The Waterford Daily Mail

AND DAILY TELEGRAPH SHEET.

VOL XLVII. SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 16, 1871. PRICE—ONE PENNY

Railways.

TIME TABLES.

WATERFORD AND CENTRAL IRELAND RAILWAY.

UP TRAINS.	1 2 3 A.M.	Mail 1 2 A.M.	Goods 1 2 P.M.	1 2 P.M.	Sunday 1 2 3 A.M.	1 2 P.M.
Waterford Dep	7 30	10 15	12 45	4 30	11 30	6 45
Kilmacow	7 40	10 25	12 55	4 40	11 42	6 55
Mullinavat	7 50	10 35	1 5	4 50	11 51	7 5
Ballyhale	8 10	10 55	1 30	5 10	12 10	7 25
Thomastown	8 25	11 10	1 45	5 25	12 21	7 45
Bennetsbridge	8 40	11 25	1 55	5 40	12 41	8 5
Kilkenny Arrival	9 0	11 45	2 15	6 0	1 5	8 25
Do. Departur	9 10	12 0	2 30	6 15	1 15	8 35
Ballyragget	9 30	12 20	2 50	6 35	1 35	8 55
Attanagh	9 40	12 30	—	6 45	1 45	9 5
Abbeyleix	9 55	12 45	3 10	7 0	2 0	9 20
Maryboro' Arr.	10 25	1 5	3 30	7 20	2 37	9 40
Do. Depart.	1 16	1 16	3 40	7 37	3 21	—
Dublin Arrival	3 46	3 46	5 35	9 40	5 45	—

DOWN TRAINS.	1 2 3 A.M.	Mail 1 2 A.M.	Goods 1 2 P.M.	1 2 P.M.	Sundays 1 2 3 A.M.	1 2 P.M.
Dublin Departure	—	9 0	1 0	5 0	—	9 35
Maryboro' Arrival	—	10 40	3 4	6 50	—	11 52
Maryboro' De'ture	6 30	10 50	3 30	7 10	8 30	5 15
Abbeyleix	6 50	11 10	3 50	8 0	8 50	5 30
Attanagh	7 10	11 25	4 7	8 15	9 5	5 50
Ballyragget	7 20	11 35	4 15	8 25	9 15	6 5
Kilkenny Arrival	7 45	12 0	4 40	8 45	9 40	6 20
Do. Departure	8 0	12 5	4 50	8 50	9 50	6 30
Bennetsbridge	8 12	12 17	5 3	—	10 2	6 55
Thomastown	8 25	12 30	5 15	9 12	10 15	7 5
Ballyhale	8 40	12 45	5 32	9 28	10 30	7 25
Mullinavat	9 5	1 10	5 55	9 50	10 55	7 45
Kilmacow	9 15	1 25	6 10	—	11 5	7 50
Waterford Arrival	9 30	1 45	6 30	10 15	11 30	8 15

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

UP TRAINS.	1&2&3 Class A.M.	Mail 1&2 Class A.M.	1&2 Class P.M.	1&2 Class P.M.	Mail 1&2 Class P.M.	1 2 3 Class A.M.	1 2 Class P.M.
W'f'd Dep	6 0	10 20	2 15	4 15*	8 30	—	8 30
Carrick	6 40	10 50	2 45	5 30*	9 15	—	9 15
Clonmel	7 20	11 20	3 45	6 20*	10 0	—	10 0
Cahir	8 5	11 45	4 15	—	10 45	—	10 45
Tipperary	8 40	12 15	4 50	—	11 30	—	11 30
Lim'k Ju.	8 50	12 30	5 10	—	12 0	—	12 0
Dublin Arr	3 46	5 35	9 40	—	4 30	—	4 30
Cork Arriv	1 50	2 25	8 2	—	2 5	—	2 5
Dublin dep	—	9 0	1 0	—	7 45	—	7 45
Cork	—	8 0	2 45	—	10 6	—	10 6
Lim. Jun.	8 55	12 40	5 30	—	12 15	—	12 15
Pallas	9 20	1 0	5 50	—	12 40	—	12 40
Boher	9 40	1 15	6 5	—	—	—	—
Lim. Arriv	10 5	1 35	6 35	—	1 20	—	1 20
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.

DOWN TRAINS.	1 2&3 Class A.M.	1&2 Class A.M.	Mail 1&2 Class A.M.	1 2&3 Class P.M.	Mail 1&2 Class P.M.	Sunday 1,2&3 Class A.M.	Mail 1 2 & 3 Class P.M.
Lim'k Dp	5 45	9 10	11 35	4 0	10 45	—	10 45
Boher	6 5	9 35	11 50	4 20	—	—	—
Pallas	6 25	10 0	12 5	4 40	11 30	—	11 30
L Jnc. Ar.	7 0	10 30	12 28	5 10	12 0	—	12 0
		1,2&3 Class					
Cork Arri	10 0	1 50	2 25	8 2	2 5	—	2 5
Dublin	—	3 46	5 35	9 40	4 30	—	4 30
Dublin Dp	—	—	9 0	1 0	7 45	—	7 45
Cork Deprt	—	—	8 0	2 45	10 10	—	10 10
Lim. Junc	7 10	—	12 45	5 30	12 35	6 30	12 15
Tipperary	7 25	—	12 55	5 40	12 45	—	12 45
Cahir	8 5	—	1 25	6 20	1 30	—	1 30
Clonmel	8 40	—	1 50	6 50	2 15	8 45	2 15
Carrick	9 20	—	2 25	7 25	2 55	9 35	2 55
W'ord Arr	10 10	—	3 5	8 10	3 45	10 30	3 45
	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Trains marked thus * run only on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturdays.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

TO WATERFORD, &c. (Greenwich time.)	p.m.	FROM WATERFORD, &c. (Irish time.)	a.m.
PADDINGTON ... dep.	4 30	MARYBOROUGH ... dep.	10 30
P'tsmouth via Basingstoke ,,	2 15	Kilkenny	12 5
Southampton ditto ,,	3 0	Waterford ... ... arr.	1 45
Dover via Reading ,,	12 0	Cork ... ,,	8 0
Aldershot ditto ,,	4 41	Killarney ,,	6 55
Reading ... ,,	5 45	Mallow ... ,,	9 4
Oxford ... ,,	5 35	Ennis ,,	7 35
Swindon ... ,,	7 2	Limerick ... ,,	11 5
Stroud ... ,,	7 47	Limerick Junction ,,	12 40
Cheltenham ... ,,	7 40	Tipperary ,,	12 55
Cloucester ... ,,	8 15	Caher... ,,	1 25
Chepstow ... ,,	8 55	Clonmel ,,	1 54
Plymouth via Bristol ,,	12 40	Carrick-on Suir ,,	2 25
Exeter ditto ,,	3 15	Waterford ... ar	3 5
Brst'l via N'w Passage ,,	6 40		a.m.
B'NGHAM via Glo'ster ,,	5 25	Waterf'd (by st'mer) dep	6 0
Worcester via N'port ,,	6 10	(Greenwich time.)	
Shrewsbury ditto ,,	5 10	New Milford ... arr	12 3
Hereford ditto ,,	7 30		a.m.
Newport ... ,,	9 30	New Milford ... dep	2 0
Cardiff ... ,,	9 55	Swansea ... arr	4 30
Swansea ... ,,	11 0	Cardiff ... ,,	5 43
	a.m.	Newport ,,	6 5
New Milford ... ar	1 30	Hereford via Newport	9 12
N'Milf'd (by steam) dep	2 0	Shrewsbury ditto ,,	11 23
(Irish time.)		Worcester ditto ,,	11 0
		B'NGHAM via Glo'ster,,	10 0
Waterford ... arr	9 30	Bristol via N Passage,,	9 10
Waterford ... dep	10 20	Exeter ditto	1 25
Carrick-on-Suir... arr	10 50	Plymouth ditto ,,	4 14
Clonmel ... ,,	11 20	Chepstow ,,	6 46
Caher ... ,,	11 45	Gloucester ... ,,	7 25
Tipperary ,,	12 15	Cheltenham ,,	8 0
Limerick Junction ,,	12 30	Stroud ,,	8 0
Limerick... ,,	1 35	Swindon ,,	9 5
Ennis ,,	3 50	Oxford ,,	11
Mallow ,,	1 38	Reading ,,	0 16
Killarney ,,	9 2	Aldershot via Reading,,	12 16
CORK ... ,,	2 25	Dover ditto	3 30
Waterford ... dep	12 45	Southampton via Basingstoke ,,	1 37
Kilkenny ... arr	2 15	Portsmouth ditto	
MARYBOROUGH ... ,,	3 30	PADDINGTON ... arr	1 15

DUBLIN, WICKLOW, AND WEXFORD RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS.	Week Day Trains. Mail A.M.	*P.M.	P.M.	Sunday Trains. A.M.	Mail A.M.
DUBLIN—Harcourt-st dep.	9 0	1 0	5 5	8 0	8 0
Westland-row ...	8 45	12 45	*4 45	8 35	4 45
BRAY ...	9 42	1 37	5 37	9 45	8
Wicklow ...	10 27	2 20	6 27	10 40	9
Woodenbridge ...	11 25	3 20	7 30	...	...
Aughrim ...	11 40	...	7 45	...	...
Tinahely ...	12 0	...	8 5	...	...
Shillelagh ... arr.	12 15	...	8 20	...	...
Woodenberidge ... dep.	11 23	3 30	7	11 40	10 42
Arklow ...	11 35	3 45	7	11 50	10 40
Gorey ...	11 55	4 15	8	12 14	11 25
Camolin ...	12 15	4 35	8 20	12 31	...
Ferns ...	12 22	4 45	8 27	12 40	11 50
Enniscorthy ...	12 40	5 0	8 45	1 0	11 40
Wexford ... (Ch)	2 40	...	10 45	...	2 30

UP TRAINS.	Week Day Trains. A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	Sunday Trains. P.M.	P.M.
WEXFORD (by Coach) ...	...	8* 5	4 5	...	10.30
Enniscorthy ... dep.	6 25	10 5	6 5	6 15	12.30
Ferns ...	6 40	10 20	6 20	6 30	12.55
Camolin ...	6 45	10 26	6 26	6 35	—
Gorey ...	7 8	10 47	6 47	6 53	1.25
Arklow ...	7 30	11 10	7 10	7 20	1.55
Woodenb. & Shil. J. arr.	7 40	10 30	7 20	7 30	2.10
Shillelagh... dep.	7 0	10 45	6 15	...	—
Tinahely ...	7 12	11 0	6 35	...	—
Aughrim ...	7 27	11 26	6 55	...	—
Woodenb. & Shil. J. arr.	7 45	12 10	7 15	—	—
Wicklow ...	8 35	1 15	8 16	8 30	3 5
BRAY ... arr.	9 25	2 40	9 10	9 25	3.55
WESTLAND-ROW ... ,,	10 40	1 45	10 55	5 40	—
HARCOURT-STREET... ,,	10 0	1 45	8 55	10 15	4 5

WATERFORD AND TRAMORE RAILWAY

DEPARTURE FROM WATERFORD.—*Week Days.* *8.0, 11.0, 12.15, *2.30, 4.0, 5.30, 7.15, 9.0.

DEPARTURE FROM WATERFORD.—*Sundays.* *8.0, 11.15, 12.15, 1.30, 2.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 9.0.

DEPARTURE FROM TRAMORE.—*Week Days.* 8.15, *11.30, 1.15, 3.15, 4.30, *6.0, 7.45, 9.30.

DEPARTURE FROM TRAMORE.—*Sundays.* 9.15, 11.45, 12.45, 2.0, 4.0, 5.0, *6.0, 7.45, 9.45.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS. COMMENCING 4th JUNE, 1871.

ON and from above date and every Sunday thereafter, until further notice, an Excursion Train will leave Limerick Junction Station at 6.30 a.m., arriving at Waterford 10.30 a.m.

From	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class	
	s d	s d	s d	
Limerick Junction and Stations up to Caher inclusive (for Waterford).	6 0	4 0	3 0	For Double Journey.
Clonmel (for Wat'f'd)	5 0	3 0	2 4	
Kilsheelan and Stations up to Grange inclusive (for Waterford) and to and from any intermediate Stopping Stations	AT SINGLE FARES.			

Excursionists to return by the 6.30 p.m. Up Mail Train same evening. For further particulars see Company's Time and Fare Tables.

N.B.—On no account will an extension of time be granted or money returned for Tickets lost.

(By Order).

THOMAS AINSWORTH, Superintendent.

Limerick Terminus, May 20th, 1871. (9582)

WATERFORD AND CENTRAL IRELAND AND KILKENNY JUNCTION RAILWAYS.

CHEAP SUNDAY EXCURSIONS

MARYBOROUGH AND KILKENNY TO WATERFORD.

ALTERATION OF TRAIN.

ON SUNDAY, the 6th AUGUST, and following Sundays, until further notice, the Excursion Train will leave Maryborough at 8.30 a.m. and Kilkenny at 9.50 a.m., returning as usual from Waterford at 6.45 p.m.

For times at intermediate Stations see Small Time Tables.

FARES:		1st Class.	Covered Carriages
Maryborough, Abbeyleix, Attanagh, and Ballyragget	To Kilkenny and back...	3s 0d	2s 0d
Do. do.	To Waterford and back...	5s 0d	3s 0d
Kilkenny & Bennetsbridge	To Waterford and back...	4s 0d	2s 6d
Thomastown and Ballyhale	To Waterford and back...	3s 0d	2s 0d
Mullinavat and Kilmacow	To Waterford and back...	1s 6d	1s 0d

These Tickets are not Transferable, and do not entitle the holders to alight at any other Stations than those to which they are booked.

No Luggage allowed, and no Half-Fares.

SEA BATHING.—Trains run nearly every hour during the day to and from the Sea-Bathing Place, Tramore.

By Order,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Head Offices, Waterford Terminus,
July 31st, 1871. (9316)

ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES AND THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *VIA* MILFORD HAVEN,

In connection with the Waterford and Limerick and Waterford and Central Ireland Lines.

SHORTEST ROUTE AND REDUCED FARES.

EXPRESS TRAINS AND NEW FAST MAIL STEAMERS EVERY WEEK DAY.

UP—Leave Waterford at 4 p.m., on arrival of 11.35 a.m. Train from Limerick, and 10.50 a.m. Train from Maryborough, arriving in London at 11.15 following morning.

DOWN—Leave London (Paddington) at 4.30 p.m., and arrive at Waterford about 9.30 a.m., in time for the Trains on the Waterford and Limerick and Central Ireland Lines.

FARES—WATERFORD AND LONDON:—

SINGLES (available 4 days) 1st Class and Saloon 42s. 6d
,, ,, 2nd Class and do. 35s. 6d
,, ,, 3rd Class and Cabin 20s. 0d
RETURN (available for 1 month) 1st Class & Saloon 76s. 0d
,, ,, 2nd Class and do. 58s. 0d

Further information can be obtained from Messrs. JACKSON and Co., New Milford; and Mr. DOWNEY, Adelphi Wharf, Waterford; and the Reduced Fares between other important Stations, the Time Tables, and Through Rates or Goods, &c., of Mr. W. J. RUSSELL, the GREAT WESTERN COMPANY'S AGENT, PAUL'S-SQUARE, WATERFORD.

J. GRIERSON, General Manager.

Paddington, January, 1870.

GALLOWAY BOILER TUBES.—No Boiler should now be made without having the flues strengthened by means of these tubes; they effect a considerable saving in fuel, increase the quantity of steam, and improves the circulation, thus preventing priming, unequal expansion, &c.

THE GALLOWAY CONICAL TUBES, for Boilers, economise fuel, raise steam quickly, promote thorough circulation of water, and are also easily adapted to existing boilers; upwards of 60,000 at work.

THE GALLOWAY STEAM BOILER. For economy of fuel, combined with safety and durability, this is the best now in use. Upwards of 8,000 are now working.

For list of firms using them and particulars, &c., apply to the Patentees, W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS, Engineers, Manchester.

Perfumery.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S PERFUMERY, PATRONISED BY HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The following are of the choicest kind, and universally admired:—

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s COURT PERFUMES—Garibaldi Perfume, Prince of Wales' Perfume, Princess Alexandra's Perfumes, La Noblesse Perfume, Queen Victoria Bouquet, the Bride's Bouquet, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, Military, Royal Yacht Club, Frangipanni, Wood Violet, Opera Bouquet, Ylannilang, &c.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s FOUNTAIN PERFUMES, for the Ball-room.—A most elegant and useful invention.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s TREBLE DISTILLED LAVENDER WATER, possesses in the highest degree the full fragrance of the flowers.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE.—An elegant and most efficient preparation for cleansing and beautifying the teeth, and invaluable to smokers.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s AMBROSIAL SHAVING CREAM.—In Pots or Tubes.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'s REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.

JOHN GNSNELL & CO.'s LA NOBLESSE SOAP.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'s EXTRA HIGHLY SCENTED VIOLET NURSERY POWDER.—Celebrated for its purity.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S MODELLINE GOLDEN OIL, LA NOBLESSE POMADE, MACASSAR OIL, &c., for the Hair.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s PATENT TRICHOSARON, HAIR BRUSH,—AND DENTISTS' TOOTH BRUSHES.

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—AGUA AMARELLA restores the human hair to its pristine hue, no matter at what age. JOHN GOSNELL and Co. have at length, with the aid of one of the most eminent chemists, succeeded in perfecting this wonderful liquid. It is now offered to the public in a more concentrated form, and at a lower price. Sold in bottles, 3s. each; also 5s., 7s. 6d., and 15s. each, with brush.

JOHN GOSNELL AND Co., LONDON,
REMOVED TO
ANGEL PASSAGE,
93 Upper Thames Street.
Agent for Waterford—Mr. R. LAFFAN, Perfumer.
(9295)

New Volume, 1s., sent for 14 stamps by the Editor.

ALEX. ROSS'S TOILET MAGAZINE Papers on the Nose, and the treatment of Cartilage in improving shape; the Eye, the Mouth and Skin, with devices for improvement. Receipts for all Facial imperfections, &c. Nearly 200 pages, closely printed. Alex. Ross, 248, High Holborn, London, Opposite Day and Martin's.

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn London.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, and arms, without effect to the skin. Price 3s. 6d., sent for 54 stamps. Had of all Chemists.

ALEX. ROSS'S GREAT HAIR RESTORER Has no sediment. Restores grey hair in a few days. Produces a beautiful gloss, without containing oil. Cleanses the head and hair. Promotes the hair's growth, and is by far the best Restorer extant. In large bottles, 3s. 6d. Can be had through all chemists, or of the maker, Alex. Ross, 248, High Holborn, London. Sent for stamps.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SOAP CARBONIS DETERGENS Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only true antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—*The British Medical Journal.*

"Anonymous letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—*The Medical Times and Gazette.*

Sold by all chemists, perfumers, and grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co., Southwark, London.

(9077)

Money.

LOANS ON CALL OR DEPOSIT.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE WATERFORD AND CENTRAL IRELAND RAILWAY COMPANY, for the purpose of replacing the Instalments of the Government Loan and Bonds falling due, are prepared to accept Loans on Deposit, bearing interest at 4½ per cent., payable on one year's notice; at 4 per cent., payable on six months' notice; at 3½ per cent., payable on three months' notice; and at 3 per cent., payable on one week's notice.

They will also accept Money on Mortgage Bonds, at 4½ per Cent., payable upon One Year's notice, or for such term of years as may be fixed; and for the Debenture Stock, bearing interest at 6 per Cent. for three years, and 5 per Cent. in perpetuity afterwards.

For the year ending the 25th March, 1871, the Traffic Receipts were £31,096 12s. 10d., the Working and other expenses being £15,489 9s. 8d., leaving a Balance of £15,607 3s. 2d. for Interest on Loans, after the payment of which there is a considerable surplus; and the Receipts continue steadily to increase.

They will, every half-year, send to each creditor a statement shewing 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, Waterford Terminus.

(By Order) WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Waterford Terminus, Sept. 7th, 1871.

MONEY TO LEND

IN SUMS OF £100 and upwards, for a fixed term of years at an easy rate of Interest.—Apply, by letter only, to Messrs. BEVAN, 10 Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, London.

W. & J. GALLOWAY & SONS, Manchester, Makers of every description of STEAM ENGINES, General Millwrights, Bessemer Apparatus, &c., &c.

Ales, Porter, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WILLIAM YOUNGER AND CO.
Invite particular attention to their
LIGHT DINNER ALE,

NOW so much sought for in the London Markets. It does not contain high alcoholic properties, but is well flavoured, and possesses many invigorating qualities, resembling Champagne Wines.

HHDS., 54s.; BRLS., 36s.; HALF BRLS., 18s.; to be had in Wood, Bottle, or Jars, from the STORES, 31, CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY, WATERFORD.

(9315) M. B. CAMPION, Agent.

GUINNESS'S DOUBLE STOUT.

THE above may be had, bottled pure, from JOSEPH R. FANNING, 109, QUAY. No adulteration with cheaper Goods. A trial solicited, which will prove none can XL the quality of the XX Stout bottled by JOSEPH R. FANNING.

PURE MALT VINEGAR.

I HAVE submitted to a careful Analysis specimens (of different degrees of strength) of the Vinegar manufactured by Messrs. Purnell, Webb, and Co., of Bristol. I find them to be *perfectly pure, free from lead and all other extraneous matter,* and of exceedingly good quality. In the important point of FLAVOUR there are few kinds of vinegar in the market which equal Messrs. Purnell's.

(Signed)
CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D.,
Professor in the Royal College of Surgeons, and City Analyst, &c.

JOHN WIGHT & CO.,
Sole Agents for Ireland, 29 Eustace-street,
DUBLIN.

May be obtained in its genuine state from
GEORGE CHAPMAN,
TEA AND WINE MERCHANT, WATERFORD. (9295)

HATS! HATS! HATS!
(☞ Manufacture Française.)

TRY 4, LITTLE GEORGE'S STREET, WATERFORD.

☞ Hats bought in this Establishment *Dressed Free of Charge.*

Just published for Two Stamps.

TO THE NERVOUS & DEBILITATED.

READ THE "SECRET FRIEND," by DR BARNES, who has for years given his exclusive attention to the treatment of Nervous Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Palpitation of the Heart, Noises in the Head and Ears, Indecision, Impaired Sight and Memory, Indigestion, Prostration, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Timidity, Self-Distrust, Dizziness, Love of Solitude, Groundless Fears, and many other ailments, which, if neglected, bring the sufferers to an early death.

This valuable work, "THE SECRET FRIEND," is illustrated with numerous cases and testimonials, and not only gives the cause but the means of cure. Hundreds of cases which had been thought hopeless have been restored to perfect health and vigour after all other means had failed. Sent post free on receipt of two stamps.

Address—DR BARNES, 1 Lonsdale-square, Barnsbury, London, N.

IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY PATIENTS.

DR BARNES may be consulted personally or by letter in all private and confidential cases; and for the benefit of nervous sufferers who cannot visit him, he will, on receiving a description of their case, enclosing a stamped envelope for reply, be ready to give his opinion upon the nature of the case and the principles of treatment necessary to effect a perfect cure.

Address—DR BARNES, 1 Lonsdale-square, Barnsbury, London, N.

READ THE WARNING VOICE.

10,000 Copies of which are printed for free Circulation. By HENRY SMITH, M.D., of the Royal University of Jena.

The WARNING VOICE TO YOUNG MEN (160 pages), a Special Medical Work for Private Instruction, gives PRESCRIPTIONS, and INSTUCTIONS by which many Thousands have been restored to health and vigour who were suffering from Nervous Debility, Painful Dreams, Mental and Physical Depression, Palpitation of the Heart, Noises in the Head and Ears, Indecision, Impaired Sight and Memory, Indigestion, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Timidity, Self-Distrust, Dizziness, Love of Solitude, Groundless Fears, Local Weakness, Muscular Relaxation, etc., which, if neglected, end in Consumption and Premature Death. Illustrated with cases and testimonials from grateful patients, with means of cure used in each case. The WARNING VOICE will be sent in an envelope free by post to any address, on receipt of two penny stamps.

Address—Dr H Smith, 8, Burton Crescent, London, W.C.

IMPORTANT TO COUNTRY PATIENTS.

CONSULT A LONDON PHYSICIAN BY LETTER WITHOUT FEE.—Dr SMITH will, for the benefit of persons suffering from Nervous Debility, &c, on receiving a description of their case, send his written opinion, with advice and directions for the most successful treatment and cure.

Address—Dr H Smith, 8, Burton Crescent, London, W.C.

THE HILLSBOROUGH WOOLLEN COMPANY, LIMITED,

HAVE to inform the Trade that they have removed their SAMPLE ROOM to the Works close to the Hillsborough Railway Station. Orders for their

IRISH FRIEZES AND TWEEDS

may be addressed to the Works at Hillsborough, Co. Down; or to

RICHARDSON BROS. & Co, 30, Donegall Place, Belfast

Births. Marriages & Deaths

The 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.

August 8, at Aden, the wife of Capt Patrick Hinslow Sappers and Miners, of a son.

Sept 10, at Victoria terrace, Sheerness, the wife of Commander Parker, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept 12, at St Mark's, Notting hill, London, by the Rev Edwd K Kendall, A M, Edward Gardner, LL B, Dowapatrick, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Andrew Stephens.

DEATHS.

Sept 12, at Chatsworth, Sarah, widow of Sir Joseph Paxton, M P.

Sept 11, at the Chateau Langoa, near Bordeaux, Charles T H Barton, Esq.

Shipping.

PORT OF WATERFORD.

ARRIVED.

Sept 15—Volunteer, Sydney; Nora, London; Oriental, Cardiff; Dublin, Newport.

SAILED.

Sept 15—Gipsey, Liverpool; South of Ireland, Milford; Juverna, Bristol.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

Consols opened yesterday without alteration, but an improvement of ¼, was ultimately established, the final quotation being 93⅝ to ¾. There were considerable fluctuations in the Railway market; the general impression was that a telegram stating that an amalgamation had been agreed upon between the Lancashire and Yorkshire and North Western Railways would be contradicted. North Western ¼ higher; Great Eastern and Lancashire and Yorkshire each ¼ lower.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Sept 14.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.		
Three per Cent Consols ...	...	92¼
New Three per Cent Stock ...	...	92
Ditto for Account, 4th October ...	...	92
JOINT-STOCK FUNDS.		
Munster Bank (Ltd) £3 10s pd (Ac) ...		8⅛
National Bank, £30 paid ...	...	51¼
Ditto for Account ...	...	51¼
National of Liverpool (Ltd) £15 pd ...		12⅛
Provincial Bank, £25 paid ...	...	92
RAILWAYS.		
Dublin and Belfast Junction, £100 pd ...		89¼
Great Southern and Wn £100 paid ...		103¼
Irish North-Western, £3 paid ...		4⅛
Waterford and Central Ireland, £100 pd ...		19
Ditto for Account ...	...	12
Waterford and Limerick, £50 pd ...		33¼
Ditto for Account ...	...	30¼

The Markets.

WATERFORD.

CORN REPORT—Sept 15.

A slow demand for all articles of trade, without any alteration to note in value.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THIS PAPER.

			Unprepared.		Prepared & Foreign	
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
WHEAT,	White Mill,	₩ 20 stones	28 6	28 9	30 6	31 0
do.	Red	do.	28 0	28 0	29 6	30 6
do.	Shipping	do.	...	...	...	28 6
do.	Taganreg Ghirka	do.	...	...	28 6	28 6
do.	Odessa	do.	...	...	27 6	28 6
do.	Marianopoli		...	...	27 6	...
do.	Nicolaieff	do.	...	...	30 6	31 0
do.	American	do.	...	...	17 0	...
BARLEY,	Grinding	₩ 16 stones	13 0	14 0	20 0	...
do.	Malting	do.	15 0	16 0	17 6	...
OATS,	White	₩ 14 stones	13 6	13 9	...	...
do.	Tawney, new	do.	11 6	12 0	13 3	...
do.	Black, new	do.	11 6	11 6	39 0	...
FLOUR,	Extra superfines,	₩ sack	...	...	42 0	...
do.	Superfines	do.	...	...	33 0	...
do.	Fines and Seconds,	do.	...	...	28 0	...
do.	Thirds	do.	...	...	12 0	...
INDIAN CORN,	Odessa and Galatz,	₩ 20 stone	...	...	19 3	20 6
do.	Ibrail and Foxonian,	do.	...	...	18 9	...
do.	American	do.	...	...	...	...
do.	French	do.	...	...	...	...
INDIAN MEAL,	₩ sack		...	...	15 0	...
OATMEAL,	₩ cwt.		...	...	18 0	1 5
BRAN AND POLLARD,	per ton		...	...	13 0	1 5

BACON AND PIGS.

	s. d.	wt.		s. d.	s. d.
Bacon Pigs, ₩ cwt	52 0	60 0	Chandler's Lard	00 0	00 0
Steak Offal, do.	52 0	54 0	Key Lard,	00 0	00
Heads, do.	36 0	38 0	Bladder Lard	00 0	00 0
Feet, do.	11 0	12 0			

WATERFORD MARKETS—Sept 14.

Butter—Number of firkins in market, 352. Price per cwt, 120s to 126s.

Hay (old) 55s to 60s; new, 50s to 56s 0d; wheaten straw, 50s to 56s; oaten ditto, 50s to 55s.

CORK BUTTER MARKET—Sept 14.

Ordinary: Firsts, 126s; seconds, 119s; thirds, 106s; fourths, 96s; fifths, 83s; sixths, 56s. Mild cured—Firsts, 128s; seconds, 122s; thirds, 113s. In the market, 2,449 firkins.

CORK CORN MARKET—Sept 14.

White wheat, 11s 4d to 13s 0d; red ditto, 8s 6d to 11 10d; barly, 7s 0d to 7s 4d; black oats, 6s 4 to 6s 8d; tawney do., 6s 10d to 7s; white, 7s 10d to 8s 2.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET—Thursday.

Sugar dull at late reduction; at auction 150 hhds of Porto Rico were sold; refined very dull. Coffee, at auction very firm, especially for plantation Ceylon. Cocoa quiet, at late rates. Rice quiet. Jute inactive. Cotton higher price. Tallow, 44s on the spot; 44s 9d for October and December; 45s 6d for January and March.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET—Thursday.

There was an increased demand in the beast market, with a firm and steady trade. Subjoined quotations were fully supported. In the sheep market the small number of English penned sold quickly. The demand was brisk for all breeds, and there was a general upward tendency. Prices—Beef, 4s 0d to 5s 10d; mutton, 4s 8d to 6s 10d; veal, 4s 4d to 6s 4d; pork, 8s 4d to 4s 8d per stone. Total supply of beasts, 1,320; sheep and lambs, 12,330; calves, 449; pigs, 35. Foreign beasts, 520; sheep and lambs, 8,100; calves, 843.

BRADFORD WOOL MARKET—Thursday.

The wool market was quiet, but exceedingly firm. Spinners seemed very much indisposed to operate beyond their requirements but in such transactions as have taken place the advanced prices were fully maintained, and some staplers seemed determined to obtain rather more. In yarns very few fresh orders for export were given out, as the extreme rates asked by spinners detered buyers. In stuff goods nothing new; manufacturers are well employed, and prices are maintained.

ROSBERCON FOUNDRY.

J. PENDER, Auctioneer, WATERFORD, has been appointed SOLE AGENT for the County Waterford, by Messrs. T. HARLEY KEOGH BROTHERS, for their Combined Reaping and Mowing Machines, Threshing Machines, Ploughs, &c., &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ART STUDIO,
5 & 6, GEORGE'S STREET, WATERFORD.

JOHN PENDER,

HAVING placed the Management of his Photographic Studio in the hands of a FIRST CLASS ARTIST, begs to draw the attention of his Patrons to HIS NEWLY-INTRODUCED PORTRAITS, very suitable as Family Pictures, finished in the highest style of Miniature Painting in Oil, Crayon, Sepia, and Mezzotinte. As all Portraits are Painted on the Premises, he is enabled to offer fidelity of Portraiture and graceful posé, with the highest artistic finish.

☞ Cartes de Visite and plain Photographs can be taken in the darkest weather. J. P. solicits an inspection of his specimens.

WATERFORD.

IMPORTANT TO DRAPERS.

STOCK-IN-TRADE & BUSINESS PREMISES TO BE DISPOSED OF.

J. PENDER will dispose of his Stock-in-Trade and Business Premises,
5 & 6, GEORGE'S STREET.

The Stock, which is a general one, consists of the usual goods sold by respectable Houses.

This would be a very desirable opening, as the Concern has been a good paying one, and has attached to it a very numerous and respectable connexion.

A portion of the purchase money can remain on the hands of the purchaser, at interest, if desired.

Apply to J. PENDER, 5 and 6 George's street, Waterford.

Purchase of House Furniture.

JOHN PENDER is prepared to buy (if preferred), by private treaty, at the Highest Price, the FURNITURE OF HOUSES, and PROPERTY OF EVERY KIND. Liberal Advances made on all Property sent for absolute Sale, affording the public an opportunity never before offered.

☞ Sales of Property of every description negociated privately, and no charge made unless a sale is effected. Valuations for Probate Duty and other purposes completed with accuracy and despatch.

JOHN PENDER, Auctioneer.

WATERFORD HORSE REPOSITORY,
(Adjoining the Horse Fair, Ballybricken.)

MONTHLY AUCTIONS OF HORSES, CATTLE, CARRIAGES, CARS, HARNESS, SADDLERY, &c., &c.—J. PENDER will hold an Auction at the above Repository

On the First Monday of each Month (Fair days), and on the Old Fair Days.

Horses and other Property to be entered at Mr. PENDER'S Office, George's Street, up to 11 o'Clock, morning of Sale. No charge for entry.

J. PENDER, Auctioneer.

THE next MONTHLY SALE of HORSES, TRAVELLING MACHINES, &c., will take place at DOBBYN and GOING'S Veterinary Establishment, Beresford-street, Waterford, on MONDAY, 2nd day of OCTOBER, at One o'clock.

(4925) THOMAS WALSH, Auctioneer.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS FOR THE YEAR 1870-'71.

MICHAELMAS SESSIONS.

LISMORE—For the Division thereof, on Tuesday, 10th October, 1871.

DUNGARVAN—For the Division thereof, on Thursday, 12th October, 1871.

WATERFORD—For the City thereof, on Monday, 16th October, 1871.

WATERFORD—For the Division thereof, on Wednesday, 18th October, 1871.

MICHAELMAS LAND SESSIONS.

DIVISION OF LISMORE—At Lismore, on Wednesday, 11th October, 1871.

DIVISION OF DUNGARVAN—At Dungarvan, on Saturday, 14th October, 1871.

DIVISION OF WATERFORD—At Waterford, on Saturday, 21st October, 1871.

The Court will sit on the First Day of the Land Sessions for each Division, for business relating to said Land Sessions, at the hour of Twelve o'Clock, noon.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1871.

WILLIAM JOHN DENNEHY,
Clerk of the Peace, County of Waterford.

COURT FOR REVISING THE LISTS OF VOTERS

For the County of Waterford and Borough of Dungarvan in the Year 1871.

THE Chairman of Quarter Sessions for the County of Waterford will hold Open Courts on the following days, at the Court Houses in the undermentioned places, for the purpose of Revising the Lists of Voters for the County of Waterford and Borough of Dungarvan:—

AT LISMORE—For the Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, on Tuesday, 10th October, 1871, at Ten o'Clock, a.m.

AT DUNGARVAN—For the Borough of Dungarvan, on Friday, the 13th of October, 1871, at Ten o'Clock, a.m.

AT DUNGARVAN—For the Baronies of Decies Without Drum, Decies Within Drum, and Glenaheiry, Friday, 13th October, 1871, at 11 o'Clock, a.m.

AT WATERFORD—For the Baronies of Gaultier and Middlethird, on Wednesday, 18th October, 1871, at Ten o'Clock, a.m.

AT CARRICKBEG—For the Barony of Upperthird, on Friday, 20th October, 1871, at half-past Three o'Clock, p.m.

The Clerks of each Union, and also the Collectors of Poor's Rate for each Union, in the above-named Baronies, are hereby required to attend the Revision Courts for same, and produce their Books, both for the past and present years.

The Chairman will sit at the Court House in each place punctually at the hour stated, and all Clerks of Unions, Collectors of Poor's Rate, &c, who shall fail to answer to their Names, when called, will be fined.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1871.

WILLIAM JOHN DENNEHY,
Clerk of the Peace of the County of Waterford.
Peace Office, Waterford.

It is proposed to endow a Moffatt College for training schoolmasters and schoolmistresses for South Africa.

A branch of the Anti-Compulsory Vaccination League was formed in Glasgow.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the sentiments of his Correspondents.

*** Letters addressed to the Editor must be accompanied by the signature of the Writer, which will not be published except with the Author's consent.

It is particularly requested that all letters containing Advertisements, Communications, &c, will be addressed 'To the Editor,' and not to anyone by name.

WATERFORD SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, 1871

HER MAJESTY, &c.

BALMORAL CASTLE, MONDAY.—The Queen drove out accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and attended by Lady Churchill. The Duke of Edinburgh went out deer-stalking.

The Countess of Antrim left Dublin on Thursday for England.

Lord and Lady Kilmaine have arrived in Dublin from London.

Lord Colchester arrived in Dublin on Thursday from England.

Lady Huntingtower has arrived in Dublin from London.

SMALL FARMS MADE PROFITABLE.

WE have had on our table for some days two little works* from the pen of Thomas Baldwin, Superintendent of the Agricultural Department of National Education, with the scope of which we fully and cordially agree, and which want of time prevented our noticing before, and in now doing so we may help to give currency to the facts contained in a brief article pertinent thereto, from the "Globe" which says:—

Ireland is a country of wasted resources. Its people are stricken with grievous poverty, because they have neither the energy nor the knowledge to become rich. And yet there is no lack of means for acquiring knowledge. For instance, Ireland possesses, what England may well envy, Government agricultural schools, duly supervised by Government inspectors, and where children are taught the theory and practise of farming. In time it is to be hoped that these schools will have an effect upon the agricultural classes of Ireland; at present they are the most ignorant and thriftless to be found in the kingdom. It has been calculated by one of the inspectors of these schools (Mr Baldwin), that if four of the ten million acres of pasture in Ireland were broken up and properly cultivated, the wealth of the country would be increased by 3*l*. an acre, or 12,000,000*l*. He believes also that if the remaining six million acres were sown with proper grasses and sufficiently manured, their value would be increased by 10s an acre, which would add 3,000,000*l*. more to the annual wealth of the country. An improved cultivation of the land in tillage would add a further sum of 5,500,000*l*. The saving of the manure which is allowed to run into waste, would yield 375,000*l*., a year, and the securing of the hay in better condition would increase the value of the crop by L1,500,000. A sum of L1,000,000 a year is lost by unskilful dairy women; a further sum of L8,000,000 by careless selection and rearing of live stock; and another sum of L3,000,000 by insufficient drainage. Here there is a total of about L24,000,000 which might be added to the wealth of Ireland, even without bringing into cultivation one of the five millions of waste which now exist in the country. We commend these figures to Mr. Butt. If he were the ardent patriot he represents himself to be he would agitate for better farming instead of for 'Home Rule.'

The figures quoted by the "Globe" from Mr Baldwin's work are by no means new to us. They are in idea, almost identical with the closing language of the "Times" Commissioner, who in October 1800 wrote thus:—

"It is our business to press the importance of enlarging the present proportion of plough-land by breaking up the inferior old pasture, it having been shown that the lighter soils embracing one-half of the entire surface of Ireland and two-thirds of the area in cultivation, would furnish more meat and store animals, besides corn, dairy produce, and wool, if farmed as a mixture of grass and tillage, instead of being purely grazed, and this addition of 4,000,000 acres to the labour-needing area, would provide work for 600,000 men, representing as heads of families, 2,500,000 inhabitants."

This brings us to the consideration of the wind-up argument, if it can be so called, of the "Globe." The British people and the British parliament had these facts before them in 1861, ten years ago. In 1862 a work was issued,† which was a republication of a series of letters addressed to Lord Carlisle, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which appeared in the "London Standard," in which the writer showed that the money yield from the land of Ireland had diminished, and was diminishing, and he estimated that the annual produce, which was estimated by Dr Neilson Hancock at about £35,000,000 sterling, ought to be £75,000,000.

In 1860 Mr Levinge published a letter to Lord Carlisle, in which he says:—

"The cultivated land of Ireland exceeds 15,000,000 acres, and on a careful examination yield of agricultural produce about £43,000,000 value annually, but under a better system of green crop husbandry the same land should yield £75,000,000 to 80,000,000*l* annually."

We say the British Government, our masters, the British Parliament, our rulers, have had these facts for ten years before them, and what have they done? They knew that land could not be tilled without labour; they allowed, or compelled, nearly three quarters of a million of persons to emigrate from Ireland in that identical period. They knew that to till these lands, and to employ the people, required capital; yet they have drained Ireland, by excessive taxation, in that same period of more than twenty-five millions sterling more than she ought to pay. Our answer when we are taunted with working for Home Rule is, "You, the British people, either cannot, or will not, rule us for our own advantage. You abuse a power you obtained by fraud, and make poor Ireland pay a portion of the Imperial expenses which ought to fall on the British people. By this act you ensure wealth to England—poverty to Ireland.'

To return to Mr. Baldwin's works, we fully agree with their tenor; we strongly recommend them to the farmers; we admire their lucidity and arrangement. But we lift our eyes and say "there are the lands—this is the way to make them profitable, but where are the men? Where is the money to pay them while extending the agriculture of the country? Seed and wages, manual and equine labour, must be applied before the increased harvest can be reaped. Our rulers have banished the men, and seized on the money. What then can we do?"

* Easy lessons on Rural Industry. Price sixpence. Small farms made profitable. Price ninepence. By THOMAS BALDWIN, Superintendent of the Agricultural Department of National Education, Ireland.

† How Ireland may be Saved; or the injurious effects of the present system of Agriculture on the Prosperity of Ireland. By JOSEPH FISHER.

SPORTING NOTES.

(*From our Correspondent*).

The Great Doncaster Carnival is over and the racing was of the highest class. On the first day the Champagne Stakes were won by Mr Saville's Cremorne by a head, from Sir Joseph Hawley's Bethnal Green, and after winning this event, Cremorne was installed first favorite for next year's Derby, and as little as 6 to 1 was taken. The race was accomplished in one minute, sixteen and a half seconds, which time speaks highly of the colt's performance. The Fitzwilliam Stakes were won by Baron Rothschild's Chopette, beating old Vulcan easily by two lengths. The Doncaster Plate, Mr Merry landed nicely with Competitor, who is now paying his way beautifully. All will not remember that this colt, of which great things as a two year old was expected of. The Great Yorkshire Handicap eight runners mustered; Triton and Indian Ocean furnishing the two favourites, which position at the finish both disgraced, as neither was in the first three. The Dwarf carrying 7st 11lb winning easily from Gertrude and Geant des Batailles. The Clumber Plate, was landed by Mr Merry's Highland Fling. The Doncaster St Leger, was the whole absorbing topic on Wednesday, which after a good race was won by Hannah, our selection in last week's article, Albert Victor and Ringwood running respectively second and third.

Next week we shall have three meetings on—the first will be at Richmond, in Yorkshire; the principal event set for these being the Richmond Handicap which obtained 24 subscribers, 14 of whom have since paid forfeit. Good Hope heads the list, with 8st 12lbs, but I am afraid that this stake will not be considered good enough for him, consequently it will not be his journey. Badinage, 4 years, 7st 8lbs, reads well, but I am inclined to think that he is a bad horse. Cap-a-pie, 7st 7lbs, has a chance. Star and Garter on his Liverpool Cup form could not lose. Mat and Mineral cannot complain of the weight, but with a run

STAR AND GARTER

must be returned the winner.

The Members Plate, Flying Childers, on his present form holds all safe.

The Manchester Meeting takes place next Friday and Saturday. On the first day the Chesterfield Stakes will be decided, and it most likely will bring out Marquis of Montrose and Ashgill; if so I shall expect one of them to be returned the winner. The Trial Handicap will be won by President Lincoln or Official Assignee. On the second day Roma or Lady Scarlet ought to win the Stamford Plate.

The betting on the Cesarewitch is at present of a nominal character—in fact, no genuine commissions are yet in the market, therefore in a week's time it will be soon enough to advise those that are best in and likely to try.

SHORT HORN SALES.

The sale of the Duke of Devonshire's Holker herd of shorthorns, reported at the end of last week, is quickly followed by the account of the disposal of others in Cumberland, belonging to Messrs Foster and Moore, and the annual sale of rams at Kelso in connection with the Border Union Agricultural Society; all of which are most cheering to breeders of of cattle. At Holker Hall, thirty heifers realised 7,273 guineas, an average of 242⅓ guineas each; the bulls, 2,236 guineas, being an average of 203 guineas. Mr Foster's cows and heifers averaged 90⅓ guineas; and Mr Moore's 189 guineas; while Lord Polwarth's rams fetched £42 14s, and his sheep £30 10s, and the rams of the Melfendean flock nearly 29*l* each. It is to be noticed that in these and other sales the average is higher than it was last year, and with some slight exceptions for some years past the average price which highly-bred cattle fetch has been steadily on the increase. The improved breed of shorthorns and sheep has really been a national benefit, from the fact that they are now ready for the butcher at two years old and even less, whereas formerly they had to be kept for four years or so before they reached perfection. We thus have had our food supply increased to a very great extent, with advantage if only looked at in the immense saving of fodder.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

The London Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" refers to the revival of the rumour of Lord Spencer's desire to be relieved of Viceregal responsibilities; and, referring to the youthful Marquis of Lansdowne being named as the possible successor to the noble Earl in the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, says:—"Were he twenty years older Lord Lansdowne would be as eligible a candidate, perhaps, as could be named. It is no reproach to him to say that he possesses no qualifications for an office so responsible, and that, if one thing could render a continuance of

that fossil function more conspicuously indefensible than any other, it would be the preparation of such a job as that which has been suggested by the appointment of the young and wholly inexperienced Marquis. I cannot believe that Mr Gladstone or Lord Granville will listen to such an idea. Ireland requires, God knows, all the weight of staid and sober authority to keep its people tranquil, and to guide them in better paths than they have hitherto trodden; but it would be a deplorable mistake to send them for their Chief Governor a youth who has never lived six weeks amongst them, and whose whole experience of political life has been that of Junior Lord of the Treasury."

THE MAGDALEN ASYLUM.

A Bazaar in aid of the funds of the Waterford Magdalen Asylum was held on Wednesday and Thursday last in the Town Hall. It was the first call made on the public in this way by the friends of the institution, and we were sorry to see that the attendance on either day was not what might have been expected. The great success which has followed the work of reformation in this retreat, which is so admirably conducted by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, ought to have led to a better result. As it was, however, a good sum was realised. The different articles exposed at the stalls were the gifts of ladies and gentlemen of the city, who spiritedly gave their contributions when the project of the Bazaar was first mooted.

The following ladies presided at the respective tables:—

First table—Miss Phelan, Beresford-street, and Miss Slaney. Among other articles to be raffled for was a five pound note.

Second table—Miss Haughton, Tramore; illustrated Life of St Patrick.

Third table—The Misses Whitty, George's-street; set of lustres.

Fourth table—The Misses Kelly; set of lustres and fancy work.

Fifth table—Miss Walsh, South Parade, and Miss T Carry; a gold watch.

Sixth table—The Misses Howard and Miss Reid; silver urn.

Seventh table—Miss Gaule; a statuette.

Eighth table—Miss M Gaule and Mrs W O'Donnell; a china tea service.

Ninth table—The Misses Phelan, Dobbyn, and Kent; a silver watch and gilt ornament.

Tenth table—The Misses O'Brien, King-street; biscuit basket.

The confectionary table was presided over by the Misses Bishop, Barronstrand-street, and Miss O'Keeffe Quay.

On Thursday evening there was a lottery, on the Art Union principle, when the following prizes were disposed of:—A lamb, won by Ald P K Reid; a fat pig, Mrs Feely; a splendid set of vestments and walnut dressing-case, Miss M O'Donnell, Quay; fancy table and polescreen, Mr Devereux, Wexford; gilt clock, Mr William Kelly, &c., &c.

On both days the brass band of the Waterford Artillery, under the conductorship of Herr Zincant played choice selections.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IR-REVEREND BUFFOONERY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR—And so the old gentleman having vomited out all his spleen—having exhausted his choice vocabulary of expletives, his last tirade contains—"fool," "blockhead," "ignoramus," "fellow," "boor," &c., imitates the cuttle fish, which, being wholly unable to defeat his opponent, blackens the water with its emissions, and retires into its own nastiness. His hard names do me no harm, I wrote remembering the proverb, "Answer a fool according to his folly lest he be wise in his own conceit."

I have completely succeeded in my object, and have allowed this old gentleman, so "wise in his own conceit," plenty of rope; indeed I have "egged him on," "fooled him to the top of his bent," and he has completely unmasked himself. I laugh heartily at the position in which he placed himself, ha! ha! ha!!!

In his last silly effusion he again displays his want of knowledge. He says, "The man does not know the meaning of the word 'quote'; it means taking the inspired word of scripture—the *ipissima verba*—from the Book." He shows his ignorance in this definition. The meaning of the word "quote," as given in one of our most recent and best dictionaries, is "to mark how much"—"to repeat the words of any one." I used the word correctly. He shows his ignorance in imputing error.

I charged the Rev Mr Medlycott with using objectionable words with a double meaning, insinuating a sneer he dared not openly use. He began his sentence by speaking of impiety, and then used the words "dams," "blasts," and "blazes"; now he seeks to evade the association by saying he used engineering terms. Here he only shows his ignorance, as "blazes" is not an engineering term; and the proxy votes to which he referred were not burned.

I also said I considered—and I retain that opinion—that his conduct was a breach of his ordination vows, which I quoted. He never had the face to deny the primary part of my assertion, but tried to evade that issue by saying what I quoted was not a vow, but the Bishop's exhortation; but he never attempted to deny that his conduct did not compe't with the quotation. I proved he was wrong, and silenced him on that point, as he is now compelled to admit in the face of the world. Indeed he never attempted to deny that his appearance at the railway meeting, and the language he used, were not in keeping either with the spirit or letter of the solemn obligation he is under.

'Tis very true, that like the man in Hudibras, he tried to—

"Compound for sins he was inclined to
By damning those he had no mind to."

He tried to get out of his irreverence by indiscreet zeal against what he called the "profanation of the Sabbath." He now says, "profanation" means "a violation of God's laws;" but when I asked him to produce a single passage from Holy Scripture, "God's laws," to show that Sunday was the Sabbath, he totally failed. I did not want any arguments from him, I only asked him for the text. He is like the jury in the county Kilkenny who tried a man for murder, and though the alleged murdered man was produced alive, they found the prisoner guilty, and when asked by Judge Day the reason, the foreman said, "If he did not kill the man he stole my grey mare, and we find him guilty." So Mr Medlycott tries to escape the charge of irreverend buffoonery by professing indiscreet zeal for the Sabbath.

I do not like to associate the word "fool" which he uses so freely with a clergyman of his age, but have tried to act on the advice of Solomon, and answered him according to his folly. If I have been foolish it has been with an object, I wanted to unmask him; but it may be no harm to remind him of another proverb—

"One fool makes many,
But the old fool is worst than any."

A CHURCHMAN.

WATERFORD PETTY SESSIONS—FRIDAY.

Magistrates present—The Mayor, P D Walsh, Esq, Captain Brenan, Alderman Reid.

THE STABBING CASE.

John Walsh, a lad about fourteen years of age, was sent forward, charged with stabbing a lad named Kinsella.

Kinsella deposed that he was on the Quay on Sunday evening; saw the defendant; they were near a hulk when defendant began throwing mud at him; he in return threw small stones, and defendant again threw mud; he went over to him and gave him two or three slaps; defendant then went away, but when witness turned his back defendant rushed at him, swung himself round, and he received the knife in the side; if he had not swung round he would have received the knife in the head; he fell on the ground bleeding, and became insensible.

Daniel Cuddihey deposed to seeing the two lads fighting; saw prosecutor strike defendant; saw defendant kick prosecutor; then saw defendant pull out a knife; ran to prevent him using it, but was unable to prevent him; the knife went into prosecutor's side; the knife had a white handle; ran and took the knife from him; defendant stood still.

Mr Strange asked the court to dispose of the case, and not return the prisoner to the Quarter Sessions. He was very young, and the ends of justice would be equally met.

The Mayor said he could not take on himself the responsibility of dealing with it. The decision of the court was that the prisoner should be returned for trial to the Quarter Sessions, but bail would be accepted.

Patrick Mullin summoned Peter Dougherty, butter merchant, for 17s 6d, balance of a larger sum.

Complainant deposed that he sold the defendant five firkins of butter, and when he came to get paid he deducted 17s 6d.

Decree for the balance.

Maurice Walsh summoned Mr Godbey, butter merchant, for 7s 6d, balance of a larger sum.

The complainant's case was that he sold a quantity of butter off hands to Mr Godbey, and when he was paid, 7s 6d was deducted as a cut.

Mr Godbey deposed that the custom of the market was to buy the butter subject to the inspection of the merchant at the store.

To the Mayor—When I purchased the butter I did not tell him I would inspect the butter in the store.

Mr Kidney, buyer to Mr Godby, deposed to the quality of the butter; it was not the same as guaranteed; there were two qualities, and part of the butter was quite sour.

The court dismissed the case.

SELLING DISEASED MEAT.

A butcher named Cashin, residing at Ferrybank, was prosecuted for having in his possession the carcase of a cow, which had died of lung distemper, and which he had exposed in his shop for sale.

Dr Delandre deposed to having inspected the meat. It was quite unfit for human food. It was tainted, and quite black. He had the four quarters exposed for sale.

High Constable Pallas deposed to receiving information that Cashin had a diseased carcase in his possession. Cashin admitted to him that he bought the heifer diseased.

Ald Keid—How much did you pay for it?

Defendant—I paid 1*l* 5s for it.

Constable Wall, Kilmacow, deposed to the cow having died of lung distemper.

Mr Fleming, the owner of the cow, deposed to selling the cow to defendant; sold it for 1*l* 5s; if the cow had not been diseased it would have brought 11*l* in the market.

The Mayor said the case was a very bad one. The decision of the court was, that the defendant be fined L6, and L1 10s costs, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment and hard labour.

The court shortly after adjourned.

COMING OF AGE OF VISCOUNT BERNARD

The festivities at Bandon in connection with the coming of age of Lord Bernard were continued on Wednesday. At three o'clock the tenantry, to the number of five hundred, proceeded to Castle Bernard to present their congratulations and a service of plate, wine covers add goblets, valued at L500. The address, which was read by Mr Henry Harding complimented his lordship upon the generous, just, and estimable manner in which the duties of property were discharged by his family. Lord Bernard, in reply, expressed his satisfaction at receiving such warm assurances of esteem from a tenantry 'so long an honor to the Bandon estates, and so ready at all times to promote the best measures for its prosperity and social well-being.' He promised that it would ever be his earnest desire to cultivate the feelings of mutual esteem which had existed for generations between his family and the tenantry, and by the constant exchange of sympathy in their common interests to bind them together by those bonds which were the best security for peace and order in the land. The tenantry and a large party of visitors were subsequently entertained at dinner by Lord Bandon. The noble host, in proposing the usual loyal toasts, observed that it was a happy thing to see the Prince of Wales, to whom they looked as the future Sovereign, identifying himself with the Irish farmer by accepting the office of President of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland. The health of Lord Bernard, proposed by Mr Harding, was enthusiastically received, and his lordship responded in a brief and happy speech.

GREAT MEETING OF SWISS CATHOLICS.

A great meeting of the Swiss Catholics, clergy and laity, has been held at Fribourg to celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of an association for propagating the Roman Catholic religion. The proceedings opened with the celebration of mass in the Cathedral Church. There was afterwards a meeting in the courtyard of the college, where a temporary platform had been erected. Before entering upon the discussion of any of the subjects of the programme an address of sympathy with the Pope was drawn up and despatched by telegraph to his Holiness. A Capuchin monk then addressed the meeting, and in a speech which is said to have produced a deep impression by its passionate eloquence and fervour, denounced Catholic Liberalism as the worst and most dangerous form of Liberalism. The state, he maintained, should employ not arguments but the rod. Liberalism had led to assassination, ignorance, and immorality, and Socialism was its natural offspring. A banquet afterwards took place, at which 1,000 persons were present.

A remarkable coincidence is mentioned by a correspondent in connection with the death of the Duchess of St. Albans. Twelve months ago, on the occasion of the consecration of the new church at Bestwood, the cost of the erection of which had been very liberally borne by the Duke and Duchess, the deceased lady spoke of the appointments of the churchyard, and expressed her desire that, should any death occur in Bestwood during the absence of the family from the mansion, the friends of those who might die should be at liberty to chose a site for their interment anywhere in the churchyard, except "in this part," pointing to a portion at the west end of the church which she chose for her own place of sepulture. In accordance with the expressed desire of the late Duchess, a temporary vault is being built on the spot chosen by her a year ago.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE FRENCH INDEMNITY.

The new arrangement for the German evacuation is made. Facilities will be afforded for paying the fourth half milliard.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

A partial reciprocity for custom concessions to Alsace and Lorraine, and Lorraine a territorial re-arrangement on the frontier, needs ratification by the Chamber.

DISARMING OF NATIONAL GUARDS.

The disarming of the National Guards has commenced at Lyons without disorder.

MURDER AT TROWBRIDGE.

The murder at Trowbridge is declared to be a hoax.

DONCASER RACES.

Shannon	- -	1
Barford	- -	2
Bothwell	- -	3

Five ran.

COMMERCIAL—THURSDAY.

Consols 93¾.

Prices of London and Liverpool corn unaltered.

CURIOUS DESCRIPTION OF MAORI M.PS.

A curious description of one of the Maori representatives in the General Assembly of New Zealand was given in a lecture by Mr C E Haughton, delivered at Dunedin. The lecturer said—"One of those Maori representatives was a great chieftain named Mete Kingi, of whom they had doubtless heard. That hon gentleman had very peculiar notions of the functions of a legislator, and had a number of weaknesses altogether beyond political weaknesses. For instance, he had a habit of walking away with the soap and hair brushes belonging to the lavatory (laughter). He (Mr Haughton) met that hon gentleman one day on the beach at Wellington with a hair brush sticking out of his pocket (continued laughter). That hon member also had a weakness which was unfortunately not confined to the Maori race—that of borrowing half-crowns and never repaying them. Mete Kingi very soon found out that the best time to borrow half-crowns was just before a division; and he (Mr Haughton) was sorry to say that, having acted as 'whip' for one of the parties in the house, he was frequently the victim, and the common honesty of that party had never prompted them to repay him (loud laughter). After sketching some of the other 'little weaknesses' of the honourable member, Mr Haughton said that on one occasion he met with Mete Kingi and a coloured colleague coming out of a fishmonger's shop in Wellington, holding by the tail a shark about three feet long. It was a remarkable fact that for about a week after that occurrence it was utterly impossible to sit in that part of the House where the Maories were; and every one certainly pitied the unfortunate interpreter who had to sit amongst them (great applause.) Mete Kingi made a speech once, and a very fair sample it was. He said—'England is a great nation (a pause). The Maories are a great people (a pause). The English have called us to this great house (a pause). We sit here.' Then came the anti-climax—'They have pounded my cow at Wanganui.' Then he ended like an ancient chief of an Indian tribe—'I have spoken.' That was the best speech he ever made (much laughter). He was sorry that just as members were getting into the ways of the first Maori members, four new ones had been elected. He was told, but he could not vouch for the truth of the story, that one of them had distinguished himself six years ago by eating a baby. He expected that that hon gentleman was one of those who would support the present Ministry (great laughter.)

COST OF PRIVATE BILLS.

The following memorial is in course of signature:—

TO THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P. &c.

"The Memorial of the undersigned Gentry, Clergy, Merchants, and other inhabitants of the town and neghbourhood of Newry, in the counties of Down and Armagh, in Ireland,

"HUMBLY SHOWETH.—That in the last session of Parliament an Act was obtained, called 'The Newry Improvement and Water Act, at the enormous cost of about 7,000*l* (including the expense of opposition), being no less than near one-third of the capital required for the carrying out of the entire project. This your memorialists feel to be a legitimate cause for complaint. That in this, and other local public works of a similar nature, railroads and soforth, so heavy an expenditure must be incurred, owing to the business being transacted in the Imperial Parliament whereby the difficulties and pecuniary loss became so great as to deter men of capital and enterprise from taking up and carrying out many useful undertakings much required in Ireland. Memorialists are, therefore, of opinion that there is urgent necessity for some remedial legislation to meet such cases, so that evidence may be taken in this country by permanently qualified commissioners, to be appointed for the purpose, or such other tribunal as in the wisdom of Parliament may be deemed expedient. Memorialists, therefore, pray that her Majesty's Government will take this matter into their serious consideration, and introduce a bill, in the ensuing session of Parliament, to obviate what is generally considered throughout the whole of Ireland to be a very great grievance. And

"Memorialists will eve pray, &c.

"ARTHUR C. INNES, J.P., D.L.

(Here follow the signatures of nearly all the Town Commissioners and a large portion of the principal inhabitants).

IMPORTANT & INFALLIBLE ADVICE.—The Great Eastern Railway and October Handicaps are reduced to a moral for our two animals. The Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire horses are doing well and cannot lose—now at 50 to 1 each. Send 5s at once for the above information. Weekly Circular 14 stamps.—Address Messrs. H WILSON and DIXON, "Turf Herald" Office, Hull.

WAGES IN SOUTH WALES.—On Tuesday a meeting of delegates representing between 30,000 and 40,000 iron-workers, colliers, and miners of South Wales and Monmouthshire, was held at Tavernau Bach, a village near Rhymney, to consider the wages question and other matters. It was resolved that an appeal to the masters for an advance of 10 per cent upon the present rate of wages should immediately be made.

A fire broke out at Lodgemore cloth mills, Stroud, belonging to Strachan and Co. The place was completely gutted. The damage is over 50,000*l*. 800 persons have been thrown out of employment.

The inquest on the two colliers who were brought alive out of Moss Pit, near Wigan, and who have since died, was opened, and adjourned until the pit shall have been opened. The temperature of the pit remains the same.

MR DISRAELI.

Mr Disraeli refuses to take part in public meetings, chiefly because he is in feeble health. Age is telling on the leader of the Tories with visible effect. Mr Disraeli is evidently failing fast; feebleness is apparent in his walk, and not all the scrupulous neatness of attire and careful arrangement of the hair, with the everlasting solitary curl over the forehead, can conceal the fact that he is growing old. By the way, has it been noticed in the last edition of his works, the frontispiece to 'Lothair' is not the Mr Disraeli of to-day, but the Mr Disraeli of thirty years ago! Perhaps this is the fault of the publishers; but there are whispers that the ex-Premier wishes his portrait to go down to posterity in his books, not as he is now, but as he was when he wrote the works on which his literary fame rests. At any rate, the frontispiece to 'Lothair' is not more a likeness of the author than is the image of our sovereigns and postage stamps a likeness of her Majesty the Queen.

KRUPP GUNS.

If any one division of the Prussian army has excited more attention and admiration than the others, it has certainly been the Artillery. Although the unchequered course of the late war was due to many causes, still it is now admitted on all sides that when the Krupp guns were brought into the field, the conclusion was practically foregone. The great factory at Essen is not, like our Woolwich, a Government property, but is entirely under the control and management of its owner. It at present gives employment to more than 8,000 workmen, and its works cover a surface of 40 hectares of ground. Years ago it was but an ordinary foundry, where tires of wheels, wheels themselves, and the cylinders of machines were cast. The first public exhibition of what is now known as the Krupp gun was the gigantic specimen of a breech-loading steel gun sent to our Exhibition in 1851, and regarded by its maker more as a curiosity or triumph of construction than as an implement of warfare. The steel of which this gun was made differs entirely from our Sheffield gun metal or from Bessemer metal, and is a composition invented by Krupp and the result of a special process. The iron is alloyed with certain clays and also with a preparation of plumbago. There are 100,000 'creusets' of this metal always in active employment in the factory, and each 'creuset' contains from twenty to forty kilogrammes. The metal, in a state of fusion, is poured into large cylindrical moulds, where it remains for two hours till it has completely hardened. But the chief difficulties of the process lie in subjecting it to the steam-hammer. For years the hammer of greatest power had a force of 25,000 kilometres, but quite recently a machine of double that power has been constructed, and this has turned out, contrary to the opinion of the workmen at Essen, a complete success. This gigantic piece of machinery, with the building which had to be specially constructed for its reception, cost nearly three millions of francs. The first use of the Krupp gun was in the campaign of Holstein, but even then it was only on its trial, and the possibilities which it promised were kept a secret; it was at Sadowa that its achievements were put to the test on a scale sufficiently extensive to permit of calculations, and from that time the German Government quietly studied its powers. After the campaign was over, large orders were sent in to the factory at Essen, and it is said that the Prussian authorities spent as much time in the study of these guns as Krupp in the fabrication. Even now they are not contented with them, and important modifications are in course of being introduced. The Essen Factory is a complete little world in itself, and its proprietor has established a perfect system of social economy amongst his 8,000 employes. Each workman is obliged to pay a fixed sum into a common fund, which Krupp doubles, and out of that fund come the pensions to widows and orphans, doctors' fees, and medical expenses. The lower artisans receive from 5f to 6f a day; a caserne is in the factory capable of accommodating 1,500 men, where they are lodged and boarded for a franc a day. It is said that in 1867 Krupp made proposals to the French Government to reconstruct their whole system of artillary, and that General Le Bœuf declined them.

THE HAMPSHIRE MANŒUVRES.

The First Division moved up to Chobham on Wednesday morning. A few accidents have occurred to baggage trains. Some of the younger troops have devoured all their two days' provisions in one.

Foreign critics consider the retreat of Tuesday highly successful.

LIVERPOOL SEED AND GUANO MARKET.

Downes's Circular.

WEDNESDAY.—The importers of nitrate of soda have again succeeded in advancing the price, the dealers at the outports freely paying 15s 6d to 15s 7½d for afloat cargoes, but the importers cannot obtain corresponding prices from our local buyers for Liverpool arrival; sales on the spot, 600 tons, with 3,600 tons to arrive. To-day's prices are 16s 6d on the spot, 15s 9d for expected arrival in October, and 15s 9d to 16s for January and February delivery; and the stock on the 31st was 45,000 bags, against 19,000 at the same time last year. No transactions to report in afloat cargoes of River Plate bone ash, but 200 tons of South American cattle bones realised 6*l* 10s to 6*l* 12s 6d per ton. Sulphate of ammonia in great request, and the market has been cleared at 12*l* 10s per ton. Oil cakes remain the same, 700 bags American linseed sold briskly at auction on Tuesday last, at 10*l* 12s 6d to 10*l* 15s, principally at the farmer price. 300 bags American decorticated cottonseed, all faults, at 7*l* 10s per ton, with a parcel of best quality, a.t 7*l* 15s per ton. Linseed has been in small demand, and the sales are confined to 800 bags ordinary Calcutta, at 58s to 58s 3d per qr. Rapeseed has been in better request, large sales having been made of brown Calcutta, at 61s 6d, brown Ferozepore, at 63s, and yellow Guzerat, at 69s 6d per qr. Turkish Canary seed at 49s per qr. At the public auctions on Friday last for cottonseed, 5*l* 2s 6d was bid for African, and 5*l* 17s 6d for Brazilian. There was no offer for Turkish canary or Turkish linseed. Tallow has been in better request, and a slight advance in price is noticeable; sales of fair to good R P beef at 45s 3d to 45s 6d, and of fine River Plate mutton at 44s per cwt.

Guano, Peruvian (Guanape)	12	7 6	12	15	0	per ton
Bone ash, River Plate	8	5 0		9	0	,,
Linseed cake, American	10	15 0		0	0	,,
Cottonseed cake, N A decor.	7	10 0	7	15	0	,,
Phosphate lime, Portuguese		0 14		0	15	per unit
German Kanit	3	5 0	3	15	0	per ton
Nitrate of soda		15 3		15	6	per cwt
Linseed, Bombay		61 6		62	0	per qr
Rapeseed, Guzerat		68 0		70	0	,,
Niger		47 0		48	0	,,
Cottonseed, Egyptian		——		——		per ton
N A Clover-seed		——		——		per cwt
Tallow, 1st Y.C		44 6		45	0	,,
Ditto superior North's		43 0		43	0	,,

It is stated that Count Beust and Prince Bismarck have agreed on measures against the International Society.

The miners in the Leeds district are agitating for an advance of wages. The men at the Merrill Hill Colliery have intimated that they require an increase of 15 per cent. The tanners and the plate workers are also agitating for an advance.

PROFITABLE SHEEP FARMING.

In the opinion of many competent judges, says a writer in the "Chamber of Agriculture Journal," the most profitable kind of sheep-farming that can possibly be adopted is the high-feeding system applied to ewes and lambs, for the fattening first of the offspring and then of the mothers. Shrewd farmers, who find no difficulty in buying in the autumn draft six teeth in lamb ewes from superior flocks, often give up breeding their own stocks, and confine their business altogether. Those who do so should not be faint hearted or sparing of oil-cake, and with ordinary good fortune they may turn out their lambs about Easter in plump and fat condition, and make nearly a shilling a pound of the carcasses, while the ewes themselves will ripen into fat mutton not later than May or June. We lately rated a high farming friend on not breeding his own stock. "I have no breeding downs," he said, "besides which I have no occasion to breed while I can get the pick of draft six teeth ewes in lamb from a hundred superior flocks." Our friend had long been famous in his neighbourhood for converting his turnip crops into lamb and mutton by making free use of bountiful supplies of oil-cake and other feeding stuffs. In the opinion of all the old farmers for many miles round he very much overdid the thing. "Consider the enormous expenditure," they cried one and all; and so fully impressed were they with this one-sided view that they omitted to calculate the results the large outlay entailed. For ourselves, we never doubted. 'In for a penny in for a pound,' always seemed to us the proper motto for all entering heartily into the enterprise. In fattening ewes and lambs farmers are far more likely to err on the side of economy than of bountiful feeding. Besides which, our friend's luxuriant barley crops offered standing mementos to the excellence of the system adopted. Still, we require something even more palpable to check the argument, and consequently teased him for his balance-sheet. This we have never yet been able to obtain in toto, but a statement put into our hands a few days since bears materially on the point at issue, and this we deem quite important enough not only for the consideration of farmers in eastern Dorset, the part of the country in which the profits were secured, but also for other readers of this journal.

The draft ewes of a good flock were purchased the 14th of October, 1870. They were 150 in number, and appeared what sheep dealers termed a thrifty, useful lot; their breed two-thirds Sussex and one-third Hampshire, an amalgamation of which Dorset men are fond. Although warranted forward in lamb, they failed to answer expectations in this particular. Eighty-four only yeaned in January; fifty-six dropped their lambs the ensuing month; ten turned out barren, and were fattened off early; these yielded a profit for their keep, but not so great as that derived from the ewes and lambs, and our flockmaster has ommitted them entirely in his statement. The artificial feeding did not commence until the first of December; and it was confined to acorns throughout that month, the abundant yield of the fruit of the oak last autumn causing large quantities to be procured at about 4s per sack, at which price they are, no doubt, a far cheaper auxiliary food for the flock than cake or corn. These sheep eagerly devoured all given them, and were kept in sound and improving condition with such aid and the natural food of the farm until the beginning of Jan. when a substitute was found in cotton cake. As the ewes yeaned, they were removed from the lambing fold to the turnip break. The roots were cup up by Gardner's cutter. Plenty of hay-chaff was provided, and oilcake mixed therewith; in the first place cotton cake, afterwards cotton and linseed cake mixed; and as the lambs grew big the proportion of linseed was increased, and in the latter stages of fattening it superseded cotton cake altogether. The lambs dropped down the tops in advance of the pens, and had troughs outside for themselves, plentifully supplied with meal, oil-cake and pollard impregnated with Thorley's condiment, of which they soon learned to partake freely. The lambs throve to a wish, and on the 28th of March the first draw for the butchers took place to the number of fifty-two, which were disposed of at 38s per head. On the 21st of April a second draw of another fifty took place sold at the same price, viz, 38s each. As many as sixty-eight still remained, for there were a number of twins, and our friend had the prodigious good luck of rearing 170 lambs out of 140 ewes, or rather 136, as four died in lambing, or shortly afterwards. It testifies somewhat to his good management, moreover, that the twins were all fattened. A third draft of fifty were sold on the 20th of May at 36s per head, while the remaining eighteen odd lambs were disposed of on the 6th of June for a trifle over 29s each, the return being £26 5s. The ewes were three-fourths fat when the lambs were taken from them, and were rapidly forced on by the aid of oil-cake to be very soon fit for the knife afterwards. They were sold at 9½ per lb. in their wool. The first lot of 100 were marketed on the 20th of May, and the whole cleared off by the 27th of June, realizing by weight a net return of £399 10s. But at what cost were these good returns realized? Nothing very alarming. The entire bulk of auxiliary feeding stuffs, oilcake, corn, meal, and acorns amounted altogether to £93 19s. This will be deemed by no means heavy expenditure when the profits secured thereby are taken into consideration. We append a summary of the whole outlay and results:—

COST.

	£	s
140 in-lamb ewes, bought at 2l each ...	280	0
Auxiliary feeding stuffs purchased ...	93	10
Balance	334	16
	£708	85

PROCEEDS.

	£	s
52 lambs sold at 38s	98	0
50 do do at 38s	95	0
50 do do at 36s	90	0
18 do sold for	26	5
136 fat ewes sold at 9½ per lb, realised ...	398	10
4 skins	1	0
	£708	15

This leaves £334 16s as remuneration for the natural food of the farm consumed. A perfect balance-sheet would, of course, include the cost of attendance and labour with the expenditure; but, on the other hand, nothing is credited on the score of manure by the land being put in high condition for the barley crop through the bountiful use of oil-cake and other rich feeding stuffs.

The above account, however, is rather given as an example of what may be done under favourable circumstances in a fortunate year than as a fair estimate of outlay and profits in the adoption of the system. The flockmaster was enabled to buy in cheap and sell out dear, and had unusually good luck in suffering few losses and obtaining a singularly good number of twins. The same quality ewes he purchased last year at 40s each now readily command 50s, and it is not every spring that fat lamb sells at 11d and 1s per pound, at fat mutton at 9½d. Nor are there any allowances in the above statement for losses by barren ewes. A more correct general estimate of the profits to be obtained by the adoption of this system of sheep-feeding may be made supposing the ewes to be brought in at 42s per head; setting down the probable sales of the lambs about 34s each, which would admit of their weights being 40lb each, at a little over 10d per pound. The ewes might fairly be estimated to attain the average weight of 80lb each, and to be sold at 8d per pound; but as a death loss of 5 per cent ought to be deemed probable, the number would be reduced to 133. Another 5 per cent might be expected to barren, consequently the yield of lambs, giving due allow for twins, ought not to be estimated at more than 135. We draw a balance sheet on this basis with the appended result:—

ESTIMATED OUTLAY.

	£	s	d
140 in lamb ewes at 42s ...	294	0	0
Purchased feeding stuffs	93	19	0
Balance	197	19	4
	£585	18	4

ESTIMATED RETURNS.

	£	s	d
135 lambs at 34s	229	10	0
133 ewes at 53s 4d	354	13	4
7 skins at 5s	1	15	0
	£585	18	4

We may add that the farmer who furnished us with the statement of the outlay expended and the returns secured in fattening 140 ewes and their lambs in the past season occupies an oasis in a barren heath district. Low-lying, it possesses some depth of soil and natural fertility, but the high state of productiveness now displayed is primarily attributable to good farming. The fact, too, is particularly noteworthy that these profitable results in fattening lambs were obtained in consuming turnips and green crops on arable land. With the exception of a fresh bite of natural grass consumed by the ewes just after lambing, they were not kept in pasture fields at all. Nor must the statement be regarded as rarely exceptional; for although better profits were secured last winter than have been realised in any previous year, heavier weights of both lamb and mutton were produced on the same farm in the spring of 1870, but disposed of at a less rate per lb. We have the authority of the occupier in asserting that in a general point of view the average of seasons affords him larger profits than those calculated on in our own estimate; which surely places the high-feeding system in a favourable light, and recommends it to the careful consideration of many who have not fully acquainted themselves with the advantages of feeding liberally with oilcake, and thereby converting their turnips and green crops into lamb and mutton.

BURNING OF A CONVENT.

The American papers report the destruction by fire of a convent in Cincinnati owned and occupied by the Society of the Good Shepherd. The sisters had all retired to their beds when the cry of fire was heard, which roused them from their slumbers. The outer gates were all locked, but the keys were as promptly procured as possible amid the general fright. The scene at the chapel in the rere of the burning was very impressive. The sisters for the greater portion retired to the chapel, and were occupied in offering devotion. The original cost of the two buildings, the convent and the chapel, was 16,000 dols., upon which there was an insurance of 10,000 dols. There were several sisters, under the charge of the Mother Superior, and upwards of two hundred pupils. Amid all the dangers, the sisters displayed remarkable coolness and self-possession.

AN AMERICAN CHAPTER OF DISASTERS.

It would almost seem, writes the New York Correspondent of a London contemporary, as if we were just passing through an epidemic of accidents and dreadful slaughter here in the United States. The last month certainly has been prolific of disasters. In addition to the Westfield boiler explosion in New York, with, in round numbers, a loss of 100 killed, we have had on the water a smaller explosion of a steamer on Chatauqua Lake, another on a tug in New York harbour, and finally the blowing up of the Ocean Wave, near Memphis, with the loss of nearlp sixty killed and wounded. On land, two railroad collisions have contributed to the fearful list of Killed and wounded with August has been filling up. On the Philadelphia and Erie road a mail train going west smashed up a freight train bound east—result, 20 killed and wounded. But this has attracted little attention, being overshadowed by the disaster on the Eastern road, which runs north from Boston into Maine, where a local accommodation train, filled mostly by people from Lynn, Salem, and and other towns on the route, was run into and smashed into fragments, thirty of its occupants being killed, and more than the number seriously wounded, only two or three persons in it escaping unhurt. The feeling aroused in New York by the accident is widespread, while in Boston and vicinity it is represented as most intense and savage, with a stern determination to punish the criminal negligence which led to the catastrophe; for there seems little doubt but that the accident arose from sheer carelessness on the part of the conductor and driver of the Boston express. It seems the Beverley way train was late, and were specially cautioned to look out for it; and the only explanatory theory thus far developed is that the express did not expect to overtake the way train so soon and the driver was not, therefore, on the alert.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER AT SEA.

The New York papers give the collision of the steamship Java, in mid-ocean, with the Norwegian barque Annette. The latter vessel instantly sank, and with her eleven persons perished. The story of the disaster is told in the log of the Java as follows:—"August 25, 1871. Latitude 48 deg 49 min N; longitude 45 deg 12 min W.—Shortly after 10 p.m., the wind south-west and a shower of drizzling rain passing over, the ship plunging through a considerable head sea at the rate of ten and a half knots, Daniel Groom, the lookout on the starboard side of the bridge, reported a light nearly ahead. Mr Peter Wheeler, second officer then in charge, ordered the helm hard aport and stopped the engines, when almost immediately after, and before anything more could be done, the Java struck a vessel which instantly sank. The lifebuoys were thrown overboard, the boats which were hanging in the davits lowered, and in charge of Mr James Murdoch, third officer, and Mr Robert C Moore, fourth officer respectively, proceeded to search the floating fragments of the wreck. Mr Murdoch succeeding in rescuing one man, with whom, owing to the exhausted condition in which he was found, he was obliged to return to the ship, leaving Mr Moore to continue the search, who, after having convinced himself that no other survivor existed, returned also. While the boats were being lowered, the engineer and carpenter were employed in examining the Java which appeared to have received no further injury than the loss of starboard side-light, fore topgallant mast, and some iron ratling. There being nothing more to be done, the Java resumed her course. From the statement of the only survivor, W Peterson, boatswain, the vessel was the Norwegian barque Annette, of Moss, from Portsmouth, bound to Mirimachi, in ballast. He being in bed at the time, could give but little information. He says he rushed rushed on deck on hearing an unusual noise where he received a blow on the head from something which fell, rendering him senseless, from which condition he did not recover till he found himself in the water. He saw no one else. He said that he was a boatswain, and the crew consisted of twelve persons. In answer to the question why the light was not seen sooner, Daniel Groom, the starboard look-out man, says he first saw a twinkling white light, then a red one, and almost immediately afterwards the collision took place.

THE SARATOGA BOAT RACE.

The special reporter of the 'Newcastle Daily Chronicle' telegraphs from Saratoga, New York State, the following report of the great boat race rowed at that fashionable American watering-place on Monday:—"Mr John Morrissey, the original promoter of the regatta, acted as referee. I acted as judge for the two Tyne crews, and Mr O'Neil acted as judge for the American crews. The weather was beautifully fine. Great enthusiasm prevailed among the assembled crowds. Just before the start the speculation upon the probable result was heavy at evens on Taylor's crew, 3 to 1 against Ward's crew, 3 to 1 against Chamber's crew, 3 to 1 against Biglin's crew. After a preliminary spin, the crews placed themselves in position, and got off in somewhat straggling fashion, Chambers's crew in particular getting a bad start. Biglin's crew, when they got fairly settled down to the work before them, gradually possessed themselves of a slight advantage over Winship's four, who in turn had a little the best of it over Ward's crew, Chambers and his colleagues coming along last. The relative positions of the contending boats were substantially maintained until one mile had been covered. Biglin's crew then led by a length from the Winship's crew, and Ward's and Chambers's crews followed close up. A magnificently contested race resulted until approaching the stake boats moored at two miles from the start, where Winship's and Biglin's crews both made mistakes in the turning, which enabled Ward's crew to obtain a clear lead over Chambers's crew, who were second, Winship and Biglin's fours coming next, and the others evidently outpaced. Fairly round the turning boats, the Ward Brothers launched out, and in the first half mile of the return journey possessed themselves of a lead of a couple of lengths from Chambers and his mates, in close attendance upon whom Winship's crew were third, having a slight advantage over Biglin's fourth. A mile and a-half from the goal Biglin's crew unmistakably bored Winship and his colleagues, and very shortly afterwards fouled them. The Wards drew further away in the last mile, and the famous brothers won very cleverly by four lengths. Chambers's crew were second, a length in advance of Winship's and Biglin's crews, who made a dead heat for third place. The Poughkeepsie crew were fifth, and the Mookee crew last. Time, 24 min. 40 sec. I made an objection on behalf of Winship's crew, in consequence of their having been fouled by Biglin's crew; it was, however, over-ruled. Sculler's race:—Sadler, 1; Kelley, 2; John Biglin, 3; Ellis Ward, 4; Robert Bagnall, 5; John Bright, 6. Six lengths."

MR. BUTT'S CANDIDATURE.

Limerick, Wednesday.

A large meeting of Mr Butt's supporters was held to-night to announce the further result of the canvass, and to inform the electors of important matters connected therewith. About eight thousand persons assembled opposite the building, who cheered loudly for the popular candidate. Johnston Russell was enthusiastically received, and said the canvass to-day was attended with great success, and wished to inform them that Mr Spaight had, at the commencement of the election, conveyed to Mr Butt, through him in a most friendly manner, that he would give his support and influence to Mr Butt; and added, whatever may have been his opinion in times past, he was now convinced that five hundred gentlemen sitting in the old house in College-green would make better laws for Ireland than were ever made in what was called the Imperial Parliament (cheers for Mr Spaight.) Mr Ellard was warmly received, and said he canvassed the parishes of St Mary's and St John's, and met the greatest success, there being but one exception, and spoke at length of the misrepresentation of Ireland in an English Parliament (cheers). Mr Gaffney was well received, and said he looked forward to the day when Irishmen of the south, north and east would sit together at the social table—one to sing "Gairyowen," another to sing "Granuwaile," and another to sing "Orange and Green" (cheers). Mr Butt, jun., was enthusiastically received, and spoke in complimentary terms of the patriotic conduct of the citizens of Limerick. It was rumoured that the Government nominee would be sent down to take the city by surprise; he did not believe they would be so foolish and wicked. If Government did so they should be responsible for the consequences. He had no doubt if they did so it was to pass coercion measures for the people. If there was a contest he was sure the people would record their votes in a peaceable, manly manner, and show they had the highest form of courage—self-control (cheers).

Henry O'Shea than addressed the assemblage, after which the meeting quietly dispersed, the band playing "God save Ireland."

TIPPERARY.

PETTY SESSIONS—THURSDAY.

(*From our Correspondent.*)

J. MASSY, Esq, Chairman.

The cases for hearing were few and none of much public interest.

ASSAULT.

Paddy Bourke alias 'Puss' night watch man summoned Neill Ryan alias 'curly' a 'nyph du pare' for assaulting him.

Paddy was not able to substantiate his charge, and it was dismissed.

There was a cross-case of Nell Ryan, against Paddy 'Puss' whom she charged with administering to her divers strokes, welts, clouts, and leathers of a murdering big bunyawn of a 'wattle,' on the top of which was four lbs weight of a ferrule; and another count charged him with rending in twain her mantle on the above night.

Mr V O'Meara, solicitor, appeared for complainant, who, on being sworn, stated that she remembered the night of the 10th inst; was about her 'business' on the street, when she saw Paddy 'thrashing' a couple of night walking gentry; she good-naturedly walked over and interposed, saying, "don't kill the "gorsoons," Paddy, or "what sort of a Christian are you;" Paddy turned on her, and in a voice of thunder said, 'go to hell you d—d s—t;' the 'gorsoons' then made off, and I was gripped in Paddy's 'crooks' like a vice; I struggled hard to get free, but all was no use; he asked me to go to his watch box and he would 'redden the pipe for me,' but I 'pitched him to old Nick,' so with that, gintlemen, he began beating me black and blue; he blackened my eye and my arms, and bruised my sides, and I should go to Dr Kennedy to dress my wounds.

Paddy listened to this charge made against him with a brow and countenance as dark as a thunder cloud; and being asked what he had to say in self defence, answered, "Yerra, giutlemen, don't b'lieve one word of what dat rap swears; she wanted to interfere wud me when I wanted to hunt a couple of lady o' the street, and I only gave her a few small tips of dis wattle I have in my fisht—dat's all; and de few cracks I gave her would not hurt a thraneen. And, another ting, she had no right to tell all dem lies about me on dis biuch; be cripes, I'll have her before anoder coort for 'inflamation' of my character, de rap, so I will. Is a man to be browbeaten up to his face be every villian of a woman dat comes across him? I tell her I'll not stand it. And, gintlemen, if I am to be 'destructed' in the 'surcharge' of my duty dis way, an I trying to watch the town be night; and hunt blagards of de street, I'll trow my wattle over de house, and give up de street entirely. Gintlemen o de jury, I'm done."

Chairman—You are fined 12s, and 7s 6d costs, or fourteen days in jail.

ASSAULTS.

David Bourke summoned John Taylor for assaulting him on the night of the 12th inst at the agricultural dinner.

The case having been proved, Mr Taylor was fined one pound and costs.

Mick Donovan, of Bansha, was charged by a servant girl named Nory Fahy, with assaulting her at Bansha on the 10th inst. by 'welting' her with his oratch. As she was not killed all out, Mick was only bound to the peace.

After disposing of some cases at the suit of the Royal Irish Constabulary, the court rose.

EPP'S CHOCOLATE.—*La Situation*, in an article on "France et Angleterre," says:—

"Nous n'avons en France qu'une seule usine où la préparation du Cacao emploie un matérial et un personnel aussi considérables que ceux que nous avons dans l'usine de Messieurs Epps.

"C'est une véritable curiosité dans son genre que cette immense fabrique."

The wrapper of each cake of Chocolate prepared by this firm is labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Chocolate (Chocolate and Condensed Milk).

WILLIAM YOUNGER & Co.'s India Pale and Edinburgh Ales of the finest quality and in the highest state of perfection may be obtained from Bottlers and the principal Retailers. Purchasers are requested to observe signature and trade mark on labels, as other brands are frequently substituted. Breweries, Edinburgh; WATERFORD STORES, 31, Custom-house Quay.

Holloway's Pills are admirably adapted for curing diseases incidental to females. At various periods of life women are subject to complaints which require peculiar medicine; and it is now a demonstrable fact that there is none so suitable as Holloway's Pills. For all the debilitating disorders incidental to the sex, and in every contingency perilous to the life and health of woman—youthful or aged, married or single—this great regulater and renovator of the serective organs and the nervous system is an immediate cure. Their purifying qualities render them invalvable to females at all ages. They are searching and cleansing, yet invigorating; a few doses will speedily remove every species of irregularity in the system, and thereby establish health on a sound and firm basis.

The Nine Hours' League at Newcastle has issued a manifesto expressing confidence in the success of the movement, and censuring the conduct of the magistrates in reference to the riot on Sunday night. The amount received last week was £1,200—8s per man with 1s per child has been paid to the strike hands.

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