, which comes fawning and crying, that it may get a bone, or a piece of meat. Liberalism and consistency! Faugh! It makes us sick to hear such hollow cant. It is high time that the mask should be torn from its visage, and we should see vaunted Liberalism in its true light, as a truckling, time-serving, dishonest policy, held by a party false to its own avowed principles, and ready to do anything to win and retain place, power, and pay.

THE COUNTY ELECTION.

The *Gazette*, of Friday, contained a notice from the Speaker of the House of Commons, that he would, within six days, issue his warrant for a new election in this county. We may, therefore, expect that it will reach the Hanaper Office on the 14th inst., and be in the Sheriff's hands on this day week, the 15th inst. The Sheriff is bound to make proclamation within forty-eight hours after receiving it, that he will hold an election. That may be done either on the 15th or the 17th inst. The election cannot be held sooner than six days after the proclamation, nor delayed longer than twelve days. Consequently, the soonest the election (nomination) could take place would be on the 24th inst. We should think it would be more advisable to delay the proceedings until after Christmas; and if the nomination took place on Wednesday, the 26th, the polling would be on Saturday, the 29th inst., which are both quarter sessions days. The writs may not issue so rapidly, and it would be much better if Monday, the 31st, was fixed on for the nomination.

FENIANISM.

ARREST OF SEVEN PERSONS.

A telegram was received from Liverpool stating that seven distinguished travellers had left that port on board the *Vesta*, and requesting that arrangements should be made to receive them with due honour, and to provide them with comfortable quarters; and accordingly a large police force waited the arrival of the steamer on Saturday, and took charge of seven passengers who were on board that vessel, and escorted them to a large public establishment, where such parties obtain "board and lodging" at the public expense. They were received with due honour by the hospitable governor, and duly lodged, each having a bedroom for himself. They were brought before the magistrates, but there being nothing found on them to justify their being provided for at the public expense, they were allowed to shift for themselves.

MEETING OF MAGISTRATES.

We understand that there was considerable diversity of opinion at the meeting of magistrates on Friday. One resolution was suggested, that the meeting should call upon the Government to increase the number of troops, as suggested by the commanding officer.

Another proposition was, to ask Government for 50 additional police, but this was met by a statement that the police force in Waterford is considerably below the fixed amount, and that a station could not be opened at Morrisson's Road for want of men.

A third suggestion was, that a public meeting expressive of loyalty to the Crown should be held, and that declarations of loyalty should be for signatures at all the public offices, but this was objected to on the grounds that it would divide society into two classes, and that the disloyal would be more ready to sign than the loyal. Ultimately the meeting broke up without doing anything.

THE CONSTABULARY.

The inertness of the Whigs in dealing with the just claims of the constabulary for increased pay is bearing its fruits. A large number of tried and disciplined men retired from the force, and the vacancies so caused have not been filled up. At the present moment the police force is 2000 below the fixed standard.

CORRESPONDENCE

TO THE EDITOR.

DEAR SIR—Will you kindly allow me, through your paper, publicly to express my indignation at the impertinence of some one, without authority, having published in the *Standard* newspaper the will of my late beloved husband; such an act I consider most dishonourable and nefarious, and insulting towards a disconsolate widow, and can not be too strongly deprecated.

Mr. Mallon, who is my solicitor, calls the proceedings a gross piece of impertinence, and such as he never before met with in his professional capacity.

I may mention that for a certain purpose Mr. Mallon sent a copy of my late husband's will to Rev. Mr. Gimlette, of Waterford, but not for publication.

Yours truly,

S. WHITNEY.

Rosemount, Torquay, Dec. 8, 1866.

STRADBALLY—SUNDAY.

(FROM OUR REPORTER.)

The Liberals are making great efforts in this direction to secure the public voice in favour of Mr. De la Poer, and to clench Capt. Talbot's chance, for the coming contest. This day after Mass, the Rev. Mr. Brennan, P.P, told the congregation that some gentlemen wished to address them after prayers, on the coming election, and that they would be at the Cross. Accordingly a large number of people collected to hear "the speeching," and amongst them there was a goodly sprinkling of the farming class. The "few gentlemen" did not keep the stray voters long waiting, for in a few minutes up drove a car with four persons on it—Mr. O'Connell Hackett, Barrister, Clonmel; Mr. Luther, Solicitor and Town Clerk, Clonmel; Mr. Barron, Solicitor, Dungarvan; and Mr. O'Donoghue, Solicitor, Ballynameen. The first gentleman to mount the rostrum was Mr. Hackett, who spun out more than half an hour on "the glorious triumph of '26." The "perfidy of Conservatism." "Breaking the power of the House of Beresford," Tenant Right," and a long string of threadbare election platitudes. The learned gentleman must have been greatly taken aback at the coolness with which his grand oration was received—not a single cheer from those who have a vote to give; of course the rag-tag and bobtail cheered lustily, in hopes that an order would be given for open houses. Mr. Hackett was followed by two other gentlemen, who were with him—all much in the same strain. The parish priest did not appear at all, and, to his credit be it said, that he has not said a word to his parishioners on the subject, leaving them to adopt their own course, without the bias of clerical influence. I have conversed with a number of respectable farmers about this neigbourhood, and the feeling among them is, that Mr. Talbot is loosing a good deal by not going through the county and speaking to the people at public meetings, and tell them what the Conservatives have done for Ireland and are likely to do, and then show them what they have received at the hands of the Whigs. Such a course would, I have, no doubt, do much good. Mr. Hackett and his confreres drove off in the evening to Bonmahon, where another meeting was held.

BONMAHON—SUNDAY EVENING.

Mr. O'Connell Hackett, of Clonmel, Mr. Luther, of Clonmel; Mr. O'Donoghue, solicitor, and Mr. Barron, solicitor, of Dungarvan, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Dooley, C.C, arrived here this afternoon on an outside car, and addressed a large meeting near the Strand, on the coming election. A large crowd, mostly composed of the miners, residing in or about Bonmahon, soon collected and listened most attentively to some "spirited" speeches from the worthy delegates.—A very amusing incident occurred while Mr. Hackett was speaking; a bluff, honest looking fellow jostled his way through the crowd, backed up by a phalanx of begrimed miners, and reaching the car on which the speakers were congregated, beckoned his finger to Mr. Hackett, and said, in an Irish whisper, "Mister, hi, Mister 'torney." Mr. Hackett turned in the blandest possible manner, "well, good fellow, what do you want?" "Ye can't rise a cheer here." How so? "Och, sure the d—ls are thusty—give 'em a dhrink—bless you, and 'tis they'll honour the cause" (winking to the miners). Mr. Hackett (very softly) How much do yon think would do? Oh, not less than seven barrels. Mr. Hackett—Very well. I'll see that they get it to-morrow. The word was passed round, and in a few moments the speakers themselves could not be heard. The shades of evening were falling fast—luckily, for both speakers and miners, as I am sure the throats of both suffered severely in the contest to know which was to be heard—and darkness put an extinguisher on the scene.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FENIANISM—ARRESTS ON BOARD THE "VESTA."—On Saturday a telegram was received from the authorities in Liverpool, by the police in this city, directing them to arrest certain parties suspected of Fenianism, who had left Liverpool the day before for Waterford in the *Vesta*. Accordingly on the arrival of the steamer on Saturday evening, Head Constable Barry and a posse of police were on the watch, and when the vessel moored alonside the quay, they boarded and arrested the following parties:—Charles Bonworth, Royals, England; Robert Allen, Gorter, England; Patrick Toole, Manchester; John O'Neill, Royals, England; all mechanics, on their way to Portlaw. Peter Brien, Liverpool, a labourer, late of Gow's lane, in this city; William Brennan, Preston, late egg merchant of this city; and John Dudley, Clonmel, carpenter. The prisoners were marched to the lock-up, and they and their traps duly searched, but nothing of a treasonable character was found on them. They were brought before Mr Goold, R.M., the following morning, and the police not having any charge to prefer, were discharged.

THE "GLADIATOR."—The seamen of H.M steam frigate Gladiator were put through a series of exercises this morning; several boats full of men proceeded a short distance down the river, and returned again, going through the form of boarding, &c. The proceedings were of a very quiet nature, and were not witnessed by any except the porters on the Quay, one or two civilians, and a stray policeman.

LADY-LANE SUNDAY SCHOOL.—Tuesday evening, the 8th of January next, is fixed by the teachers of Lady-lane Sunday School for their annual soiree, to be held in Lady-lae Primitive Methodist Chapel. The children look forward to a happy treat.

☞ Major Mills and Capt: Butt of the 75th Regiment (Stirlingshires), now in this garrison, Mr. Blake, M.P., and Mr. Elrington, S.I., were present at the meeting of the magistrates of the city on Friday.

THE CHURCH.

The Lord Bishop of Cashel has appointed the Rev. Charles Fry, A.M., to the rectory and vicarage of Mealiffe, diocese of Cashel.

The presentation to Kilronan is in the gift of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

The Bishop of Limerick has appointed the Rev James Walsh, A.M. (chaplain to his lordship), to the rectory of Chapel Russell, in the diocese of Limerick.

The Rev. Henry A. Sadlier, rector of Galbally, having resigned the rural deanery of Tipperary, the Lord Bishop of Cashel has appointed the Rev Henry Smith, rector of Cullen, his successor.

PENNY READINGS IN CASHEL.

A sixth series of those instructive readings was held on Thursday in the Military Barracks.—Amongst those present we noticed Capt and Mrs. Andrews; Miss Minchiu, the Miss Phelaus (2); Mr. and Mrs. Evans; Mr. and Mrs. Bayton; Mrs. D. Tennant, Rev. E. A Fishbourn, &c.

CAPTAIN SEMMES IN A NEW CHARACTER.—A despatch from New Orleans, dated November 23, published by the "New York Times," says:—"Raphael Semmes, late admiral of the rebel navy, has accepted the chair of Professor of Moral Philosophy and English Literature in the Louisiana State Seminary at Alexandria."

GREAT FIRE NEAR BELFAST.—On Thursday evening a fire had broken out in the extensive flax-spinning establishment of Mr. John Emerson, Ligoniel. On arriving at the place, which is upwards of three miles from Belfast, the fire brigade found great difficulty in obtaining water, and upwards of twenty minutes elapsed before the hose were connected with a dam at some distance from the premises. The fire raged with tremendous fury and the efforts of the brigade were comparatively unavailing, more especially as the mill, which is three storeys in height, had been burning for two hours before their arrival. The damage done is said to be from £10,000 to £15,000. Upwards of three hundred people are thrown out of employment.—"Northern Whig."

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will pass the remainder of the week with Lord and Lady Alfred Paget at Mulford Hall, Suffolk. His Royal Highness, who is accompanied by his equerry, Lieutenant Haig, will shoot through Lord Alfred's well stocked preserves.

FALSE RUMOURS.

The *Tipperary Free Press*, in a very handsome manner, exempts the *Waterford Mail* from having circulated false rumours respecting Mr. de la Poer's retirement. It says:—"The *Waterford Mail* take us to task for our remark that "the Conservative journalists are busily circulating a statement which they know to be false. They say that Mr. de la Poer contemplated resigning his pretensions to the representation of Waterford." We saw it quoted on the authority of a Waterford paper, in the Dublin, Cork, Limerick, and Nenagh Conservative journals, and some of them were 'credibly informed' on the subject. We do not class *The Mail* in the catagory, for in justice to that journal, we must say that its sentiments are usually enunciated in a spirit of sound moderation rather than of narrow minded prejudice."

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

The *Belfast News Letter* writes thus upon the necessity of Protestant union:—

"The crisis through which the country is passing demonstrates most conclusively the necessity of a close political union between the members of all the Protestant Churches in Ireland. It has long been clear to most of us that the vast majority of the Roman Catholics of Ireland are disaffected to the English Crown. Indeed, they do not care to disguise the disloyalty which has become a tradition with most of them, and which is with them all associated where it exists with a sentiment amounting to something very like religious hatred. Taught to believe that beyond the pale of their own Church there is no redemption, they have no sympathies—not even those which depend upon the hopes of the future—with the Saxon, whose worst crime is that he is a Protestant. It is a matter of supreme indifference to them whether he is an Episcopalian, a Presbyterian, a Methodist, or an Independent. He is alike a heretic; and the Roman Catholic has been taught that he cannot attain eternal salvation unless he becomes what they insolently call 'reconciled to the church.' When we know that disloyalty prevails so generally among the Roman Catholic people, and when we know the feelings with which it is accompanied, is it not clear that in this country there can be no safety for Protestants except in a close bond of political brotherhood? If the day should ever come when Protestants should divide into hostile camps, then, indeed, farewell to the last hope for Ireland. Then, indeed, Irish Protestantism might give up the struggle which for centuries it has maintained. It would be voiceless in Parliament, helpless at home, a nonentity in the councils of the nation; and it might look on, but look on without the power to prevent, while its rights were appropriated by others, its liberties snatched rudely away, and its scattered fragments delivered over one by one to the tender mercies of a triumphant enemy."

The *Irishman* asks, "Why should this folly be?" and replies thus:—

"What was the meaning of that strange exhibition at the English Reform meeting in London on Monday? We refer to the display of what was called a deputation from the Irish Reform League. What is the Irish Reform League? Where does it meet? Who are its members? And what is it doing? What have the Irish people really to do with this absurd question of English Reform? And what have the English done for the people of this unfortunate island that we should send deputations to help them in their endeavour about what they call Reform? These questions would be well worth deep consideration, if the people of Ireland were really responsible for the thing called the 'deputation from the Irish Reform League.' But, as a matter of course, they are not. Most people in Ireland are as ignorant of the existence of any such League as we are. And long may they continue so; for the whole thing is essentially a sham; and if there be any body existing, calling itself the Irish Reform League, it must be merely a combination of Irish Whigs and so-forth got up to help in the restoration of the Whig party to power again. Ireland, we emphatically say, can have no possible interest in this English Reform movement of to-day. Thirty-six years ago, Daniel O'Connell, with the Irish nation at his back, was a great power in the Reform movement of that era. The bill was carried. It was thought a great thing for Ireland. And for Ireland, what did it do?"

The *Freeman* writes thus about the late meeting of the Orange Lodges—

"The *Times* lately asked where are the loyal men of Ireland? Were they stowed away in cellars and closets? Were they paralysed with fear? A contemporary answers, that the stinging question is now receiving a series of very clear replies. Its own columns bear evidence to the ardour of 'Patriot,' 'Vinegar Hill,' and a host of others, to arm, patrol, and do all such things as become good subjects of the Queen. But these offers of support to the Throne are only isolated cases, which may knit in time into a solid rampart. Very different is the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland which offers so many trained hands—men used to the musket and bayonet—and inspired with the traditions of their fathers. We know the question of the *Times* would soon receive an answer from that quarter: Perhaps the question was asked with the express purpose of eliciting it, and showing what the 'turbulent' and 'disloyal' had to expect when the Orange bloodhound was let loose. According to the *Daily Express* the tone of the address is 'eminently healthy and encouraging.' Very. The G. L. met for two days this week at the Rotundo, the G. M. presiding. The proceedings were secret. What was said is only known to those present, but, we suppose, the discussion assumed no other form than of transcendant loyalty, larded with general execration of Popery, Priests, and Papists in general.

Saunders writes thus upon the state of the county Galway:—

"A few days ago the Town Commissioners of Loughrea presented an address to the Marquis of Clanricarde, on behalf of their constituents and of the tenantry on his lordship's estates. This address and Lord Clanricarde's reply will be found in another column. It is most satisfactory to learn from these documents that Fenianism has made little or no progress in Galway. Indeed, the Marquis states he has reason to believe that in no part of the county Galway are treasonable conspiracies at work. The opinion of Lord Clanricarde is entitled to the greatest possible weight. His experience is very great, his knowledge of his own country at once minute and extensive, and we possess few men in the ranks of our nobility of clearer intellect, cooler temper, or more capable of taking an impartial and dispassionate view of the circumstance of the country. The feelings of mutual confidence and regard which subsist between the Marquis and his tenantry prove him to be a man fully alive to the responsibilities of his position, and not neglectful of the duties that devolve on a great landed proprietor. The advice with which Lord Clanricarde concludes his reply to the address ought to be the motto of every class in the community desirous of promoting the real interests of Ireland. 'Let us (he says) strive individually, or in combination, if combination should become necessary, to put down the wicked folly of Fenianism, and loyally endeavour to advance the welfare and prosperity of the country by promoting works of material progress and civilisation, and such amendments of our laws, institutions, and social and economic arrangements as may tend to establish security, justice, contentment and good will among all classes of our countrymen."

☞ The want of public conveyance between the west of this county and the chief town is very much felt. We desired to have one of our reporters present at the meeting of the magistrates at Dungarvan on Saturday. To enable him to do that hour's work, he had to leave Waterford at mid-day on Friday, and was unable to return here sooner than noon to-day (Monday).

DUNGARVAN

(From our Reporter.)

PETTY SESSIONS—SATURDAY.

The usual weekly sessions was held on Saturday.

Before Captain Fitzjames Barry, R.M. (chairman); Sir Nugent Humble, Henry A. Fitzgerald, John R. Dower, Esqrs.

Nicholas Hayes summoned Maurice Foley for trespass of four sheep. The defence was that the fences were down, and that plaintiff refused to make them up.

Clerk (Mr. Kearney)—The penalty is fourpence for sheep.

Fined 1s. 4d. and costs.

Sir Nugent Humble charged John Kennedy, of Kilcluney, with not keeping his car on the right side of the road.

A man, named James Kennedy, appeared and said he was the person summoned.

The summons server stated he went to John Kennedy's, and that he was then directed to James Kennedy's.

James Kennedy—The car was in my employment, and I dismissed the servant, Sir Nugent.

Sir Nugent—My man, the fellow was most impertinent, and but for that I would not summon. He blocked up the road. I will make people keep civil tongues in their mouths.

Kennedy—He is not right in his head, and was dismissed for giving bad language to you, Sir Nugent.

Sir Nugent—This man tells me he was dismissed next morning, and I have no objection to withdraw the summons if you pay the costs.

Kennedy—I will, and you were often kindly treated at my house.

Sir Nugent impugned the condect of the summons server.

Summons server claimed extra costs, as he had to go 12 miles to serve the summons.

Chairman—I think he ought not get anything, as he didn't do his business properly.

The court gave 1s. 6d. extra costs.

Patrick Murphy summoned Martin Gleeson for an assault arising out of a row in lifting some timber at Ballylemon. The plaintiff was in the employment of Mr. Ussher.

Defendant acknowledged that he gave the assault. Defendant called him a b—dy blackguard; a d—nd stranger.

A witness, named Cahill, was called by plaintiff.

Gleeson—Ask him first what is the nature of an oath?

Mr. Dower—What would become of you if you told a lie on your oath?

Cahill—It would be wrong.

Mr. Dower—But what would become of you—what would? I don't know, but I suppose I would be in danger of hell (laughter).

Witness gave evidence that the defendant was most insulting in his manner to all the workmen; called them all d—nd bastards, &c.

Chairman—You have pleaded guilty, but we consider there was provocation, and we only put on a very small fine, 6d. and costs.

This was the only business, and the court adjourned.

FENIAN ALARM!!!

MEETING OF THE COUNTY MAGISTRATES AT DUNGARVAN.

(From our Special Reporter.)

Pursuant to notice issued by the Lieutenant of the County (Lord STUART DE DECIES), a very large meeting of the magistrates was held in the magistrates' room of the Dungarvan Court-house, at one o'clock, last Saturday.

The town appeared remarkably quiet, and there could be no ostensible sign of Fenianism observed. Everything was excessively calm, and a guard of a single unarmed policeman at each entrance was the only sign that we were in the midst of, or immediately threatened with, that most fearful scourge that can visit a country, an intestine and rebellious warfare—brother against brother, and son against father, too fearful and too inhuman to contemplate.

The only token to indicate anything exceptionable or extraordinary in the political world was the beautifully and well appointed chariots which brought the country gentlemen to the meeting. Everything that luxury could suggest was there to ward off the inclemency of the weather; but lo, if a Fenian were to appear, there was nothing to keep him off except that boisterous, but not over and above valliant individual, "a jarvey." Such a proof of the peace and tranquillity of the county could not be exceeded by any written or oral evidence.

From 12 o'clock to 1 o'clock the magistrates began to assemble.

At the conclusion of the petty sessions,

The reporters asked Captain Barry, R.M., and Mr. H. A. Fitzgerald if the representatives of the Press would be admitted to the meeting of the magistrates.

Captain Barry—We have not yet decided, but I shall let you know what the decision arrived at may be.

No answer was afterwards conveyed to the members of the Press.

The following magistrates I observed in attendance; there may have been one or two more; but I think the list is very full, if not complete.

The Right Hon. Lord Stuart de Decies, Lieutenant of the County; the Right Hon. the Earl of Huntingdon, J.Galway, Colligan Lodge; Sir R. Musgrave, Bart., D.L., Toureen; Sir Nugent Humble, Bart., D.L., Clonkoscorran; Nelson Trafalgar Foley, Ballygally; Colonel Gervaise Bushe, D.L., Glencairn Abbey; Captain Fitzjames Barry, R.M., Dungarvan; John R. Dower, Brewery Lodge; Henry A. Fitzgerald, Ring; Major Croker, Lisfinney Castle; S. Bagge, Ardmore; N B Wyse, D.L., Roanmore; W. Stafford, Stafford Lodge; John Bagwell, M.P., Marlfield; Sir John H. Keane, Bart., D.L., Cappoquin; W. J. Ardagh, Stradbally; R. R. Kennedy, Ballinamultina; Robert Thomas Carew, D.L. (High Sheriff); Sir Benjamin Morris, D.L. (Mayor Elect of Waterford); Sir R. J. Paul, Bart., Ballyglan; F. G. Bloomfield, Newpark; Captain Armstrong, Ballydavid; Nicholas Power O'Shea, D.L., Gardenmorris; Edward Mulcahy, Ballymackee; G. W. Lloyd, D.L., Strancally Castle; Richard J. Ussher, Cappagh; Arthur Ussher, Camphire; Lord Viscount Hastings, D.L., Gaultier Lodge; Captain James Barry, Moycollope; Barry Drew, Ballyduff; Samuel R. Fitzgerald, Whitechurch; Edward O'dell, Carriglea; Patrick William Power, Pembrokestown; I. J. Shee, Abbeyview: Hon. Dudley F. Fortescue, M.P., Summerville; M. D. Hassard, Glenville; W. P. Worrell, Tramore; T. P. Sherlock, Carrigmorna; John Ronayne, Ardsallagh; W. D. Woodroofe, Ballysaggartmore; Captain Coughlan, Dromina; Denis Foley, Tourtane.

Captain Loch, C.I., Mr. M'Dermott, S.I., and Lieutenant Jones, R.N., (Commander of Her Majesty's gunboat Blazer) were also present.

Lord Stuart presided, and spoke for more than half an hour.

Though the meeting was private, the following story is afloat about the proceedings:—

Mr. Samuel R. Fitzgerald moved, and the Hon. D. Fortescue, M.P., seconded, that the Government be petitioned to allow the subdivision of the county into petty sessions districts, and special constables sworn in, to act under the direction of the local magistracy, in the preservation of the peace.

Sir R. Musgrave moved an amendment, that a meeting of the loyal men of the county be called to express their indignation at, and disapprobation of, the insane conspiracy. He thought the moral force of such a demonstration would answer all purposes.

The amendment was seconded by Capt. J. Barry, but was lost by a large majority.

The original resolution was then put and carried; and a memorial, embodying the views of the meeting, was then prepared for presentation to the Lord Lieutenant. The exact wording of the memorial will not become public until it shall have been presented to the Lord Lieutenant, which event will take place in a few days. Lord Stuart will be the medium of communication. His Excellency's reply, or that of the Chief Secretary (Lord Naas) will be published at the same time.

THE COUNTY ELECTION.

(From our Reporter).

DUNGARVAN, Monday Morning.

The brief announcement contained in Saturday morning's papers, that the Speaker of the House of Commons had given notice in Friday night's *Gazette* of his intention, in six days from that date, to issue his writ for a new election for this county, to supply the vacancy consequent upon the election of Lord Tyrone to the Upper House of Parliament, in room of his late lamented father, the Marquis of Waterford, has given a new and more intense interest to the canvass and political doings of the two candidates—Captain the Hon. WALTER CECIL TALBOT and Mr. EDMOND DE LA POER. The general belief in this neighbourhood is that the nomination will be fixed for Saturday, the 29th, but upon this point nothing, of course, is yet definitely known. The writ will, in the ordinary course of events, reach the High Sheriff's hands on Monday, the 17th, which would enable him to fix the nomination for any day between the 24th and the 29th, both days inclusive. The objections to the 24th, 25th, and 26th must be obvious to all; it would be very unfortunate that the roast beef and plum pudding and the merry christmas carol should be trenched upon by the turmoil and unpleasantness inseparable from contested elections. Again, it would be equally painful that the fine speeches and *bon mots* which to many persons are the most interesting parts of an electoral battle, should be marred, if not destroyed, by the indigestion which is known as a well ascertained fact, to exist to an alarming extent during Christmas holidays. The 27th would also be objectionable, as the poll would take place on Monday, thus giving the priests the full benefit of Sunday to talk at the electors, and harangue the non-electors. An intervenient Sunday between the nomination and polling day would, it is believed, be equal to 25 votes for Mr. De la Poer. The 29th, though not altogether unexceptionable, is the least so.—The objection would be that the polling would travel into a new year—be upon New Year's Day—the first day of the new shrievalty as well as of the new year. However, it is useless to discuss the matter; the selection of the day lies with the worthy High Sheriff, Robert Thomas Carew, Esq., D.L., who, no doubt, will exercise a wise and proper discretion upon this as he has already upon all other matters requiring adjudication during his year of shrievalty.

The Hon. Captain Talbot was in this town on Saturday, and was in consultation with Mr. Bagge Hearne, his active conducting agent. The gallant candidate made his entry and took his departure quietly, and without any public demonstrations. He was, while here, in conversation with a large number of his most influential political supporters, and received the warmest re-assurances of their best wishes. Amongst them were—the Right Hon. Lord Huntingdon, Sir Robert J. Paul, Mr. S. R. Fitzgerald, Mr. Bagge, Ardmore; Mr. R. U. Roberts, and many others. His agents are working very quietly, but very successfully. Every day they receive assurances of the warmest support from the resident landlords, many of whom on former occasions supported the Whig nominee.

From the calculations made by Captain Talbot's agents, a certain and respectable majority is reckoned upon, if the electors are permitted to vote without being influenced by the terrorism of an ignorant and infuriate mob.

There will be four polling places in the county. The Baronies of Gaultier and Middlethird will vote at Waterford; Baronies of Glenaheiry and Upperthird at Carrickbeg; Decies Within and Decies Without at Dungarvan; and Coshmore and Coshbride at Lismore. The voting in the Barony of Gaultier will be pretty equal, Captain Talbot perhaps rather in a majority—the two largest proprietors in it being on different sides; the Marquis of Waterford on the side of his cousin german, Captain Talbot, the second son of the Marquis's aunt, Lady Shrewsbury, and Lord Fortescue on the side of Mr. De La Poer. In the Barony of Middlethird rumour says there will be also a saddle-girths race, victory leaning rather to the young heir of Gurteen. The Powers and Barrons hold sway in part of this barony, and their most strenuous support will be given to the Whig nominee. The property of Lord Doneraile in the barony is, however, considerable, and coupled with those of Mr. Christmas and of Captain W. B. Palliser and of Mr. Congreve will counterbalance, if not overturn, the influence of the Power and Barron party. The turning of the scale is in the hands of the inhabitants of the town of Tramore whose votes cannot be determined by the political leanings of their landlords. Many of them are Conservatives by conviction, and many are "Independents" who are anxious to give a trial to the present government. The poll at Carrickbeg will give an enormous majority to Capt. Talbot. Almost the entire of the barony of Upperthird belongs to the Marquis of Waterford, and the largest interest in the barony of Glenaheiry is the Stradbroke property, the agent of which, Mr. Abraham Coates, is strenuously supporting the Conservative nominee. Mr. De La Poer reckons on the support of the Osborne and Bagwell properties. Lord Stuart, who has declared for Mr. De La Poer, is by long chalks the largest proprietor in Decies Within. Decies Without is a very large barony, having on the registry 1053 electors, and Capt. Talbot expects a majority of over 100. The College of Physicians owns a large tract of land in it, and their tenants will be allowed to vote as they may see fit, or as the mob may coerce them. There are a large number of other proprietors. Mr. Sherlock's and Mr. O'Keeffe's powerful interest, and that of Mr. H. A. Fitzgerald will be on the side of Mr. De La Poer; that of Sir Charles Edward Kennedy, Mr. John Palliser, and Sir Nugent Humble will be on the opposite side. And, by the way, I was told a story apropos the politics of the Clonkosceran Baronet that it may not be uninteresting to retail. The Pope of Dungarvan is the well-known Dr. Hally, P.P., who, with all the humility becoming such a distinguished divine, pleads guilty to a weakness of believing he holds the keys (the political, as well as the celestial), of the county and borough. It is well known that the Rev. Doctor and the Baronet of Cloncosceran, though "the greatest personal friends in the world," in fact, the baronet "is one of the Doctor's own dear children"—have still been singularly unhappy in not being able to agree in their choice of a candidate for the borough. The political battles of those two gentlemen are historic; but for the purposes of this narrative it is unnecessary to refer to any but the last, when the Doctor returned "his own poor Charley Barry" in opposition to Major Pallisser. The wound inflicted upon the Baronet rankled, until he hit upon a rather curious, and, as it turned out, unpleasant remedy. He wished to depose Mr. Barry, but who was to be the man to do it?—That was the question; and Sir Nugent proceeded to solve it thus: He drove the youthful heir of Gurteen one fine morning to the hospitable mansion in Brige-street, where the Doctor holds court and recounts, with perhaps pardonable vanity, the hundred battles he has fought and won. Sir Nugent began the conversation:—"Doctor Hally, I bring you a fine fellow for the borough—a better man than Barry." The doctor responded—"No, but you bring me a fine fellow for the county. It is my duty to keep in poor Charley Barry." And there and then originated the candidature of Mr. De La Poer. This occurred long previous to the vacancy, but thus it was, I am credibly informed, that Mr. De La Poer was first induced to seek the representation of the county. I don't vouch for the minutiæ; I believe the story to be substantially correct, and "tell the tale as 'twas told to me." But to resume the analysis of the baronies—The only one remaining for consideration is Coshmere and Coshbride. This barony is expected to yield a considerable majority for Mr. De La Poer. It is the second largest barony in the county, and is owned principally by the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Cremorne, and Sir Richard Musgrave, who give their adhesion to the Liberal cause. The barony is not, however, without large and influential Conservative proprietors, such as Lord Viscount Hastings, Sir John Keane, Mr. Maxwell, the Hon. Moore Smyth, Mr. Ussher of Camphire. Mr. Ussher, Cappah, Mr Woodroffe, Mr. Bagge, and the Chearnley property. I have not heard upon what side Mr. Lloyd, of Strancally Castle, will be ranged.

The large influence of Mr. Nicholas Mahon Power will not, as far as I can gather, be actively used on either side, and will therefore be a great slice out of the Liberal dish which was to fat Mr. De La Poer.

Mr. De La Poer made a second visit to Dungarvan last Monday, and was received by very large crowds, headed by Dr. Hally. Several excellent speeches were made, and not the less notable, one by "the Doctor," who for the hundredth time in his life reminded his auditory that he chistened every one of them, and had also the felicity of having tied the nuptial knot on their parents. Mr. R. R. Kennedy, J.P., also made a good speech on the same tide. Electioneering, like misfortune, sometimes brings us strange companions, and the handsme and accomplished heir of Gurteen must have felt rather queerish when he found his carriage in its triumphal entry, mounted by two well known viragos, a Mrs. Donovan, a tin worker's better part, and her athletic daughter. Ther had green boughs, which they shook fiercely over the good-looking young candidate, cheering lustily for him all the while.

Mr. Galwey, Colligan, a host in himself, is most energetic in his support of Mr. De La Poer. Mr. R. O'Donnell, his conducting agent, also proves himself in every way equal to the occasion.

Mr. Buckley's Imperial Hotel (a very comfortable and respectable hostlerie) has been engaged for Captain Talbot. Mr. De La Poer has engaged Mr. O'Neill's Hibernian Hotel.

FENIANISM.

(From our Reporter).

DUNGARVAN, MONDAY.

Owing to certain lowering appearances in the political horizon, this town has been converted into a garrison town, and a company of soldiers are now located there, under the command of Major Lanen. They have taken up their quarters in the workhouse, and some of the guardians have expressed strong opinions that this arrangement would interfere with the classification of the inmates. A special meeting of the board of guardians of that union will be held on to-morrow (Tuesday) to consider the subject. Four policemen are engaged in parading the strand of Ballinacourty, every night, from sun-down to sunrise, watching for the arrival of the invaders.

ARREST OF A NATIONAL SCHOOLMASTER ON A CHARGE OF FENIANISM.

On Saturday evening the police of Dungarvan arrested a National schoolmaster, named Carroll, on a charge of using seditious language, and conveyed him to the bridewell, where he was brought before Captain Barry, R.M. He then avowed him "a sworn Fenian," and used other language indicating clearly that, whether a Fenian or not, he is a fit subject for the lunatic asylum. Carroll is a monoculist, and has been for some time in rather straightened circumstances. He has a wife and four children. Though the police say he was not drunk, he had been imbibing largely during the day. At ordinary times, it is said, he was attentive to his duties, and, for a schoolmaster, comparatively sane. He was again visited in the bridewell, on Sunday, by Captain Barry and Sir Nugent Humble. Informations were sworn against him, and he stands remanded until Saturday's petty sessions.

HOW TO OBTAIN A DETACHMENT OF MILITARY?

The inhabitants of a small town lying near the coast, thought it would materially enliven the dull winter evenings if they had a detachment of military stationed in the town, and that it would at the same time, circulate some money during these dull times, and give a feeling of greater security. It was accordingly suggested that a small subscription should be raised to purchase rockets, and a man employed to let them off as if he was signalling to a vessel at sea during a dark night. It is easy to judge the effect of such a display upon the excitable temperament of the police.

MEETING OF THE CO. WATERFORD MAGISTRATES.

The reporter of the "Freeman's Journal" says:—The meeting commenced about two o'clock, and the first subject of discussion referred to the admission of the representatives of the press. After a short time the magistrates came to the conclusion, though not unanimously, that the proceedings should be strictly private. A policeman was constituted tyler, and the business proceeded. At four o'clock the gentlemen began to leave, and several of them when questioned, absolutely refused to state the purport of the protracted discussion or the conclusions arrived at. I was able, however, to ascertain the following:—Any gentlemen who might not be magistrates, or who are not in her Majesty's service, were requested to leave, and those present were enjoined to observe the greatest secrecy. Three resolutions were adopted to be forwarded to Government. One expressed a wish that additional troops should be sent to Waterford and Dungarvan; another, that the police should be reinforced and kept in the highest state of efficiency. It was impossible to ascertain the nature of the third resolutiyn, yet it was generally supposed that it related to martial law. It was also supposed that the length of time consumed in adopting these resolutions was owing to a waut of unanimity on some of the topics discussed. The country is apparently quiet. Passengers by the Great Southern and Western Railway are carefully scrutinized by two policemen who are stationed at the entrance of the terminus, and the same caution is observed at all the stations.

CASHEL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

BUTTER MARKET—WEDNESDAY.

No of firking in market, 120; price, from £5 5s. to £5 12s Buyers, Messrs. Hayes, Dunkerly, and Kennedy.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS—THURSDAY.

In the chair, JOHN M. BUSHE, Esq., J.P., V.C.

Other guardians present—Richard U. Bayly, J.P.; Richard Phillips, J.P.; Samuel Cooper, J.P; Nathaniel Taylor, J.P.; Thomas Andrews, J.P.; James Chadwick, George Ryall, Nicholas Wall, James Dunne, Michael Bryan, Pierse Grace, Patrick Kenny, Stephen J. Murphy, James Corcoran, and Benjamin M'Craith, Esqrs.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed,

"Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, Dec. 1.

"SIR,—The Commissioners for administering the laws for the relief of the poor in Ireland, request that you will be good enough to fill up in the enclosed form the required particulars respecting the rates made, and any new rates agreed upon in the union, and that you will forward one copy of the statement to this office by return of post if convenient, or as soon after as possible.

"By order of the Commissioners,

"B. BANKS, Chief Clerk."

"Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, Dec. 5, 1866.

"SIR,—The Commissioners for administering the laws for the relief of the poor in Ireland have received a minute of the Board of Guardians' of the 29th inst., relating to the remuneration of the relieving officers, and they desire to state that they do not object to the sum of £4 being paid to each of the relieving officers referred to as remuneration for services performed under the Nuisance Removal Act up to the 29th Sept. in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Guardians of the 21st inst.

"By order of the Commissioners,

"B. BANKS, Chief Clerk."

"Dublin Castle, 24th Nov. 1866.

"SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Guardians of the Cashel union in regard to the refunding of such portion of the cattle plague fund as it may not be found necessary to expend.

"I am sir, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS A. LARCOM."

THE WRECK OF THE CERES.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the circumstances attending the wreck of the steamer Ceres off Carnsore Point on the Coast of Ireland, on the 10th of November, resulting in the loss of 29 passengers and nine of the crew, was on Wednesday concluded at the Greenwich Police Court, before Mr. Traill, police magistrate, and Captains Harris and Baker, nautical assessors.

Mr. Hamill, barrister, was in attendance on behalf of the Board of Trade; and Mr G. Cottingham, barrister (instructed by Mr Gellatly) attended for Captain Pascoe, the commander of the ill fated steamer; and Mr. Cooper, of the firm of Clarkson and Cooper, Doctors' Commons, for the owners—Messrs. Malcomson Brothers, merchants Por law, Waterford.

Mr. Cottingham, on behalf of Captain Pascoe, handed in a statement prepared accounting for the loss of the ship, and which was read by Mr. Boustred the chief clerk. It was very lengthy. After alluding to the fact of having been for the last 21 years a master mariner, and being particularly well acquainted with the route from London to Dublin, having made over a hundred voyages, the statement proceeded as follows:—"On the 10th of November last I left Falmouth for Dublin, in the Ceres, at 12.30 a.m., with passengers and the usual complement of men. The weather was fine, and the wind variable. I was in charge of the vessel coming out of Falmouth Harbour, the tide being first of flood. I left the deck at half past two for rest, giving orders be called at four o'clock. I was called at four o'clock, and resumed my duties on deck, remaining in personal charge of the ship until the wreck. At 6.15 a.m. we passed the Longships Lighthouse, bearing east about half a mile. I then, as was my custom, set the patent log, and ordered the usual course, N.N.E., to clear the Smalls and Tuskar. At this time the weather was fine, and the ship under full steam, with mainsail set, running from $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 knots per hour. At one p.m. the weather became overcast with small rain, and it began to blow from S by W. At 4.25 I ordered the patent log to be taken on board and registered. It showed 103 miles, which, with an allowance of 10 per cent. always made, gave a distance run of $113\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The ship was then in the same course, and which had not been altered. At the time of registering the log I computed that we were 14 miles north of the Smalls. We did not sight this light, as it was running heavily. As the vessel griped so much to the eastward I ordered the mainsail to be lowered, and slowed the ship, running under steam only. At 5.30 p.m I ordered the mainsail to be double reefed and set, which was done; and at 5.45 p.m I directed the ship's course to be altered NE by N, and the engines to be slowed to prevent collision, as the weather was setting in thicker, with heavy rain. During the whole of the day I set a double look-out, one on the forecastle and one on the bridge, with myself and second mate, the lee wheelmen being at their station. I dined on the, and never left the deck for any purpose whatever. At 6.15 p.m. I discovered breakers ahead, and instantly ordered the helm hard a-port, and telegraphed to stop the engines. The orders were at once obeyed, and, in about one minute after, the ship struck heavily, the weather at the time being thick, with small rain, and the wind S by W. Although the weather was thick it was not so dense but what I could see, as I thought, about two or three miles, and this is proved by the fact of my observing a light on shore about two miles distant, the weather being in the same condition as when the ship struck. I did not expect to see the Tuskar, as, from the course steered and distance run, I calculated that we should pass the light 10 miles to the southward and eastward. I had frequently made the passage under precisely similar circumstances, and never found myself half a mile out of my position. In thick weather it was my habit to heave the lead when approaching the land or in its neighbourhood. It is not customary to take a cast of the lead in this passage, until passing the Tuskar, or unless there is reason to doubt the position of the ship, of which I had not the slightest suspicion on the night in question. The moment the ship struck, I ordered the engines full speed ahead on to the beach, and the ship immediately listed off to sea heavily. The sea then made a breach over the ship, washing some of the cabin and deck passengers overboard, and swamping three boats away, the ship breaking in two aft, in the engine space, thus shutting off all communication between the aft and 'midship part of the ship. The starboard life-boat was carried off the saloon deck by a heavy sea. I immediately ordered the port life-boat to be got over the side, but in doing so it was stove and rendered useless. Blue lights were then burned, and we discovered that the vessel was on the main rocks. Ropes were instantly lowered to the beach, and by their means 26 of the passengers and crew were saved. I did all in my power to save life, and afterwards the property in the ship. The ship struck about a mile to the westward of Carnsore Point, 20 miles out of the course steered—a distance so great that no hypothesis of tide or current could possibly account for it. The only way in which I can account for this casualty, after giving all the facts connected with it the maturest consideration, is that the ship's compasses must have been astray. There were two compasses on board; one on the bridge and the other on the binnacle. That on the bridge was the standard compass, and on every course except that of east and west, there was half a point deviation. Down to the time of the wreck, the compasses had given me no reason to doubt their accuracy; that is, I observed no variation in them from former voyages. I do not assert that the compasses were wrong. I simply say that I cannot account for the position in which the ship found herself on the night of the 10th November, on any other supposition. It may be assumed that the ship was set some miles to the westward of her course by the ebb tide from the Bristol Channel, but my long experience in the trade has invariably proved to me that the ebb tide in this part of our seas has always been counteracted by the flood in the passage between the Longships and the Tuskar, and more especially when accompanied by a south and westerly wind, thus giving the ship her true course. While deeply deploring the catastrophe which has befallen the vessel under my command, I cannot charge myself with any default in her navigation. It had been my habit at all times to use the lead whenever I felt the slightest doubt as to my position. Had I felt any doubt on this occasion I would not have neglected so obvious a precaution, and the anxiety I felt in the performance of my duty, attested by my constant attendance on deck, affords the best proof that I did all in my judgment for the safety of the lives and property intrusted to me."

Counsel having been heard,

The Court retired, and, after an absence of upwards of an hour, returned, when Mr. Boustred, the chief clerk, read the judgment arrived at as follows:—"The court, after an anxious consideration of all the circumstances attending the fatal disaster of the loss of the Ceres, feels it to be its painful duty to pronounce Captain Pascoe, the master of that ship, guilty of a default. The Ceres took her departure from abreast of the Longships, shaping her course N.N.E. to pass the Smalls. That course was expected to carry the ship to the westward, clear of the Smalls, and to the eastward, clear of the Tuskar.—Not having sighted the Smalls, he kept that course till 5.40 p.m., when he hauled out a point to the eastward, upon which course he stood till the ship went aground at 6 20 p.m on Carnsore Point, a spot at a meridional distance of 20 miles from his supposed position at that time. To account for this deviation it is surmised that there was an error in the bridge compass by which the ship was steered. There is, however, no evidence of such error, and if it had existed it would, in all probability, have been discovered in the previous part of the voyage, when making the ports of Portsmouth, Plymouth, or Falmouth, or sighting the Longships. It is, indeed, possible that the ship may have been carried westward of her course by the tide, which was ebbing from 5.30 till past midday. It is precisely to counteract the risk of accidents from defects of compasses, influence of tides or currents, or other such contingencies, that the use of the lead is so indispensable when the weather is so thick that objects cannot be seen; and, therefore, from whatever cause the deviation in this case arose, it will not furnish an excuse for the neglect to take soundings. The Smalls' light was not sighted, and the master ought to have known that he was much to the westward, inasmuch as the time he passed that lighthouse the weather was sufficiently clear to see a distance of some miles. It was, therefore, his duty to have sounded, at all events, before running his distance as far as the Tuskar, as in the then state of the weather he could not have expected to have sighted that light at any considerable distance. There is the less excuse for this neglect, as the proper channel from the Smalls to the Tuskar is marked by a well defined line of deep soundings. A glance at the chart would have shown the master that if the soundings shoaled under 40 fathoms as he proceeded, he was running into danger. Had, therefore, a cast of the lead been taken at 5.20 p.m., when the mainsail was reefed, or afterwards at 5.40, when the ship was hauled up a point to the eastward, or lastly when the engines were slowed to half speed, ten minutes or a quarter of an hour before the ship went ashore, he would have been warned of the danger in time to avoid it. The court, therefore, is compelled to come to the conclusion that the loss of the ship must be attributed to the default of Captain Pascoe in not using his lead, which the circumstances of the case imperatively demanded. The judgment of the court is that the certificate of Captain Pascoe be suspended, and it is hereby suspended, for the period of two years from this date. The court would have given due weight to the high testimonials of Captain Pascoe had this been a case that would have permitted them to do so."

The proceedings then terminated.

COURT OF CHANCERY—WEDNESDAY.

Graves *v.* Templemore.

This was a suit by trustees against Lord Templemore to enforce the specific performance of an agreement for a lease of premises called Chelsea Lodge, in the county of Wexford. The principal question in controversy was whether the lease should contain clauses restrictive of alienation and sub-letting. Counsel was proceeding to state the case for the petitioners when a compromise was agreed upon, and a degree taken, by consent, that a lease should be executed without the clauses against alienation and sub letting, but with a covenant by the lessee not to sub-divide the lands for building purposes.

The Solicitor-General, with Messrs Sullivan, Q.C., and Boston, for petitioners; Messrs. F. Walsh, Q.C., Warrau, Q.C., and Gibson for respondent.

THE RECENT MEETING OF COUNTY MAGISTRATES.

The following, we understand, were the terms of the amendment, proposed by Mr. L. J. Shea, at the recent meeting of county magistrates, held to concert measures for preserving the peace of the county:—

"That we, the magistrates of the county Cork, having met to express our loyalty to our lady the Queen, and our determination to preserve the peace of the county, and to enforce the strict observance of the law, feel bound to call on Government for all necessary aid and assistance for that object. We, nevertheless, deprecate every unnecessary alarm and over-zeal of officials which could tend to upset confidence and spread discontent amongst the people. Be it also resolved, that the state of the country is to be ascribed to the continued disappointment of obtaining redress or due consideration of the wrongs of Ireland and of her people, from the Imperial Parliament. We call on the present Government to give immediate attention to Irish affairs, with a sincere view of removing all cause of disaffection, by the concession of a full measure of tenant right, founded on the long-established custom in the North of Ireland, and by such other measures of justice as in their wisdom may be considered necessary to restore confidence and security to both landlord and tenant."

INQUEST AT YOUGHAL.

Mr. Coroner Barry held an inquest on Thursday at Youghal into the cause of death of John Hanrahan, late coachman to Mr. Allen, Loughtane, who, as has been already reported, was thrown out of his master's car by collision with a wall, on the night of Tuesday last.

From evidence it appeared that Sub constables Downey and Dudley going to the train on the above evening found deceased lying on his back on the road at the junction of the road leading to Killeagh, and that which led to the railway station. They raised him up, and recognised deceased, for whom they procured a car, and conveyed him to Dr. Ronayne and afterwards to his own dwelling, where he lingered until 4 o'clock next morning. The spring of the car was broken by the collision, and the horse's head much injured.

Dr. Ronayne attributed the death of deceased to concussion of the brain caused by the fall, and a verdict was returned in accordance with the medical testimony.—*Cork Examiner.*

AMERICA.

Queenstown, Friday Evening.

The royal mail steamer Persia, from New York on the 28th November, arrived off the harbour at 8.50 p.m. She brings 143 passengers, and has 19,987 dollars in specie on freight. Having landed 128 sacks of mails, four passengers, and latest telegrams, she proceeded for Liverpool immediately—all well.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28, MORNING.—The *Times* and *World* publishes an unconfirmed report that information has reached New Orleans that Maximilian had turned over the administration to Gen. Bazaine, and embarked at Vera Cruz for Havanna *en route* for Europe. General Sherman and Minister Campbell reached Havanna on the 18th, and were received by the authorities with marked attention.

A Washington despatch asserts that Sheridan had telegraphed to the President announcing that a detachment of Federal troops under General Sedgwick had occupied Matamoras. It was understood that the movement was made without the knowledge of the President.

The message of the Governor of South Carolina to the Legislature strongly opposed the constitutional amendment.

General Butler had harangued a Brooklyn audience, urging the impeachment of President Johnson.

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

MORE MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.

The 28th Company of the Royal Engineers left headquarters on Thursday afternoon for Holyhead; and embarked for Dublin. Their destination is Cork.

The *Gloworm* states that the 1st Royal Dragoons and 14th Hussars have received a letter of readiness for service in Ireland.

LONDON, FRIDAY.—In view of eventualities requiring additional repressive power in Ireland, I am enabled to state that Government have under consideration a scheme for increasing the English mounted constabulary by three thousand, to be drafted to Ireland, if necessary. The force is to be exclusively Englishmen, and to be armed with breech-loaders.

MORE PROCLAMATIONS.

The *Gazette* of last night contains proclamations, signed by the Lord Lieutenant and the members of the Privy Council, and dated the 7th inst., placing the entire of the county Clare, and those parts of the county Kildare heretofore exempt under the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act of 1856. The proclamations take effect to-day.

The *Mail* of last night announces the Captains Hutchinson, Wilcox, and Vaughan, of the Royal Navy, have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace.

The *Cork Herald* reports that the constabulary of Youghal and the surrounding stations were supplied with carabine breech-loaders of the newest pattern last week. It is stated that their former weapons are about to be converted into breech-loaders.

CHARGE OF TAMPERING WITH A CONSTABLE.

A very intelligent and gentlemanlike young man, named Francis Byrne, was brought up yesterday at the Head Office, before Mr. Allen, in custody of Police constable William Nugent, 100 C, on the following charge:—The constable deposed that on that morning (at midnight), he was on beat on the Rathmines road, being at the time in uniform. The prisoner came up to witness and asked, "Was he an Irishman?" Witness replied, "I am." The prisoner then said, "It is a pity to see a young man like you wearing that uniform; you should take it off and put on the American uniform; there is plenty of money, arms and ammunition coming into the country every day." The prisoner having said these words, asked the witness where he lived, and he pointed out the station house, and told him there. "You will not sleep there this day six weeks," said the prisoner. Witness asked him "why?" "Because there is a strong body of men in Ireland, England, and Scotland, who will sweep all before them," replied the prisoner. Witness cautioned the prisoner after he had made use of the first portion of his observations, and told him that he would arrest him. To this the prisoner replied that he did not care, and continued the conversation as detailed. Witness then took him into custody and conveyed him to Rathmines station-house, where, on searching him, he found a bullet mould and about £4 in notes, gold, and silver. The witness having concluded his evidence, the prisoner cross examined him as follows:—

Was I not in company with Mr. Norton, of Rathmines?

Constable—There were two young gentlemen with you.

Did one of the gentlemen stop to speak to you?

A gentleman named Oldham stopped me and spoke to me.

Mr. Allen asked was the prisoner sober, and the constable replied that he was.

Mr. Byrne was ordered to find bail, himself in £200, with two securities in £100 each, for his good behaviour, or, in default, to be remanded until Tuesday.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF ARMS.

A gentleman named Andrew Graham, residing at 18 Portland-street, was brought up in custody of Inspector Cunningham, at Capel-stree, on Friday, charged with having in his possession at his residence on the previous day a double barrelled fowling piece, a repeating pistol, and a large quantity of ammunition adapted for both weapons. Mr. Graham who is, we understand, a retired military man, in answer to the question of Mr O'Donel, declared that he had had a license from the authorities for the detention of the arms, but that having recently been robbed of his pocket book, in which it, as well as other documents were, was the reason why he could not now produce it. Inspector Cunningham said that he had been in Mr. Graham's house with reference to another matter, when he discovered the arms; he (the inspector) had no doubt, from Mr. Graham's connections, that he was a perfectly loyal man, and that his statement was correct. Under these circumstances the magistrate admitted Mr. Graham to bail in £100 to be of his good behaviour, and directed the arms to be kept in custody of the police until a new license should be obtained for them. The necessary bail being forthcoming, Mr. Graham was discharged.

MORE ARRESTS IN BELFAST.

BELFAST, FRIDAY EVENING.—A man named James Serell was charged at the police court today with having used seditious language. James Elliott, grocer, Durham-street, swore that he heard the prisoner cry that in three days the green flag would wave, and also proclaim himself a Fenian. He was remanded for a week. Mr. Rea applied for some information respecting the case of Peter Hughes, arrested the previous day under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. Mr. Orme, who presided, refused any information for the present. The case of David Vance, which had been reported in the *Freeman*, came on for hearing on remand. Sub constable Crosswell, who prosecuted, said he had made inquiries, and believed the prisoner to be loyal. He was accordingly discharged. Strictly private inquiries have been proceeding on this and the previous day in the police-office respecting the parties at present in custody. I understand that they were all sent back to jail on remand, except John Hannon, who was discharged. It is also stated that Samuel Johnston, who arrived from America in Hannon's company, will be discharged on giving bail. On Thursday John Cramsie was remanded for a week on a charge of proclaiming himself a Fenian. A man named M'Intyre was arrested at Whitehouse for seditious language, and is in custody. Searches are being daily made in Belfast, and it is expected that further arrests will shortly take place. Special detectives have been sent over the province.

BELFAST, FRIDAY NIGHT.—Seven arrests were made on the arrival of the Fleetwood steamer to-night. The eight Liverpool persons have been discharged.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, DEC. 6.—To-day, in the Chamber of Deputies, the dotation bill was resumed. General Von Stavenhagen made a speech, in which he said—May the act which the Chamber is about to perform, in recognition of the services of our brave army, redound to the honour and prosperity of the fatherland. Herr Overbeck's motion, proposing that the dotation list should comprise only the names of Generals Von Moltke, Herwarth, Von Bittenfield, Von Steimitz, and Von Falkenstein was rejected. The proposition of the committee on the bill was subsequently adopted by 219 against 80 votes. The Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt has now notified the Prussian Government of his readiness to send representatives to the Ministerial Conference, to be held on the 15th instant at Berlin, and also that he will give orders for carrying out the election for members to the North German Parliament without delay. This the Government of Hesse Darmstadt has not yet taken any steps to effect, and it is believed that the utmost energy will require to be displayed in order to complete these elections in time for the opening of Parliament. It is said the King of Saxony will arrive here on the 7th instant on a visit to the King of Prussia.

THE HUNGARIAN DIET.

PESTH, DEC. 1.—In to-day's sitting of the Lower House of the Hungarian Diet, after a speech from M. Deak, expressing a hope that the constitution would be restored, the House decided on the address and proposals of M. Lizza, which were rejected. The proposals of the Deak party were then adopted by a majority. The committee for drawing up the address will be elected to-morrow.

CLONMEL MONTHLY FAIR.—WEDNESDAY.

The supply of stock to market on Wednesday was very large, but it principally consisted of store cattle, which was not, however, much looked after. The attendance of buyers was, as usual, numerous, but their attention was principally directed to the purchase of finished animals saleable for the English market. The present high price of fodder, militated against business, and several large lots were driven home unsold. Beef readily fetched from 60s to 65s per cwt. Stores were quoted full 15s per head under prices of last fair. Mutton sold from 7d to 8d per lb. Mr. J. J. Shee sold a lot of heifers at £15; Mr. O'Halloran, of Graune House, also disposed of some heifers, and refused high prices for the remainder of a large lot. Mr. S. C. Moore sold a lot of Kerries at £13 each. Mr W. Delany got £18 each for some milch cows. Mr. Watson disposed of some heifers at £14; Mr. Moore sold a lot of fat sheep at 47s 6d, and T. W. Watson received 43s each for some good sheep. Quotations generally ranged as follows—Milch cows £13 to £17 and £18. In-calf heifers £11 to £13. Two and a-half year old bullocks £9 to £12. One and a-half year old heifers £6 to £7. Lambs 30s to 35s each.

There were some good animals exhibited for sale in the horse fair. The buyers picked up every thing good at high prices. Several sales were effected at Mr. Bell's and Mr. Richardson's Veternary establishments.

Poetry.

A SWEETHEART'S LOVE-LETTER TO AUSTRALIA.

(For the Waterford Mail.)

Dear H——y, will you write to me,
And sure 'tis then I'll try
To send an answer neat and nice,
And o'er it I will cry.
I dream of you, my own dear love,
From darkness to the dawn,
Then won't you write to H—n—h,
Your Irish Colleen Bawn?

And tell me of those distant lands,
Where now your gone to roam;
Be sure no foreign beauty steals
Your heart from me at home.
You know you think me handsome,
And as graceful as a fawn;
Then let your thoughts be ever
With your Irish Colleen Bawn.

In writing next be sure to say
That you will soon come home,
That from your own dear H—n—h
No more again you'll roam;
That you will name the happy day—
Oh! how I'll watch its dawn—
That will bind you fast for ever
To your Irish Colleen Bawn.

M: H.

Tallow, 1st December, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STORM WARNINGS.—The Board of Trade has issued following the following circular:—"The Board of Trade have had under consideration the report of a committee appointed by the Royal Society, the Admiralty, and the Board of Trade, to inquire into the constitution and functions of the Meteorological Department, which recommended, as the most important step to be taken, the transfer of the management of the business of the department to a scientific body. The Board of Trade have also consulted the Royal Society upon the subject of this report, and the President and Council of the Royal Society concur generally in the measures recommended by the committee, and are prepared to undertake the duty proposed to them. With regard to the issue of storm warnings, the President and Council of the Royal Society are of opinion that 'at present these warnings are founded on rules mainly empirical, and, therefore, should not be issued under the superintendence of the scientific body to whom the discussion of meteorological observations will be committed. The President and Council think, however, that 'in a few years they may probably be much improved by deductions from the observations in land meteorology, which will by that time have been collected and studied; and that the empirical character may thus be expected to give way to one more strictly scientific, in which case the management, of storm warnings might be fitly undertaken by a strictly scientific body. Under the circumstances the Board of Trade are compelled to suspend from the 7th day of Dec next 'Cautionary Storm Warnings, which from time to time have been issued by the Metropolitan Department of the Board of Trade.' It is hoped that the warnings may be resumed by the new Meteorological Department at no distant time upon an improved basis. In the meantime the daily 'Weather Reports' will be received and published as heretofore. If at any port or place there is a desire to have these reports, or any part of them, communicated by telegraph on the morning on which they are received, they shall be so communicated on a request to that effect being sent to the Board of Trade, accompanied by an undertaking to pay the expense of the telegram from London to the port or place.—*T. H. Farrer.*"

ELOPEMENT OF A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WITH A COOK.—The Edinburgh correspondent of the *Fifeshire Advertiser* says:—An elopement has taken place in one of our first families, of the eldest son with his father's cook. The young gentleman had been reared with the greatest care, having only returned from Eton last year with academic honours, and was destined by his father as the husband of a young and beautiful heiress, to whom even our hero had paid his addresses. The bride, who is a buxom brunette, is by some years older than the bridegroom, and has been in the family for a considerable period. On Saturday last no appearance of the cook at her post or of the young gentleman at breakfast table inspired ominous surmises and suspicious remarks, which ultimately resolved into the truth, the chambermaid confessing that "they were awa to get merried in Aberdeen." The telegraph and all other means were resorted to stop the fugitives, the father taking the earliest train to Aberdeen. After searching in company with a detective every where they were likely to be found, it was discovered that they had departed for Montrose, whither the "furious parent" followed, but only to find them inseperably united and sweetly slumbering in each other's arms. So enraged was the old gentleman that, forgetting all delicacy, he dragged the bride from the embraces of the bridegroom, and, in a torrent of abusive language, was about to eject her from the bedroom, when, all the spirit of cookie's sex arising, she collared her *quendam* master and hurled him headlong from the apartment, to the considerable injury of his clothes and person. The runaway son then endeavoured to explain, and pacify his insulted parent; when the lady, not exactly relishing her peculiar position, nor the usage she had received *sans ceremonie* seized her husband, and, conveying him almost *vi et armis* back to the bedroom, locked the door, and left the old gentleman to collect his scattered senses and arrange his disordered attire. The young gentleman is entitled to considerable property in his own right. The pair are holding the honeymoon now at Cheltenham, where the parents of the bride keep a small "public and grocery."

"Beware of belladonna lotion', is a lesson taught in the last volume of the "London Hospital Reports." Besides other cases of poisoning from the use of this drug, one is given which might have terminated very seriously for the person principally concerned. Dr. D. orders Lord A. a liniment containing two drachms of liquor Belladonna. His lordship uses it, and at once suffers from cerebral excitement, dilated pupils, &c. He sends for his physician, who prescribes a lotion without any belladonna. Next day the physician is sent for in a great hurry, and finds his poor patient with three keepers, a solicitor and a "mad doctor," who had already signed a certificate of insanity. He sees the state of the case in a moment Somehow, the belladonna had been applied ogain; and so my lord "went mad," and only just escaped being shut up in an asylum. The case is (as the reports say) singularly instructive, and full of warning, let us add, not to put too much faith in any symptoms of insanity occurring in a patient of whose previous history and treatment we know nothing.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

INCIDENT IN THE REFORM PROCESSION.—The procession had passed along Piccadilly as far as Cambridge House in admirable order, when on reaching the house of Miss Burdett Coutts, that benevolent lady, who was standing at one of the windows with a few friends, was recognised by one of the first sections of the leading division. As if by one common impulse, the whole body uncovered, cheered, waved their hats, and bowed as they passed the residence. Each section, as it came up, followed the example of those who had preceded; and for something like an hour and a half the noble hearted lady was the object of on ovation almost royal in its character. Miss Coutts, who was evidently taken by surprise, made the most cordial acknowledgment of the spontaneous homage.

If an invasion were actually to occur, what sort of blow would be struck at us? Recent wars should, at all events, have taught this lesson it is not by armies counted by thousands, or even tens of thousands, that wars are not waged, but by armies which number hundreds of thousands. There were about 150,000 Prussians in the fields at Koniggratz, and nearly as many Austrians. Italy sent 150,000 men into Venetia. The French Emperor, with an army 400,000 soldiers on its present peace footing, and capable of be raised to 750,000 at a short notice, if war imminent, is dissatisfied with the strength of his force, and contemplates enlarging the conscription, so as to increase their available numbers, In the American war the losses alone may be conuted by hundreds of thousands. In short it connot be doubted now that wars are more wars of nations than of armies alone, and, if ever a blow is aimed at us, it will be with the chrushing force of nation's energy.—*Fraser of December.*

CHRISTMAS GAMES.

'GIVING.'

When you have a large party of friends assembled you can play this game admirably. First of all, you take a large hat and go round to the company, requesting them to throw a silver coin a piece into it. You then go outside the door, take the money out of the hat, put the hat on your head, and go out and throw the coins to some poor person or persons. If played with proper spirit, this game will obtain great popularity.

'HIDE ALL.'

This is a game which involves plenty of exercise. You agree to meet a number of friends at Charing Cross. All must be provided with a pound's worth of silver. You all separate and slip the money into the boxes outside the various hospitals. When it is all gone you meet and dine together, and don't try and guess what each has done with the silver.

'TIP.'

This game has the advantage of simplicity, and it also has the merit of promoting and understanding between the various classes of society. The best way to begin is to call up your servants and give them a Christmas box a piece. You can then go on giving Christmas boxes to every one you think deserving of them.

N.B.—Any young friends you may have at school will be much pleased if allowed to join in this game with you.—*Fun.*

LATEST FROM OUR ASTRONOMER.—The speed of a meteor appears to exceed the speed of an express, for observers of the pheonomena last November universally state that falling stars left trains far behind them —*Fun.*

TELEGRAPHIC.—Why must a telegram be slower in transmission than most letters?—Because it must go by so many posts before it reaches its destination.

Why is a gentleman who is ill in Kensington like a recluse?—Because he is sick-west'ard.—*Fun.*

THE METEORS.—Policeman X. O. says that while on his beat on the 14th of November he saw an area light very distinctly. It smelt, to him, very like cold meat.—*Ibid.*

BON MOT BY THE BABY (born within the sound of Bow bells),—Why is pitch like "thank you!" Because it's "tar."—*Ibid*

AND A VERY GOOD REASON TOO.—Master Teddy—'I say, uncle, didn't you say you always have a reason for everything you do?' Uncle—'Yes, my dear.' Master T.—'Then why do you always travel third class?' Uncle—'Because there's no fourth.—*Ibid.*

THE GOLD DIGGINGS IN NEW ZEALAND.—Gold mining operations are steadily carried on, and as the weather becomes milder the escort returns improve. The reports of the various wardens are hopeful and encouraging, and the mines are generally content. Meetings have been held at Tuapeka and elsewhere to petition against the project of transferring the management of the gold fields from the provincial to general government. Memorials on the subject have been forwarded to Wellington. The following is the amount of gold received since last mail.—August 25,543 oz. 15 dwt; September 8, 6585 oz. 15 dwt.; total since the beginning of the present year, 112,130oz. 9 dwt.—*New Zealand Examiner*

If I were Baron Ricasoli, I would do anything rather than drive the Pope out of Italy. It would not be very easy to convert him to liberal ideas, all the less so that he got a surfeit of them in '48, and and has never recovered from it since. If I were an Italian Minister, I would strain any point to make what the French call a transaction' with him. Surely if what they style the Leonine City were secured to him, and a wide liberty as regards allocutions, something might be bone. There are plenty of schismatics to be cursed out of Italy; let him have his will of them. Russia is likely to torment the Poles for many a day to come, and there are eighty odd millions to be anathematized—a banquet of malediction that might satisfy even gluttony. With clever management the whole policy of Italy could be made to revolve round Popedom, and never surrender one valuable privilege of liberty, or sacrifice an item of freedom for the alliance.—*Cornelius O'Dowd in Blackwood.*

RITUALISM AFLOAT.—A new regulation will, with the approbation of the Ritualist Bishops, be shortly introduced into the Navy. The necessity of the innovation will be rendered clear by the following painful fact:—A Ritualistic naval chaplain, who had recently joined one of H.M.'s vessels, was nervously anxious that a certain genuflexion, at a particular part of the service, should be made due East. He therefore requested one of the midshipmen of the watch to report to him, at the right period, which way the ship's head was pointing. The young gentleman duly appeared, at the proper moment, and whispered. "N.W. and by W-½-W., Sir. The way in which the chaplain, unskilled in nautical matters, went round and round in doubt and uncertainty, before the admiring officers and crew, has been reported at home, and in future all naval chaplains are to be able to Box the Compass.—*Punch.*

MR. H. A. BRUCE AT MERTHYR.—On Monday Mr. H. A. Bruce addressed a meeting of the electors and non-electors of Merthyr. The right hon gentleman reviewed the principal political events of the year, and dwelt at some length on the question of parliamentary reform. He observed that there seemed to be, and he hoped that there was, a growing desire for the extension of the suffrage, and that the present ministry would therefore have to introduce a Reform Bill into parliament, or else there would be a trial of strength in the House of Commons, to be followed by an appeal to the country. If the ministers introduced a Reform Bill, they would have many advantages which the Liberal ministry had not, and if their measure was a fair one it would meet with the support of a large portion of the Liberal party, who were anxious to see the question settled, at least for a time. To propose anything but a fair measure would be worse than bringing forward none at all.

ANOTHER FATAL FLOOD ACCIDENT AT LEEDS.—LEEDS WEDNESDAY.—This morning at 8.20, the north-west foundation of the bobbing-turning shop of Messrs. G. and R. Mortimer, near the Isle of Cinder, and in the district of Neville and Sovereign streets, in Leeds, gave way in the consequence of the "fresh" in the river Aire. A man named Pickersgill, aged 28, who was at work, was drowned through the flooring giving way under him. He was an expert swimmer, but the current overpowered him, and he was washed away. His body has not yet recovered. The premises of Messrs. Mortimer, used as sawing mills, &c., are not only of themselves extensive, but their bobbin manufactory is about the largest in Leeds. It is supposed that the workishop at which this fatal accident happened this morning was much weakened in its foundations by the extraordinary flood three weeks ago. The force of the current in the river and goit this morning is nothing nearly so great as it then was, but sufficiently so to have caused the walls of the building in question to crack considerably. Messrs. Mortimer have thought it prudent to remove from the place all their stock of machinery The premises were old ones, and Messrs. Mortimor intended to occupy others more substantial and modern They allege that through the operations at the site of the intended station of the North-Eastern Railway the current flowing down the goit is greatly in excess of its usual volume, and they find great fault with the contractor for diverting the customary channel. At the time the deceased fell into the goit, he was working at a small circular sawing machine, and making children's battledores.

We regret to say that a sad accident occurred at Wolverhampton to one of the workmen employed in firing a royal salute in honour of the Queen's visit to that town to inaugurate the statue in the late Prince Consort. The poor fellow was acting as gunner, and was in the act of ramming down a charge of powder into the cannon when the powder exploded and completely blew off his right hand at the the same time knocking him down. He immediately jumped up again, and was about to proceed with his work when first he discovered his loss. He was taken to the hospital

Readers may be divided into four classes. The first may be compared to an hour-glass, their reading being as the sand: it runs in and it runs out, and leaves not a vestige behind. A second class resembles a sponge, which imbibes everything and returns it nearly in the same state—only a little dirtier. A third class is like a jelly-bag, which allows all that is pure to pass away, and retains only the refuse and the dregs. The fourth class may be compared to the slave in the diamond mines in Golconda, who, casting aside everything that is worthless, preserves only the pure and priceless gem.

THE LADIES' JOINT-STOCK BANK (LIMITED.)

(From *Punche's Pocket Book* for 1867.)

"I know a bank."—SHAKESPEARE.

PROSPECTUS.

So many banks have broken lately that it is quite dreadful, and people do not know where to trust their money, therefore a number of ladies have resolved to form a joint-stock bank amongst themselves in which, knowing how careful women are in everything, the public will have confidence, and deposit their cash where they may be sure it will be safe. The name of this bank is to be called the Ladies' Joint Stock Bank (Limited). Of course it is necessary to have some money to begin with, in order to take premises and so on, and the committee of the Ladies' Joint Stock Bank have made up their minds to start with one that will be more than enough to pay any immediate expenses, and so they mean to commence business with no less than a

CAPITAL OF ONE HUNDRED POUNDS,

in shares of 5s. each, every farthing of which is to be paid up. They mean to conduct their bank according to common sense, by really taking care of their customers' money, and not gambling with it. So they intend to invest a certain portion of their paid-up capital in a fireproof strong box, furnished with a lock, which no thief can pick or break open, and put all deposits into that instead of lending them out at interest. It is the firm determination of the directresses of the Ladies' Joint-Stock Bank to have nothing to do with that nasty discount which is the ruin of so many. They will carefully avoid all such imprudences as advances of money on these good-for-nothing "cash credits" and "overdrawn accounts," which one hears so much about that one has no patience with them. In short, with the exception of money which they are requested to lend, they are resolved to combine all the "disposable means" of their bank in this "reserve" so characteristic to the female mind. To insure the bank from breaking by the strong box being broken open, a woman will sit up in the bank every night provided with a watchman's rattle, which she will spring on the slightest alarm? and besides, a little dog that always barks whenever he hears the least noise will be kept on the premises. The clerks and other officers employed by the Ladies Joint-Stock Bank will be exclusively selected from the steadier sex. The directresses of the institution will not trust young men. Some contributions will be thus made towards the employment of females, which is at present so difficult a problem of social science; and there will be no danger of embezzlement, which they are not so liable to be betrayed into as the opposite sex, besides which the lady who undertakes the department of manager will count all the money in the bank regularly every night. The bank parlour will be fitted up in a style of elegance appropriate to the character of a bank conducted by ladies. The Ladies' Joint Stock Bank will also be furnished with a bank drawing-room, where dances and soirees will take place after hours of business, and musical notes only will be issued.—Should the directresses of the Ladies' Joint Stock Bank find themselves entrusted to a large amount with money that they commissioned to put out in speculation, they contemplate the establishment of a large daesmaker's business in connection with their own, so that they may have an eye on its management as well, and take care that they are not eheated, or do not lose all the money they employ by a horrid bankruptcy. Further particulars will be published in due time, with the names of the directresses and the chairwoman. They in the meanwhile flatter themselves that if success should crown their design of creating a Ladies' Joint Stock Bank, there will never be any occasion for anybody who may have put their money in it to give themselves any anxiety about those stupid panics.

** A pretty uniform might be deemed advisable for the clerks and cashiers of the Ladies' Joint Stock Bank. The directresses suggest a check-pattern.

MESSRS. J. C. STURGE'S CORN CIRCULAR.

Birmingham, 12th Month 5th 1866.

Wheat advanced 6s to 7s per quarter during the three first weeks of the past month, but 1s to 2s of this was lost at last week's market. The weather, except a few days at the close, being so wet that the usual progress could not be made either with thrashing or wheat sowing; but this latter is now nearly or quite completed, except on some of the stiffest soils. The reports we now receive of the yield are much better than immediately after harvest; on the light soils and in a few other situations the produce per acre is certainly large; but we continue of opinion that the acreage of this grain was less than usual. French prices have kept about on a par with ours, and a few shipments are stil making from thence to this country. As is usually the case, when prices are high, Spain is shipping a considerable quantity, but there is little or no wheat on passage from any part of the United States, except California, and this last does not exceed 200,000 quarters. Some persons, however, estimate the quantity which will be shipped from the shores of the Pacific, California, Chili, and Australia before next harvest, at a million quarters, all of very fine wheat, but this is of course very problematical indeed. From the Baltic the arrivals continue considerable, and would be much greater were it not for the scarcity of shipping; freights from the Eastern Mediterranean have also advanced about 40 per cent.; Holland, Belgium, and France are, however, taking some of the supplies from that quarter, but we always consider shortness of ship room, and the consequent rise in freights, as the surest proof of the greatness of the quantity destined for shipment in any particular district. The number of grain-laden ships on passage from ports east of Gibraltar is 298 against 421 at this time last year; rather over two-thirds of which carry Wheat. Our imports for the past five weeks were 738,415 quarters against 405,008 for the previous four, and 661,250 quarters for same period last year. The quantity of wheat now either on passage or being shipped, will keep us pretty well supplied with foreign until March or April, when we apprehend the deficiency, if it really exists, will be most felt.—Potatoes, which were sound when dug up, are stated to be now rapidly decaying in the pits, and the price of good ones has in consequence materially advanced. The demand for flour is not so good as might be expected, considering the absence of the usual American supplies (the receipts from France and Spain being on a comparatively small scale), the rise in price has doubtless lessened the consumption, especially, as whilst wheat has been advancing, all kinds of meat have declined, more particularly pork. The fine quality of this year's French flour enables shippers to export some quantity to England, although the prices of wheat in France are nearly on a par with our own. Our present rates are—English red old 8s to 8s 4d; white, 8s 6d to 8s 9d; new red, 5s 6d; to 7s 10d; white, 6s to 6s 3d; American, 7s 8d to 8s 4d; Ghirka, 7s 4d to 7s 10d all per 62lbs at Birmingham.

Fine barley has maintained its high value, whilst stained has given way 2s to 3s per quarter: no alteration has taken place in the value of foreign, except early in the mouth an advance of 1s to 2s per quarter for perfect cargoes arrived on the coast or floating. The high price appears to have much reduced the consumption for feeding purposes. There are only 24 cargoes of this grain on passage from the East, but in consequence of the present enhanced rates, we have many arrivals from unusual quarters, such as Canada, America, &c. Our present price for grinding are—Danube Odessa at 30s to 34s; English, 30s to 38s per 392 at Birmingham.

A FEMALE JACK SHEPHERD.—A young woman named Mary Anne Webber, convicted of stealing an umbrella, and sentenced to seven days imprisonment at Chelmsford Borough Gaol, made her escape a short time after her conviction. The prisoner by means of a chain and the bars of the chapel window, got from the airing-yard to the top of the wall, and from thence, by means of a plank, to some adjacent buildings where painters had been at work. She was noticed decending the ladder from these buildings to the ground, but it was supposed that she was the wife of one of the workmen, and had been bringing him his dinner. She did not, however, enjoy her liberty long, for the police missing her went in pursuit, and recaptured her before she got out of the town.

SEVERE.—Very amateur fiddler and fond parent —'Not a jot of music in that child, Emma. Directly I begin playing he begins screaming as if he were murdered." Young mamma (defending her offspring)—"Really, Edwin, considering the noise you make with those—fugues, do you call them?—I think his crying is an evidence of great musical taste.'

A PHOTOGRAPHER'S EPITAPH.—'Taken from life.' —*Fun.*

The King of the Belgians has consented to be godfather to the infant daughter of Lord and Lady Bury.

DINNER AND PRESENTATION,

Mr. Alexander Myers, who has for upwards of twenty years represented in this city the highly respectable firm of Messrs M'Nellan and Co., brewers, Alloa, was entertained at dinner on Thursday, in the Victoia Hotel, West George-street, by a large party of friends and well-wishers, on occasion of his leaving Glasgow to settle in Dublin. William Steele, Esq, occupied the chair, and James Bain, Esq., acted as croupier. On the removal of the cloth, after a substantial and *recherche* banquet, most creditable in every respect to the landlord of the Victoria, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were ably given from the chair, and duly responded to. The Chairman then called for a bamber to the toast of the evening. Mr. Myers, he said, had long been honourably known, not only to every gentleman present, but throughout the city, as a merchant with whom it was a pleasure to transact business. He had well represented the eminent firm of M'Nelan and Co, and had given satisfaction to their numerous customers. It was an old saying, no doubt, but it was as true as it was old, that "good wine needed no bush." Just so with Alloa ale which Mr. Myers was entrusted to sell.—It was A 1 at Lloyd's, and in so far the rough place was made smooth; but every one knew that the competition was great, and even with a superior article to sell, a good salesman was required in order to effect sales. Their guest had proved himself such a salesman; and it must be gratifying to all his friends in this city, while regretting much that they were about to be deprived of his society, to learn that he had formed new, and it was to be hoped more profitable, relations with the firm with which he had been so long associated. Mr. Myers is about to settle in Dublin, to establish a branch of the firm there; and he carried with him the best wishes of his numerous friends on this side of the Channel. After a few other complimentary observations, the chairman presented Mr. Myers with a handsome service of plate, and proposed his health, which was drunk with all the honours. Mr. Myers, in a few neat sentences, acknowledged the kind toast and handsome souvenir; and, while feeling regret on leaving his native city and so many kind friends, he hoped to revisit them occasionally, and would endeavour so to act in his new sphere of usefulness as to justify, in some measure, the good opinion of his friends. Other toasts appropriate to the occasion followed, and after a pleasant evening the party separated at a reasonable hour. -*Glasgow Citizen.*

M. de Montalembert, after passing through a painful illness, is now convalescent. M. de Montalembert has been long engaged on a work, which to him is a labour of love, the "History of the Monks of the West." The first two volumes appeared some time since. The third volume has been in print for more than a year, and was not to have appeared without the fourth and fifth, which are exclusively occupied with the conversion of England to Christianity, but which the long malady of the distinguished author has prevented him form finishing. It was thought better, however, to delay the third volume no longer, and is now published, It is inscribed in a short but graceful and affectionate dedication in Latin, to Lord Dunraven. who accompanied the author during his visits to Iona.

Professor Blackie, at the recent soiree of the Working Men's Club at Edinburgh, undertook to give a lecture against democracy, if any worthy opponent —"Bright or Beales, or Jones, or M'Laren, or the Lord Advocate." Jones, of Manchester, has, through the Scottish National Reform League. accepted the challege.

HOW SOME FRENCHMEN EARN A LIVING.—Necessity (the mother of invention) has been fertile in expedients in Paris. There is the maggot breeder for the fishermen of the Seine; the money lender who charges cent. per cent. by lending from sunrise to sunset; the poor *reveilleuse*, who goes from house to house through the winter nights to waken sleepers who must be at the markets; and there is the "guardian angel," whose business consists in seeing drunkards home from the wineshops, at the rate of ten sous per drunkard! Behind all these quaint bread-winners, there are crowds of men and women who depend on public or private charity.

On Saturday afternoon the Baroness Ferdinand de Rothschild died during her confinement. The baroness was the youngest daughter of Baron Lionel de Rothschild, M.P., and was married to her cousin, Baron Ferdinand, the second son of Baron Anselm de Rothschild, of Vienna.

John Suratt, alleged to have been accomplice in the assassination of President Lincoln, is in custody of the American consul in Alexandria. He was arrested on board a vessel undergoing quarantine in that port.

Mr. Fox, the Secretary of the United States' Navy, has paid a lengthened visit to Chatham Dockyard, and was occupied for some time in the inspection of the various vessels under construction at that establishment. During his visit he was attended by Mr. Thornton, master.

We understand (says the *Daily News*) that her Majesty, following the precedent given by her predecessors, William III. and George III., and in gracious remembrance of the place of her berth and education, has subscribed the sum of £200 to the building fund of the new parish church of Kensington.

We understand that his excellency Mr. Edward John Eyre, late governor of this island, is engaged in writing a 'History of the Jamaica Insurrection,' and that a list has been opened at the establishment of Messrs M. De Cordova, M'Dougal, and Co., of this city, for the reception of subscribers' names.—*Jamaica Gleaner.*

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.—Of the more intimate doings of the Empress, much less is known this time than last year, when the somewhat indiscreet pen of a special reporter of a certain journal used to record, for the edification of the Parisian public, the last *bon mot* which had circulated round the Empress's tea-table, and kept us all *au fait* as to what passed in her intimate circle. It is more than suspected that, as this species of *commerage* could not be agreeable to the Imperial lady whose privacy was thus intruded upon, a hint to the effect has been given and attended to. From private sources, however, it would seem that there is not quite so much attempted this year in the way of novelty for evening amusements. The performance of actors from Paris takes place once or twice a week, and music and dancing fill up the other evenings. The *Moniteur* keeps us studiously informed of all that the Emperor does in the way of exercise on foot and on horseback, of his shooting exploits and more laborious occupations, and adds, by way of commentary, that "it is evident his Majesty's health is greatly restored to be able to do so much." Most sincerely do we rejoice in and trust this evidence. Visits to the Chateau du Pierrefonds, which is being restored to, and by the express taste of the Empress Eugenie, are frequent. The works are advancing rapidly and satisfacorily. The title of Countess of Pierrefonds is, as you know, the one adopted by the Empress, when using that royal *incog.* which is always assumed, though never deceiving any one, on her travels, and it is supposed the Chateau of Pierrefonds, prettily situated near the picturesque ruins for which the spot is celebrated, will eventually become her Majesty's residence, should she survive her lord and master.—"Paris Correspondent of the Queen."

Genius lays its eggs with ostrich-like carelessness in the sands of the world, most of them to be crushed under the feet of men and beasts, and some to hatch and furnish feathers for the cap of mediocrity or dulness, or to plume the shafts aimed at the parent-heart.

The mistress and maid are never so much alike as when both are in a passion. Death itself scarcely shows us ur common nature more plainly than human passion in its intensity. Love, rage, panic, in extreme, are thorough-travellers. Perhaps it is a dim consciousness of this that leads men of pride and fashion to aim above all things at an imperturbable demeanour.

The King of the Belgians has consented to be godfather to the infant daughter of Lord and Lady Bury.

No man generally needs so much money as he who despires it.

Few parents like to be told of the faults of a child The reason is obvious. All faults are either hereditary or educational, and in either case to point a finger at the child, is, directly, the reprove the parent.

To become a great man, you must study great men. A horse that lives on hay could not get up an oat trot, if it were to save his life. It's by coming into contract with magnets that magnets are made.

Commercial Intelligence.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE WATERFORD MAIL.]

December 10, 1866.

The weather is fine.

CORN REPORT.

Trade dull for all articles, and to sell less money should be taken.

			s. d.	s. d.
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	per 16 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'rog G'rka	do	....	31 6	..32 0
do Odessa Ghirka	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,	per 14 stns	....	00 0	..00 0
do black	do	....	00 0	.00 0
FLOUR AND MEAL.				
Extra superfines	per sack	....	47 6	..48 0
Superfines	do	....	46 0	..00 0
Fines and 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 exports since last post were 2167 firkins. There were 236 firkins at market on Saturday and — this day. Price from 105s to 108s 0d per cwt.

BACON AND PIGS—The exports since last post were 931 bales bacon, 1 8 kegs lard, and 1422 pigs.

PROVISIONS.	s. d.	s. d.
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	44 0	..45 0
Steak offal	38 0	..40 0
Heads	32 0	..34 0
Feet	9 0	..10 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 7 do., per joint, 7d to 9d; Mutton, per lb., 7d to 8½d; Veal do., 3d 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, 6d to 0d; by retail, 0s 0s 7d.

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 65s 0d, to 70s 0d; old, 00s 0d to 00s 0d; Wheaten straw, 38s 0d to 40s 0d; Oaten do 37s 0d to 40s 0d, Turnips, 16s 0d to 17s 0d; Mangolds, 17s 0d to 18s 0d; Carrots, 30s 0d to 35s 0d

IRISH MARKETS

DUBLIN MARKET—DECEMBER 6.

To-day, from the state of the English markets, was extremely dull. Wheat of all kinds were 1s, and oats 3d lower. Prime malting barley stationary, but middling was 1s lower. A very trifling business in Indian corn.

	s. d	s. d		s. d	s. d
Wheat, white	36 0	..37 0	Oatmeal ..	15 6	..18 0
Red	33 6	..35 0	Bakers' Flour per cwt.	19 6.	23 6
Barley ..	19 0.	23 6	Indian Corn per 480lbs.	38 0	..40 0
Bere ..	00 0	..00 0			
Oats ..	13 6	..15 3			
Rapeseed.. per barrel	23 0	..26 0			

CORK BUTTER MARKET—DECEMBER 8

Firsts, 112s; seconds, 102s; thirds, 84s; fourths, 79s; fifths, 00s; sixths, 00s. Mild cured—Firsts, 122s; seconds, 109s; thirds 100s. 1340 firkins in market

CORK CORN MARKET—DECEMBER 8

Wheat white, 9s 6d to 13s 6d; red, 10s d to 12s 5d; barley, 11s d to 11s 9d; bere, 7s 0d to 8s 2d; rye 0s 0d to 0s 0d; oats, black, 7s 6d to 8s 3d; white, 8s 0d to 10s 0d.

CLONMEL—DECEMBER 7.

Weather changeable. Business in market languid. Quotations range as follows:—

	s. d		£ s. d
Wheat, red..	34 0	Indian meal,..	9 14 0
White......	34 6	Oatmeal	16 0 0
Flour, superfines ..	50 0	Bran per barrel	0 5 9d
Fines......	42 6	Butter p cwt	108s to 114s
Thirds	31 0	Beef per lb....	6 d to 7d
Oats, white	15 0	Mutton do	6½d to 7½
Black	14 0	Pork do	0 d to 8d

LIMERICK—DECEMBER 7.

Grain—There is no alteration in prices either on yesterday or to-day. Butter—The supply for the past few days was not up to the demand, particularly in fine which is very scarce, middling qualities too plenty and not much cared for except at very low rates, good butter still holding firm at last quotations.

Wheat, red	st 16d to 21½d	Indian meal	£9 0 0
White	16d to 20½d	Pigs per cwt	43s to 00s
Barley	......11d to 17½d	Berwicks	40s to 00s
Oats	......11d to 13½d	Wool per lb.	1 6d to 1s 7d

KILKENNY MARKET—DECEMBER 7

The supply of Grain to our market for the past week comprised of wheat 1621, oats 1040, and barley 1826 cwts. There is no material change in quotations since our last report. Of Butter there were 314 firkins to market for the week, all of which came in to-day, and sold at a reduction of from three to four shillings on last Friday's prices. Of wool 256 stones and potatoes 653 cwts. were weighed in the market during the week. Bacon pigs show a decline of from 2s to 3s per cwt.

Flour, 36s 0d to 38s 0d; do thirds, 26s 0d to 28s 0d
White wheat 34s 0d to 35s 6d; red, 32s 0d to 33s 6
Barley malting, 21s to 22s 6d; grinding, 18s 0d to 20s 0d.
Oats, black 12s 9d to 13s 6d; white 12s to 13s 0d
Butter, 100s to 106s per cwt.
Bacon pigs, 42s 0d to 43s 0d per cwt.
Beef, 5½d to 7d; mutton 6½d to 7d; veal 7d to 8d; pork 5d to 6d per lb.

WEXFORD MARKETS—DEC. 7

Wheat 35s to 37s 0d
Barley 18s 6d to 22s 6d.
Oats, tawny 14s 0d to 15s 6d; 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.

ENGLISH MARKETS

MANCHESTER BUTTER MARKET—DEC. 8.

The depression in our Butter Market rather increases than diminishes: buyers anticipating lower prices still, limit their purchases to the most retail parcels.

BRISTOL CATTLE MARKET—DEC. 6.

We have about the same quantity of fat stock at this day's market, Best beef 72s the 112lbs; second class 65s to 70s; inferior 60s; wether mutton 8½d per pound; ewes 7½d to 8d. The supply of store cattle from Ireland is large, all met a ready sale. The demand good for Irish store sheep and lambs.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

The Kilkenny Hounds will meet for December as follows:—

Monday 10th	...	Thomastown
Wednesday 12th...	...	Coolagh Cross Roads
Friday 14th	...	Clomanto Mills

At 11 o'clock.

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

SHARE AND STOCK LISTS

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—DEC 8

RAILWAYS.	
Great Southern and Western, £100 pai ...	91¾
Midland Great Western, £100 paid ...	60
Ditto, account	—
GOVERNMENT FUNDS	
Three per Cent Consol	88¾
Ditto for account	87⅞
Ditto for new account	...
Three per Cent Reduced ... —	86⅞ 7
New Three per Cent Stock —	87⅛
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	35¼
National Bank, £30 paid	65½
National of Liverpool, Limited £10 paid or act.	13⅛
National of Liverpool, New, £5 paid limited ...	16⅛
Ditto account	17⅜ ⅜
Provincial, £25 paid	80¼
Royal £10 paid	82¼
MINE	
Mining Company of Ireland	17¾
Do., or account	2¼ 17/28
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 STOCK AND SHARE LIST—DEC 8

OPENING PRICE	
Consols, Money	88⅛
Ditto, Account	88⅛
New Threes	87⅝ ½
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	88⅛ ¼
Ditto (account)	88⅛
New Threes	87⅜

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

An account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Vic. cap. 82, for the week ending Dec. 6, 1866—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued		£32,226,360
Government debt	£11,015,100	
Other securities	3,984,900	
Gold and silver coin	17,226,360	
		32,226,360

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital	£14,553,000	
Rest	3,238,996	
Public deposits	6,837,788	
Other deposits	18,252,795	
Seven day and other bills	505,286	
		42,875,882
Government securities	£12,956,269	
Other securities	19,395,744	
Notes	9,513,185	
Gold and silver coin	1,010,684	
		42,875,882

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

PORT OF WATERFORD.

December ARRIVED.

7th—H. M. Cutter Eliza, Nelson in command
Sophia, Bell, Liverpool g.c
Saltee, Stirling, Glasgow g.c
8th—City of Paris, Pearn, Milford do
Margam Abbey, Pearn, Milford g.c
Magagudavie, Dunham, St. George's, N.B
Gipsy, Burns, Bristol, g.c
Sladetin, Holst, Taganrog, wheat
Vesta, O'Donald, Liverpool, g.c
C L Weyer, Wilsehky, Taganrog wheat
9th—Courier, Aylward, Milford g.c
Boreas, Sweeney, Quebec timber
Commodore, Power, Cardiff, coals
Dublin, Davis, do do
Louisa, Smith, Kinsale, malt
(By Electric Telegraph).
10th—Nil:

SAILED.

7th—Camilla, Coffey, Liverpool, g.c
8th—Saltee, Stirling, Glasgow, do
Calypso, Buckland, Bristol do
Rambler, Camben, Cardiff ballast
Gipsy, Burns, Liverpool, cattle
Margam Abbey, Pearn, Milford, g.c
9th—Boadicea, Whithers, Cork, coals
(By Electric Telegraph).
10th—T P C, Southampton, oats
T C, Neath, do
Hotson, Cardiff, do
Gipsy, Gloucester, do
Harmony, Newport, pitwood
Trial, Portsmouth, oats
Catherine, Dublin, wheat
Wind—West—light.

WATERFORD SHIPMENTS

The Camilla which sailed for Liverpool on the 7th inst, had on board 1027 firkins Butter, — bales Bacon, — kegs Lard, — sacks Flour, 53 Cattle, 561 Pigs, 156 Sheep, — bales Rags, 45 casks Porter.

The Vesta (s) which sailed on the 4th inst. for Liverpool had on board 940 firkins Butter, 83 Cattle, — Sheep, 327 Pigs, and 31 bales Bacon, 36 casks Porter

The Gipsy which sailed on the 4th inst, for Bristol, had on board 115 firkins Butter 273 Pigs, 132 Sheep 281 Cattle 20 packages Poultry and — casks Porter

The Margam Abby (s), which sailed on the 8th for Milford had on board 900 bales Bacon, 85 firkins Butter 189 kegs Lard, 35 casks Porter 30 sacks Flour, — packages Poultry, 15 cases Eggs and 2 cask Whiskey

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

Births, Marriages, & Deaths

BIRTHS.

At Castle Hill, on the 8th inst., Countess Fortescue, of a son.

December 3, at Brunswick-square, Brighton, the wife of Captain C. Brome Bashford, 9th Royal Lancers of a daughter.

November 26, at Colney Vicarage, Herts, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Peet Yates, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIED.

December 5, at St. Mark's Hamilton-terrace, London by the Rev, Charles Campe, M.A., Charles William Beverley M'Kenzie, 71st Highland Light Infantry, to Selina Janet daughter of the late Alexander Gray, of Trinidad, W.I.

DEATHS.

At Castle Hill, on the 8th inst., Countess Fortescue, aged 40.

December 7, at 15, Belgrave-road Rathmines, aged 49 years, Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Captain Edward D'Arcy H.M. 43rd Light Infantry.

December 7, at her residence, Firgrove, Ballybrack, county of Dublin, Miss Sarah Atkinson, daughter of the late Doctor Edward Atkinson, of Armagh.

A RICH AND INVIGORATING BALM FOR THE HAIR —Among the numerous preparations offered to the public for health and comfort, OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA is pre-eminent, having withstood all opposition and imitation for upwards of forty years; and by the increasing demand for this famed BALM may be estimated its value and efficacy for replenishing, invigorating, and preserving the hair either from falling off or turning grey. It imparts to the Hair a bright and glossy appearance, frees it entirely from scurs, and will not soil the most delicate fabric worn as head-dress 'at home' or in promenade. In the 'Nursery' its use is invaluable, as it forms in infancy the basis of a healthy and luxuriant head of hair. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists, at 3s 6d, 6s, and 11s only Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietors, C. and A. OLDRIDGE, 22, Wellington-street, London, W.C. [6053]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Colds, Cough, Diphtheria, and Bronchitis.—These corrective remedies are infallible for the cure and these pectoral complaints, which, when neglected, often end in settled asthma or terminate in consumption. The Ointment, well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is carried directly to the lungs, where it expels all impurities. All the blood in the boody constantly passes through the lungs, and their all noxious particles tending to produce disease can be quickly, thoroughly, and permanently neutralised, rendered harmless, or ejected for the system. Holloway's Ointment and Pills perfectly accomplish this purification; and by the blood thus cleansed the influence of these wonderful medicaments reaches the remotest parts of the human body, and thus cures all diseased action, whether internal or external.

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