The Waterford Daily Mail.

AND DAILY TELEGRAPH SHEET.

VOL XLVII. THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 21, 1871. PRICE—ONE PENNY

Public Notices

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.

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.

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.

Music

ALTERATION OF PREMISES.

GREAT SALE OF PIANOFORTES, IMPORTED direct from the Manufacturers, Messrs. Collard and Collard, Kirkman, Dalmaine, Brinsmead, &c, &c, at

C. A. JONES'
MUSIC DEPOT, 120, QUAY, WATERFORD.

HARMONIUMS

In great variety (English and French make). Violins, Cornets, Concertinas, Drums, Flutes, Banjoes, Music Boxes, &c, &c, at

C. A. JONES'
MUSIC LENDING LIBRARY, WATERFORD

20,000 NEW SONGS and PIECES at One Third the marked price for Cash, the entire Stock now

SELLING OFF
AT A GREAT REDUCTION,
PREVIOUS TO
ALTERATION OF PREMISES.

C. A. JONES,
IMPORTER OF PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, &c.,
120 QUAY, WATERFORD, & BAGWELL STREET CLONMEL.

Begs to call special attention to his extensive TUNING and REPAIRING business. His Tuners visit all the Southern and Midland Counties of Ireland Quarterly.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS
Hired by the month or year, with option to purchase and on the

THREE YEARS' SYSTEM.

C. A. JONES' MUSIC WAREHOUSE.

☞ Cricketing, Archery, Croquet, and other Games at unusually low prices.

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.

THE VICAR'S DAUGHTER.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE.

PULVERMACHER'S PATENT GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS AND BELTS AND POCKET BATTERIES.

THESE HIGHLY IMPROVED INVENTIONS render Electricity perfectly self-applicable in a mild continuous form, and extremely efficacious, no sick or unpleasant sensation being experienced, whereby it becomes a true fountain of health and vigour, speedily soothing agonising pains, revivifying torpid limbs, reviving the sluggish functions of life, and imparting renewed energy and vitality to constitutions enfeebled by various influences. The daily increasing number of cures effected by PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC SYSTEM is so extensive and varied that it forcibly points to this invention as the embryo of a universal remedy.

THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONY signed by the *elite* of the English medical faculty has been received:—

"We, the undersigned, have much pleasure in testifying that Mr J L PULVERMACHER'S recent improvements in his Voltaic Batteries and Galvanic Appliances for Medical Purposes are of great importance to Scientific Medicine, and that he is entitled to the consideration and support of every one disposed to further the advancement of real and useful progress.

"Dated this 8th day of March, 1866.

"Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart, M.D, F.R.C.P.
"Sir WM. FERGUSSON, Bart, F.R.S.
"Sir J RANALD MARTIN, F.R.C.S.

And also recommended by—

"Sir DUNCAN GIBB, Bart, M.D, L.L.D.
"T H TANNER, M.D F.S.C.
"J RUSSELL REYNOLDS, M.D, F.R.C.P.
"G B RADCLIFFE, M.D F.R.C.P, F.R.S
"A CLARK, M.D, F.R.C.P.
&c, &c.
"Dr SMYTH, of Londonderry.
"Dr CURTIN.
"Dr G W POWELL.
"Dr SANDHAM."

PULVERMACHER'S SYSTEM is also approved of by an official report of the Academie de Medicine, Paris; Royal Society of London; Royal College of Physicians, London; and the Imperial Faculty of Vienna; and its curative virtues are confirmed by thousands of private testimonials of cures effected.—(See Pamphlet gratis).

PULVERMACHER'S MEDICO-GALVANIC CHAINS are exceedingly effective without the aid of medicine, restriction of diet, or the least derangement of the patient's habits and daily occupations, in the following maladies:—

Rheumatism	Indigestion	Urinary Disorders
Gout	Deafness	Ague
Sciatica	Spasms	Paralysis
Lumbago	Female Complaints	Epilepsy
Neuralgia	Constipation	Nervous Debility
Head & Toothache	Cramp	Functional Disorders, &c.
Liver Complaints	Sluggish Circulation	
Tic Doloreux		

PRICE LIST OF PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS, BELTS, AND FLEXIBLE BATTERIES.

A. Narrow Chain Bands for Sciatica, Rheumatic, Neuralgic and Gouty Pains, Chronic Rheumatism, Local Paralysis, Cramp in the Extremities, according to Electric Power.....18s, 22s, 30s, and upwards

B. Broad Chain Bands or Belts, for Lumbago, Indigestion, Liver, Chest, and Nervous Complaints, wearable as a belt .....22s to 40s, and 55s

C. Broad Chain Bands for Nervous Deafness, Head, Tooth, and Face Ache, and Noises in the Head...21s [and upwards

D. Broad Chains for loss of Voice and other affections of the Throat, Asthma, Spinal Complaints...10s 6d, [18s, 22s, and 40s

E. Broad Chain Bands for Writers' Cramp, Trembling Nervousness, &c.....22s to 30s, 40s and 60s

F. Combined Bands for General Debility, Central Paralysis, Epilepsy, and Functional Disorders ..50s to 60s

A Complete Set of Combined Electro-Chain Bands and Flexible Galvanic Belt, for restoring vital energy £5

G. Chain Batteries for Extreme Nervous Debility, Paralysis, and for restoring exhausted Vital Energy (to be used in conjunction with specially combined Bands) .....£3 10s to 4 Guineas

H. High-tension Flexible Chain Pocket Batteries, with a complete set of Combined Bands, Belt, and accessories (for special cases).....£10 and upwards

No Galvanic Bands or Belts are Genuine but those bearing the fac similie of J L PULVERMACHER'S signature on the Label.

CAUTION.—A Perpetual Injunction in Chancery, dated 18th August, 1869, was granted to J L PULVERMACHER against ALFRED BARROWS, alias C D HAMMOND, alias HENRY JAMES, alias C T RAPHNY, their assistants, agents, and servants, restraining the said person or persons, under a penalty of £5000, from deceitfully advertising Belts, &c, delusively representing them as electric. This decree is printed 'in extenso' in PULVERMACHER'S PAMPHLET of Testimonials and Reports of cures, containing likewise numerous extracts from many standard scientific works, viz.: Dr Pereira's "Materia Medica," 4th Edition; Dr Tanner's "Practice of Medicine," 8th Edition; and Dr Handfield Jones on "Nervous and Functional Disorders," &c. Sent post free on application to the Sole Inventor and Patentee—

J L. PULVERMACHER,
168, GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

JUDSON'S DYES—18 Colors 6d. each RIBBONS, WOOL, SILK FEATHERS, Completely Dyed in 10 minutes without soiling the hands. Full instructions supplied. Of all Chemists.

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO 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, Eau Bouquet, Military, Royal Yacht Club, Frangipanni, Wood Violet, Opera Bouquet, Ylaunilang, &c.

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

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'S TRIPLE 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 GOSNELL & 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.—AQUA 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 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 Carriage 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).

ALEX. ROSS'S GREAT HAIR RESTORER Has no sediment. Restores grey hair in few days. Produces a beautiful gloss, without coarse fatting 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.

Railway.s

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 8.30 a.m., arriving at Waterford 10.30 a.m.

From Limerick Junct. and Stations up to Caher Inclusive (for Waterford)	1st Class. s d	2nd Class. s d	3rd Class s d
	6 0	4 0	3 0
" 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.		

For Double Journey.

Excursionists to return by the 8.30 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 29th, 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 Ballyraggett	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)

SEPTEMBER, 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GLASGOW, CORK AND WATERFORD

Carrying Goods at Through Rates to Limerick, Tipperary, Clonmel, Carrick-on-Suir, Kilkenny, Abbeyleix, Maryborough, and Newport (Mon.)

This is the Cheapest Route for Goods to Abergavenny, Abbeyfeale, Abbeyleix, Bagnalstown, Banagher, Ballaggett, Ballyhale, Bandon, Bansha, Bantry, Bennettsbridge, Birdhill, Brocon, Bridgetown, Buttevant, Cahir, Cahirdaveen, Callan, Carlow, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, Castlecomer, Castleconnell, Castleisland, Castlemartyr, Castletownroche, Charleville, Clare, Clonakilty, Clonmel, Cloyne, Coachford, Clogheen, Dingle, Donerailo, Dungarvan, Dunmanway, Ennis, Enniscorthy, Enniskymon, Fermoy, Fethard, Foynes, Gort, Hereford, Inniscligue, Kanturk, Kenmare, Kildysart, Kilkee, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Killarney, Killeagh, Killenaule, Kilmallock, Kilrush, Kinsale, Kilworth, Limerick, Lismore, Listowel, Macroom, Mallow, Maryborough, Merthyr, Midleton, Millstreet, Miltown-Malbay, Mitchelstown, Monmouth, Nenagh, Newcastle-West, Newrose, Pilltown, Pontypoole, Portlaw, Queenstown, Rathcormack, Rathkeale, Roscrea, Scariff, Sixmilebridge, Skibbereen, Taghmon, Tallow, Tarbert, Templemore, Thomastown, Thurles, Tipperary, Tralee, Tredegar, Youghal, and all places in the South of Ireland.

THE New and Powerful Screw Steamers SKERRYVORE, CUMBRAE, SANDA, EDDYSTONE, KINSALE, TOWARD, or other first class Vessels, are intended to sail as under (unless prevented by any unforeseen circumstance), with or without Pilots, and with liberty to tow Vessels, and to render assistance to Vessels in Distress.

From GLASGOW to CORK & WATERFORD
EVERY
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY,
At 2 p.m.; Rail to Greenock, 7 p.m.

NOTE.—The Steamers sailing on Mondays and Wednesdays call first at Waterford. The Steamer on Fridays goes direct to Cork, and calls at Waterford returning.

From WATERFORD to BELFAST via Cork—FRIDAYS, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, and 29th September.

From CORK to BELFAST Direct—SATURDAYS, 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, and 30th September.

BELFAST to CORK and WATERFORD, via Glasgow—MONDAYS, 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th September, and 2nd Oct.

From CORK to DUBLIN via Waterford—MONDAYS, 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th September, and 2nd Oct.

From WATERFORD to DUBLIN Direct—TUESDAYS, 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th September, and 3rd Oct.

From DUBLIN to CORK and WATERFORD, via Glasgow—WEDNESDAYS, 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th September, and 4th Oct.

FROM CORK TO

Glasgow (direct)	Thurs	31st Aug,	4 p.m
Glasgow (via Belfast)	Satur	2d Sept	5 p.m
Glasgow (via Waterford & Dublin)	Mon	4th ,,	5 p.m
Glasgow (direct)	Thurs	7th ,,	8 p.m
Glasgow (via Belfast)	Satur	9th ,,	8 p.m
Glasgow (via Waterford & Dublin)	Mon	11th ,,	5 p.m
Glasgow (direct)	Thurs	14th ,,	8 p.m
Glasgow (via Belfast)	Satur	16th ,,	5 p.m
Glasgow (via Waterford & Dublin)	Mon	18th ,,	5 p.m
Glasgow (direct)	Thurs	21st ,,	7 p.m
Glasgow (via Belfast)	Satur	23rd ,,	8 p.m
Glasgow (via Waterford & Dublin)	Mon	25th ,,	5 p.m
Glasgow (direct)	Thurs	28th ,,	4 p.m
Glasgow (via Belfast)	Satur	30th ,,	5 p.m
Glasgow (via Waterford & Dublin)	Mon	2nd Oct,	5 p.m

FROM WATERFORD TO

Cork & Glasgow	Wednesday	30th Aug,	1 p.m
Cork, Belfast, & Glasgow	Friday	1st Sept,	1 p.m
Dublin & Glasgow	Tuesday	5th ,,	1 p.m
Cork & Glasgow	Wednesday	6th ,,	1 p.m
Cork, Belfast, & Glasgow	Friday	8th ,,	1 p.m
Dublin & Glasgow	Tuesday	12th ,,	1 p.m
Cork & Glasgow	Wednesday	13th ,,	1 p.m
Cork, Belfast, & Glasgow	Friday	15th ,,	1 p.m
Dublin & Glasgow	Tuesday	19th ,,	1 p.m
Cork & Glasgow	Wednesday	20th ,,	1 p.m
Cork, Belfast, & Glasgow	Friday	22nd ,,	1 p.m
Dublin & Glasgow	Tuesday	26th ,,	1 p.m
Cork & Glasgow	Wednesday	27th ,,	1 p.m
Cork, Belfast, & Glasgow	Friday	29th ,,	1 p.m
Dublin & Glasgow	Tuesday	3rd Oct,	1 p.m

FARES:

	Cabin.	Deck
Glasgow to Waterford or Cork	17s 6d	10s
Cork and Waterford to Belfast	17s 6d	10s
Cork to Waterford	8s 0d	4s
Cork and Waterford to Dublin	10s 0d	6s

Return Tickets, available for One Month, not Transferable:—

Glasgow to Cork or Waterford	Cabin,	25s
Waterford to Cork		12s 6d

Note.—The Clyde Shipping Company insure all Goods shipped by these Lines of Steamers at Five Shillings per Cent.—Values to be declared at time of shipment. Forms and all information to be had at the Offices.

For rates of freight, &c, apply to

CORK STEAMSHIP Co, Penrose Quay, Cork; JOHN LYDDY, W & L Railway Office, Limerick; CAROLIN & EGAN, 20 Eden Quay, Dublin; JAMES MADDOCKS & HALL, Newport (Mon); J C PINKERTON, 10 Victoria Street, Belfast; GRAHAM BRYMNER, Greenock; CLYDE SHIPPING Co, 2 Oswald street, Glasgow; MICHAEL DOWNEY, Custom House Quay, Waterford.

Glasgow, 1871.

THE GALLOWAY STEAM BOILER. For economy of fuel, combined with safety and durability, this is the best now in use. Upwards of 3,000 are now working.

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

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

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.

Aug 8, at Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, the wife of Dr Churchill, staff surgeon, of a daughter.

Aug 5, at Simla, the wife of Capt Drummond, 14th Regt, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th, at All saints' Church, Terling, by the Rev Canon Bernard, John Paley, to Clara Emily Charlotte, only daughter of Lord Rayleigh.

DEATHS.

On the 14th, at the Chalet, Esher, Surrey, George Norton 43.

Shipping.

PORT OF WATERFORD.

ARRIVED.

Sept 20—South of Ireland, Milford; Juverna, Bristol.

SAILED.

Sept 20—Clodagh, Neath; Enterprise, Cardiff.

WATERFORD.

CORN REPORT—Sept 20.

With a slow demand, the value of all articles of the trade remain unaltered.

(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 —
do.	Red do	do.	26 0	28 0	29 6	30 3
do.	Shipping	do.	——	——	26 0	27 6
do.	Taganrog Ghirka	do.	.....	.....	28 6	28 6
do.	Odessa	do	.....	.....	27 6	28 6
do.	Marianopoli		.....	.....	27 6	——
do.	Nicolaeff	do.	.....	.....	30 0	30 6
do.	American	do.	.....	.....	17 0	— —
Barley,	Grinding	℔ 16 stones	13 0	14 0	20 0	——
do.	Malting	do.	16 0	17 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 3	11 7	39 0	——
Flour,	Extra superfines,	℔ sack	.....	.....	42 0	——
do.	Superfines,	do.	.....	.....	33 0	——
do.	Fines and Seconds,	do.	.....	.....	28 0	——
do.	Thirds	do.	.....	.....	17 9	——
Indian Corn,	Odessa and Galatz,	℔ 20 stone			19 3	20 3
do.	Ibrail and Foxonian,	do.			18 6	19 0
do.	American	do.			——	——
do.	French	do.			——	——
Indian Meal,		℔ sack	.....	.....	15 0	——
Oatmeal,		℔ cwt.	.....	.....	——	——
Bran and Pollard,		per ton	.....	.....	13 0	15 —

BACON AND PIGS.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s.
Bacon Pigs, ℔ cwt	59 0	60 0	Chandler's Lard	00 0	00 0
Steak Offal, do.	52 0	54 0	Keg 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 20.

Butter—Number of firkins in market, 334. Price per cwt, 120s to 126s.

Hay (old) 50s to 60s; new, 50s to 56s 0d; wheaten straw, 45s to 50s; oaten ditto, 45s to 50s.

DUBLIN CORN MARKET—Tuesday.

Good sale of Irish wheat and barley at full prices. Oats easier. Foreign wheat firm—sales small. Maize slow. Flour quiet.

CURRENT PRICES:

White wheat per barrel		Flour (Irish)	29s 0d to 24s 0d
home-grown	31s 0d to 33 6d	Do (foreign)	18s 0d to 19s 0d
Red do	30s 0d to 31s 6d	Do (firsts)	17s 0d to 18s 0d
Foreign do	28s 0d to 37s 0d	Do (seconds)	15s 0d to 16s 0d
Grinding barley	15s 6d to 16s 6d	Indian corn per qr	33s 0d to 39s 0d
Malting do	17s 0d to 18s 6d	Indian meal	10s 0d to 14s 6d
Bere	14s 0d to 15s 0d	Malt	29s 6d to 30s 6d
Rape	34s 0d to 37s 0d	Pollard	8s 6d to 8s 0d
Oats	14s 0d to 16s 0d	Bran	8s 6d to 8s 6d
Oatmeal per cwt	12s 6d to 16s 0d	Rye	12s 0d to 13s 0d
		Feed'g cake	11s 0d to 12s 0d

LIMERICK MARKETS—Tuesday.

Large supplies in market. Prices—wheat, 18d per stone; oats, 9½d to 11½d per ditto; barley, 9½d to 12½d per ditto.

Breadstuffs—French flour 47s per sack; 1st flour, 43s per ditto; biscuit ditto, 37s per ditto; 2nd ditto, 30s per ditto; 3rd, ditto, 24s per ditto; 4th ditto, 20s per ditto. Oatmeal 15l per ton. Indian meal, 8l 8s per ton; fine ditto, 8l 18s per ditto.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat, per st	1	6	0	0	Straw, per ton	35	0	40	0
Red do	0	0	0	0	Reed, per do	40	0	44	0
Barley, per do	0½	0	1	2	Hay, per do	30	0	35	0
Oats, per do	0	9½	0	11	Bacon pigs, cwt	54	0	——	0
Black do	0	0	0	0	Scalded heads	36	0	——	0
Bran, per ton	120	0	130	0	Middles, green	74	0	...	0
Butter, per lb	88	0	00	0	Wool	—	0	—	0

KILKENNY MARKETS—Tuesday.

A fair supply of wheat and oats to market, but very little barley offering, at former quotations; bacon pigs slight decline. The other market departments show but very slight change in prices.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat barrel	29	0	30	0	Flour, seconds	40	0	42	0
Barley do	16	0	16	6	Inferior do	32	0	35	0
Oats do	10	0	11	0	Thirds do	26	0	28	0
Do black	—		—	0	Butter cwt	12	0	122	0
Oatmeal, cwt	14	0	15	0	Potatoes st	00	5	00	6
Bran do	7	0	0	0	Beef per lb	0	6½	0	9
Hay per do	2	4	2	6	Mutton do	0	7	0	8½
Straw do	2	0	2	4	Veal do	0	7	0	0

CORK BUTTER MARKET—Sept 19.

Ordinary: Firsts, 124s; seconds, 114s; thirds, 103s; fourths, 96s; fifths, 83s; sixths, 56s. Mild cured—Firsts, 129s; seconds, 119s; thirds, 112s. In the market, 2,384 firkins.

CORK CORN MARKET—Sept 19.

White wheat, 9s 9d to 12s 8d; red ditto, 10s 6d to 11s 10d; barly, 7s 6d to 0s d; black oats, 6s 4d to 6s 11d; tawney do., 6s 9d to 6s 10d; white, 6s 8d to 8s 6d.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET—Sept 19.

There was only a moderate supply of farmers' wheat, which met with a rather slow sale at from 1s to 2s decline. With merchants the trade was very slow, and Saturday's prices were hardly maintained.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET—Sept 19.

The market was fairly attended, but the transactions in wheat were unusually limited. American and other red descriptions declined 3d to 4d, and white 2d per cental on the rates of this day week. Flour unchanged, the extra qualities commanding full prices.

NEWCASTLE CATTLE MARKET—Sept 19

Supply of stock smaller, and trade good. Prices—Beef, 8s 6d to 10s 6d; pigs, 5s to 7s 6d per stone; mutton, 8d to 10d; lamb 9d to 10d per lb sinking offal. Number at market: Cattle, 1,052; sheep, 8,360; pigs 827.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET—Sept 19.

Sugar steady; at auction 500 hhds; West India sold at about last week's prices; refined quiet. Coffee steady at late rates. Tea—at auction, China realised very firm prices. Rice quiet. Cotton dull. Jute inactive. Tallow, 44s 3d on the spot; 44s 9d for October and December; 45s 6d for January and March.

FRANCISCAN CHURCH, WATERFORD.

SACRED ORATORIO!

On SUNDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 24th,
ON THE OCCASION OF THE
RE-OPENING OF THE ORGAN,

A GRAND SELECTION of SACRED MUSIC will be performed in the above Church by a Full Choir, combining the leading Amateurs of the City.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

Gloria	"12th Mass"	Mozart
Quartette—"Dal tuo stellato soglio Mosè in Egitto"		Rossini
Aria, "With Verdure Clad" (Creation)		Haydn
Solo and Chorus, "Anima Christi"		Devico
Duet	"O Salutaris"	Neukomm
Aria, "Pro Peccatus" (Stabat Mater)		Rossini
Tenor Solo and Chorus, "Laudate"		Zingarelli

PART II.

Recitative, "In Splendour Bright" / Chorus, "The Heavens are Telling"	(Creation) Haydn
Solo and Chorus—"The Marvellous Work" (Creation)	Haydn
Duet, "Quis est Homo" (Stabat Mater)	Rossini
Chorus, "Worthy is the Lamb" (Messiah	Handel
Aria, "Cujus anima" (Stabat Mater)	Rossini
Grand Chorus "Hallelujah" (Messiah)	Handel

Organist—Mr J S Mitchell.
Conductor—Mr Washington.

To commence at Seven o'Clock in the Evening.

Admission—Sanctuary, 2s 6d; Galleries, 1s; Body of Church, 6d.

Tickets to be had at the Convent, and at Howard's and Jones', The Quay. (9858)

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

Consols yesterday were without movement, and closed at 93⅛ to ¼. The Railway Market was very firm. Sheffields were 2½ higher; Brightons and Midlands ¼ each; Chatham Four and a-half per cent Preference, 1½; South Easterns 1; Great Westerns ¼; and Great Easterns and North Westerns ⅛ each. Foreign Securities were flat. Spanish shows a reaction of ⅛, and French Scrip ¼. The Stock Exchange Committee have appointed special settling days in the following securities:—Nantyglo and Blaina Iron Works Company (Limited), shares called '8 per cent preference,' Thursday, the 21st inst, consideration of quotation 'postponed' French National Loan, paid-up Scrip, Friday, the 22nd inst, to be marked; United States' Government 5 per cent Funded Loan ($75,000,000) Scrip and Bonds, Tuesday, the 26th inst, scrip to be marked. *Times.*

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Sept 19.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.			
Three per Cent Consols	...	93⅛	
New Three per Cent Stock	...	91¼	⅜
Ditto for Account, 4th October	...	91¼	⅜
JOINT-STOCK FUNDS.			
Munster Bank (Ltd) £3 11s pd (Ac)	...	8½	
National Bank, £3 paid	...	52	51½
Ditto for Account	...	52	
National of Liverpool (Ltd) £15 pd	...	12½	
Provincial Bank, £25 paid	...	92	
RAILWAYS.			
Dublin and Belfast Junction, £100 pd	...	91	
Great Southern and Wn £100 paid	...	103½	
Irish North-Western, £3 paid	...	4½	
Waterford and Central Ireland, £100 pd	...	2½	
Ditto for Account	...	12	
Waterford and Limerick, £50 pd	...	34½	
Ditto for Account	...	34½	

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, THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871

HER MAJESTY, &c.

Balmoral Castle, Saturday.—The Queen drove out, accompanied by Princess Louise of Hesse.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and Ladies Fanny and Rosamond Spencer Churchill leave his grace's shooting quarters, Glenquoich, at the end of month for the south, on their way to Blenheim for the winter.

The Duke of Devonshire and Lord and Lady Cavendish have arrived at the Shelbourne Hotel.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have arrived at the Shelbourne Hotel.

The Earl and Countess of Clancarty have arrived at the Shelbourne Hotel.

Viscount Castlerosse, M P, has arrived at the Shelbourne Hotel.

JUSTICES' JUSTICE.

"In these cases," remarked the Right Hon. Mr Justice Fitzgerald on Monday, "it might be very convenient to punish first, and try afterwards."

The tendency of confounding the ministerial with the magisterial functions, can hardly be more aptly described than in the above sapient remark of a learned and painstaking judge, in an application to admit to bail four men who were arrested on the 7th August, and confined in jail ever since, and on whose behalf the resident magistrate refused bail, though he knew the offence was one in which bail might be taken. He thus allowed these men to remain in jail for six weeks, virtually sentencing them to imprisonment until next March, and put them to the costs of appearing in the Four Courts.

It is difficult to account for such a stretch of power, and the only rational solution is, that the magistrate who had to appear with the police in the riot to which he referred, allowed his own feelings of annoyance to sway him, and while sending the men for trial at the assizes, determined to punish them by imprisonment in the interim, thus doing what the learned judge said, "punish first, and try afterwards." These cases were so trivial that Mr Justice Fitzgerald ordered them to be liberated upon entering into their own recognisances for £20, and finding two bails of £10 each.

In the olden times an effort was made to separate the Ministerial from the Magisterial functions. The Mayor of the former year presided in the Mayor's court, before which all those cases which now are brought before what is called the Police Court were tried. There was thus a palpable line of demarcation drawn between the magistrate charged with ministerial functions, the maintenance of the peace of the city, and the magistrate charged with the magisterial functions in awarding punishment for offences connected with the breach of the peace. It is too often apparent, that in dealing with such cases external causes connected with the arrest or the prosecution, are allowed to influence the magistrates. The Town Council is in some classes of offences, made the prosecutor; and it is contrary to the spirit of the law, that the Mayor or any member of the Corporation, should adjudicate in these cases, in which they are prosecutors. Yet we find that one of the Magistrates sitting at Petty Sessions in New Ross thinks that this class of cases, which ought, as far as possible, to be tried before an impartial tribunal, are to be heard at the Borough Court, at which the Chairman of the Town Commissioners presides, and in which he will appear in the double capacity of prosecutor and Judge.

Resident magistrates are a sort of superior police officers; they are in constant communication with the Castle, and receive orders therefrom. They usually accompany the police in cases in which their services are likely to be required, and perform such duty as reading the Riot Act and using force. It is very undesirable that these persons who cannot be regarded as impartial should, after making or ordering arrests, sit on the bench and decide the cases. The instance before us of "punishing first and trying afterwards" is an apt illustration of the influence of personal feeling in the administration of law.

If the local magistrates are so ignorant or uninstructed that they must have a nurse in the shape of an R.M., then his functions should be quite different; he ought to know nothing of the cases until they come before him. All connection should be severed between the police and the Castle, and the R.M. should act in such a case like the Assistant Barrister. It would be a vast improvement to return to the old system, and have a competent lawyer as Recorder. Indeed, we are by no means convinced that charges made in accordance with what are styled liberal ideas are improvements, and think some of the old civic institutions were much better than those which have been re-built upon their foundations.

THE NANTYGLO AND BLAINA IRON-WORKS COMPANY.

Our readers may remember that when this scheme was before the public, we showed how unsafe an investment it was, even though the Hon. W N Massey, Chairman of the National Bank, was its chairman. Our opinion has been endorsed by no less an authority than the London Stock Exchange, which has for the present "postponed granting them a quotation," as appears from the monetary article of the *Times*. The postponement is virtually "refused for the present." The effect is, that the promoters of the scheme whose names are before us, are baulked in their intention to net £100,000, that being their profits contingent upon "obtaining a quotation" in the official list. This is a very serious blow to the Company, and to all connected with it. We understand the parties connected with the Marseilles Land Company, and who managed for a short time to throw dust in the eyes of the directors of the National Bank, and were able to take in so vigilant and able a man as Sir Joseph M'Kenna, who lost some thousands of pounds by believing their statements in reference thereto, are the very same men who have floated this bubble, to which we do not wish to apply in print the terms applied to it in London; but we believe a very short time will prove the true character of the scheme, and those who acted on our opinion, will have ample grounds for congratulation.

English Produce.

According to a return published by the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, the land under cultivation during the present year may be divided as follows:—Wheat, 3,675,996 acres; barley 2,337,719; oats, 2,719,808; potatoes, 629,287; hops, 60,028. This shows, as compared with last year, an increase of 75,453 acres upon wheat, 16,930 upon barley, and 40,626 upon potatoes; and a decrease of 43,992 upon oats, and 566 upon hops. According to the same return the number of live stock in Great Britain on the 25th June last was—cattle, 5,339,332; sheep, 27,182,898; and pigs, 2,499,889. Compared with last year, there was a decrease of 63,985 on cattle, and 1,264,691 on sheep; and an increase of 328,751 on pigs.

Western Highland Connemara!

The last number of the *Graphic* contains the first of a series of sketches made by a painter of eminence during a recent tour. The drawing is good, but the subject of the first issue is unhappily chosen, and will, we fear, give offence to a large portion of the Irish people. The act which it depicts, though true in itself, is confined to but a small and that the most ignorant section of the people. Yet it may convey the impression to the English public that such exhibitions are the rule and not the exception, and obviate of the act of adoration may also be misunderstood. The painter, will, we expect, illustrate the wonderful scenery of this wild district; but in exhibiting the social phases he ought to make distinctly understood that they are rare and exceptional.

A New Danger to Farmers.

The *Waterford Standard* of Wednesday announces a new danger to farmers, which, however, we do not believe likely to prove a source of national ruin or universal bankruptcy. It gravely states that on a farm in the vicinity of the city a number of cats and dogs have been attacked by the foot and mouth disease; but as if to balance the loss of the services of the feline race, adds that *fourteen rats* have actually succumbed to the same distemper. The reports of the disease among cattle sink into insignificence before these new disasters. If the disease among the "small deer" spreads, the citizens of Waterford will be without the last resource of the Parisians—rat-flesh,—whenever the *urbs intacta* has to stand a long siege. This is the only way in which we have heard of rats being made profitable. But what may not be the next quadruped!—asses, perhaps! If so, some of our friends will want to look out.

The Mayoralty of Kilkenny.

The Mayoralty of Kilkenny must be a very enviable position, if we are to judge by the number of candidates for the office for 1872. Three gentlemen have been canvassing for the last four or five months, and now the sitting mayor, Wm Hayden, Esq, has issued an address seeking re-election. His platform is as follows:—"My friends say that I ought to be Mayor during the re-building of St John's Bridge. You know in that matter what almost insurmountable difficulties I had to overcome before I succeeded with both grand juries. There is also a foot bridge over the Nore from the Market to the Mayor's Walk, which I think would be most useful. I believe my politics are liberal enough, and add to them I am an *honest* advocate for Home Rule. I am, gentlemen, asked by the citizens to give them a ball at Christmas. My health is now, thanks be to God, from a timely change of air, completely re-established." The ball at Christmas has a smack of Cashel electioneering about it.

THE CONSTABULARY.

"Mysterious Police Movements."—Under this head we find the following statement in Monday's *Cork Examiner*:—"On Sunday evening bodies of the constabulary, numbering from four to a dozen, were observed moving through the streets, fully equipped, carrying their haversacks, guns, &c. We have been unable to learn the cause of this extraordinary proceeding. Our city has been wonderfully peaceful for some time past, and that such measures should be taken are, at the least, alarming, because it clearly indicates either that something is about to occur, or that the authorities have some information to this effect. The destination of the patrols have not transpired, but some were seen at the various termini of the city attending the arrival of trains."

Superannuation of Constabulary.—Within the past few days four constables have been discharged on life pensions from the strength of the force stationed in the village of Borrisokane, in the North Riding of the county Tipperary. More discharges are pending. This is said to be in compliance with the memorial recently addressed to the Lord Lieutenant by the magistrates of the county, praying his Excellency to relieve the ratepayers of one third of the burden under which they have been labouring for the past ten years.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RAIN VERSUS "WET."

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir—You seem at a loss to account for the social phenomenon referred to by you in yesterday's Mail, viz., that there are less persons convicted of drunkenness after wet evenings than dry ones. Though not a visitor to the police court, either as spectator or prisoner, I have heard the peculiarity you notice spoken of before. Your hypothesis of hydraulic soakage I take to be fallacious, and also the argument that gentlemen of bibulous habits stay at home in moist weather. The idea that the rain would quench the thirst of the members of this class is as foolish as the act of the man who eat a salt herring to supply the place of an umbrella and keep him "dry." No, sir, I should rather think the paucity of bacchanals in the police office depository after a wet night may be attributed to much the same reason that "Lazy Harry," I used to read of in my school days, went without the blackberries. There were plenty to be had on the tree, but the bother of picking them more than counterbalanced the pleasure of their possession. Surely, you could not expect that on a dark, drear, dirty night, when it is raining cats and dogs (no license demanded for these latter either) our defenders in bottle-green would prefer trudging through the slush, searching for a few "stothered" debauchees, to sitting at a glowing fire, after dropping down some genial——but I must limit the area of my observations, and be prudent, even if *force*-ible. In a neighbouring town the R. I. C.'s are familiarly known as "The Shades"; and why, might I ask, should they not, as the term would imply, seek the *shade* of some friendly archway or even of the overhanging branches of an episcopal clump of trees, rather than go hunt for game they are pretty sure to have in their net next evening. Many of the cases tried by the magistrates daily—as I see by the reports of the trials—are those of persons found drunk after eleven o'clock at night: and a great proportion of Mondays applicants for admission to the Ballybricken residence qualify themselves therefor by an inebriated appearance in public early on Sunday morning. Why not see where they get the wherewithal to brutalise themselves? If there were a more active watch kept over the houses where liquor is sold at prohibited hours, I think it would tend much to diminish drunkenness and vice, and leave the office of "the guardians of the night" almost a sinecure.—I am, sir, yours, &c.,

Pluvius.

THE STRIKE AT NEWCASTLE.

Eighteen strike hands were summoned before the Newcastle magistrates for breach of contract with Messrs. Hawthorne, of Fairbanks. The proof of contract being insufficient in the one case heard, it case dismissed, the other seventeen cases being adjourned pending the decision of a superior court.

Forty seven Germans were sent home this morning and seventeen to night.

At Stirling, a shopkeeper named Young, with one of his workmen, was filling a horn with blasting-powder from a keg, which contained 25lbs, when the powder exploded, killing Mr Young on the spot, and injuring the workman beyond hope of recovery.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

RETURN OF MR BUTT FOR LIMERICK.

Mr Isaac Butt was on Wednesday morning returned member for Limerick without opposition,

ASSASSINATION OF THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF CALCUTTA.

The Lord Chief Justice of Calcutta was stabbed while entering his court, and is in a precarious condition.

COMMERCIAL—WEDNESDAY.

Consols 93 to ¼.

The prices of London corn are drooping.

WATERFORD POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

(Before Capt. Brenan and Ald. Reid.)

There was but one case for disposal, in which the notorious Margaret Calender was sentenced to a week's imprisonment for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

WATERFORD UNION—WEDNESDAY.

Capt. POWER, D.V.C, in the chair.

Also present—Colonel Roberts, Major O'Gorman, Ald. Redmond, Messrs. Congreve Rogers, J.P; F G Bloomfield, J.P; Michael O'Shea, F G Kent, J Lawless, P Veale, William Kelly, Walter Hally, J L Conn, Joseph Clampett, E Walsh, Garret Meade.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining last week, 730; admitted, 55; born, 0; died, 2; discharged, 51; remaining, 732; on out-door relief, 848, at a cost of £39 19s 1d; cost last year, £31 18s 5d. In infirmary, 297; in fever hospital, 18.

The Waterford dispensary committee reported that they had decided on holding their future meetings on the third Monday in each month.

The Commissioners wrote, informing the board of further ports in which cholera prevailed.

THE LADY-LANE DISPENSARY.

On the minutes of a sub committee of the Waterford dispensary committee appeared a resolution relative to payment for some extra work performed by Mr Hunt after his original contract had expired, and for which he had sent in an estimate.

Mr Clampett objected, on the ground that there should have been tenders advertised for, as the amount was over £5, and competition entered on, which might lower the cost.

Mr Conn said it was very irregular for Mr Clampett to come there to trip up the proceedings of the committee, when he could have attended the meeting, as he was a member. He absented himself from the discussion, and yet came to oppose the resolution when it came before the board. He had been informed Mr Clampett had a dislike to Mr Hunt.

Mr Clampett—That is wrong.

Mr Conn—That may, or may not, be the cause; but it is most irregular, where gentlemen put themselves to the inconvenience of attending meetings, to have an individual like Mr Clampett come here to upset what they have done, and have it tossed back in their faces again. It is an outrage on those gentlemen. If Mr Clampett wants to be useful he should go there and fight his battle, and not wait until the eleventh hour. It is most irregular to take up the time of the board in a way it should not be done. It is an attempt to throw a sort of stigma or contempt to the members of the committee who attended, and who deserved well of the city; and I am prepared to support anything they deliberately agree to.

Mr Clampett—I attend as many meetings of this board and its committees as Mr Conn; and if there was a return of the attendance, it would be found I attended 40 meetings out of the 52 last year.

Mr Clampett having learned that the work was completed withdrew his amendment, and the report was confirmed.

INCREASE OF SALARY.

Mrs Sloane, head nurse of the hospital, applied for an increase of salary on the plea of the large and increased amount of duty required to be performed by her, there being 300 persons under her constant supervision.

Mr Conn said the example they had set in raising the salary of another official after three months in their employment was now bearing fruit, and it was a natural consequence, that the present applicant should be dissatisfied with her salary.

Mr Bloomfield said there was a difference in the cases. In the former, the salary was raised to a sum at which it had a right to have been fixed originally, and in the latter the salary from the first was adequate.

The resolution was moved, and the application fell to the ground.

THE CROWE-PALLAS CONTROVERSY.

In answer to Mr Pallas's letter, Captain Crowe said were it not that his name was so frequently before the public he would have let the matter rest, but he had to give Pallas's statement an unqualified contradiction. The respectable witness mentioned by him was a person who heard him (the Captain) tell Pallas the child had been vaccinated. With reference to the introduction of another matter, it was owing to Pallas's case being weak, he had made allusions to the discharge of his other duties. He was perfectly well aware the child was vaccinated when he took the action at law. The introduction of a domestic matter had decided him (Capt Crowe) to have it investigated, and the next Pallas would hear of it would be from his solicitor.

Mr Conn said that last observation relieved the board of all further concern in the matter.

Mr O'Shea denied this. It merely referred to a portion of Pallas's letter; the remainder should be dealt with by the board. There should be an investigation to see which of the statements was true.

Alderman Redmond agreed with Mr O'Shea. Every charge against any official should be investigated. Captain Crowe was put to a great deal of trouble and annoyance, and it might have been the cause of his death, for he caught cold in the Courthouse.

Mr Bloomfield thought too much importance was attached to such a trivial thing.

Mr Conn thought so too.

Major O'Gorman asked if Mr Pallas was to take the word of every one that chose to tell him a child was vaccinated, yet was unable to produce a certificate.

Finally it was resolved 'That the Poor Law Commissioners be requested to instruct Captain Hamilton, P.L.I, to hold inquiry on oath into the charges preferred by Captain Crowe against Mr Pallas.'

DECREASE IN INMATES.

The clerk reported that out of the 72 persons who were discharged three months ago, on getting clothes to the value of £23, only 12—seven adults and five children, had returned. Since their discharge there were 100/ saved to the union.

The clerk was directed to apply to the Board of Superintendence to have a deaf and dumb boy, who was in jail for an assault, transferred to Lismore when his time was up. He had been originally sent from Lismore Union as a criminal, and on his release left on the Waterford Union, where, after some time, he committed the assault, for which he is now suffering.

The board adjourned.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

A meeting of the local friends and supporters of the Evangelical Alliance, was held on Tuesday evening in the Protestant Hall, Catherine Street.

The REV. MR. GIMLETTE in the Chair.

There were also on the platform—Rev. Mr Phair, Rev Mr Kingsbury, Rev Mr Kerr, Rev Mr Burrowes, Thomas Wilson, Esq., J P; R T Carew, Esq.; Dr. Elliott, &c. The general attendance was thin. The meeting having opened with prayer, the Chairman introduced

The Rev Mr Davis, who came as a deputation from the alliance. He said he had always received a kind reception, christian sympathy, and generous support on his previous visits to Waterford, and he now came—not in a party spirit, or with any sectarian, or even ecclesiastical object, but simply to set before them a few facts relative to the great successes of the Society. He came confessedly in a time of great difficulty as regarded the outward manifestations of Christian unity—for there was much diversity of opinion and a good deal of controversy existing; but that laid on them a more solemn obligation to sustain the alliance and be again united in the bonds of peace. The Alliance had correspondence with nearly every land, and continued to receive most flattering accounts from their brethern in different countries. They were all united in spirit in the annual prayer week, held in January, and the members kept it sacred even within the walls of beleaguered Paris; and in Berlin, where the Empress of Germany came from Potsdam several times to join their Prussian brethern in prayer. The reverend gentleman then gave a sketch of the progress of the Alliance in America. The Americans had received the idea of an international congress with unbounded pleasure, but when the war broke out it had to be postponed. The speaker went out as a deputation to the Committee, and met an enthusiastic reception. He was the bearer of a letter from the Queen to the President, expressing her gratification that he took such an interest in the Alliance, and General Grant volunteered his best efforts to promote the interests of the Society. Preparations on an immense scale had been made for reception of the European quota, to the Congress. The Committee had arranged to extend their hospitality to from between two and three thousand, during the sittings in New York, and afterwards bring them on a pleasure tour to Niagara and back, a distance of 800 miles, free of charge. Mr Davis alluded the blessings conferred by the Alliance on the people of many countries, and referred at length to its efforts in obtaining religious liberty in Lithonia and Courland for 150,000 persecuted Protestants, subjects of the Emperor of Russia, and the release of Matamoras and his co-religionists, in Spain, through the means of the society. He also spoke of the kindness of the French government in 1867, and paid a high tribute to the memory of the late Archbishop of Paris, who he said was an ornament to his church, and an enlightened, liberal and christian man. Though there were many points on which they disagreed, there were some on which they were one, and these were the higher and purer, and more enduring things of the Almighty.

A subscription having been taken, the proceedings closed with a hearty vote of thanks to the Rev Mr Davis.

THE PRESERVATION OF GAME.

A meeting of gentlemen was held in the Barrister's Room, Court House, to take steps to form a Society for the Preservation of Game.

P W POWER, Esq, J.P, in the chair.

Also present—The Most Hon. the Marquis of Waterford; Thomas Lalor, D L, Cregy; R Power, Pembrokestown; Edward Roberts, J.P, Weston; H R Sargent, Joseph Strangman, Robert Dobbyn (solr.), P Barron-Newell, J.P; H Baggot, J N'Neill Power, Esqrs.; Captain Maunsell, &c, &c.

The Chairman having stated the objects of the meeting,

Mr Lalor said he thought that, as far as game was concerned, the object of the society could only be achieved by landlords watching over their own properties, and in that way put an end to poaching. With regard to foxes, he would not be inclined to include them in the rules, as the tenant farmers showed a disposition to do all in their power to preserve foxes.

The Marquis of Waterford said he felt convinced there was no necessity of including the preservation of foxes within the scope of their operations, as he had full confidence in the tenant farmers that they would do everything in their power to preserve them; and he further relied on the gentlemen residing near coverts to do all in their power in the same direction. He had received very good accounts from all parts of the country, and he believed they would have plenty of foxes the coming season. His lordship further gave it as his opinion that Ireland was not a partridge country, and the preservation of the few that were in it was not worth the cost or the trouble it entailed; and he believed there was no game so worthy of preservation as the fox, and nothing deserved the name of sport but fox-hunting.

After some desultory conversation the meeting adjourned for a fortnight without coming to any conclusion.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.
(77 Miles Open).

Traffic for week ending Sept 15, 1871:—			
Passengers, Parcels, ...	902	4	2
Goods and Cattle.....	1213	1	5
Total.....	2115	5	7
Corresponding week last year.....	2014	3	5

LIMERICK AND FOYNES RAILWAY.
(26¼ Miles Open.)

Traffic for week ending Friday, Sept 15, 1871.			
Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	£173	18	6
Goods and Cattle	64	10	1
Total	238	3	7
Corresponding week last year.....	223	8	5

LIMERICK AND ENNIS RAILWAY
(24¼ Miles Open)

Traffic for week ending Friday, Sept 15, 1871.			
Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	£156	3	6
Goods and Cattle.....	142	13	11
Total.....	298	17	5
Corresponding week last year.....	249	11	2

WATERFORD AND CENTRAL IRELAND RAILWAY
(31 Miles Open.)

Traffic for week ending Friday, Sept 15, 1871.			
Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	£239	16	2
Goods and Cattle.....	327	9	0
Total.....	571	5	2
Corresponding week last year.....	593	16	5

KILKENNY JUNCTION RAILWAY
(23½ Miles Open)

Traffic for week ending Friday, Sept 15, 1871.			
Passengers, Parcels, &c.....	£142	18	0
Goods and Cattle.....	58	16	5
Total.....	201	14	5
Corresponding week last year ...	209	12	8

The Prince and Princess of Oldenburg arrived at Torquay on Saturday evening.

The nine men brought home to Southampton, and charged with setting fire to the British barque Sir James, of Bristol, in Buenos Ayres Harbour, have been discharged from custody, the Board of Trade declining to prosecute.

The marble masons of Messrs Welch's, Leeds, having applied for a reduction in the hours of labour, have been met by a lock-out. The tanners are on strike for higher wages.

RELIGIOUS AGITATION IN SWITZERLAND.

A good deal of interest in Switzerland attaches at present to the Canton of Lucerne, the seat and heart of the old Roman Catholic Sonderbund, which, says the correspondent of the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' in the days when M Guizot & Lord Palmerston were Foreign Ministers of France and England, introduced civil war into Switzerland, and towards the destruction of the army of which Sir R Peel, when in charge of the British Legation at Berne, contributed in the manner so bitterly complained of by Guizot in his autobiography. For many years, down to May last, the Liberal party prevailed in the Cantonal Government of Lucerne, and carried out great reforms and improvements—at considerable increase, however, of cantonal taxation; so much so within the last fifteen years as to have sextupled the charge. Large, however, as was the increasing weight of taxation estimated by its money payment, it was well laid out in the Canton: new roads were made, old ones extended, new passes were opened, bridges were laid across rivers, education was improved, and as the value of property of all sorts increased, and industry was well rewarded, the Canton was amply able to bear the cost of Liberal government. Of course, the Government which effected all these improvements was accused of infidelity, irreligion, and impurity, because it was Liberal, and because being Liberal it suppressed the monastic institution within the Canton. No doubt it committed faults inherent in majorities long in power, and at length became unpopular. So in May last the Catholic party prevailed in the cantonal elections, and the Cantonal Government is once more in the hands of the Ultramontanes. The Nuncio for Switzerland resides at Lucerne, and he endeavours to induce the new Government to pursue a strongly reactionary policy, insisting above everything on the restoration of the monasteries and nunneries which were suppressed. The Government will, if it dare, comply with the Nuncio's wishes; but the Liberal party, though for the present defeated and unable to gain power for the next four years, still has great influence, and the question is will the new and Catholic Cantonal Government have the courage to gratify the Nuncio in these respects? This question is narrowly watched by the rest of Switzerland, and any great indiscretion on the part of the new cantonal authorities may once more produce serious political disquietude throughout the confederation.

DEATH OF JOHN LYTLE, J.P.

A profound sensation was created at Belfast on Tuesday by the sudden death of John Lytle, J.P., a prominent merchant who had been thrice Mayor, President of the Chamber of Commerce, and a member of nearly all public boards, till he retired from public life about a year since. He was Mayor during the riots of '64, and afterwards prosecuted John Rea, the trial lasting for fourteen days. Deceased was about fifty-five years of age, was a leading member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Conservative in politics, but respected by all classes for his uprightness, integrity, and the moderate and conciliatory nature of his opinions.

A widow woman with seven children, having applied for some time in vain for hired lodgings, at last practised the following finesse to obtain a shelter for herself and offspring. Observing a notice of lodgings to let, in a house situated next to a churchyard, she ordered her children to play in the churchyard while she inquired respecting the apartments. The first question on entering the threshold was, 'Madam, have you any children?' to which she replied, in a saintlike and pathetic tone, 'They are all in the churchyard.' The effect was instantaneous—writings were drawn up—the rooms secured, and the lady came to take possession of them. The hostess was horrorstruck on beholding her children, and refused them admittance; but nothing being said on this point in the bond, she was fain obliged to make a virtue of necessity, and make the best of a bad bargain.

SATISFACTION.—Lord William Poulet was said to be the author of a pamphlet called 'The Snake in the Grass.' A gentleman abused in it sent him a challenge. Lord William protested his innocence, but the gentleman insisted upon a denial under his own hand. Lord William took a pen and began, 'This is to scratify that the buk called The Snak'—'Oh! my lord,' said the person, 'I am satisfied; your lordship has already convinced me you did not write the book.'

GRACE MALAPROPS.—A milliner's apprentice, about to wait upon a duchess, was fearful of committing some error in her department. She therefore consulted a friend as to the manner in which she should address this great personage; and was told that, on going before the duchess, she must say her grace, and so on. Accordingly, away went the girl, and on being introduced, after a very low curtsey, she said, 'For what I am going to receive may I be truly thankful,' to which the duchess answered, 'Amen.'

MARCH OF INTELLECT.—A poor Woman, said to be ninety years of age, was waiting outside the doors of the Cheltenham Theatre two hours before their opening, having walked eight miles to see 'Jane Shore.' Mrs. M'Gibbon, who was to have enacted the heroine, deeming such devotion to the drama madness, asked her dresser, who narrated the circumstance, if the poor creature had her intellect. 'I don't know, ma'am,' said the girl; 'she's gotten summat tied up in her pocket-hankerchief.'

Man is like a snowball. Leave him lying in idleness against the sunny face of prosperity, and all the good that is in him melts like fresh butter in the dog-days; but kick him round and he gathers strength at every revolution.

Those persons who do most good are least conscious of it. The man who has but the single virtue of charity is very much like the hen that has but one chicken. That solitary chicken calls forth an amount of clucking and scratching that a whole brood seldom causes.

The correspondent of the 'Standard' says that the Italian troops will be reviewed in Rome on the 20th inst, and that the Republicans there are preparing a demonstration.

Mr B Samuelson writes to the 'Pall Mall Gazette to suggest that the Newcastle engineers' strike should be submitted to the arbitration of Earl Grey and Sir George Grey.

Very unfavourable accounts are published of the condition of the potato crop throughout the country, and of the spread of the foot and mouth disease in Norfolk during the past week.

A correspondent telegraphs that no place has paid the King of Spain greater honor during his progress than Barcelona.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Dyspepsia Jaundice.—These complaints are the results of a disordered liver, which secretes bile in quality or quantity incapable of digesting food. Digestion requires a free flow of healthy bile, to promote which Holloway's Pills and Ointment have long been famous, far eclipsing every other medicine. Food, irregularity of living, unwholesome climates, and other causes are constantly deranging the liver, but that important organ can, under all circumstances, soon be regulated and healthily adjusted by Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which act directly upon its vital secretion. The Ointment rubbed on the skin penetrates straight to the liver, the blood and nerves of which it speedily rectifies. One trial is all that is needed; a cure will soon follow.

BOARD OF TRADE PROSECUTION.

The Board of Trade prosecuted Mr John G V Porter, of Belleisl, at the petty sessions at Enniskillen on Monday for not having a copy of the board's certificate, according to the 312th section of the Merchant Shipping Act, in his passenger steamboat, the Knockninny, on the 13th of August last. The case was proved by the collector at Dundalk, who travelled in the boat on that day. Mr Porter defended himself, and requested an adjournment, as Mr Bissett, who had surveyed the vessel in April, was not produced by the Crown, and he stated that this gentleman had made an excessive charge for allowances, which led to a correspondence between Mr Porter and the board, in which the assistant secretary had advised him not to pay till it came before a court. Mr Rogers, solicitor, Dundalk, and Mr Collum, who were for the board, stated that Mr Porter should have paid the amount and looked about the overcharge afterwards. Mr Porter said he would convince the bench that the overcharge had been made, and, only he expected Mr Bissett would have been present, he would have summoned him. He asked an adjournment. He was fined £5. An appeal was lodged.

WHISKEY DRINKING IN SCOTLAND.—The Scotch seem not only to manufacture a considerable quantity of spirits annually, but also to refresh themselves liberally with the produce of their own industry. From a return just issued showing the consumption of home-made spirits in Scotland for the half-year ending the 30th of June last, it appears that the spirits on which duty was paid in that country for the first half-year of 1871 amounted to 2,591,454 gallons; imported from England and duty paid 2,524 gallons; imported from Ireland and duty paid 25,263 gallons. The spirits sent to England for the same period amounted to 894,126 gallons, as compared with 821,050 gallons for the corresponding period of 1870; spirits sent to Ireland, 2,646 gallons, as compared with 7,460 gallons for corresponding half-year of 1870; warehoused on draw back for exportation 137,044 gallons, and methylated 82,224 gallons leaving a total of 2,496,601 gallons consumed in Scotland for the half-year, or fully three-quarters of a gallon per head of the population including men, women and children. Under these circumstances it is surprising that the Scotch should become so excited as they have been during the past session respecting their 'water bills,' for it is quite evident that water can hardly be called their national beverage.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

AN ADVENTURE OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.—All her Majesty's loyal subjects (says the 'Scotsman') will read with interest, and no small degree of pride, an account which has reached us from Balmoral of a recent deerstalking incident in that neighbourhood, of which a popular member of the Royal family is the hero.—On Monday last when the Duke of Edinburgh was stalking in that part of the royal forest near Loch nagar, known by the name of the White Mouth, he wounded a splendid stag by a long shot from his Henry rifle, and the animal had strength enough left to scramble down the steep precipices, and plunged into the dark waters of the Dhu Loch. Mr Grant, the head keeper, who was with his Royal Highness, slipped a beautiful staghound (a present from Cameron of Lochiel), which followed, and seizing the quarry in the water, held on by the neck as it crossed and recrossed the loch. At length the stag succumbed, and the gallant hound endeavoured to push it to the shore. Unable to effect this, it returned to land as if to ask for aid. But none of the Highlanders could swim. Men of unequalled vigour on crag and mountain, they were powerless in water. There seemed to be every prospect of losing the stag, when the Duke, who had climbed down the precipice, arrived, and finding how matters stood, quickly divested himself of his outer garments and plunged into the loch. A few strokes brought him to the floating carcase, which he brought back in triumph to the shore, amidst the cheers and shouts of the admiring attendants.

During a marriage ceremony a bride was sobbing immoderately while the knot was being tied.

'What is the matter, my young woman?' asked the official.

'Oh, sir,' replied the bride, 'it's because it's for ever.'

'No, no,' replied the parson, 'that's a mistake—a great mistake—it's not for ever. Death puts an end to the engagement.' On hearing this the bride dried her tears and was consoled.

KEEPING THE KING TO HIS WOOD.—The favorite of a certain Eastern king rebelled and headed a conspiracy to dethrone his master. The conspiracy was put down, and the traitor taken alive, and condemned to be shot to death by arrows, in the courtyard of the royal palace, in the presence of the king. The hour came, the archers were drawn up, and the prisoner was led out to die. After kneeling down to meet his doom, he asked for a drink of water. A goblet was placed in his hand, but he hesitated and looked distrustfully from the levelled arrows of the archers to the face of his royal master. 'Fear not, oh, Hamlet!' said the king, 'thou shalt not die until thou hast drank that water.' Whereupon the face of the bulprit lighted up with joy; flinging down the goblet, he cast himself at his royal master's feet, exclaiming, while the sands absorbed the spilled water—'In virtue of thy royal word, oh, king, I claim my life! Lo, I cannot die until I have drank that water which the sands have swallowed; but shall live many years to wipe out my treason in faithful services to my sovereign!' And the good king raised and embraced his repentant minister, and restored him to life and favor, which he ever more sought by his zeal to merit.

LONG AND SHORT TAILS.—A lady, in passing through a village last summer, observed the following notice on a board:—'Horses taken in to grass. Long tails, 3s 6d; short tails, 2s.' She asked the owner of the land the reason of the difference of price. He answered:—'You see, ma'am, the long tails can brush away the flies; but the short ones are so tormented by them that they can hardly eat at all.'

Fourteen strike hands were summoned before the Gateshead magistrates, for neglecting to complete a contract with the Messrs. Black, Hawthorne, and Co. They were ordered to find heavy sureties for returning to finish their work, or go to prison for three months.

Mr Heygate and Mr Pell, the Conservative members for South Lincolnshire, attended a meeting of the Wigton Conservative Association and severely criticised the policy of the Government.

Hugh Duffy, a lad of 15, stabbed his brother John aged 18, at Edinburgh in a quarrel on Sunday morning. He died on Monday evening.

DUNGARVAN.

PETTY SESSIONS.—SATURDAY.

(*From our Correspondent.*)

(Before Henry A Fitzgerald, Esq.)

TRESPASS.—Michael Morrissey charged John Foley with the trespass of his two cows on his pasture land. Fined accordingly.

TRESPASS.—John Wall charged Dan Cooney with the trespass of his five sheep. The facts being proved defendant was fined 1s 8d and costs.

INSANITY.—A man whose name could not be correctly ascertained, but merely the christian name, 'John,' was seen wandering through the country in a most singular manner; and all who met him were under the impression that his 'upper story' was not the best. He was questioned by the constabulary several times as to where he was from, his mode of life, or his name, but received no reply from him to any of these questions. Parties leaving town, on their way home, met him on the road quite inactive, and at other times walking very quickly, then stopping suddenly, and at other times absolved in deep soliloquy, waving his hand as it were to keep off. Many passers-by commiserating his position suggested to have him sent to the workhouse, as protection against accident. It appears he was removed thereto, and from what has transpired he broke one of the locks and had done some other slight injury with the view of getting away.—James Peters, gate porter at the workhouse, stated that the prisoner was admitted into the workhouse on Thursday night, when he broke the lock of the door to get away, and from what he saw, his opinion was that the man was insane. The Constabulary bore testimony to his state of mind. Peters said from his conduct in the workhouse he appeared not to be of sound mind. Chairman: There is no charge against him here. If he had done an injury in the poor-house, the master should be here to prefer that charge; nor is there either a medical certificate showing his state of sanity. He (chairman) asked prisoner could he give an account of himself, to which he made no reply.—Constable Sheehy informed the Court that he asked the man several times his name, and in the end said 'John.'—Chairman: From his appearance, he seems not to be of sound mind; and as there is no charge against him he must be discharged; but, in the meantime, it would be well that the police should look after him.—Head-Constable Ahearn said that the men would have a sharp look-out after him, as he may injure himself or others.—Discharged.

LUNACY.—Patrick Bourke, the Tipperary man who was charged with indecent exposure at last sessions, and sentenced to two months in the County Gaol, was visited on last Monday by Henry Anthony, M.D, who pronounced him as a dangerous lunatic. On the same day, on being conveyed to Waterford, four policemen had to take charge of him, fearing he might injure himself on the way. The magistrates, on the day in question, were certainly misled in their opinion as to his state of mind, from the very accurate manner in which he addressed them from the dock, and were actually under the impression that the fellow was only playing pranks on the public. Very fortunately, on the part of the man, it proved quite the contrary.

DUNGARVAN ANNUAL RACES.—These races will come off on the lands of Mr Mathew Walsh, Mapstown, on the 9th and 10th of October next, within one mile of the town. They are expected to be first-class races, having been taken up by noblemen and gentlemen of position in society.

A HIGHLAND LEGEND.

Once upon a time, in Barr Glen, on a wild winter's night a farmer and his family and his servants were comfortably seated around a peat fire, when the wind was howling terribly around the house and the drifting snow was clogging up the doorways. The farmer knew that his son and servant-girl were much attached to each other, but he would not consent to their marriage. While they were all sitting round the fire on that winter's night, he thought of a plan by which the servant girl should be got rid of; so he said that if, before the next day, she would bring him a skull that was in Saddell Church, she should have his son for a husband.

The girl's love was so strong for the young man that she joyfully agreed to the proposal, although it was quite seven miles to Saddell, and the road thereto lay over Beinn-an-Turic. She knew the road well and all its dangers and difficulties even by daylight, which would now be immensely increased by the darkness of the night, the fierce wind and driving snow, and the slippery rocks and swollen torrents. But she did not shrink from the danger, and at once made ready and went on her way. The farmer took good care that she went alone, and that his son did not follow her. The brave girl went over hill and glen, battling with the snowstorm, and tracking her path with the greatest difficulty. She passed safely over the southern side of Beinn-an-Turic, and by midnight reached Saddell Church. Its door was open, burst open, perhaps, by the violence of the wind. She knew the place where the skull was kept, and she groped towards it in the dark. As she did so she heard a great and peculiar noise, made up as it seemed of loud moans. There was a tramping of light feet over the pavement, and she heard forms rush past her; then a moment's silence, succeeded by more mysterious moans and sounds. Terrified, but not disheartened, the brave girl kept her purpose steadily in view; and groping towards the skull, seized it with hands and made for the church door. The trampling of feet and moans continued, and the forms pursued her. Grasping the skull, she gained the door and pulled it to after her. As she did so she heard a rush against it; but she turned and fled. By daylight she had regained her lover's home, and, half dead with fatigue and excitement, placed the skull in the farmer's hands and claimed the fulfilment of his promise. The farmer was taken aback by seeing the girl, having hoped that she would have perished amid the snow and wilds. He would not believe that she had really been to Saddell and taken the skull from the church on such a night; so he at once set out to Saddell with some of his men, expecting to be able to disprove the girl's tale, by finding the skull still in its place in the church.

When they got there and had opened the church door, they found within the building—not the skull, but a number of wild deer, who, having found the door open, had sought shelter from the violence of the storm. The girl had told him of the sounds she had heard within the church. Here was their cause; and much as he wished it otherwise, yet it was impossible for him to disbelieve her tale. There was nothing for him to do but to yield with the best grace he might. He gave his consent to the match; and, to make assurance doubly sure, the lover took his brave girl to Saddell Church the very next day, where she replaced the skull in its own position and they were married off hand.

ALARMING EXTENT OF THE POTATO BLIGHT.

REPORTS FROM FORTY AGRICULTURAL COUNTIES.

There seems to be no longer any doubt that a very important portion of our food supply will be lost to us in a great extent this year by the universal prevalence of the potato blight. From an excellent source we are in possession of reports procured from no less than forty agricultural counties in Great Britain and Ireland, and these reports serve to confirm the worst anticipations. In every direction disease is reported, with an estimated loss of from 10 to 75 per cent. One correspondent, residing near Wolverhampton, writes from Ableasa:—'I have during the last three months been driving through the country in my neighbourhood accompanied by some agricultural friends; we went from home in the North of Devon, and from thence to South Devon, where we turned northwards and came here, and therefore have seen much of the potato, and of all other crops. The first we noticed of the disease in potatoes was in Somersetshire, where, I am sorry to say, we never tasted a good potatoe. In Devonshire they were better, and as we drove northwards we saw the crops much less affected with disease. Here there is scarcely any disease, and in Scotland they are good and sound. In the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton I am informed that half the crop is diseased. As we travelled with our own carriage and horses, we had an opportunity of observing the state of the country very well.' In connection with this correspondent's reference to the state of the crop in Scotland we may here give the report of a gentleman writing from Alnham, Alnwick. He says:—'The potato crop is not diseased in this district. I was in the Lothians this week, the great potato-growing counties of Scotland. There are symptoms of the disease there, but, as yet, to no great extent.' Another correspondent, writing from Kirkcudbrightshire, says—'I understand the disease, to some extent, is pretty general in the potato crop in our neighbourhood.' From Leominster another writer says:—'In my neighbourhood the main crop of field potatoes has not yet been disturbed. The tops, however, have gone quite black. In the gardens the tubers are, in most cases, quite rotten.' The steward upon one of the most extensive estates near Burnley writes—'It is impossible to say to what extent the potato crop is diseased in our neighbourhood, yet, as the disease has only very recently made its appearance; but I fear it will be very serious, judging from what I have already seen.' In connection with this reference to the crop in Lancashire, we give the report of one of the largest farmers about Liverpool:—'The potatoes are very bad in some parts of Lancashire, so much so that a farmer at Speke had great difficulty in finding one sound potato in a field of twenty acres, when weighing some for a crop prize. I am glad to say that ours are not nearly so bad as the case mentioned, but throughout the crop there will be one load of bad potatoes to three of sound ones.' Throughout England generally the reports are equally bad. From Wellingborough a gentleman writes:—'The potatoes in this neighbourhood for a long way round, and also in South Devon, where I have property, are to my own knowledge very extensively diseased. To define more precisely is, however, impossible at present. Generally speaking, I may say that they are worse than they have been for several years.' From Oxford the report is:—'At a few villages round Oxford the potatoes are very bad. A tenant of ours reports one-third bad in some which he has taken up, while another close at hand says he has hardly a bad one. But I think they will go bad in the pit.' From Bury St Edmunds the accounts are better, but there the crop is not much grown. From Wellington, Somersetshire, a correspondent estimates the crop as less by a fourth than for many previous years. This estimate, the correspondent thinks, will hold good for West Somerset and North Devon. Near Reading the disease is said to be slight. In South Wilts the decease is stated to be 'very general.' The writer says that it is not easy to estimate the damage, as the potatoes are yet in the ground and the 'disease still in active progress.' They are damaged, however, he believes, 'to about 50 per cent of an otherwise good crop.' A writer from Canforth says that 'two-thirds are bad, and wholly unfit for pigs or cattle.' In North Essex half is estimated bad. There the crop is not made a staple one. But from the Isle of Ely and Wisbeach (Cambridgeshire), where the crop is grown, the report it equally bad. In Ireland, as our readers are already aware, the crop is bad. A Kilkenny correspondents estimates one-third as the loss. The disease is reported to be very prevalent in Tipperary; while a writer from Sligo hopes for an average crop, though 'the leaves of the stalks are all gone and withered.' The reports of the correspondent are up to the end of August, and may be thus summarised. No one report a sound crop. 15 persons estimate the loss as 10 per cent, 4 at 25, 10 at 30, 3 at 50, and 3 at 75 per cent, which would give an average loss of about 30 per cent.—'Lee' and 'Nightingale's Despatch.'

EPP'S CHOCOLATE.—*La Situation*, in an article entitled "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).

MR BUTT'S SCHEME OF HOME RULE.

(*From the Times.*)

Mr Butt denies that he contemplates either a Communistic Republic or a disruption of the Empire, and, nevertheless, we could find nothing in Mr Butt's address but the old cry for Repeal feebly disguised, if disguised at all. Mr Butt is considerate enough to make the integrity of the Union and the stability of the British Empire 'pre-organic' conditions, as the French would say, of the new Federal Constitution. The Lords and Commons of Ireland in Irish Parliament assembled would be given to understand, and bound to remember by the Act of Federation, that certain questions lay entirely beyond their reach.—They must not touch the relations of Ireland to the United Empire, nor the relations of that Empire with its colonies or foreign States.—There must be no talk of repeal, still less of independence; no flirting with French sympathisers, no correspondence with America. Not only the prerogatives of the Crown, but the principles of the Constitution, are to be protected from disturbance, and even from risk of disturbance. The stability of the Empire is not to be so much as 'endangered.' All this being ruled as above debate, the Irish Parliament is to employ itself with the management of the internal affairs of Ireland, taking care especially that the country contributes its just portion of taxes to the Imperial revenue. That is Mr Butt's vision of Home Rule, and we do ask if there is a single reflecting Irishman who would even pretend to believe in such a scheme as that propounded by Mr Butt in reference to Home Rule? Would it, in the end, be anything but Repeal, or worse? Would the Federal Parliament observe the primary conditions of federation for a week together? Would Irishmen retain as much freedom of political discussion as they enjoy now? Would the affairs of Ireland be more anxiously considered or more impartially administered than they are at present? What would be the proceedings of the House of Commons in which it is not at all difficult to imagine Mr John Martin representing the Conservative element of the assembly? These are questions rather for Irishmen than for Englishmen. But we have also our own interests at stake, and we are not disposed to overlook them. Mr Butt himself remembers this aspect of the case, and is at the pains of considering it somewhat carefully. He points out the impediments offered by Irish questions to Imperial legislation, and strongly urges us to convert what at present is 'England's weakness' into strength and concord by adopting his specific of Home Rule. As there certainly is an English as well as an Irish way of looking at the proposal, Mr Butt will excuse us if we take our own case first. We are free to admit that Ireland is not such a source of strength to the British Empire as we should wish it to be, and that in the event of certain emergencies it might be made, if some good friends of ours could have their way, even a source of weakness. But the weakness is nothing like so serious as Mr Butt fancies; and, what is still more to the purpose, it would undoubtedly be none the less, but very much greater, if his scheme ever became law. It is a hard thing to say, but the truth must be faced; and the truth is, that Ireland, under the existing constitution, is less a source of weakness than she would be under any other constitution imaginable. This, we admit, makes out the best to be bad, but it is the best for all that. If we should be embroiled in the European complications of which Mr Butt speaks, we should become more secure, or, if he prefers the phrase, less insecure, with him and his colleagues sitting at Westminster than with an Irish Parliament debating in College Green. We do not shut our eyes to any of the contingencies contemplated in the tract before us. Indeed our Irish fellow-countrymen take pretty good care to keep the subject alive, but as we are now using plain words, we may as well say that we are not alarmed at the prospect. We have had far worse experience in this matter than is ever likely to occur, and we lived through it. We should confidently expect to fare as well again or rather better.

Can Mr Butt really persuade himself that the 'internal affairs' of Ireland—even supposing a local Parliament to confine itself to such subjects—would be administered with greater moderation, wisdom, order success under Home Rule than by an Imperial Parliament? In that Parliament Ireland has, at least, her fair share of representation, and more than her share of attention. Mr Butt confesses himself that Irish questions are perpetually stopping the way, and we think, we need hardly add that such measures as the Irish Church and Irish Lands Bills could never have been carried through an Irish Parliament without an Irish Revolution. We say, then, of 'Home Rule' what we said before Mr Butt's explanation reached us. It is simply Repeal over again, if not something more. It would certainly not make Irishmen a bit more contented than they are, though it might certainly enable them to give more violent expression to their discontent. We might add that it would be about the most deadly gift we could offer to Ireland. We prefer to do our duty to Ireland, thankless as is the work, in another way, by removing every just cause of complaint, and trusting, time

(FROM THE STANDARD.)

This claim for Irish Home Rule must not—it cannot be granted. It means the mutilation of this body which we call the British Empire—the subversion of the structure which we have been at so much pains to build up—the annihilation of that glorious monument of civilisation and liberty which our fathers erected. It is a vain, monstrous delusion this idea of an Irish Parliament, sitting in Dublin under an Imperial Parliament in London, and attending only to the 'internal affairs of Ireland.' The people of Great Britain, aided as we believe they would be by a large section of the Irish people, would never consent to this scheme of Home Rule. No political party, aspiring to the government of this country, will dare to take up such a cry. Any Minister who should, by any accidental combination of circumstances, by the use of prerogative or other violent measures, attempt to carry Home Rule for Ireland, will give the signal for a civil war. Let the Home Rulers quite understand the issue. Their programme cannot be carried without bloodshed. At any risk we are bound to expose it—to fight, if need be, to prevent this new Irish evil from afflicting the peace and integrity of the Empire.

A STORY ABOUT CHARLES DICKENS.

Mr Field, who is contributing a series of papers to the 'Atlantic Monthly,' under the title of 'Our Whispering Gallery,' narrates the following little incident, related to himself by Mr Charles Dickens during a summer evening walk among the Kentish meadows a few months he died:—

'I chanced to be travelling some years ago,' he said, 'in a railroad carriage between Liverpool and London. Besides myself there were two ladies and a gentleman occupying the carriage. We happened to be all strangers to each other, but I noticed that a clergyman was of the party. I was occupied with a ponderous article in the *Times* when the sound of my own name drew my attention to the fact that a conversation was going forward among the three other persons in the carriage with reference to myself and my books. One of the ladies was perusing 'Bleak House,' then lately published, and the clergyman had commenced a conversation with the ladies by asking what book they were reading. On being told the author's name, and the title of the book, he expressed himself greatly grieved that any lady in England should be willing to take up the writings of so vile a character as Charles Dickens. Both the ladies showed great surprise at the estimate the clergyman put upon an author whom they had been accustomed to read, to say the least, with a certain degree of pleasure. They were evidently much shocked at what the man said of the immoral tendency of these books, which they seemed never before to have suspected; but when he attacked the author's private character, and told monstrous stories of his immoralities in every direction, the volume was shut up and consigned to the dark pockets of a travelling bag. I listened in wonder and astonishment, behind my newspaper, to stories of myself, which, if they had been true, would have consigned any man to prison for life. After my fictitious biographer had occupied himself for nearly an hour with the recital of my delinquencies and crimes, I very quietly joined in the conversation. Of course, I began by modestly doubting some statement which I just heard touching the author of 'Bleak House' and other unimportant works of a similar character. The man stared at me, and evidently considered my appearance on the conversational stage an intrusion and impertinence. 'You seem to speak,' I said, 'from personal knowledge of Mr Dickens. Are you acquainted with him?' He rather evaded the question, but, following him closely, I compelled him to say that he had been talking not from his own knowledge of the author in question, but he said he knew for a certainty that every statement he had made was a true one. I then became more earnest in my inquiries for proofs, which he arrogantly declined giving. The ladies sat by in silence, listening intently to what was going forward. An author they had been accustomed to read for amusement had been traduced for the first time in their hearing, and they were waiting to learn what I had to say in refutation of the clergyman's charges. I was taking up his vile stories one by one, and stamping them as false in every particular, when the man grew furious, and asked me if I knew Dickens personally. I replied, 'Perfectly well; no man knows him better than I do; all your stories about him to these ladies are unmitigated lies.' The man became livid with rage, and asked for my card. 'You shall have it,' I said, and coolly taking out one presented it to him without bowing. We were just then nearing the station in London, so that I was spared a longer interview with my truthful companion; but if I were to live a hundred years I should not forget the abject condition into which the narrator of my crimes was instantly plunged. His face turned as white as his cravat, and his lips refused to utter words. He seemed like a wilted vegetable, and as if his legs belonged to somebody else. The ladies became aware of the situation at once, and bidding them 'good day,' I stepped smilingly out of the carriage. Before I could get away from the station the man had mustered up strength sufficient to follow me, and his apologies were so nauseous and craven that I pitied him from my soul. I left him with this caution:—'Before you make charges against the character of any man again, about whom you know nothing, and of whose works you are utterly ignorant, study to be a seeker after truth, and avoid lying as you would eternal perdition.'"

MR SMYTH, M.P.

Mr Smyth has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Times*:—

"SIR,—In a recent number of your journal I find the following reference to me:—Nothing for instance, in Mr Smyth's Parliamentary demeanour could have warned us that when he went over to address a meeting in the Phœnix Park he would attempt to justify the murder of Sergeant Brett at Manchester as an act of war.' I said nothing in the Phœnix Park that I am not prepared, if permitted, to repeat in the House of Commons. The killing of Sergeant Brett was a deplorable incident of the Manchester rescue, but it was not murder. In so stigmatising in all history is against you. Three Manchester men went forth in open day, not with the malicious intent of taking the life of Sergeant Brett, but for the purpose—a laudable one in their estimation—of rescuing their chief. A battle ensues, and the life of the brave officer is taken, as I believe, accidently—certain it is that it was not taken premeditatedly, nor in cold blood, nor with base motive. Every circumstance necessary, even in the eye of the law, to constitute the crime of murder was absent. I should be sorry, indeed, to believe that you interpret truly the enlightened opinion of England when you brand as 'murderers' men whom the Irish people regard as heroes.—Your obedient servant,

"P J SYMTH.

"Dublin, September 14."

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, 81, Custom-house Quay.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JOSEPH FISHER, at his Office, 3 & 4, Exchange-street, in the City of Waterford, every evening, and also by the principal News Agents in Great Britain and Ireland.

SUBSCRIPTION—Stamped, £2 0s 0d per annum.
Unstamped, £1 6s 0d.