The Waterford Mail
AND MUNSTER EXPRESS.

"It is the Duty of the Press to maintain the Truth—its Mission is to Instruct and Improve the Pe

VOL. XLIII | WATERFORD FRIDAY EVENING JULY 13 1866 | UNSTAMPED—PRICE TWO PENCE

CHEAP PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

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

A SIXPENNY RATE

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

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

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

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

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

PAID PREVIOUS TO INSERTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

"THE BLOOD PURIFIER."

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This extraordinary medicine acts specifically upon "the Blood." Upon the Blood depends our health, success in business, and our happiness. If it be pure, it gives to the mind clearness of comprehension and elasticity of spirit; to the body, that vigorous condition which causes the cheek to glow with the rich hue of health, makes exertion a pleasure, and lends to the eye a brighter sparkle. If "the Blood" be impure, its stagnated currents become impregnated with the larvæ of disease that feed upon the vital functions, Life is poisoned, and death soon terminates it in suffering.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES ON THE FACE, SCROFULA, AND ALL ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN ARISING FROM MERCURIAL POISONS OR ANY OTHER CAUSES,

Are caused by the accumulation of morbid matter in the Blood, which is thrown to the skin. A few doses of the OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla Pills, according to directions, give a healthful action to the alimentary canal; a few applications of the OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S Ointment on the parts affected make moist and porous he skin; and his Sarsaparilla, "the Blood Purifier," urges from the Blood all morbid secretions. Hence he same remedies are equally efficacious in RHEUMATISM, GOUT, and NEURALGIA.

COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CROUP, ASTHMA, CONGESTION OF LUNGS.

These affections arise from the morbid matter of the Blood secreting itself in the throat or the chest. To dispel it rub the part affected with the OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S Ointment with a warm hand, which will open the interstices of the skin and loose the lodgment of phlegm. Take the Pills according to directions, which will carry off the obstructions always existing in the alimentary canal during these attacks; and also the Sarsaparilla, "The Blood Purifier," which will dispel the virulent matter from the Blood, at the same time invigorate the system. Thousands have been rescued from Consumption—even from the verge of the grave—by perseveringly using OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla preparations. The same remedies are to be used for SORE LEGS, PILES, INFLAMMATORY WOUNDS, CANCERS, and ULCERS of all kinds.

INDIGESTION, BILOUS DISORDERS, DROPSY, LASSITUDE FAILING HEALTH.

Indigestion is a common disease and has many phases. It arises from the morbid matter of the Blood concentrating at the stomach, thereby diminishing and impoverishing the GASTRIC JUICE on which the digestion depends. Bilious disorders proceed from the morbid matter of the Blood being conveyed to the liver; Dropsy, when the morbid matter of the Blood is thrown upon the kidneys. These painful diseases yield readily to the Pills and Sarsaparilla, "The Blood Purifier," which break the congestion, put in healthful action all the secretions, and by giving new Blood, give new tone and vigour to the system. The same remedies should be used in all nervous diseases, such as Epilepsy, Fits, Paralysis, Hypocondria, St. Vitus's Dance, &c.

SEA CAPTAINS, EMIGRANTS, SAILORS.

By keeping the Blood always pure, the continued use of salt provisions does not affect the health, therefore Sea Captains and Emigrants have always been partial to these medicines. By preserving the Blood always pure, persons using "The Blood Purifier," OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla, are rarely attacked by the diseases of new climates.

MOTHER'S NURSING. FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

The joy of a mother is in a healthful offspring. The infant feeds upon her milk which comes from her blood. How necessary it is for the mother to keep her blood pure by using the old DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla. "The Blood Purifier," which is truly the woman's friend, giving her relief in all the diseases peculiar to her sex, and filling up the measure of her happiness by insuring a healthful offspring.

Sarsaparilla in Bottles: Half-pints, 2s 6d; Pints, 4s; Small Quarts, 4s 6d; Quarts, 7s 6d Mammoths 11s.
Sarsaparilla Pills in Boxes—1s 1½d; 2s 9d; 4s 6d.
Sarsaparilla Ointment in boxes—1s 1½d; 2s 9d; 4s 6d.

Great saving in taking the large sizes.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Let no other Sarsaparilla be pushed on you, for the market is flooded with worthless preparations. Sea that you get the Blue and Red Wrappers, with the Old Doctor's Head in the Centre.

Sold by all respectable Druggists everywhere.

CHIEF DEPOT:
131, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

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

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

POST OFFICE GUIDE

MAILS FROM WATERFORD
Corrected up to this date.

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

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

The mails arrive and are delivered as under:—

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

BOOK POSTAGE (UNITED KINGDOM).

For a packet not exceeding four ounces 1d
,, exceeding 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces 2d
,, ,, 8 ,, ,, 16 ,, 4d.
,, ,, 1 lb. ,, ,, 1½ lb ... 6d.
and so on 2d for every additional half pound, or fraction of a half pound

MONEY ORDERS.

The Money Order Office, for the payment and issue of Orders, at 3d each, for sums of £2 and under, and 6d or sums of £5 and over £2, is open from 10 a.m., to 6 p.m.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RATES OF POSTAGE.
And the days on which they are despatched from London
(From the "Postal Guide.")

	Under half oz. s. d
Australia South, via Southampton and Suez 20th each month	0 6
Australia South, via Marseilles and Suez, 26th each month	0 10
Austria via France daily ¼oz., 8d; via Belgium daily	
Alexandria, via Marseilles 3rd, 10th, 18th, and 26th each month	¼ oz. 0
Alexandria via Southampton, 4th 12th 20th and 27th each month	0 6
Alexandria via Belgium, daily	0 6
Baden via France, daily, ¼ oz. 6d; via Belgium, daily	0 8
Barbadoes, 2nd and 17th each month	1 0
Belgium, daily	0 3
Bermuda via New York, 11th Oct., 1862, and every alternate Saturday	1 0
Buenos Ayres via Southampton, 9th each month	1 0
California by British Packet, every Saturday,	1 0
California by United States Packet, every Wednesday	1 0
Cape of Good Hope, 9th each month,	0 6
Canada via U.S., by British Packet every Saturday	0 6
Canada, by Canadian Packet every Thursday...	0 6
Ceylon via Marseilles, 10th & 26th each month	0 10
Ceylon via Southampton, 4th & 20th each month	6
China via Marseilles, 10th and 26th each month	1 4
China (except Hong Kong), via Southampton, 4th and 20th each month	1
Constantinople via Marseilles every Thursday,	¼ oz. 0 6
Constantinople via Belgium Tuesday and Friday	0 11
Demerara, 2nd and 17th each month...	1 0
Denmark, via France, daily, ¼ oz. 9d; via Belgium daily	0 9
France twice daily (if not prepaid charged double	¼ oz. 0 4
Frankfort via Belgium, daily	0 6
Frankfort via France, daily	¼ oz. 0 6
Gibraltar, 4th 12th 20th and 27th of each month	¼ oz. 0 1
Greece via France and Trieste, daily...	0 6
Hanover via Belgium daily	6
Holland via France daily ¼ oz. 6d; via Belgium daily	3
Hong Kong via Marseilles 10th and 26th each month	4
Hong Kong via Southampton, 4th and 20th each month	1 0
India (Bombay line), via Marseilles, 3rd and 18th each month	0 10
India (do.), via Southampton, 12th and 27th each month	
India (Calcutta line) via Marseilles, 10th & 26th each month	1 0
Italy (except Papal States), daily	¼ oz. 0 6
Italy via Belgium daily	0 11
Jamaica 2nd and 17th each month	1 0
Malta via Marseilles 3d 10th 18th & 26th each month	¼ oz. 0 6
Malta via Southampton, 4th 12th 20th and 27th	6
Spain, daily via France, (if not prepaid charged double)	oz
Sweden, via France, daily, ¼ oz. d; via Belgium, daily	
Switzerland, via France, daily, ¼ oz. 6d; via Belgium, daily	
Trinidad, 2nd and 17th each month	1
Turkey, via France, daily, ¼ oz. 1s 3d; via Belgium, daily	
United States, every Wednesday and Saturday ...	
Vancouver's Island, every Saturday ...	1
Victoria (Australia), via Southampton and Suez, 20th month	3

SENDING NEWSPAPERS ABROAD.

The following is the number of postage stamps requisite to be affixed to an unstamped or stamped copy of a Newspaper sent to the undermentioned countries:—

Australia, Southampton.	1d.	Gibraltar, France	3d
Do,, Marseilles	3d.	Hamburgh, France	1d
Belgium	1d.	Do. Belgium	1
Do. France	1d.	Holland	1d
Brazil	1d.	Madeira	1d
British West Indies	1d.	Malta	1d
California, Chagres	4d.	Do. Southampton	1d
Do., US	2d.	Newfoundland	1d
Canada, US	1d.	New South Wales	1d
Do. Halifax	1d.	New Zealand	1d
East Indies and China, Marseilles	3d.	Nova Scotia	1d
D., Southampton	2d.	Portugal	1d
France	1d.	Turkey	1d
Gibraltar	1d.	United States	1d
		Van Diemen's Land	1d

PURE OLD COGNAC BRANDY.

ANDREWS AND COMPANY, DAME-STREET DUBLIN, Import Direct from Cognac,

George Sayer and Co's Old Brandies,

Awarded the London International Exhibition Priz for their "Considerable Merit."

Price 4s. 6d., 5s., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, according to age, distinguished by Red, Blue, and Pink Labels.
Each Cork and Capsule bears the shipper's name.
(5770

Brown's New Patent B B Lawn Mower

COMBINES all latest Improvements, being Simple in Construction, Elegant in Appearance, very Silent in Movement, easily worked, and very durable. Toothed Wheels, being more durable than Chains, are introduced; the latter stretch and break so frequently.

☞ Every Machine Warranted to give satisfaction; and if not approved of, may be returned.

The NEW PATENT B B LAWN MOWER has already been patronised by her Majesty the QUEEN, for the Royal Gardens at Windsor Castle, Osborne, Kew and Hampton Court; by His Royal Highness the Prince of WALES, for Sandringham; and by His Grace the Duke of Somerset, the Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, the Right Hon. the Earl of Charlemont, and numbers of the principal Nobility and chief Landed Proprietors in the Kingdom.

Prices and Particulars, with References, on application to

THOMAS McKENZIE & SONS, Agents,
34, Dawson-street, Dublin, and
Camden Quay, Cork.

N.B.—Every variety of most improved Agricultural and Horticultural Machinery in Stock. Illustrated Catalogues on application. (5875)

WATERFORD COACH FACTORY.

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

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

CARRIAGES LET ON HIRE, with option of Purchase.

Repairs done in the best manner.

☞ WANTED—A few respectable Youths as Apprentices

(5660) LAWLOR & FLYNN.

Money

MERSEY DOCK ESTATE

LOANS OF MONEY.

THE Mersey Docks and Harbour Board hereby give Notice, that they are willing to receive LOANS of MONEY on the security of their Bonds, at the rate of Four Pounds, Fifteen Shillings, per Centum, per Annum, Interest, for periods of Three, Five, or Seven Years.

Interest Warrants for the whole term, payable half-yearly at the Bankers of the Board in Liverpool, or in London, will be issued with each bond.

Communications to be addressed to GEORGE J. JEFFERSON, Esq., Treasurer, Dock-Office, Liverpool.

By order of the Board.
JOHN HARRISON, Secretary.
Dock Office Liverpool, April 17, 1866. [6550)

LOANS ON CALL OR DEPOSIT.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

THE DIRECTORS of the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway, for the purpose of replacing the Instalments of the Government Loan and Bonds falling due, are prepared to accept Loans on Mortgage Bonds at 5 per Cent., payable upon either One or Three Months' Notice, to be always increased to 6 per Cent. whenever and during the time the Irish Banks are allowing 4 per Cent. on Deposit Receipts.

They will also accept Money on like Bonds, at 6 per cent., for three, or five years, and for the Debenture Stock, bearing Interest at 6 per Cent. for three years, and 5 per Cent. in Perpetuity afterwards.

The Line is worked by the Waterford and Limerick Company, and for the year ending the 25th March, 1865, the Traffic Receipts were £21,153 8s 6d; the Working and other Expenses being £10,390 4s 6d, leaving a Balance of £10,763 4s 0d for Interest or Loans; after the payment of which there is a considerable surplus, and the Opening of the New Line from Kilkenny to Maryborough, now constructing (a distance of 19 Miles from Kilkenny to Abbeyleix, being completed and open for Traffic,) will materially increase the Receipts

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

(By order),
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

MONEY ON DEPOSIT

THE WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY COMPANY are open to receive, to a limited extent, Money on Temporary Deposit, for which the following rates of Interest will, until further notice, be allowed on sums of £20 and upwards, viz:—

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

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

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

Further information can be obtained from the undersigned, and also from the following Agents.—

A. STEPHENS, Duncannon, County Wexford.
THOMAS S. HARVEY, Little George's-street, Waterford
JOHN GRUBB, Carrick-on-Suir.
P. R. BANFIELD, Clonmel.
SAMUEL JELLICO, Caher
DAVID COLEMAN, Tipperary
DAVID FITZGERALD & SON, Limerick

(By order), T. AINSWORTH, Secretary.
Board Room, Waterford Terminus,
8th October, 1864 5448)

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

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

WHISKEYS, made by John Jamieson and Co, Dublin; James Murphy and Co., Cork; George Roe and Co., Dublin; Richard Allman and Co., Bandon.
ALES, Younger and Co., Edinburgh.
CIDER, Stranger and Co., Totness, Devon.
TEAS, George Wildridge and Co. In Bond at London or Waterford (Wholesale only).
SUGARS, Glasgow Makers. Crushed or Crystalized.
GOLDEN SYRUP and MOLASSES, Liverpool and Glasgow.
WINES, BRANDIES, HOLLANDS, and RUMS—Direct Importations of every class and variety, on most moderate terms for Cash.

☞ Family orders received at Office, 109, QUAY, by Mr. P. REID, from 9.40 a.m. to 5.40 p.m.

SUPPLIES ALWAYS ON VIEW.

GENTLEMENS' SHIRTS.

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

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

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

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

WHEELER & WILSON'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
SEWING MACHINES
ALWAYS HIGHEST OVER ALL COMPETITORS.
IT HAS NO EQUAL.

THIS Machine claims its Superiority over all others from its range of Work, Beauty of Finish, Nicety and ease of Operation, inability to get out of Order, simplicity of Construction, and durability of work when done. It has attained a Popularity unparalleled in the History of Inventions.

Over 200,000 have been Made and Sold.

The London TIMES, September 19, 1864, says—The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINE is the one best calculated for Household Work. It makes the Lock Stitch by means of a rotating hook."

Instructions gratis. Prospectus free.
MACHINES WARRANTED.

MISS CLARKE, Agent for Waterford and vicinity, at Chamber of Commerce, and 95, Custom-house Quay. (5874)

Western Counties General Manure Co.

OFFERS FOR SALE the following Manures:—

SUPERPHOSPHATE FOR TURNIPS,
FLAX MANURE,
CORN Do.,
GRASS Do.

Dr. CAMERON, Chemist to Dublin Corporation, has reported to Queen's County Agricultural Society, that the Superphosphates, manufactured by the above Company, are the best in the Market. Dr. CAMERON's report can be seen by applying to the agent,

WILLIAM KELLY, Waterford.
(595

Medical

THE MOST RELIABLE FRIEND!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

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

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

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, CONTRACTED AND STIFF JOINTS.

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

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

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

ERYSIPELAS AND SCROFULOUS SORES.

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

DISEASES ATTENDANT ON CHILDHOOD

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

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

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

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

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

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

Music.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

PIANOFORTE, HARMONIUM AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE,

☞ 120, *QUAY, WATERFORD.* ☜

CHARLES A. JONES

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

Special terms of Hire, payable quarterly in advance.

CHARLES A. JONES

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

CHARLES A. JONES

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

CHARLES A. JONES

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

Auction.

AUCTION
OF
HORSES, TRAVELLING MACHINES, &c

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS to announce that the next monthly sale of Horses Farming Implements, &c., will take place

On MONDAY, JULY 2, 1866,

At Mr. DOBBYN's Veterinary Establishment, Beresford Street, Waterford.

Property may be entered up to Ten o'Clock the morning of Sale, after which Catalogues will be issued. Fee for Entry, 2s. 6d.

Sale to commence at ONE o'Clock.
THOMAS WALSH Auctioneer

If you Want a SERVANT or a SITUATION,
If you Require a LODGER or a LODGING,
If you Wish to RENT or to LET,
If you Desire to BUY or to SELL,
If you have LOST or FOUND,
If you Choose to LEND or to BORROW,
If you Seek to MAKE ANYTHING KNOWN,

ADVERTISE IN
"THE WATERFORD MAIL."

THE WATERFORD MAIL is the oldest and most respectable Paper in Waterford, and has a circulation among those classes to whom Advertisers wish to make their wants known.

EAST INDIA PALE ALE.
[TRADE MARK, WATERFORD ARMS]

PATRICK KEILY & SONS

BEG RESPECTFULLY TO CALL ATTENTION TO THEIR OCTOBER BREWINGS OF EAST INDIA PALE ALE, now ready for delivery. They can confidently recommend this Season's Brewings which, both for flavor, color, and keeping properties, contrast favorably with the most valued samples of this beverage.

THE ABOVE CAN BE OBTAINED IN CASKS OF 9, 18, 36, AND 54 GALLONS.

DOUBLE, MEDIUM and SINGLE STOUTS, in prime Condition for DRAUGHT or BOTTLING.

St. Stephen's Brewery, New-Street, Waterford. Stores—Newgate-St., & 93, Quay.
[6069]

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
LITTLE GEORGE'S STREET, WATERFORD.

J. PENDER

HAS placed the management of his Gallery under a FIRST-CLASS ARTIST. PHOTOGRAPHS (Coloured) in Oil or Water Colour. ALL KINDS OF PICTURES COPIED. CARTES DE VISITE.

PRICE—The First Two for 5s., Six for 7s. 6d., and Twelve for 12s.

VIEWS OF MANSIONS AND DEMESNES TAKEN REASONABLY.

☞ *Amateurs instructed and supplied with Apparatus.*

LIGHT WINE ASSOCIATION.

J. PENDER, LITTLE GEORGE'S STREET, AGENT FOR WATERFORD.

GOOD SHERRY	from 18s 0d per Dozen.	
CRUSTED PORT	from 21s 0d	"
CLARET	12s 6d	"

And all other Wines equally moderate in Price.

FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, AND ALL SPARKLING WINES, FROM THE BEST SHIPPERS.

NOVELTIES FOR SUMMER.

J. PENDER WILL SHOW, ON MONDAY NEXT,
MILLINERY, BONNETS, MANTLES, DRESSES, PARASOLS, FEATHERS, & FLOWERS
HATS & GLOVES, &c., &c.

J. P. would desire most particular attention to the Mantle, Millinery, Feather, and Flower Department.

THE NEWEST MODES RECEIVED IN DRESS-MAKING. (5754)

Commercial

SUITABLE CLOTHING
DESIGNED FOR
GENTLEMEN RESIDENT IN THE COUNTRY

GOOD, CHEAP, & RESPECTABLE CLOTHING being one of the most important items in every home in Ireland, it becomes a matter of the greatest consideration to buy in the cheapest market, and as B. HYAM'S CLOTHING, at 30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN, has been tried for half a century by thousands of our countrymen, it is not at all surprising that the public should flock to his Establishment from all parts of the country, knowing full well that in so doing they are certain of obtaining far greater advantages than they could in their own immediate districts

TO SUPPLY AN INCREASING DEMAND for B. HYAM'S Clothing he has three large Manufactories, in addition to his large one in Dublin, always at work producing various kinds of dress, and thus, by manufacturing everything himself, not only for Dublin, but also for his numerous Establishments throughout the United Kingdom, he is enabled to undersell all others in the Trade.

A stupendous STOCK of every description of GENTLEMEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS', and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING always kept at B. HYAM'S Warehouse gives him a marvellous advantage over all others, and there is no parallel between the choice that is found in country towns with that produced and displayed by B. Hyam in Dublin. It bears the palm for Value, Variety of useful materials, Correct and beautiful fits, substantial workmanship, the latest fashions, and the lowest prices—these qualities are always to be found at B. HYAM's Warehouse—and, therefore, it is no wonder that customers should travel 40 or 50 miles to purchase his unequalled clothing, because it is evident that a great gain must accrue to them by so doing, and also that it is certain that at B. HYAM'S Warehouse all classes are quite sure of getting whatever they require.

HYAM'S SUITS FOR BOYS 30 DAME ST DUBLIN
TRADE MARK B H ON EVERY GARMENT

IN RETURN for the unbounded patronage received from his Country Friends, and wishing still further to extend their facilities for purchasing at his Warehouse

B. HYAM WILL PAY RAILWAY FARES FOR CUSTOMERS,

according to the following arrangements:—

Every purchaser of a £5 parcel will have his Railway Fare (Third Class) to Dublin paid one way, if the distance does not exceed 30 miles, and half Railway Fare if 60 miles, thus combining a cheap and pleasant excursion with a great saving of money.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF PRICES:

THE UNIVERSAL COATS	15s. and 20s.
IMPROVED WIMBLEDON COAT	25s. 30s. 35s.
BLACK WALKING COAT	20s. 28s. 35s.
DOUBLE-BREASTED FASHIONABLE SURTOUT	28s. 33s. 42s. 50s.
UNIVERSAL VESTS	5s. 6s. 7s. 6d. 8s. 6d.
BLACK CLOTH VESTS	6s. 8s. 6d. 10s. 6d.
MARCELLE QUILTING and other VESTS	3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.
THE UNIVERSAL TROUSERS	10s. and 14s.
LIGHT and DARK TWEED TROUSERS	10s. to 21s.
BLACK DOESKIN TROUSERS	14s. 16s. 6d. 18s 6d. 21s.
TROUSERS AND VESTS TO MATCH (Light and Dark Tweeds)	15s. 18s. 6d. 20s. to 30s
LIGHT TWEED SUITS	35s. 42s. 45s. 52s.
GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER OVERCOATS	15s. 20s. 25s.
GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER LOUNGES	10s. 6d. 12s. 6d. 15s.

BOYS' KILT SUITS, 15s to 40s.
BOYS' ZOUAVE SUITS, 12s 6d to 30s.
BOYS' OSBORNE SUITS, 15s to 35s.
BOYS' HARROW SUITS, 15s to 40s.
BOYS' JACKETS, 6s to 12s; BOYS' VESTS, 3s to 6s;
BOYS' TROUSERS, 5s 6d to 15s.

An illustrated price list post free on application.

B. HYAM,
National Tailor, Clothier, Hatter & Outfitter
30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

TRAMORE

VISITORS and others residing in Tramore are respectfully informed that the Proprietor of "THE WATERFORD MAIL" has made arrangements for the delivery of "THE WATERFORD MAIL" on the evening of its issue to Visitors and Residents at Tramore. "THE WATERFORD MAIL" is published on the Evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and is the only Waterford Paper which contains the Telegraphic News of the day of issue.

To accommodate those who are only temporary Residents, the Proprietor has arranged to deliver the Papers as follows:—

8 Papers for 1s 4d, if paid in advance.
12 " " 2 0d "

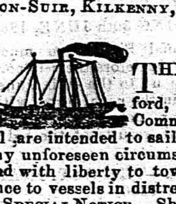
January 17, 1865.

Sailings

JULY, 1866

STEAM COMMUNICATION

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



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

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

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

Cork and Waterford	Friday July	6	1 p m,	5 50 p m
Waterford and Cork	Monday ,,	9	1 p m,	5 50pm.
Waterford and Cork	Wednesday, ,,	11	1 p m,	5 50p.m
Cork and Waterford	Friday ,,	13	1 p m,	5 50p.m
Waterford and Cork	Monday ,,	16	1 p m,	5 50p m
Waterford and Cork	Wednesday, ,,	18	1 p m,	5 50p m
Cork and Waterford	Friday ,,	20	1 p m,	5 50p m
Waterford and Cork	Monday ,,	23	1 p m,	5 50p m
Waterford and Cork	Wednesday	25	1 p m.	5 50p m
Cork and Waterford	Friday ,,	27	1 p m,	5 50p m

FROM CORK TO

Glasgow (direct)	Saturday July	7	10 p.m.
Waterford and Glasgow	Monday, ,,	9	2 p.m.
Glasgow, (direct)	Thursday, ,,	12	4 p.m.
Glasgow, (direct)	Satrday ,,	14	5 pm
Waterford and Glasgow	Monday, ,,	16	6 p.m.
Glasgow (direct)	Thursday ,,	18	8 p.m.
Glasgow (direct)	Satrday, ,,	21	10 p.m.
Waterford and Glasgow	Monday ,,	23	1 p.m.
Glasgow (direct)	Thursday ,,	26	4 p.m.
Glasgow, (direct)	Saturday ,,	28	4 p m
Waterford and Glasgow	Monday ,,	30	5 p.m.

FROM WATERFORD TO

Cork and Glasgow	Friday July	6	1 pm
Glasgow direct,	Tuesday, ,,	10	3 pm
Cork and Glasgow	Wednesday ,,	11	1 pm
Cork and Glasgow	Friday ,,	13	1 p.m
Glasgow (direct)	Tuesday, ,,	17	3 p.m
Cork and Glasgow	Wednesday ,,	18	1 p.m
Cork and Glasgow	Friday ,,	20	1 p.m
Glasgow, (direct)	Tuesday, ,,	24	3 p.m
Cork and Glasgow	Wednsday, ,,	25	1 pm.
Cork and Glasgow	Friday ,,	27	1 p.m
Glasgow direct	Tuesday ,,	31	3 p.m

FARES:

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

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

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

MICHAEL DOWNEY
94, Custom-house Quay, Waterford.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

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

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

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

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

CONSULTATION BY LETTER WITHOUT FEE

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

ADVERTISE!! ADVERTISE!!

THE PROPRIETORS
OF
THE IRISH WEEKLY ADVERTISER

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

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

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

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

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

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

Printer and Publisher—JOHN WARREN.
Office—20, Fownes's-street

EXPORTS BY STEAMERS FROM THE PORT OF WATERFORD
DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 12TH JULY. (Specially compiled for the WATERFORD MAIL).

1866		Name	Whereto	Bacon Bales	Butter Frks.	Lard Cks:	Flour Sacks.	Porter Casks.	Whisk Casks.	Cattle	Horses	Sheep.	Pigs	Eggs Cases	Po'ltry P'ckgs	Fish Boxes	Wool Bales	Rags Bales
July	6	Malakoff,	Milford,	180	35	25	—	289	2	—	—	—	—	45	1	3	—	—
	"	Camilla,	Liverpool	—	2567	—	—	122	—	182	—	557	164	12	—	—	—	—
	"	Calypso,	Bristol	—	75	—	—	—	—	164	—	208	24	30	15	—	—	—
	7	Courier,	Milford,	251	125	35	—	284	2	—	—	—	—	25	51	73	—	—
	"	Aura	London	738	457	—	—	65	—	—	—	..	—	—	—	—	..	—
	9	MargamAbby,	Milford,	180	35	50	—	130	2	—	—	—	—	25	45	4	..	—
	"	Vesta	Liverpool	—	1583	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	61	9	—	—	—	—
	"	Saltee,	Glasgow	—	252	—	120	—	—	10	—	30	—	27	—	—	—	24
	10	Courier,	Milford,	405	150	50	—	350	1	—	—	—	—	—	25	38	—	—
	"	Gipsy,	Bristol,	—	40	—	—	61	—	88	12	247	93	17	20	10	—	—
	11	Malakoff,	Milford,	215	200	—	—	227	2	—	15	—	60	29	47	117	—	—
	"	Kinsale	Glasgow	2	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	..	—	—	—
	12	Courier,	Milford,	225	30	28	—	230	1	—	—	—	—	35	31	62	—	—
		Total		2196	5681	188	120	1858	10	444	27	1042	402	266	235	307	—	24
		Corresponding week last year,		1729	8668	775	406	1176	5	9	5	1125	929	228	236	184	34	51
		Since January 1st., 1866.		76101	72718	13235	9665	22688	539	3854	426	10360	25265	6819	3509	2008	185	2129
		Corresponding period last year.		67714	93684	16936	15533	22726	195	6251	763	10297	32358	7700	8871	2970	261	3606

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,
WITH 38 ACRES OF PRIME LAND ATTACHED.

TO BE LET, or the TENANT'S INTEREST in the LEASE SOLD, a most comfortable Dwelling House, and 38 Acres of prime Land, situate within 2¼ Miles of the City of Waterford (Ten Minutes' Walk of Ballynakill Church or Knockboy Chapel), with a commanding view of the river scenery, and within a quarter of a mile of a landing quay. Immediate possession will be given. The Furniture, Crops, Cattle, &c., can be had at a valuation, if required.

For particulars apply to

THOMAS WALSH, Auctioneer,
101, Quay, Waterford.

July 13th, 1866. (6094)

The Smoker's Bonbon

IMMEDIATELY and effectually removes the Taste and Smell of Tobacco from the Mouth and Breath, and renders Smoking agreeable and safe. It is very pleasant and wholesome. Prepared by a patent process, from the recipe of an eminent physician, by SCHOOLING & CO., Wholesale and Export Confectioners, Bethnal green, London. One Shilling per box; post free, 14 stamps. Sold by Chemists, Tobacconists, &c. (6090)

THE NATIONAL BANK.
Established 1835.

Head Office, 13, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Capital Subscribed £2,500,000: Paid up £1,500,000.

Rest or Undivided Profits, £567,917.

DIRECTORS.

James Allan, Esq.	J. N. McKenna, Esq, M.P.
George Ashlin, Esq.	John O'Meara, Esq.
Jeremiah Dunne, Esq.	Albert Ricardo, Esq.
B. H. Hartley, Esq.	Rowand Ronald, Esq.
F. B. Henshaw, Esq.	J. Bogle Smith, Esq.
Sir Ralph Howard, Bart.	Edmund Smithwick, Esq.
Thomas W. Kough, Esq.	M Usborne, Esq
Harvey Lewis, Esq., M.P.	Philip Vanderbyl, Esq

ABRIDGED REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL BANK
FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1866

The Directors of the National Bank have much pleasure in presenting to the Proprietors their Report of the state of the Society, made up to the 30th June, 1866. The following Accounts, in the usual form, with somewhat more than the ordinary details, will supply the Shareholders with the actual results of the half-year's operations.

ASSESTS AND LIABILITIES.—THE NATIONAL BANK, JUNE 30, 1866.

ASSETS.

Cash— At Bank of England	£609,873 14 6	
Gold and silver coin on hand	521,483 9 11	
Bank of England notes, notes of other banks and cheques	250,699 16 3	
		£1,382,057 0 8
Government Stock and Exchequer Bills		194,969 16 0
Ditto advanced for railway deposits, returnable in July		87,783 4 0
Advances on Government stock and sundry secured loans payable on demand		714,252 3 0
Loans on securities at short dates and on current accounts		1,377,389 19 8
Bankers' guarantees and securities against acceptances per contra	2,481,847 6 9	
Securities against acceptances to all other customers	210,000 0 0	
		2,691,847 6 9
Bills discounted		3,900,786 12 10
Bank premises in London, Dublin, and branches, freehold and leasehold		157,566 13 7
Due by a shareholder on calls		80 0 0
		£10,507,232 16 6

LIABILITIES.

Notes in circulation		£925,005 0 0
Due by the Bank on deposits and current accounts		4,822,463 3 5
Acceptances to bankers' drafts and on security, as per contra		2,691,847 6 9
		£8,439,315 10 2
Capital— Paid up	£1,499,920 0 0	
Due on calls, per contra	80 0 0	
Total called up	£1,500,000 0 0	
Rest or undivided profits at this date	567,917 6 4	
		2,067,917 6 4
		£10,507,232 16 6

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF THE NATIONAL BANK,
FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1866.

1866.			
Jan. Half-year's dividend at 8 per cent. per annum	£60,000 0 0		
Extra dividend, 16s per share	40,000 0 0		
			£100,000 0 0
Balance, being the amount of rest at this date			567,917 6 4
			£667,917 6 4

1866.			
Jan. Rest or undivided profits at December, 1865			£556,053 16 8
Profits for the half-year ending this day, after writing off all bad and providing for all doubtful debts	£158,968 2 4		
Less rebate of interest on bills not due £27,413 0 0 And loss on sale of Government Stock 19,691 12 8		47,104 12 8	
			111,863 9 8
			£667,917 6 4

Examined and found correct,
J. O'MEARA,
J. B. SMITH,
R. RONALD,
J. N. M'KENNA.

By the preceding accounts the Proprietors will observe that the net profits of the Bank, for the half-year just closed, amounted to £111,863 9s. 8d., as compared with £94,416 13s. 10d., the amount earned for the corresponding half-year of 1865.

Since these accounts were made up the usual dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the Bank, and the usual extra dividend of 16s per Share, have been declared; and the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches of the Company on and after the 16th July instant.

It is gratifying to the Directors to observe that the net profits for the half-year just closed, after all deductions, exceed the amount of dividend an extra dividend declared by the sum of £11,863 9s 8d; and that after the payment of these dividends the rest or undivided profits of the Bank will stand at £467,917 6s 4d, as compared to £434,267 8s 10d in Midsummer last year.

The Directors have been at all times averse to incur the risk of prematurely advancing the rates of dividend, preferring to accumulate their surplus profits as capital; and should the progressive earning powers of the Bank continue to be maintained, they will consult the Proprietors as to the expediency of increasing the capital from profits, as on former occasions, and in this way add gradually to the income derived by the Proprietors from the Shares.

It is obvious that the profits of the half-year could have been greatly augmented, if the Directors had employed the large cash resources of the Bank at the remunerative rates obtainable, but in the course they followed, the question of profit yielded altogether in the minds of the Directors to the more solid consideration of complete financial independence.

The surplus gold in Ireland, beyond what is required by the statute, was never so large as on the 30th June; the excess circulation over certificate being no more than £72,736, whilst the Bank's specie on hand exceeds that figure by £448,747. The Directors sincerely hope that the day is at hand when they may again use heir resources generally with confidence and to the advantage of their customers.

Approved by the Court

J. B. SMITH, Chairman.
M. J. POWER, Secretary.

London, 10th July, 1866. [6089]

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE and PREMISES, No. 5, BARRONSTRAND-STREET; in perfect repair; of which immediate possession can be given.

Apply, 66, QUAY, WATERFORD. (6091)

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of PATRICK HARRINGTON, of Barrack-street, in the City of Waterford, Undertaker and Publican,

A Bankrupt.

A Public Sitting will be held in this matter, before me, at my Office, Four Courts, Dublin, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of JULY, 1866, at the hour of 12 o'Clock, noon, for Admission and Proof of Debts, and to Vouch the Assignee's Account. And a Public Sitting will be held before the Court on TUESDAY, the 31st day of JULY, 1866, at the hour of 11 o'Clock, forenoon, to Audit the Assignee's Account, and make a First and Final Dividend of the Bankrupt's Estate in this matter; whereof all persons concerned are to take notice.

All Creditors are required to send to the Office of the Official Assignee, the Affidavits of Debt, or precise particulars of their claims, specifying any Securities held by them, four days at least before said first sitting.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1866.

CHEYNE BRADY, Chief Registrar.
MICHAEL MURPHY, Official Assignee,
Number Thirty-Three,
Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin.
JOHN WELDON, Agent to the Bankruptcy,
Number Thirty-Seven,
North Great George's-street, Dublin.
(6093)

REMOVAL OF DR. PEPPARD'S ESTABLISHMENT
FOR THE INSANE AND NERVOUS,
FROM BUSHY PARK, COUNTY LIMERICK,
TO
COOKSTOWN HOUSE, PILTOWN, COUNTY KILKENNY.

THIS very handsome and extensive Mansion has been founded under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, and is now ready for the reception of some additional Patients, whose previous position in life calls for those resources which will be found at Cookestown House, and most suitable for the higher classes in society.

Cookestown House, either externally or internally, in no respect resembles what is usually known as an Asylum, while at the same time such a surveillance is observed as prevents either escapes or uncalled for intrusions. The male and female apartments are well furnished, large, and most healthful. The Demesne, which comprises 75 Acres of prime land, is beautifully and ornamentally planted, while the Conservatory, Graperies, and Gardons are well furnished and unusually extensive (such resources are frequently found to be particularly soothing and advantageous to the disordered mind).

The topography of the residence renders it suitable for every phase of the indisposition, and peculiarly calculated for carrying out the hygienic and other treatment indicated.

Amusements in and out of doors, with modes of conveyance, will be provided for those who require such. Gentleness and kindness with firmness are the principles upon which the moral treatment is founded, and when restraint becomes unavoidable it loses every character of harshness. The Establishment altogether embraces domestic comfort, quiet and security from observation. The proprietor, Dr. Peppard, who has been engaged in the treatment of Insanity for the last 27 years' is enabled to state that in no instance whatever has there been a suicidal or other accident in his previous establishment, which is a satisfactory proof of the supervision observed.

The above Residence is within Three Miles of Carrick-on-Suir and Fiddown Stations on the Waterford and Limerick Railway, and in connection with the Great Southern and Western Line.

References not to be exceeded afforded on application. The Resident Physician, John Peppard, M.D. (Edinburgh Licentiate and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c, &c), will forward the necessary paper to be complied with previous to admission.

Address—Cookestown House, Piltown, County Kilkenny

March, 1866. 6079)

BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE Subscribers and Friends of the WATERFORD AUXILIARY HIBERNIAN BIBLE SOCIETY are requested to attend a Meeting at the

PROTESTANT HALL,

On MONDAY, 16th JULY, at 2 o'Clock,

To appoint a SECRETARY, and to transact such other business as may be brought before them.

RICHARD H. RYLAND,
Corresponding Secretary.

13th July, 1866. (6096)

NOTICE

THE ANNUAL SALE of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, &c, at NEWPARK, CO. KILKENNY, the Residence of F. G. BLOOMFIELD, Esq., J.P, will take place on TUESDAY, 28th AUGUST next. Particulars in future advertisement.

THOMAS WALSH, Auctioneer.

Waterford, July 13, 1866. (6095)

MARINE INSURANCE

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

Every description of Marine Risk effected.

Office—15, Queen-street.

Pianoforte and Music Warehouse,
93, QUAY, WATERFORD.

F. T. HOWARD

BEGS to call attention to the very large assortment of FIRST-CLASS PIANOFORTES, by the best Makers, now in his Ware-Rooms, for Sale or Hire, on most moderate terms, and all selected by himself personally during his recent visit to London) From his long experience in the trade (over 30 years. he is enabled to select such Instruments as he can with every confidence recommend to his customers. Parties wishing to purchase will be dealt with on easy terms.

Old Instruments taken in Exchange.

HARMONIUMS in variety, and every article connected with the Music Trade.

New Music received daily. (5287)

WASHING MACHINES.

"Mothersill's Washington Washer."

The "Pet," with Wringer, £2 16s, warranted. No 2 with Wringer, £4 10s, warranted.

Protected by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THIS Machine, combining washing and wringing, the most recently invented and efficient washer ever introduced, is now offered in a complete form at a price which places it within the reach of the million. In families where all the small articles are washed at home, and in the nursery, the "Pet" is indispensable. If the clothes are not particularly dirty, all small articles will be washed in two minutes; if that is not enough, give them a minute longer, and they will come out beautifully washed, and entirely free from the damage to hooks, buttons, and fine goods, so common in washing on the old system.

Can be seen at the Show Room by application to the Agents, M. & F. FOGARTY, Bridge-Street. (5981)

MR. E. HARVEY WADGE, F.G.S., Editor of the IRISH INDUSTRIAL MAGAZINE, begs to announce to the Subscribers and to the Public that the publication of that periodical has ceased. In making this announcement Mr. WADGE desires to return his grateful thanks to the numerous subscribers and contributors who have so heartily supported his enterprise. The amount of support received has been far greater than could have been anticipated, and would undoubtedly have resulted in making the IRISH INDUSTRIAL MAGAZINE an ultimate success in every respect, if Mr WADGE's other engagements had permitted his devoting to it an adequate proportion of his time.

As it is, however, Mr. WADGE finds this to be impossible. His object, throughout, has been the promotion of Irish industry, and it was his opinion that, in the first instance, this would be best attained by the establishment of a periodical devoted exclusively to the discussion of its conditions. The result has not disappointed his expectations, for the amount of public attention the MAGAZINE has drawn to the industrial resources of Ireland has been the means of attracting a large amount of British capital to their development. In the direction of some of these investments, Mr WADGE now finds that such a large proportion of his time will be absorbed as to render an adequate supervision of the IRISH INDUSTRIAL MAGAZINE on his part impossible, and as there can be no question that he will best serve the cause of Irish industry by bringing about an active expenditure of capital in developing its various and magnificent resources, he has not hesitated in abandoning whatever could interfere, in however small a degree, with his exclusive devotion to the object.)6083)

RICHMOND CAVENDISH COMPANY (LIMITED).

TOBACCO JUICE, FREE OF DUTY.

FOR THE SHEPHERD, THE CATTLE BREEDER AND THE GARDENER.

IN the Uunited States of America, on the Continent, and in all Foreign Countries, where Tobacco Leaf is obtainable at a moderate cost, Tobacco Juice is one of the staple requirements of the Stock-owner. Skilful Sheep Breeders and Shepherds have, in the preservation of their flocks, found it invaluable. By the Government returns it is computed that in Australia over four million pounds of Tobacco are annually boiled down for Sheep-wash; the Colonial Government admitting Tobacco declared for Agricultural purposes at 3d. per lb. duty, whilst that for the ordinary trade pays 2s.

In England the value of Tobacco to Stock-owners has long been known, but the enormous duty of 3s. 2d. per lb. placed an insurmountable barrier to its use; better teachings have, however, at length prevailed, and the Government, after much quiet agitation, have consented that Tobacco Leaf may be boiled down to Juice for Sheep-wash and Cattle purposes,

WITHOUT PAYING ANY DUTY WHATEVER.

The Richmond Cavendish Company (Limited), availing themselves of this concession, have, in connection with their extensive bonded Cavendish Works, fitted up a special department for the Manufacture of Tobacco Juice.

By careful analysis it was found that previous to the law being altered, the strongest Sheep-wash sold in this country contained but 3½ oz. TOBACCO TO THE GALLON. The Juice prepared by the Richmond Cavendish Company (Limited) is guaranteed to contain

42 OZ. TOBACCO TO THE GALLON.

MANUFACTURED IN BOND by the Richmond Cavendish Company (Limited), and SOLD in CASKS at 2s. 6d. PER GALLON, by

THOMAS M'KENZIE & SONS,
CORK AND DUBLIN. [6073]

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND'S FIRST PRIZE HARVEST MACHINES FOR 1866.

WOOD'S MOWING, REAPING, AND COMBINED MOWING AND REAPING MACHINES, awarded the HIGHEST PRIZES ever offered in Great Britain, France and America.

HOWARD'S HAYMAKERS gained the FIRST THREE PRIZES last offered by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and have NEVER BEEN BEATEN in any trial, either at home or abroad.

HOWARD'S LEVERAGE HORSE RAKES have won EVERY FIRST PRIZE offered by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, for the last fourteen years, and EVERY OTHER PRIZE they have competed for.

NEW SELF-ACTING AMERICAN RAKE, an improvement upon the ordinary pattern.

AMERICAN RAKES of ordinary pattern, imported from America, of superior Timber to what can be had in this country.

PATENT STEEL-TOOTH AMERICAN RAKES, HAND DRAG RAKES, &c.

BATCHELAR'S AMERICAN CAST STEEL MANURE and HAY FORKS; superior to English manufacture in quality and shape.

Special arrangements for Delivery, if ordered early.

THOMAS M'KENZIE & SONS,
34, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN, AND CAMDEN-QUAY, CO.

Catalogues of Harvest Machinery on application. [5995]

THE CREDIT FONCIER AND MOBILIER OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

Reduction of the Shares from £20 to £10 each. Copies of the Circular containing the particulars of the proposed reconstruction of the Company, to reduce the liability of Shareholders, can be obtained on application at the Offices—17 & 18, Cornhill.

By Order,
ALFRED LOWE,
Secretary.

4th July, 1866. [6080]

CORN IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

(From Tuesday's *Gazette.*)

An account showing the Quantities of the several kinds of Corn and Meal Imported into each division of the United Kingdom; and the Quantities of British and Foreign Corn and Meal, of the same kinds, Exported from the United Kingdom, in the week ended the 7th of July, 1866.

	Imports.				Exports.		
	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total Imp.	British	Col. & F	Totl Exp
	Cwt	Cwt	Cwt	Cwt	Cwt	Cwt	Cwt
Wheat	358436	115445	69994	543875	......	......	......
Barley	64119	18899	—	85018	......	......	......
Oats	130757	11304	—	142061	2624	......	2624
Rye	10406	50	...	10456	......	......	......
Peas	26279	5212	—	31491	71	......	71
Beans	4117	1056	...	5173	79	—	79
Indian Corn	253888	25498	71806	351192	......	......	—
Buckwheat.	8910	...	—	8100	......	......	......
Beer or Bigg	...	.	—	—	......	......	......
Total of Corn.	856102	177454	141800	1175356	2774	......	2774
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt	Cwt	Cwt.
Wtmeal or Flr	53146	24326	16304	93776	215	18	233
Barley Meal	...	—	—	...	......	......	......
Oat Meal	2900	...	...	2900	109	......	109
Rye Meal	—	...	—	...	......	......	—
Pea Meal	...	—	...	—	......	......	......
Bean Meal	...	..	.	—	......	......	......
In Corn Meal	1272	...	...	1272	......	......	......
Bkwheat Meal	...	...	—	—	......	......	......
Total of Meal.	57318	24326	16304	97948	324	18	342
Total of Corn Meal stated in Imperial Qrs..	913420	201790	158104	1273314	3048	18	3116
Malt	...	—	—	...	440	......	440

JOHN A. MESSENGER, Inspector General.
Office of the Inspector General of imports and Exports, Custom House, London July 9, 1866.

CORN AVERAGES.

A Statement showing the quantities sold and average price of British Corn, Imperial measure, as received from the Inspectors and officers of Excise, conformaly to the act of the 27th and 28th Victoria, cap. 87, in the week ended 7th July, 1866.

	Quantities Sold.		Average Price	
	Qrs.	Bus.	s.	d
Wheat	31,285	2	54	6
Barley	0,639	4	35	5
Oats	1,176	5	27	7

A Comparative statement for the corresponding week in each of the Years from 1862 to 1865, of the quantities of British Corn sold in the Towns from which Returns are received under the Act of the 27th and 28th Victoria, cap. 87, and of the Average Prices as ascertained under the Act 5th and 6th Vic., cap. 14.

	Quantities Sold.			Average Prices.		
Corresponding Week in	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats	Wheat	Barley.	Oats
	Qrs Bus	Qrs Bus	Qrs Bus	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1862	15,596 2	0,410 4	2,945 3	56 7	32 8	24 2
1863	18,631 2	0,646 4	2,425 7	46 11	30 9	23 11
1864	72,580 4	1,105 1	3,724 4	46 9	27 2	20 9
1865	56,954 5	0,577 3	1,904 3	42 5	28 4	22 7

A. W. FONBLANQUE,
Comptroller of Corn Returns.
Board of Trade, July 9.

DUBLIN CATTLE MARKETS—THURSDAY

At the market to-day, owing to the order in council not been correctly understood, the supply of cattle was not large, with prices from 6d to 7½d per lb. There was a considerable supply of sheep, which sold at a reduct on from last week of 2s 6d to 5s a head, and 2s 6d on lambs. Veal calves scarcely saleable at 6d to 7d per lb; some 25 to 30 head remaining over. Store cattle sold variously

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF WATERFORD.

ARRIVED.

July
11th—Clarance, Cullen, Liverpool, coals
Calypso, Davis, Bristol, g.c.
Albatross, Carter, Belfast, do
12th—Taylor and Naylor, English, Wexford, wheat
Courier, ——, Milford, g.c.
Dobson, Whelan, Cardiff, coals
Vesta (s), O'Donald, Liverpool g.c
Thomas, Hurley, Cardiff, coals
Margaret, Prendergast, do, do
Huldah, Winter, do, do
Jim, Dwyer, do do
Messenger, Sweet, do do
Vigilant, Davis, do do
Montcalm, Rees, Llanelly, culm
(*By Electric Telegraph*).
13th—Amelia, Porthcawle, coals
Sea Bird, Cardiff, do
James Alexander, Swansea, do
My Choice, Troon, do
Martha Jane, Cardiff, do
Tuskar, Anderson, Glasgow, g.c
Cambria, Lydney, coals
Clara Jessie, Gloucester, salt
Margam Abbey, Milford, g.c
Mary, Newport, coals
Margaret, Cardiff, do
Hebe, do do
Edward Jones, do do
Cleveland, do do
Double X, do do

SAILED

11th—Kinsale, M'Donald, Glasgow, g, c
Margam Abbey, Pearn, Milford, g.c
12th—Sole Dodero, Cardiff, ballast
Mio Padre, Ansaldo, do do
(*By Electric Telegraph*).
Malakoff, Milford, g.c
Albatross, London, do
13th—Montcalm, Swausea, —
Clodagh, Neath, —

Wind—S.S,W

WATERFORD SHIPMENTS

The Malakoff, which sailed for Milford on the 11h inst., had on board 215 bales Bacon, 200 firkins Butter, —kegs Lard, 227 casks porter, — Cattle, 60 Pigs 29 cases Eggs 47 packages Poultry, 117 boxes Fish, —bales Rags, 2 casks Whiskey, 15 Horses, — sacks Flour, — Sheep

The Courier which sailed on the 12th for Milford, had on board 225 bales Bacon, 30 firkins Butter 28 kegs Lard, 230 casks Porter, 1 casks Whiskey, — Cattle, — Sheep — Pigs, 35 cases Eggs, 31 packages Poultry, 62 boxes Fish, — bales Wool, — Horses, 18 sacks Flour.

BANK OF IRELAND.

An account pursuant to the act 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 37, of amount of Bank Notes authorised by law to be issued by the several Banks of Issue in Ireland, and the average amount of Bank Notes in circulation, and of Coin held during the Four Week ending Saturday, the 23rd day of June, 1866.

Name and Title.	Circulation authorised.	Average Circulation	Amount of Coin.
	£	£	£
Bank of Ireland	3,738428	2,421,100	547037
Provincial Bank	927667	770,451	343021
Belfast Bank	281611	377,521	251509
Northern Bank.	243440	326,962	234156
Ulster Bank	311079	432,963	280932
National Bank	852269	983,013	497845

W. W. DALBIAC, Officer of Stamp Duties

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

Births, Marriages, & Deaths

BIRTHS.

July 11, at 31 Winetavern-street, Dublin, the wife of James M'Clane, Esq, of a son.

July 11, at 2 Grantham-street, Dublin, the wife of Robert D. Joyce, M.D, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst, at the Church of St. Andrew, Westland-row, Dublin, by the Rev Canon Lynch, D.D, Anna Maria, younger daughter of Patrick Daniel, Esq, to Robert Fitzsimon, Esq, 47 Lower Mount-street, Dublin.

On the 10th inst, at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Camil, Roscrea, by the Rev Patrick Crowe, C.C, cousin to the bride, assisted by her uncle, the Rev Wm Maher, C.C, Birr, the Rev B Scanlan, C.C, Birr, and the Rev D Molony, P. P, Kinnetty, William Burke, Lincoln-place, Dublin, to Anastasia, second daughter of Mr Timothy Maher, Clonan

DEATHS.

On the 10th inst, at the residence of his mother, Passage West, Cork, aged 15 months, Henry only child of the late Henry Ridgway, of Newtown, Waterford.

On the 11th inst, at his residence, 8 Rutland-place, Clontarf, Mr Michael Flynn

On the 7th inst, at Carlingford, Joseph Denis Mullen, Esq, First-class, Sub-inspector of Constabulary, deeply regretted

On the 9th inst, at Ballybunnion, county Kerry, where she had gone to recruit her health, Mrs Maria Loane, of Newcastle, county Limerick.

Commercial Intelligence.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE WATERFORD MAIL.]

July 13, 1866.

The weather during the past week has been brilliantly fine.

MONETARY.

Government securities have improved slightly in value. Consols are now quoted 87⅞, and New Three per cent. Stock 85⅜. Bank Stock is stationary at 222. Nationals have been rather dull, and have declined to 70¼. Provincials are at 79¾, and Nationals of Liverpool, Limited, 13¾.

RAILWAYS.

The traffic returns this week are very fair. The majority of lines in our table have materially increased their receipts for the past half-year, over the corresponding period of last year. The Great Southern and Western has increased £8,000, and the Midland £7,000, the latter netting an increase of £1,000 during the last week. The Kilkenny line appears to be losing ground. The balances on Saturday last were as follows:—

Irish North Western,	1 weeks	decrease	59
Great Southern & Western		increase,	828
Limerick and Foynes,		increase	57
Midland		increase,	703
Waterford and Limerick		increase	322
Waterford and Kilkenny,	14 weeks	decrease	123
Waterford and Tramore		decrease	—
Limerick and Ennis,	,,	increase	—

Great Southern and Westerns are at 92¼; Midlands are at 59½.

CORN.

The Corn Market, and this day's quotations, will be found at foot.

BUTTER:

The arrivals of Irish butter in LONDON last week were 2636 firkins, (of which 724 were from Waterford, 1104 from Limerick, 808 from Cork, and — from Dublin) against 8186 the corresponding week of last year. The foreign arrivals during the week were 21,806 casks, against 22,329 casks the corresponding week of 1865. Market moderate. Prices advanced 4s.

The arrivals in LANCASHIRE of Irish Butter were 8,778 firkins and crocks, and 896 boxes and brls, agains 13,978 firkins & crocks, and 780 boxes and brls, the corresponding week of last year. The American arrivals were 10 firkins and crocks, against 216 the corresponding week of 1865. Market dull.

WATERFORD BUTTER MARKET.—The exports from this port last week were 5681 firkins, against 8668 the corresponding week of 1865. During the week 1608 Price, 108s to 112s 0d.

BACON.

BACON AND PIGS.—The arrivals of Irish Bacon in London last week were 2654 bales—(of which 1783 were from Waterford; 37 from Dublin; 507 from Cork and 327 from Limerick)—against 2214 the corresponding week of last year. The arrivals of foreign were 1907 bales, and 26 boxes against 3577 bales the corresponding week of last year. Market dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Amongst our exports last week were the following:—120 sacks Flour, 1858 casks Porter, 10 casks Whiskey, 266 cases Eggs, 235 packages Poultry, 307 boxes Fish, and 24 bales Rags.

LIVE STOCK.—The exports last week were 444 Cattle, 27 Horses, and 1047 Sheep.

WATERFORD BACON MARKET.—The exports last week were 2196 bales Bacon, 188 kegs Lard and 402 Pigs: against 1729 bales Bacon, 775 kegs Lard, and 929 Pigs, the corresponding week of last year. There were 600 pigs on the Hill on Wednesday. Our quotations to-day are as follows:—

PROVISIONS.

		s.	d.
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	54	0..00	0
Steak offal	38	0..46	0
Heads	30	0..32	0
Feet	11	0..12	0
Chandler's Lard	48	0..00	0
Keg Lard	85	0..00	0
Bladder Lard	94	0..96	0

CORN REPORT.

Market very quiet for all articles, but with the exception of maize, which is again cheaper, prices remain nominally unaltered

UNPREPARED.

Wheat, white Mill,	per 20stns	00	0..00	0
do Red do	do	00	0..00	0
do Shipping	do	00	0..00	0
Oats white	per 14 stns	14	0..15	0
do tawney	do	00	0..00	0
do black	do	14	9..15	0
Barley, grinding	per16 stns	—	0..—	0
do malting,	do	—	0..—	0

PREPARED AND FOREIGN.

Wheat, Irish Mill,	per 20stns	00	0..00	0
do T'rog G'rka	do	00	0..00	0
do Odessa Ghirka	do	28	0..00	0
do Marianopoli	do	29	0..00	0
Barley, malting	per 16 stns	00	0..00	0
do grinding	do	00	0..00	0
Oats, awney,	per14 stns	00	0..00	0
do black	do	15	0..15	3

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Extra superfines	persack	40	0..00	0
Superfines	do	38	0..—	0
Fines and Seconds	do	35	0..36	0
Thirds	do	26	0..28	0
Oatmeal	per cwt	15	6..16	0
Bran and Pollard	per brl	0	0..0	0

FOREIGN PRODUCE

INDIAN CORN,—

Odessa and Galatz	per 20stns	18	0..18	6
Ibrail and Foxanian	do	16	3..17	9
American	do	17	3..17	6

RETAIL MARKETS.

(*Specially Reported for the Waterford Mail.*)

BUTCHERS' MEAT.—Beef, per qr., 6½d to 8d do., per joint, 6d to 9d; Mutton, per lb., 8d to 10d; Veal do., 8d to 9d; Lamb, per qr., 6s 0d to 7s 0d.

FOWL AND EGGS.—Fowl, per pair, 4s 8d; Ducks, per do., 4s 6d; Eggs, per doz., 0s 8d to s 0d; do, per 120 5s 6d to 0s 0d:

FISH.—Newfoundland, per cwt., 16s to 23s; Herrings per brl 21s to 22s; Salmon, per lb 0s 8½d to 0s 7d Sole, per lb., 0s 8d to 0s 0d; Turbot, per lb., 8d

POTATOES.—By wholesale, 5½d to 0d; by retail, 6½d 7d.

FODDER, GREEN CROPS—Hay per ton, new 25s 0d to 35s 0d; old, 55s 0d to 60s 0d; Wheaten straw, 45s 0d to 47s 0d; Oaten do 45s 0d to 46s 0d, Turnips, —s 0d to —s 0d; Mangolds, —s 0d to —s 0d; Carrots, —s 0d to —s 0d.

SHARE AND STOCK LISTS.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JULY 12

RAILWAYS.

Great Southern and Western, £100 pai ... 92¼
Midland Great Western, £100 paid ... 59½
Ditto, account ... 90

GOVERNMENT FUNDS

Threeper Cent Consol ... 87¼ ⅜
Dotto for account ......
Ditto for new account ...... —
Thre per Cent Reduced ... —
New Threeper Cent Stock — 85⅝ ¾
Ditto for account July 10 ...... 85⅝ ¾
Ditto for new account 85¾ 6
New 5 per cent Stock ... —
India 5 per cent Stock, transferable at the Bank of Ireland ... 104½

BANKS.

Hibernia, £25 paid ... 34
National Bank, £30 paid ... 69¼

MINE

Mining Company of Ireland 16¾ ½
Do., or account 22 22¼

RAILWAY PREFERENCE.

Dublin and Drogheda 4 per cent. guarantee Stock perpetual, £100 paid ... —
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent perpetual. ... 90⅝
Irish North Western 5 per cent perpetual Class A, £10 paid, accoun ... 3

LONDON STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JULY 12

OPENING PRICE

Consols, Money 87¼ ⅜
Ditto, Account 87¼ ⅜
New Threes 86⅜ ⅝

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money ...... 87¾ ⅞
Ditto (account) ...... 87¾ ⅞
New Threes ...... —

CARRICK-ON-SUIR BUTTER MARKET, JULY 11.—In our market to-day 300 firkins butter; prices from 104s to 108s. Brisk demand.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JULY 12.—Firsts, 114s, seconds, 110s; thirds, 101s; fourths, 94s; fifths, 80s Mild cured—Firsts, 117s; seconds, 115s; thirds 107s. 1900 firkins at market

CORK CORN MARKET, JULY 12.—Wheat white, 11s 0d to 00s 0d; red, 11s 0d to 0s 0d; barley, 7s 6d to 9s 6d; bere, 0s 00d to 0s 0d; rye, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; oats—white, 9s 0d to 9s 8d; black, 8s 2d to 8s 10d.

WEXFORD MARKETS, JULY 10—Wheat (old) per 20 stone, 30s 0d to 30s 10d; new 0s to 0s; barley per 16 st 16s 3d to 16s 6d; oats per 14 stone 15s 0d to 15s 6d; beans per 20 stone, 25s 9d to 00s 0; Flour per bag 16 stone, 33s 0d to —s 0d; seconds 32s 0d to —s 0d; 3rds 25s 0d to 00s 0d; oatmeal per cwt. 15s 0d; Indian meal per cwt. 8s 6d; butter per cwt. £5 8s d; 2nds. £0 0s 0d; 3rds. £0 0s d; bran 6s 4d. Potatoes per stone, 6d to 7d. Meat—Beef per lb. 5½d to 8d; mutton 6d to 9d; veal 5d to 8d; lamb 5s to 7s per qr.

The Waterford Mail.

FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 13, 1866.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

The Queen held a Council, on Tuesday; when the Earl of Bessborough delivered the wand of office.

During the past week, Patrick Keily, Esq., Alderman, Henry Gallwey, Esq., T.C., and Matthew Slaney, Esq., have been sworn in upon receiving their commissions, as Justices of the Peace for this City.

John L. Conn, Esq., and family, have arrived at his handsome and picturesque residence, Mount Ida, Co. Kilkenny, after a two months' sojourn at Cheltenham.

Col. the Right Hon W Monsell, M.P., has arrived at Tervoe, to attend as foreman of the Grand Jury at the assizes.

Major Gavin, M P, has arrived at Kilpeacon House, from London, to remain during the assizes.

Charles R Barry, Esq, Q C, M P, arrived at Limerick on Monday evening, and proceeded at once to Ennis to attend the assizes.

John Quain, Esq, General Manager of the Union Bank of Ireland has arrived in Limerick.

The Earl and Countess of Bessborough entertained a select party at dinner on Friday night, at their residence in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, London.

Samuel M. Going, Esq, J.P, family and suite, have arrived at Kingstown, from Liskeveen House, county Tipperary.

Mr Esmonde, M.P, arrived at Kingstown on Monday, frrom England.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

The abstract report of the National Bank will be found in our advertising columns, and it will be looked upon with double interest—first, as regards the Bank itself, its position, stability, and profits; and next, as an index of the conflict through which the monetary interests of the empire have passed.—The position of the Bank has been strengthened by the crisis, and its stability has been more surely established, even though the nett profits are not quite as large as they were the previous half-year. The nett profit for the half-year ending Dec. 30, 1865, was £121,786 7s 10d; for that ending the 30th June, 1866, it was £111,863 9s 8d. The Bank actually earned more in the latter than in the former period; but it has set-off against the profits a loss of £19,691 12s 8d on the sale of £300,000 of Government Stock; otherwise, its profits would have been £131,552 2s 4d.

The nett profits and rest have been as follows:

	Nett Profits.	Rest.
	£	£
1857	76,257	104,792
'8	87,228	153,968
'9	85,813	179,781
'60	77,149	181,931
'1	122,119	199,000
'2	84,678	143,729
'3	105,445	169,174
'4	190,675	773,184
'5	216,203	556,053
'6—half-year	111,863	567,917

In 1861 and 1865 the rest was reduced by adding to the paid-up capital of the shareholders the sums of £100,000 and £300,000 respectively.

A comparison of the accounts of June, 1865, with those of June, 1866, shows the change which has taken place in the interval.

The assets were as follows:

	1865.	1866.
	£	£
Cash	2,183,120	1,382,057
Government Stock and Exchequer Bills	300,672	194,965
Advanced for Railway deposits		87,783
Advances on Government Stock	1,408,992	714,252
Due by shareholders on calls in arrear	18,355	80
Banker's Guarantee, per contra	1,982,744	2,691,847
Billls discounted	4,341,271	3,900,786
Bank premises	129,548	157,566
	10,364,704	10,507,232

Liabilities.		
Notes in circulation	1,186,607	925,005
Deposit and current accounts	5,287,751	4,822,463
Banker's Guarantee, per contra	1,982,744	2,691,847
Capital and rest	1,873,184	2,067,917
	10,364,704	10,507,232
Profits	94,416	111,863

It will be seen that the capital of the Bank has, during the twelvemonth, been increased nearly £200,000; but the notes in circulation and the amount of deposit and current accounts have both diminished. At the same time, the advances on Government Stock, the Government Stock, and Exchequer Bills held by the Bank, and the Cash, show a decrease.

The profits during the half-year would be made up by allowing a profit of 2 per cent. per annum on the deposit and current accounts, and 6¼ per cent. per annum upon the capital. It would show the following results:

Deposits, &c....£3,900,786, at 1 per cent...£39,007
Capital and rest 2,067,917, at 3½ per cent... 72,477
Total £111,484
Profits, per account 111,863

The following portion of the report will be read with interest:

"It is due to the proprietors that the directors should make some remarks on the course of banking business during the half-year just closed. They will be excused for stating that they have invariably pursued a policy of caution and moderation in their advances, for the last twelve months especially, limiting their business to proportions far within the average of former years, when compared with the capital and reserves of the bank at the respective periods. One result of this policy has been clearly illustrated during the recent financial crisis; not only have the directors been able to refrain from seeking any advance or re-discount, but they have maintained on an average at the Bank of England during the period in question more than double their previous average balance. Some of the proprietors of the bank have requested to be informed in what respect the bank has been affected by the stoppage of Overend, Gurney, and Company (Limited). The directors desire to state that the limited company and the old firm of Overend, Gurney, and Company have had an account with this bank for about 30 years, invariably conducted to the satisfaction of the directors. At the date of the suspension of the limited company on the 10th May there was £80,000 of the money of this bank on deposit with Overend, Gurney, and Company (Limited), secured by the lodgment in this bank of £82,505 8s 10d bills of first-class parties; of these latter £16,209 3s 10d have fallen due up to the close of the half-year, all of which have been paid in cash at maturity by the proper obligants; and the directors anticipate with confidence that none of the remaining bills will remain a single day overdue.

"At the period of the stoppage of Overend and Co. (Limited), and for some time subsequently, it was not easy to form an idea of the extent to which panic and distrust might extend. The directors of this bank, therefore, thought it right, notwithstanding their large available reserves in cash and at call, to dispose of £300,000 of Government stock, which was done accordingly. The proceeds of this stock were not only not required, but the cash resources of the bank were steadily increased from week to week, irrespective of this conversion. Another topic on which some of the proprietors may require information is the acceptance business of the bank. The directors desire to state that the liability under this head, with the exception of £210,000, as set forth in the balance-sheet, is all guaranteed by one or other of four banks keeping accounts with this bank. The guarantee of these companies, respectively, as well as the lodgment of collateral security, protects this branch of our business from even ordinary banking risks. The sum of £210,000, acceptances on account of the customers of this bank, is a moderate amount, considering the extent of our business; it is protected by securities, and is quite within ordinary banking risks. By the preceding accounts the proprietors will observe that the net profits of the bank, for the half-year just closed, amounted to £111,863 9s. 8d., as compared with £94,416 13s. 10d., the amount earned for the corresponding half-year of 1865.

"Since these accounts were made up, the usual dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the bank, and the usual extra dividend of 16s per share have been declared ; and the same will be payable at the head office and branches of the company on and after the 16th July instant. It is gratifying to the directors to observe that the net profits for the half-year just closed, after all deductions, exceed the amount of dividend and extra dividend declared by the sum of £11,863 9s 8d, and that after the payment of these dividends the rest or undivided profits of the bank will stand at £467,917 6s 4d, as compared to £434,267 8s 10d in Midsummer last year. The directors have been at all times averse to incur the risk of prematurely advancing the rates of dividend, preferring to accumulate their surplus profits as capital ; and should the progressive earning powers of the bank continue to be maintained, they will consult the proprietors as to the expediency of increasing the capital from profits, as on former occasions, and in this way add gradually to the income derived by the proprietors from the shares. It is obvious that the profits of the half-year could have been greatly augmented if the directors had employed the large cash resources of the bank at the remunerative rates obtainable, but in the course they followed the question of profit yielded altogether in the minds of the directors to the more solid consideration of complete financial independence. The surplus gold in Ireland, beyond what is required by the statute, was never so large as on the 30th June ; the excess circulation over certificate being no more than £72,736, whilst the bank's specie on hand exceeds that figure by £448,747. The directors sincerely hope that the day is at hand when they may again use their resources generally with confidence and to the advantage of their customers."

These circumstances show the crisis through which this Bank, as well as others, have passed ; and it must satisfy the public of its solvency and stability and security. We understand it has received a number of fresh accounts of the very first character, and that the business is, on the whole, very safe and remunerative ; and we can congratulate the shareholders on their having so satisfactorily passed through the storm, on their having earned more than pays the ordinary dividend, and on their increasing the rest, or undivided profits.

THE BATTLE OF SADOWA.

The account of the battle of Sadowa, from the *Times'* Prussian correspondent, reminds us of the great similarity between this battle and that of Waterloo. The troops engaged at Sadowa were, however, much greater. Waterloo was fought between two armies, neither of which exceeded 200,000 men, while at Sadowa the Prussians had 250,000 men.—The incidents of the engagement are similar in many respects. The Austrians, after maintaining the struggle from seven o'clock in the morning to three o'clock in the afternoon, and having repulsed an army nearly if not equal to his own, were in the afternoon attacked in the flank by fresh troops, who forced them back. The Austrians fought with determined bravery and perseverance, and retired from the field in good order, though it had to relinquish a large portion of its artillery. It was, however, disadvantageously posted, with the Elbe in its rear, and only one pontoon bridge to cross it. The confusion, which arose more from the apprehension of the men than from the charges of the enemy, led to a heavier loss than that which Austria met with in the height of the conflict.

The events of the war show that the Austrian army assembled in Bohemia has at no time been equal to that of Prussia, and it is now apparent that it has not been under that complete control, or been worked with that harmony of design, which has distinguished the Prussian force ; and part of the disasters which have befallen the Austrian army have undoubtedly arisen from this divided command or want of harmony. It now appears to have been a great mistake to have allowed the Prussians to have entered Bohemia so easily as they did. A small, active army posted among the mountain defiles would have had a decided advantage in repelling or detaining their advance. The Austrians seem to have waited for their foe upon a battle-field of their own choosing, and to have allowed them too easily to have taken up a position in Bohemia.

The address of the Emperor of Austria is touching in the extreme, from the manly confession of reverses and the manly resolution to retrieve them. The Emperor has been unwillingly forced into the combat by public opinion, and, now that a reverse has come, is far more self-sustained than those who were anxious to fight. The withdrawal of his forces from Venetia has commenced, and will thus materially strengthen his position in the paternal domains of the house of Hapsburg.

Venetia was a conquest of France. Napoleon the First picked a quarrel with the old government, which had endured for ten centuries, and become almost effete. He knocked its government all to pieces, and then handed it over to Austria. The Austrians were welcomed at first as saviours from the detested French, and Austria, after a lapse of fifty years, has handed it back to France, and it is now taken possession of by the French commissioner. If Italy choses to conquer Venetia, it must now take it from France, who has taken possession of it. There appears to be a lull in the conflict, and we trust an armistice will be agreed to, and that it will eventually lead to peace.

POLITICAL CATECHISM FOR ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

We publish the enclosed, as a specimen of some of the literature of the day with which Newspaper Editors are inundated.—[Ed.W.M.]

Q—What are England's last gifts to Ireland?
A—Insurrection Acts, Extraordinary Commissions, Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.
Q—Are these good? A—No.
Q—Why does she give them? A—She fears a rebellion.
Q—Has she good reason? A—Excellent.
Q—Who rebel? A—Only Papists, whom the priests call their *subjects*,—not one Protestant, not one convert from Romanism, not one independant Romanist.
Q—Why do they rebel?
A—They hate England, and would break her yoke.
Q—Why do they hate England? A—They are taught.
Q—By whom? A—By their teachers the priests.
Q—When and where? A—Everywhere, and at all times, in school and out of school.
Q—What does England do?
A—She helps the teachers ; she pays the priests in their Colleges ; she pays the priests in their Schools ; she pays the priests in their Pauper Unions ; she pays the priests in the Prisons ; she pays the priests in her Army.
Q—What does England get? A—The fruits—the last ripe fruit, Fenianism.
Q—What is Fenianism? A—Hatred of England boiling over to a rising.
Q—Why does the priests dislike the Fenians?
A—Why does a cook dislike the pot, when it boils over and scalds her?—Yet it is the cook that makes and feeds the fire!

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Bridgwater.—At the nomination, on Wednesday, of Mr. Patten, the new Lord Advocate of Scotland, and Mr. Vanderbylt, the show of hands was in favour of the latter. Poll demanded.

Guildford, Thursday.—Nomination took place to-day. Bovill (Solicitor-General) and Lyons (L.) proposed. Poll demanded.

Cockermouth.—Lord Naas re-elected without opposition. Mr. Lawson, the Liberal candidate, retired.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Testimonial to the Rev. Mr. Wilson.—The congregation of the Primitive Wesleyan Church, and the friends generally of the above-named Reverend gentleman, have determined to present him with a testimonial and address on the occasion of his transfer from this city to the ministry of Limerick. For the three past years this clergyman has most zealously and efficiently discharged the duties of his sacred office in this city, and the feelings which prompt such a mark of respect and esteem, now evoked on the eve of his departure, are alike worthy of the presenters and presentee. As a labourer in the vineyard of the Lord, there was no one more devoted and industrious, while as an eloquent, nay even a brilliant pulpit and platform orator, he had few equals. The substantial part of the testimonial consists of a very handsome and valuable gilt clock, with amongst other ornaments, a very interesting figure of a *vivandiere*. It has a gilt stand, and glass shade, and has been supplied from the very valuable and recherche collection of Mr. James Mosley, the Quay. It is intended that the presentation shall take place on this (Friday) evening, at a tea meeting at the Wesleyan Church, Lady-lane. The Rev. Mr. Maguire is appointed to this circuit in room of the Rev. Mr. Wilson.

Curious Accident.—A very strange accident, and one which might have proved much more disastrous but for another accidental circumstance—viz., that the tide was out at the time—occurred on Wednesday morning at the Quay. Mr. Boyd, solicitor, New Ross, was in waiting with his horse, a valuable one, and car, at the Milford stage, expecting some lady friend by the packet steamer *Malakoff*. On the steamer's arrival, the horse, which was being held at the time by a runner, became restive, and the runner kept pulling the horse, which then began to back, and went finally into the river. Fortunately, the tide being out, the horse was not quite covered with water, and he was brought up to the Tower Stairs ferry, and from that to Paul's Square slip, where he was got up. The shafts of the car were broken, but in other respects it escaped comparatively uninjured. The horse turned a perfect somersault in the fall, which was about 20 feet, and, wonderful to relate, got off with a cut on the side of one knee and a slight abrasion of the skin on the hip joint, on the same side. The person holding the horse had a very narrow escape, as he had only let go his hold about a second before the horse went over. The subject will be brought before the Corporation and Harbour Board of having an iron railing erected at the place where the accident occurred.

Influence of Whiskey and Warm Weather.—A young woman living in Peter-street drank some whiskey on Tuesday evening last, at a neighbouring public house, and shortly after became so excited under the influence of the alcohol and the heat, that she rushed up to the top of the house, and attempted to throw herself out through a window. She was foiled in her first attempt, and the police who were near very promptly broke in the street door, and having proceeded up stairs, just caught her as she had partially worked herself through the window for the second time. Had they been a minute later she would have accomplished her suicidal purpose. She was retained in the lock-up for the night, and on being brought to the police-court in the morning, expressed herself very penitent. She was sent to gaol for a week.

Police Court.—The only cases for hearing at the police-court for the past mornings of the week were charges of drunkenness. The Mayor and Dr. John Mackesy presided.

The C.C.C. Christys.—This very excellent troupe of sable minstrels performed last night in the Large Room of the Town Hall, before a very full house, there being scarcely room for one single additional person in any of the classes. Though dark minstrelsy is to a great extent worn out now, and though novelty is a charm scarcely to be expected in such performance, yet the announcement of Christys in the Town Hall is certain to draw a large Waterford audience, when even the first Italian opera would scarcely get more than half patronage. Last night was no exception, and long ere the hour named for "opening operations," the room had become densely packed, and we are happy to add that the repeated plaudits which greeted the different parts of the performance, proved that the expectation of the audience had been fully met. The troupe as it appears on the stage numbers eight. In concerted songs and choruses they were very good, and were repeatedly encored. H. Francisco's solo on the harp was enthusiastically applauded. The picolo solo, by C. Sheldon, and the violin solo, by W. Biconi, were also very well received. The American jig dancing by the champion, J. Stokes, took the audience quite by surprise, and was in itself a good night's entertainment. In the conundrums and farces the amusement was capital. The Burlesque Italian Opera and the Handy Andy Farce kept the house in convulsive laughter. A ballad solo, by J. Whittey, was also much admired. The proprietors, the Brothers Mathews, are not alone good performers, but are excellent caterers to the public amusement. They will perform again to-night and to-morrow night, and we hope will be well attended.

The Last Story about Stephens.—The following story may perhaps serve to explain how easily Stephens eluded the police and detectives. The first thing he did after the suppression of the *Irish People* was to procure from a friendly photographer forty photographs, taken from the negative of a gentleman some years dead. Having signed himself at the bottom of each "yours fraternally, J. Stephens," he distributed them amongst his friends, whose arrest he apprehended, with instructions to put them by with great apparent secrecy. The ruse told, for the first thing the police authorities did was to have fac similes produced from those found on the arrested suspects, which were sent to every police barrack and station in the United Kingdom, as likenesses of the veritable Head Centre. He travelled a good deal through the country after this, and the story goes that he once called into a police barrack not one hundred miles from Carrick-on-Suir, for a drink of water. The only person in the barrack was the guard, and with his usual suasive manner Stephens "came round" this official. He told him he had known the Head Centre in Dublin, and could give him a wrinkle that might make a man of him (policeman). In the confidence of the moment the "green un" showed him the likeness of the Stephens "that had been served out to the force," which, of course, the original declared to be the most perfect he ever saw. This was the first time Stephens knew that his little plan had succeeded, and after that he travelled the country "organising" and not unfrequently related good stories about Stephens to detectives who might chance to travel by rail or road with him. It is now known that he served on a coroner's jury in Dublin during the time the large reward was for his arrest ; and if "what everybody says be true" he slept in the same hotel, and dined at the same table for a week, with a police officer in this city.

The "Monarch of the Sea."—There is every ground to believe from the washing of pieces of wreck on shore near Dingle, county Kerry, that this vessel, which had on board 750 emigrants for America, has been lost. Some persons from this city were, we regret to say, amongst the ill-fated passengers.

Thanks.—The Community of the Good Shepherd acknowledge very gratefully having received the following additional prizes and contributions towards their Bazaar, in aid of the Magdalen Asylum :—An elaborately-bound edition of the Holy Bible, with engravings on steel ; a magnificent musical diorama, playing twelve tunes, with glass shade ; a handsome plated tea service. Lady Gwendoline O'Shee, Gardenmorris, £5 ; James Galwey, Esq., J.P., Colligan Lodge, £1 ; Mrs. Thomas Bilford, £1.

Sale at the Mall.—The sale of Capt. Newport's furniture, at the Mall, on yesterday, was, in consequence of a slight indisposition of Mr. Thomas Walsh, conducted by his son, Mr. Joseph Walsh.—The sale was admirably managed, and the prices realised exceeded the expectations of the sellers.

New Ross.—We are glad to see that Mr. Edmd. Nixon Goodwin has purchased that part of Quay-street, New Ross, called the "Citadel," for many years occupied by the late Mr. Allen Bedford, Revenue officer under Mr. Nixon, of Brownsbarn, County Kilkenny, Mr. G.'s uncle.

BRISTOL CATTLE MARKET—Thursday.

Our market this day consists of half-fat grass cattle. Trade good. Large, heavy bullocks and heifers fetched 75s per cwt ; light good cattle, 72s ; fat cows, 66s to 68s ; mutton, 8d to 8½d per lb ; fat lambs, 10d to 10½d.

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

SUMMER ASSIZES.

The Grand Juries for the County and City were sworn to-day (Friday).

THE CITY GRAND JURY.

At one o'clock, Ald. Abram Denny, J.P., High Sheriff of the City, entered court for the purpose of swearing the Grand Jury, for the discharge of fiscal business. R. W. Penrose, Esq., Sub-Sheriff, and Henry Sargent, Esq., Secretary of the Grand Jury, were present.

The following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury, by W. J. Dennehy, Clerk of the Crown :—

Sir Benjamin Morris, Alderman (Foreman).

Congreve Rogers	Joseph Lapham, jun.
Joseph S. Richardson, T.C.	Andrew Ryan, Ald.
Harry R. Sargent	P. D. Walsh, J.P., T.C.
T. B. Prossor, J.P., T.C.	James C. Ledlie
Henry Gallwey, J.P., T.C.	Joseph Fisher
Thomas W. Jacob, T.C.	Thomas Murphy, Ald.
John Hughes	Cornelius Redmond, T.C.
Patrick Keily, J.P., Ald.	Thomas C. Spencer
James Kent	Henry F. Slattery
Thomas Wilson, T.C.	Thomas R. Cherry
Edward Gibborne	Pierse Cox, Ald., Esqrs.

The High Sheriff then rose, and proceeded to charge the grand jury. He said—Mr. Foreman, and gentlemen of the Grand Jury, with regard to the ordinary business which is to go before you I need hardly say anything, from the great experience of your foreman, and I may say of each of you in such matters. But if you would allow me, there is one matter which I would bring before you, and that is the accommodation for lunatics. There is an increase in this class of sufferers, upon which none of us can shut our eyes, and the accommodation for the unfortunate persons in an excellent institution is, I am sorry to say, unequal to immediate demands upon it. When arrivals occur, for which there is no room, the only course to be adopted is to send the patients to the gaol, until such time as a vacancy occurs in the asylum. This is to be regretted, as such cases are, we all know, best treated in their incipient stage. The governors are now about to make some changes, and if you called their attention to this want, I think it would be no harm. There is one other matter to which I would call your attention, and that is with reference to the founding an asylum for the training and exercise of idiotic and imbecile children. The particulars I will send up to you. I will now ask you to return and consider your fiscal business.

The jury then retired to their room.

The Secretary read a letter from Captain Kennedy, stating that his father had been one of the securities for Mr James Alcock, City Treasurer, and that he (the writer) desired to be removed from all responsibility, and to vacate the recognisance so far as it affected him.

The Secretary explained that the course was for the justices to elect a Treasurer, and the Treasurer submitted the names of two sureties to them, which were then sent before the Lord Lieutenant and the Attorney General for their approval. The proper course was for Captain Kennedy to apply to the Attorney General.

Rev Mr Alcock explained that Capt. Kennedy's reason was, that he wished to sell a small property at Dunkitt, and that on searches being made, this recognisance was found to be registered.

It was agreed that the Secretary should inform Captain Kennedy what was the proper course to take.

Mr Fisher called attention, at some length, to the increased cost of lunatics upon the city of Waterford. He thought it was a proper matter for inquiry by the committee appointed to visit the asylum, to ascertain why the city of Waterford, which last half year had 48 inmates in the asylum, and paid £529, should this year pay, as appeared in the schedule, £629 for 46 patients, or an increase upon the half-year from £11 0s 7d per head to £13 13s 10d.

The following committees were appointed—To visit the Lunatic Asylum :—Messrs Fisher, Jacob, and Murphy.

To visit the gaol—Messrs Rogers, Cox, and Redmond.

A more detailed report will appear in our addition of Monday.

The Grand Jury for the County of Waterford was sworn to-day at 3.15. p.m., before Robert Thomas Carew, Esq., J.P., D.L., High Sheriff of the County. W. H. Parker, Esq., Sub-Sheriff, and Pierce Netterville Barron, Esq., Sec. were present.

The following gentlemen were sworn by W. J. Dennehy, Esq., Clerk of the Crown :—

Colonel W. Villiers Stuart, J.P., D.L., foreman.
Lord Hastings, J.P., D.L., Gaultier Lodge.
Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., J.P., D.L., Tourin.
Sir Robert J. Paul, Bart., J.P., Ballyglan.
Sir John H. Kane, Bart., D.L., Cappoquin House.
P. M. Barron, J.P., Belmont.
Edward Odell, J.P., Carriglea.
George Beresford Poer, J.P., Belville Park.
P. W. Power, J.P., Pembrokestown.
Simon Bagge, J.P., Ardmore.
J. T. Meddlycott, J.P., Rocket's Castle.
T. P. Sherlock, J.P., Carrigmorna.
John Palliser, J.P., Comeragh House.
T. W. Watson, J.P., Kilmanahan Castle.
James Anderson, J.P., Gracedieu.
Edmond Power, J.P., Eastlands.
F. G. Bloomfield, J.P., Newpark.
Francis E. Curry, J.P., Lismore Castle.
Samuel E. McGuire, J.P., Clonea.
James Galway, Colligan Lodge.
J. O'Neil Power, Newtown.
T. Foley, J.P., Ballygally.
Michael D. Hassard, J.P., Glenville.

The High Sheriff thanked the grand jury for their punctual attendance.

The grand jury then retired, and the County Surveyor read the following report :—

Gentlemen,—I have the honor to submit the following report for your consideration :—

In my last report I called your attention to the injury done to the public road by the action of the sea, near Passage East, and I suggested that it would be necessary to substitute a new road for the present one. On examination, a new line of road would have cost upwards of £1800, and this for a short distance only. This outlay I could not recommend, but advised the widening of the existing road (see No. 12, barony of Gaultier) ; and, in addition to this, to build 200 feet in length of a sustaining wall at the base of the cliff, under the road. The cost of this wall will not exceed £140 (see No. 6, County at Large).

While on the subject, I wish to remark that the sea has advanced considerably within the last few years along the coast, and where public roads are in contiguity with it, a large outlay has been incurred, either in making new roads in lieu of those injured, or in building expensive masoury works to protect the existing ones. You will now be called on to deal with questions of this kind, for during the past winter the injury done has been serious.

The first in importance is, No. 10, County at Large.—To repair a bridge, raise road and parapet walls, and build a continuation to the existing sea-wall at Whiting Bay. To resist the inroads of the sea, this work is necessary. The probable estimate will not exceed £380. The proprietors of the adjoining lands contribute a sum of £125 in aid of the presentment—a liberal subscription for a necessary work.

NO. 11—COUNTY AT LARGE.

To underpin and pave 700 lineal yards of the sea-wall protecting the mail-car road, leading to the timber bridge at Youghal. The cost of this will not exceed £116 12s 6d, and will add much to the stability of the wall.

No. 12, COUNTY AT LARGE.

To protect with palling, from further injury by the sea, the public road adjoining the village of Ardmore, in the townland of Duncarrick.—Here the sea has cut away part of the road fencing, and if the road is to be maintained, something must be done to stop this encroachment.—The amount now applied for is £300—£100 of this is a contribution from the proprietor of Duncarrick ; but as there are 1,100 lineal yards of road at this place liable to be totally swept away, you will please bear in mind that ultimately you will be called upon to present a much larger sum than is now applied for. When once the work of protecting the road commences, it will be requisite to make applications from time to time until the whole is completed.

The principal baronial work is for completing 3½ miles of a road, partly made some years since by the Board of Works. It is No. 1, Barony of Decies Without Drum. The road in direction and level has been fairly laid out. The district through which it passes is very undulating. The roads in the district were constructed without any regard to levels : the consequence is that that there are many very stiff inclines to be met with while travelling over them. The road now under your consideration was laid out with a view to remedy these defects, and there can be no question of its being a great improvement, and will be of much use to the locality. I have been informed that most of the proprietors and occupiers of the property through which the road will be formed are anxious that it should be finished.—When the design is fully completed, it will form a portion of a main line of road between Waterford and Dungarvan. The money applied for, £860, is ample to finish the road ; and as it is proposed to be raised in four instalments, the charge on the barony will just exceed one halfpenny in the pound for each instalment.

The contract roads, generally speaking, are in good order. Some contractors are defaulters, whose cases will be brought under the notice of the Committee of the Query Book.

During the present Session of Parliament, a very important Bill was brought in by Mr. Esmonde, one of your county members, the principal provisions of which are to obtain more solvent security for county works. In case of default on the part of the contractor, the penal sum mentioned in the bond is forfeited to the Treasurer of the county, and not to the Crown, as was formerly the case—the money thus forfeited to be expended under direction of the Grand Jury on the work for which the contractor failed. My object in calling your attention to this change in the law is, to have new bonds prepared for any works you may in future sanction ; and for future presentments, I would recommend the names of the securities to be published in the schedules.

Before closing my report, I beg to call attention to an important matter which has been brought under my notice.

Some eighteen months ago, a memorial to the Board of Works was forwarded by the inhabitants of Tramore, praying for the construction of a pier and harbour at Lady Elizabeth's Cove, in answer to which the board's engineer (Mr. Forsyth) was ordered to inspect the locality, and obtain information on the ground. Having done so, he reported that a useful work could be constructed for £1830, and advised the board to recommend to the Treasury an advance of two-third—say £1220—towards this work on the condition that the remaining one-third—£610—was contributed thus :—£305 from local gentry, and £305 by the county. The Treasury has now consented to pay over £1220 on the terms above named ; and having inspected the proposed plans, I can recommend this work to your favourable consideration, as one well calculated to promote the general prosperity of the neighbourhood, and to be extremely useful to poor fishermen and farmers.—I have the honour, to be gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Charles Tarrant, C.E., County Surveyor.
County Surveyor's office, Waterford, July 9th '66.

OPENING OF THE COMMISSION.

The Judges will open the commission on Monday at 10 o'clock a.m.

FRANCE AND THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

(Thursday's Telegrams.)

The *Times* remarks the fate of the future hangs on the balance. Any day or hour may restore peace, or set the Continent in a flame.

The *Daily News* says the greatest interest is now felt in the action of France, and shows that Napoleon's acceptance of Venetia from Austria, although announced as the beginning of a mediation, was really the first step of practical alliance with Austria, and was as good as a reinforcement of the Austrian army by 150,000 men. It would, therefore, seem a logical conclusion that the French armies should be sent into the field to accomplish the work which those of Austria have not succeeded in. Nothing but the abject position which the Emperor of Austria has taken up can explain the pretensions of the Emperor Napoleon to transfer to Paris the work of reconstructing Germany, which is the business of the German people, and not that of Europe, by whomsoever represented. The terms on which the King of Prussia will accept the offered mediation of France are not known. If they are accepted as the basis of regulation, an armistice can take place, but, if not, then Europe may find itself on the threshold of a war, compared with which even that waged in Bohemia will appear insignificant.

The *Times* says Prussia bid high for popularity in Germany by her scheme of national unity, and there is no doubt she will be sure of the people's suffrage against her German opponents, and far more sure of the people's support against any foreign antagonist. The cause of nationality may, we trust, have no more to fear from the hostility of the Emperor Napoleon in Germany than it had in Italy ; but—should it be otherwise—should the Emperor be bent on armed mediation in a purely German question, Europe might have bid a long farewell to these hopes to which the short paragraph in the *Moniteur* so lately gave rise. The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* telegraphs that there is a hitch in the negociations.

BATTLE OF KESSINGEN BETWEEN PRUSSIANS AND BAVARIANS.

After a splendid defence of ten hours the Bavarian army retired from this town to take a position on the Maine. General Zollerin commanded. It is alleged that the Belle Vue Hotel is destroyed, and much damage is done to the town. At this moment the cannon are still firing and the Prussians advancing.

Toulon, Wednesday, July 11.—The French ironclad frigate Provence and corvette Eclaireur have left suddenly for Venice. The remainder of the squadron are still taking in provisions.

Florence, Wednesday, July 11.—The court of Berlin has declared the Italian Cabinet that an armistice on the basis of the cession of Venetia is inadmissible. The Italian Government, in its reply, is said to have announced its resolution to continue offensive operations against the Austrian empire without relaxation, in conformity with the engagements mutually entered into by Prussia and Italy, until both these powers shall have obtained from Austria satisfactory terms for the conclusion of peace.

Vienna, Thursday, July 12.—Intelligence from the head-quarters of the Austrian army in Venetia announces that the Austrian forces are being withdrawn from contact with the enemy. The fortresses are strongly garrisoned, and sufficiently well armed for defence without support from the army.

Florence, Thursday, July 12.—Despatches received here from the seat of war in Venetia state that the Austrians are disposed to give battle to the Italians upon their attempting to cross the Adige. King Victor Emmanuel arrived this morning at Ferrara. General Cialdini occupied Rovigo yesterday without meeting any resistance.

THE TATE MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A LADY AT BRIGHTON.

SUICIDE OF THE HUSBAND.

Whilst the people of Brighton were expressing their various opinions and uttering forth their grave conjectures as to the cause of death of the late Mrs. Ellen Warder (of Bedford square), on whose body an inquest was held on Wednesday, the town was in great excitement by the intelligence that the deceased's husband, Dr. Warder, had committed suicide by taking a dose of prussic acid. Deceased, it appears, left his home in Bedford-square the previous night, and took apartments at the Bedford Hotel. Yesterday morning he was found lying a corpse in his room, and on investigation it was proved that he had taken prussic acid. An inquest will be held on the body this day (Wednesday) at half-past twelve o'clock.

WATERFORD BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual weekly meeting was held on Wednesday last—

In the chair—Ald. Ryan, first, and subsequently Sir Robert J. Paul, Bart.

Also present—John Norwood, Philip Sheehy, Michael Corcoran, Michael Roberts, Peter Strange, J.P. ; P. M. Barron, J.P. ; Cornelius Redmond, Michael O'Shea, Captain Power, Michael D. Hassard, J.P. ; W. Wyse Murphy, Joseph Strangman, Captain Coughlan, J.P. ; T. S. Morrissey, P. Manning, Edward Walsh, Ald. Keily, J.P. ; Samuel King, J.P. ; Edmond Power, J.P. ; John Hudson, M. Cleary, S. T. Grubb, J.P., V.C. ; John L. Conn, N. Power, R. Asper, Patrick Curran, Captain McGrath, James Power, J.P. ; W. Barron, T. P. Sherlock, J.P. ; James Anderson, J.P. ; Sir B. Morris, D.L. ; Dr. John Mackesy, Edward Roberts, R. Wall Morris, J.P. ; W. Despard, J.P. ; Patrick Hoban. Dr. Elliott, medical officer, was also present.

WORKHOUSE REARING.

A young girl was brought before the board by the master. He said, she had been hired by Mr. Morrissey, P.L.G., but left him, and returned to the house ; and though a woman was now present who offered her 12s per quarter, she positively refused to go.

She was called before the board, when it appeared she was reared in the house. She persisted in refusing to go to service, and the chairman ordered her to be turned out.

THE CLOTHING OF DEAD PAUPERS.

The Master reported that he had taken stock of the clothing in store belonging to paupers admitted to the house, and he found forty suits for which there were no claimants. Their owner had probably died in the house. He also reported that a man admitted six years ago died, and had been buried by his friends, who claimed his clothing. The master said these clothes could not be got ; and on reference to the clothing account handed over by the late porter to the present, this deceased man's clothes were not included.

Some discussion followed as to the propriety of giving the friends of deceased persons their clothing.

Ald. Ryan and Mr. Hassard supported the existing rule, that the master be at liberty to give the clothes in cases where the friends buried the inmate at their own expense. Agreed to.

THE DIVISION OF DUNCANNON.

Mr. Strangman brought forward his motion, of which he had given notice, that the division of Duncannon, which belonged to the collection of the late Mr. Stephen Gamble, be taken therefrom, and added to that of Mr. Jones. Mr. Strangman explained that this motion was only a proposition to restore the respective collections to the *statu in quo*, which had been altered from different causes. The valuation was only £2,000, and it came right into the centre of Mr. Jones' collection, and it would be found very convenient both to Mr. Jones and to the ratepayers to make the proposed alteration. Mr. Jones has been a collector for 16 or 18 years, and of his conduct as such he (Mr. Strangman) need not say anything (hear, hear). Besides this change would equalise the collections, leaving each collector a valuation of about £26,000.

Mr. Edmond Power said he had been only that very moment asked to second the motion, which he did simply for the reason that it would be a great convenience to the ratepayers. He respected Sam Jones as one of the best collectors not only in this union, but, he might say, in all Ireland (hear, hear). But he would leave that out of the question altogether, and would ask the board to adopt the motion simply on the ground of convenience. The ratepayers of that division live very near Waterford, where Sam Jones has an office open every day in the week, and where they can pay their rates at any time.

Mr. Conn, though always happy to hear anything coming from such an excellent gentleman as Mr. Strangman, seldom though he visits the board, could not yet agree with him that he had given sufficient grounds for the adoption of the resolution he had submitted to the board. Neither did he think his very eloquent friend, Mr. Power, had given any good reason for the change. The board had advertised for a collector, giving candidates to understand that they would have the collection of this division, and to now take it from them would be, in his opinion, a breach of good faith, and hardly fair towards the gentlemen who had come forward. With regard to the question of convenience, he would say it was the duty of the collectors to wait upon the ratepayers, and not the ratepayers upon them. He agreed that there could not possibly be a better collector than Mr. Jones, but he was not prepared to sacrifice the income of another man for his convenience.

Mr. Elliott asked what the guardian of the division desired?

Mr. N. Power (guardian of the division)—My opinion is, that it ought not to be changed.

Mr. Barron said no alteration could be made in the division without the sanction of the commissioners.

Ald. Keily, as the guardian adjoining Drumcannon, agreed that it was a great convenience to ratepayers to have an office in Waterford, where they could walk in and pay, but he did not think it followed that the board should take a division from another collection for the advantage of Mr. Jones.

On a division there voted for Mr. Strangman's motion—Roberts (M), Strange, Power (Capt.), Hassard, Strangman, Murphy, Coughlan, King, Power (E.), and Grubb—10.

Against—Ryan, Norwood, Sheehy, Corcoran, Redmond, Barron (P. M.), O'Shea, Elliott, Hally, Manning, Morrissey, Walsh, Keily, Hudson, Cleary, Conn, Asper, Power (N.), Curran, McGrath, Power (J), Barron (W), and Sherlock—23.

ELECTION OF RATE COLLECTOR.

The next business was the election of a rate collector, in the room of the late respected Mr. Stephen Gamble.

The Clerk read four applications.

The first was from Mr. Thomas Power, of Shanaclune. He proposed as his security Messrs. Paul Heney and John Walsh, of Ballynaneesha.

The second was from Mr. Henry Wilson, Ballynavin, "on behalf of his nephew," Mr. Augustine Gamble, son of the late Mr. Stephen Gamble. Mr. Wilson proposed to hold the collection in trust for his nephew, until that young gentleman should attain his majority, he being now a minor. Mr. Wilson named as his sureties Mr. V. R. Delandre and Rev. J. Burke, Kilmeaden.

The third was from Mr. John Murphy, of Whitfield. He named his sureties, Messrs. Robert Morris and Michael Murphy.

The fourth was Mr. Richard Gamble, Cullinagh. He named as his sureties Rev. J. Burke and Mr. John Hutchinson, Comeragh.

Ald. Keily asked would not Mr. Wilson, if elected, be bound to collect personally?

Some conversation followed, in which some guardians insisted he should, and others thought differently.

The candidates were called in, and after expressing themselves satisfied with the conditions,

The Chairman was about to put the names to the poll, when

Mr. P. M. Barron rose and proposed Mr. Thomas Power's election, as a fit and proper person to fill the office. He said he had been requested to propose him, but he did not consent till he saw who were in the field, and then he did because he thought him decidedly the most eligible of the candidates. He had been for years a guardian of the poor, and had discharged his duties in that office with integrity and humanity. He could not alone offer the most substantial sureties, but he was himself security for treble the amount that could ever pass through his hands. For this reason, for his personal merits, and because he believed him the most eligible candidate, he begged to propose the election of Mr. Thomas Power.

It was agreed then to take a poll on the four names, and the first voting stood :—

For Mr. Power—Ryan, Sheehy, Corcoran, Redmond, Strange, Barron (P. M.), O'Shea, Manning, Morrissey, Walsh, Keily, Hudson, Conn, Curran, McGrath, Power (James), and Barron (W.)—17.

For Mr. Wilson—Roberts (M), Norwood, Elliott, Strangman, King, Power (Edmond), Grubb, Sherlock, Mackesy, Anderson, and Morris (Sir B.)—11.

For Mr. Murphy—Power (Captain), Murphy, Coughlan, Hally, Cleary, Power (N.), and Aspar—7.

For Mr. R. Gamble—Hassard—1.

On a second poll between Messrs. Power and Wilson, the voting was—

For Mr. Power—Ryan, Sheehy, Corcoran, Redmond, Strange, Barron (P. M.), O'Shea, Hassard, Murphy, Coughlan, Hally, Manning, Morrissey, Walsh, Keily, Hudson, Cleary, Conn, Power (N.), Asper, Curran, Barron (W.), Magrath, and Power (James)—24.

Mr. Thomas Power was then declared elected, and on coming before the board returned thanks in a neat and appropriate speech.

ELECTION OF A MALE NURSE.

Mr. Barron objected to the election of a male nurse as an unnecessary officer.

A conversation followed, and the appointment was postponed for the medical officers' report, next board. The only candidate was Thomas Fleming.

The board shortly afterwards adjourned.

CASHEL.

(*From our Correspondent.*)

Petty Sessions, July 11.—On the bench—Capt. Graham (in the chair), Dr. Russell, Capt. Taylor, J. M. Bushe, and Hon. M. J. French, R.M. N. Evans, Esq., S.I., also attended.

Town-Sergeant Corcoran *v.* William Corcoran, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel.

This was a process to recover, under the Small Debts Act, the sum of 14s 8d for support and maintenance of a brace of asses, which the defendant had sent to the Pound, where they sojourned from the 9th Feb. to the 1st March, when he sent for them.—Mr. Grace appeared professionally for the defendant, but in consequence of the absence of a material witness, the case was adjourned to next court day.

J. Marnel was summoned by the board of guardians for having a cesspool at his house, which was likely to infect the neighbourhood. Mr. Flynn, relieving officer, deposed to the offensive nature of the nuisance, and to having warned him several times to close it up, which he refused to do. The Town-Sergeant offered defendant some rubbish, to fill it up, which he agreed to take, and the case was adjourned to next petty sessions to allow him to do so.

Mary Phelan *v.* John Coman.

Plaintiff summoned defendant for assaulting her at Nodstown, Co. Tipperary, on the 5th inst. Mr. Grace for plaintiff ; Mr. Laffan for defendant. Mr. Grace examined the plaintiff, who deposed that she lived at Nodstown, as servant to Mr. Storman, a farmer, and that she was in the yard adjoining the house on the day in question, when she saw defendant passing in a car. He came into the yard shortly afterwards, with an upraised slane in his hands, with which he intended striking her, but was prevented by a man named Thomas Heffernan. Mr. Laffan cross-examined the witness, who acknowledged that she entertained a very bad feeling for defendant in consequence of his having seduced her sister, and having her mother bound to the peace, at the last quarter sessions, for assaulting him. Fined £1 and costs.

The other cases were of no interest, after disposing of which the court adjourned.

Board of Guardians (July 12).—The usual weekly meeting was held on Thursday, J. M. Bushe, Esq., J.P., V.C., in the chair.

Other guardians present—Captain Andrews, J.P. ; Captain J. Graham, J.P. ; R. N. Bayley, J.P. ; James Chadwick, Stephen J. Murphy, Pierse Grace, Nicholas Wall, Patrick Heney, William Murphy, J.P. ; Thomas P. O'Connor, Thomas Moloney, and Rody O'Dwyer.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Week ending Saturday,

Remaining at last report			451
Admitted during the week			90
Born			1
Discharged			31
Died			0
Remaining on above date			467
Number corresponding week last year			489
Decrease this year			22
Decrease this week			14
Number in hospital			97
In Fever Hospital			6
Out-door relief			5
Cost of do.	£6	0	0
Cost of provisions received	46	16	11
Do. consumed	55	0	10
Average cost		2	3½
Amount received by treasurer	49	0	11
Do. paid	0	0	0
Balance in favour of guardians	487	15	10
Rates outstanding	208	16	0
Number admitted this day			0
Refused			0

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the following notice of motion, given by Captain Andrews, was taken into consideration ; it was to the effect that the master and matron be given credit for the surplus articles which appeared by the account of stock taken on the 25th April, 1865, they having been charged previously with a deficiency when taking stock.

The following amendment was proposed by Mr. Grace, seconded by Mr Murphy, JP.—That the auditor's attention be called to the large deficiency in 1858 and 1859, with which the master or matron were not charged.

On a division, there appeared for the amendment, Messrs. Graham, Grace, Laffin, O'Connor, Curran, Moloney, and Heney—7. Against—Messrs. Murphy J.P. ; Andrews, J.P. ; Bayley, O'Dwyer, Chadwick, Nicholas Wall, and S. J. Murphy—7. The Chairman gave the casting vote in favour of the original motion.

A letter was read from the Poor Law Commissioners, sanctioning the allowance of £3 to Mrs. O'Callaghan, infirmary nurse.

Mr. Brien Kelly was ordered to survey the painting of the house, at present being done, at the remuneration of £2.

The relieving officers were ordered to have prepared the name of any child in the workhouse, whose parent or parents were living outside, and were able to support them, by next board day (Thursday), after which the board adjourned.

Petty Larceny.—On Thursday Constable T. Brosnahen arrested a woman, named Mary Ryan, for having stolen one gown, the property of Thomas Ravlin, of Cashel, value 12s. She was committed for trial at the assizes by the Hon. J. Ffrench, R.M.

FERMOY.

FERMOY UNION—Wednesday.

(*From our Correspondent.*)

Richard Carroll, Esq., J.P., Chairman.

The other guardians present were—Michael Bourke, John Byrne, Thomas St. John Grant, J.P., D.L. ; James Kent, John George Nason, J.P., V.C. ; William O'Connell, John Peard, D.V.C. ; Thomas Rice, Richard Rice, Edward H. Wilson.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining last week, 300 ; admitted since, 16 ; discharged, 14 ; died, 1 ; remaining, 301.

Finance.—The balance in bank to the credit of the union was £1,949 19s 1d.

EXTRACT FROM VISITORS' BOOK.

James Delacour, Esq., chairman of the Mallow Board of Guardians.

"Went over the hospital, kitchen, Turkish bath, and other departments of the Fermoy workhouse. Everything is so complete, that I do not see how any improvement could be made.

"2nd July, 1866."

COLLISION ON THE BELFAST AND COUNTY DOWN RAILWAY.

On Wednesday night, shortly after ten o'clock, a collision took place on the above railway between a goods train from Belfast, and another train travelling in the opposite direction. About 150 of the constabulary, who arrived here last evening for Downpatrick, were being conveyed to Downpatrick in carriages attached to the goods train which leaves Belfast at 9.30 p.m. The train had only proceeded as far as the Knock station, two miles from Belfast, when it came into collision with an engine bringing empty waggons to Belfast. The policemen sustained a severe shock, but only one received any severe contusion. One of the firemen had his shoulder dislocated.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

The *Owl* le[illegible] ment [illegible] learns that her Majesty's Government have consented to join France and Russia in mediating between the belligerent powers.

The Grand Canal Revenue for the week ending 6th July, 1866, amounted to 808, same time 1865, 110.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has resigned the professorship of history at Oxford.

THE BATTLE OF SADOWA.

(From the *Times* Military Correspondent with the Prussian Army.)

HORITZ, July 3, Eleven p.m.—On Monday, the 2nd of July, Prince Frederick Charles halted with the First Army at Kommenitz, in order to allow the Crown Prince time to come up to Miletin, a town five miles east of the village of Kommenitz, and to get information of the movements of the Austrians. That afternoon he sent out two officers to reconnoitre beyond Hortiz; both fell in with Austrian troops, and had to fight and ride hard to bring their information home safely. Major von Ungar, who went in the direction of Koniggratz, escorted by a few dragoons, came upon a large force of Austrian cavalry and Jagers before he got to the little river Bistritz, over which the road from Horitz to Koniggratz crosses, about half way between those two towns. A squadron of cavalry made an immediate dash to catch him, and he and his dragoons had to ride for their lives; the Austrians pursued, and those best mounted came up to the Prussians, but not in sufficient numbers to stop them, and after running a skirmish, in which Von Ungar received a lance thrust in the side which carried away most of his coat, but hardly the skin, this reconnoitring party safely gained the outposts of his own army. More on the Prussian right the other reconnoitring officer also found the Austrians in force, and was obliged to retire rapidly. From the reports of these officers, and from other information, Prince Frederick Charles determined to attack, so last night he issued orders for the immediate advance of his own army beyond Horitz, and sent Lieutenant von Normand with a letter to the Crown Prince asking him to push forward in the morning from Miletin and attack the right flank of the Austrians while he himself engaged them in front. There was fear that the Austrian cavalry patrols and detachments which were prowling about would intercept the aide-de-camp and stop the letter, but Von Normand succeeded in avoiding them, and got safely to the Crown Prince's head-quarters at one o'clock this morning, and rejoined Prince Frederick Charles at four to report the success of his mission, and to bring the leader of the First army an assurance of the co-operation of the Second. Had this aide-de-camp been taken prisoner or killed on his way to Miletin his loss would have probably influenced the whole campaign, for on that letter depended in a great measure the issue of to-day's battle. Long before midnight the troops were all in motion, and at half past one in the morning the general staff left Kommenitz. The moon occasionally shone out brightly, but was generally hidden behind the clouds, and then could be distinctly seen the decaying bivouac fires in the places which had been occupied by the troops along the road. These fires looked like large will-o'-the-wisps as their flames flickered about in the wind, and stretched for many a mile, for there are 150,000 soldiers with the First Army alone, and the bivouacs of so great a force spread over a wide extent of country. Day gradually began to dawn, but with the first symptoms of sunrise a drizzling rain came on, which lasted until late in the afternoon. The wind increased and blew coldly upon the soldiers, for they were short of both sleep and food.

At daybreak the troops had taken up their positions to attack the Aurtrians. The main body of the army was at Milowitz, a village on the road from Horitz to Koniggratz; the 7th division, under General Fransky, was at Cesekwitz on the left, and the 4th and 5th divisions at the villages of Bristau and Psauch on the right, while General von Bitterfield with the 8th and part of the 7th *Corps d'Armée* was sent to the town of Neubidsaw, on the extreme right, ten miles from Milowitz. About four o'clock the army began to advance, and marched slowly up the gentle hill which leads from Milowitz to the village of Dub, five miles nearer Koniggratz. The corn lay heavy and tangled from the rain upon the ground; the skirmishers pushed through it nimbly, but the battalions which followed behind in crowded columns toiled heavily through the down-beaten crops, and the artillery horses had to strain hard on their traces to get the wheels of the gun-carriages through the sticky soil. At six the whole army was close up to Dub, but it was not allowed to go upon the summit of the slope, for the ridge on which Dub stands had hidden all its motions, and the Austrians could see nothing of the troops collected behind the crest, and perhaps thought that no Prussians were near them, except ordinary advanced posts; for the cavalry vedettes which had been pushed forward thus far over night remained on the top of the ridge, as if nothing were going on behind them. From the top of the slight elevation on which the village of Dub stands the ground slopes gently down to the river Bistriz, which the road crosses at the village of Sadowa, a mile and a quarter from Dub.—From Sadowa the ground again rises beyond the Bistriz, and to the little village of Lissa, conspicuous by its church tower standing at the top of the gentle hill, a mile and a-half from Sadowa. A person standing this morning on the top of the ridge saw Sadowa below him, built of wooden cottages, surrounded by orchards, and could distinguish among its houses several watermills, but these were not at work, for all the inhabitants of the village had been sent away, and a white coat here and there among the cottages was not a peasants blouse, but was the uniform of an Austrian soldier; three-quarters of a mile down the Bistriz a big red brick house, with a high brick chimney near it, looked like a manufactory, and some large wooden buildings alongside it were unmistakeably warehouses; close to these a few wooden cottages, probably meant for the workmen employed at the manufactory, completed the village of Dohilnitz. A little more than a mile still further down the Bistritz stood the village of Mokrowens, like most Bohemian country villages, built of pine wood cottages enclustered in orchard trees. The chateau of Dohalicha stands midway between Dohilnitz and Mokrowens as a knoll overhanging the river. Behind Dohilnitz and between that village and the highroad which runs through Sadowa there lies a large thick wood; many of the trees had been cut down about 10ft. above the ground, and the cut down branches had been twisted together between the standing trunks of the trees which were nearest to the river, to make an entrance into the wood from the front extremely difficult. On the open slope between Dohilnitz and Dohalicha along the ground there seemed to run a dark dotted line of stumpy bushes, but the telescope showed that these were guns, and that this battery alone contained 12 pieces. Looking to the left, up the course of the Bistritz, the ground was open between the orchards of Sadowa and the trees which grow round Benatek, a little village about two miles above Sadowa, which marked the right of the Austrian position, except where, midway between these villages, a broad belt of fir-woods runs for three-quarters of a mile. Above and beyond these villages and woods in the course of the river the spire of Lissa was seen, below it a few houses, gardens, and patches of fir-wood, and a little to the left, rather down the hill, were seen the cottages of the hamlet of Cisliwes. The air was thick and hazy, the rain came down steadily, and the wind blew bitterly cold, while the infantry and artillery were waiting behind the brow of the hill near Dub. At seven o'clock Prince Frederick Charles pushed forward his cavalry and horse artillery. They moved down the slope towards Bistritz at a gentle trot, slipping about on the greasy ground, but keeping most beautiful lines; the lance flags of the Uhlans, wet with the rain, flapping heavily against the staves. At the bottom of the hill the trumpets sounded, and in making their movements to gain the bridge the squadrons began wheeling and hovering about the side of the river, as if they courted the fire of the enemy. Then the Austrian guns opened upon them from a battery placed in a field near the villiage at which the main road crosses the Bistritz, and the battle of Sadowa began.

The first shot was fired about half-past seven. The Prussian horse artillery, close down to the river, replied to the Austrian guns, but neither side fired heavily, and for half an hour the cannonade consisted of but little more than single shots. At a quarter before eight the King of Prussia arrived on the field, and very soon after the horse artillery were reinforced by other field batteries, and the Prussian gunners began firing their shells quickly into the Austrian position.—But as soon as the Prussian fire actively commenced Austrian guns seemed to appear as if by magic, in every point of the position; from every road, from every village, from the orchard of Mokrowens, on the Prussian right, to the orchard of Benatek, on their left, came flashes of fire and whizzing rifle shells, which, bursting with sharp crack, sent their splinters rattling among the guns, gunners, carriages, and horses, often killing a man or horse, sometimes dismounting a gun, but always ploughing up the earth and scattering the mud in the men's face. But the Austrians did not confine themselves to firing on the artillery alone, for they threw their shells up the slope opposite to them towards Dub, and one shell came slap into a squadron of Uplans, who were close beside the King; burying itself with a heavy thud in the ground, it blew up columns of mud some twenty feet in the air, and, bursting a moment after, reduced the squadron by four files. As soon as the cannonade in front became serious the guns of the 7th division begin to bombard the village of Benate on the Austrian right. The Austrian returned shot for shot, and neither side either gained or lost ground. In the centre, too, the battle was very even; the Prussians pushed battery after battery into the action, and kept up a tremendous fire on the Austrian guns, but those returned it, and sometimes with interest, for the Austrian artillery officers knew their ground, and every shell fell true; many officers and men fell, and many horses were killed or wounded. More Krankentragers were sent down to the batteries, and always returned carrying on stretchers men whose wounds had been hastily bound up under fire, but who seemed to be too much stunned to suffer much from pain. Gradually the Prussian cannonade appeared to get stronger, and the Austrian batteries between Dohelnitz and Dohalicha retired higher up the hill, but the guns at Mokrowens still stood fast, and the Prussians had not yet crossed the Bistriz; but many guns were now turned on Mokrowens, and at ten o'clock the battery there was also obliged to retire a little. While this cannonade had been going on, some of the infantry had been moved down towards the river, where they took shelter from the fire under a convenient undulation of ground. The 8th division came down on the left hand side of the causeway, and under the cover of the rising in the ground, formed its columns for the attack on the village of Sadowa; while the 3rd and 4th divisions on the right-hand side of the road, prepared to storm Dohelnitz and Mokrowens. But a little before their preparations were complete the village of Benatek, on the Austrians' right, caught fire, and the 7th division made a dash to secure it, but the Austrians were not driven out by the flames, and here for the first time in the battle was there hand to hand fighting. The 27th Regiment led the attack, and rushed into the orchards of the village, the burning houses separated the combatants, they poured volley after volley at each other through the flames; but the Prussians found means to get round the burning houses, and, taking the defenders in reverse, forced them to retire with the loss of many prisoners. It was ten o'clock when Prince Frederick Charles sent General Stuhnapl to order the attack on Sadowa, Sohelnitz, and Mokrowens. The columns advanced covered by skirmishes, and reached the river bank without much loss, but from there they had to fight every inch of their way. The Austrian infantry held the bridges and villages in force, and fired fast upon them as they approached. The Prussians could advance but slowly along the narrow ways and against the defences of the houses, and the volleys sweeping through the ranks seemed to tear the soldiers down. The Prussians fired much more quickly than their opponents, but they could not see to take their aim; the houses, trees, and smoke from the Austrian discharges shrouded the villages. Sheltered by this the Austrian Jagers fired blindly where they could tell by the hearing that the attacking columns were, and the shots told tremendously on the Prussians in their close formations; but the latter improved their positions, although slowly, and by dint of sheer courage and perseverance, for they lost men at every yard of their advance, and in some places almost paved the way with their wounded. Then, to help the infantry the Prussian artillery turned its fire, regardless of the enemy's batteries, on the villages, and made tremendous havoc among the houses. Mokrowens and Dohelnitz both caught fire, and the shells fell quickly and with fearful effect among the defenders of the flaming hamlets; the Austrian guns also played upon the attacking infantry, but at this time these were sheltered from their fire by the houses and trees between. In and around the villages the fighting continued for nearly an hour; then the Austrian infantry, who had been there, driven out by a rush of the Prussians, retired, but only a little way up the slope into a line with their batteries. The wood above Sadowa was strongly held, and that between Sadowa and Benatek, teeming with riflemen, stood to bar the way of the 7th division. But General Fransky, who commands this division, was not to be easily stopped, and he sent his infantry at the wood, and turned his artillery on the Austrian batteries. The 7th division began firing into the trees, but found they could not make any impression, for the defenders were concealed, and musketry fire was useless against them. Then Fransky let them go, and they dashed in with the bayonet. The Austrians would not retire, but waited for the struggle, and in the wood above Benatek was fought out one of the fiercest combats which the war has seen. The 27th Prussian regiment went in nearly 3000 strong, with 90 officers, and came out on the further side with only two officers and between 300 and 400 men standing; all the rest were killed or wounded. The other regiments of the division also suffered much, but not in the same proportion; but the wood was carried. The Austrian line was now driven in on both flanks, but its commander formed a new line of battle a little higher up the hill, round Lissa, still holding the wood which lies above Sadowa.

Then the Prussian artillery was sent across the Bistritz, and began to fire upon the new Austrian position. At the same time the smoke of General Herwarth's advance was gradually seen moving towards the Austrian left; for he had at Nechanitz, a village about seven miles lower down the Bistrite than Sadowa, found a brigade of Saxon troops, with some Austrian cavalry, and was driving them towards the position at Lissa, himself following in such a discretion that it appeared he would turn the Austrian flank. But the Commander seemed determined to hold his position, and heavy masses of infantry and cavalry could be seen on the upper part of the slope. The Prussian infantry, which had taken the villeges of Sadowa and Dobelnitz, was now sent against the wood, which, above these places, runs along the side of the Sadowa and Lspa road. They advanced against it, but did not at first make much impression, for, the Austrians being here concealed, the fire of the needle gun did not tell, and a whole battery, placed at the far end of the wood, fired through the trees, and told on the Prussian ranks with awful effect. But the assailants fought on, at last broke down the obstacles at the entrance, and then dashed in. The fighting continued from tree to tree, and the Austrians made many a rush to recover the lost position of the wood, but in this close fighting their boyish troops went down like ninepins before the strong men of the 8th division; but when the defenders drew back a little, and their artillery played into the trees, the Prussians suffered fearfully, and about half-way up in the wood the fight became stationay. At this time the Austrian artillery were making splendid practice, and about one o'clock the whole battle line of the Prussians could gain no more ground, and was obliged to fight hard to retain the position it had won. At one time it seemed as if it would be lost, for guns had been dismounted by the Austrian fire, and in the wooded ground the needle gun had no fair field, and the infantry fight was very equal. Then Prince Frederick Charles sent the 5th and 6th divisions forward. They laid down their helmets and knapsacks on the ground and advanced to the river. The King was now near to Bistritz, and the troops cheered him loudly as they marched into the battle. They went over the Sadowa bridge, disappeared into the wood, and soon the increased noise of musketry told they had begun to fight; but the Austrian gunners sent salvo after salvo among them, and they did not push the battle forwards more than two hundred yards, for they fell back themselves, and they could not reach the enemy. Not only did the fragments of the shells fly about among them, scattering death and awful gashes among their ranks, but the portion of the trees, torn by the artillery fire, flew thickly about, huge, ragged splinters, that caused even more frightful wounds.

Herwrath, too, seemed checked upon the right. The smoke of his musketry and artillery, which had hitherto been pushing forward steadily, stood still for a time. Fransky's men, cut to pieces, could not be sent forward to attack the Sadowa wood, for they would have exposed themselves to be taken in the rear by the artillery on the right of the Austrian line formed in front of Lipa. All the artillery was engaged except eight batteries, and these had to be retained in case of a reverse, for at one time the firing in the Sadowa wood, and the Prussian artillery on the slope, seemed almost as if drawing back towards Bistritz. The first army was certainly checked in its advance, if not actually pushed back. Then the Prussian commanders began to look anxiously to the left for the coming of the Crown Prince. Some Austrian guns near Lipa were seen to be firing towards the Prussian left, and it was hoped they might be directed against the advanced guard of the second army, but at three o'clock there were no signs of Prussian columns advancing against Lipa. The generals became manifestly uneasy, and drew the infantry out of the battle; cavalry was also formed up, so that it would be available either for the pursuit of the Austrians, or for retarding their pursuit, and General Von Rhetz himself went off to look for the second army. But he soon returned, and brought the intelligence that the Crown Prince was forming his attack on Lipa, and that the guns on the Austrian right had been firing against his troops. Then the First Army took heart again. The Sadowa wood was carried, and the battery beyond it was stormed by the Jagers. At half-past three the Crown Prince's columns were seen moving across the slope against Lipa, for his artillery had silenced the Austrian guns, and Herwarth was again pressing forward against the Austrian left. In a quarter of an hour the Crown Prince's infantry was engaged at Lipa, and their quick volleys of musketry, rapidly advancing, told that the Austrians were in full retreat. The First Army pushed forward at once, the artillery limbered up and galloped up the slope, coming into action on every opportunity to send its shells against the retreating battalions, the infantry emerging from the woods, formed at the double. Prince Frederick Charles put himself at the head of his regiment, and dashed over the Sadowa bridge and up the road, followed by all his light cavalry.

On gaining the top of the Lipa slopes the retreating battalions of the Austrians were seen running across a hollow in the ground which lies between Lipa and the village of Streselitz, which lies about two miles further south. The Prussian artillery halted on the summit of the Lipa hill and fired shells rapidly, which burst with terrible precision over the heads of the fugitives. The cavalry fled forward in pursuit, but the Prince, after leading a short way, had to go to superintend the general movement, for the Austrian batteries had taken post in the Streselitz ridge, and were firing heavily against the pursuing Prussians. Then the cavalry got out of hand, and by small detachments rushed on the Austrian battalions, but these, though retreating fast, were not routed, and in many instances beat off the cavalry, who also suffered much from the Austrian artillery, for the shells burst repeatedly among the squadrons, and killed many men and horses.—But the Austrian guns were driven off their ridge by the heavier fire of the more numerous Prussian batteries, and then the pursuit was renewed.—Some of the retreating Austrians made for the fortress of Koniggratz, others for Pardubitz, and troops were sent in pursuit along both roads. The wounded who were lying on the ground shrieked with fear when they saw the cavalry galloping down towards them, but Prince Frederick Charles took care that they should be avoided, and at one time checked the pursuit, in order to move his squadrons around, and not go through a patch of standing corn, where several wounded Austrians had taken refuge. These, when they saw the Lancers coming, thought they were going to be massacred, and cried piteously, waving white handkerchiefs as a sign of truce; but they had no cause to fear. Large numbers of prisoners were taken, for the pursuit was continued to the Elbe, and it was not till nine o'clock that all firing had ceased, but the main body of the army halted about seven. As the Princes returned the battalions cheered them for their victory; but they left the pursuit of their enemies and the cheers of their own victorious troops to look after the hospital accommodation provided for the wounded. These lay in immense numbers in the field; the dead too laid thick, but all that they require will be done to-morrow. Every cottage in the neighbourhood that has not been burnt is full of wounded. Austrians and Prussians lie side by side, but the Krankentrager are still out, and all will not be collected till late to-morrow morning. Conspicuous in the hospitals working diligently in their voluntary labour, are the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. This order of knighthood, renewed lately for the succour of the weak and suffering, has sent here a large hospital establishment, under the direction of Count Theodore Stolberg. From the voluntary contributions of the Knights, hospitals are maintained in the nearest towns and in the field, all necessary hospital stores are carried by the Order, and means of transport accompany the army, hospital nurses are provided, and by their aid many wounded are carefully attended who could not be looked after by the ordinary arrangements.

The battle of Sadowa has been a great victory for the Prussian army; the troops fought with the most determined courage; they stood for hours under a terrible fire, for there are supposed to have been nearly 1,500 guns in action, of which 750 were Prussian. The immediate cause of the victory was the Crown Prince's attack on the Austrian left flank, which turned the position, but the attack in front had a great effect on the issue, as unless it had been steadily maintained, the Austrians might have repulsed the attack in flank. It is the opinion of the Prussian generals that the Austrian retreat was most skilful, and that their artillery was excellently handled. The number of troops engaged on the Prussian side was about 250,000. The Austrians are supposed to have had almost an equal number. No details have yet been received of the number of killed, wounded, or prisoners.

INSPECTING COMMISSIONERS OF IRISH LIGHTS.—The Inspecting Commissioners of Irish Lights, with their chairman, Francis Codd, Esq., have left on their tour of inspection—Sir James Dombrain, Robert Caldwell, and Thomas Bewley, from the committee, having in attendance Commander Roberts, R.N., Inspector of Irish Lights. They are to meet the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House in Crookhaven, and proceed with them to Scattery Island, where it is intended to erect a new lighthouse.

A shopbeeper in Doncaster had for his virtues attained the name of the little rascal. A stranger asked him why this appellation had been given to him. "To distinguish me from the rest of my trade," quoth he, "who are all great rascals."

A man with a scolding wife, being asked what his occupation was, replied that he kept a hot-house.

A wealthy but weak-minded barrister once remarked to Curran, that "No one should be admitted to the Bar who had not an independent landed property." "May I ask, sir," replied Curran, "how many acres make a wise-acre?"

A lady requested her husband's permission to wear rouge. "I can give you permission, my dear," he replied, "only for one cheek."

Foote, being annoyed by a poor fiddler straining harsh discord under his window, sent him out a shilling, with a request that he would play elsewhere, as scraping at the door was sufficient.

LAND TENURE IN IRELAND.

Mr. Butt has just published a pamphlet, entitled "Land Tenure in Ireland": a Plea for the Celtic Race.* In the opening advertisement he apologises for the haste with which it was composed; and while it is marked with traces of his characteristic ability, and many of the passages possess great force of argument, we almost regret that he could not have given more time to it; by doing so, he would have avoided the repetition of the same argument which makes parts of it seem prolix; but it is a most valuable addition to the literature of the Land Question, one which is gradually pressing with more and more force upon the attention of the country. He thus commences:—

"There are few persons who have given attention to the social and political condition of the Irish people who have not occupied their thoughts with those subjects which are generally summed up under the vague and comprehensive phrase, 'The Land Question.' No subject of greater national importance can be presented to the mind of any Irishman. The consideration of the position of the occupiers of the soil presents itself, in the first instance, as one directly affecting the well-being of those who constitute by far the greater proportion of the nation. If there be not comfort and happiness in the tenant-farmer's home, the immense majority of the Irish nation are neither comfortable nor happy. Indirectly it concerns every man of every rank and every occupation. In a country that is nearly destitute of commerce and manufactures, the tillers of the soil are almost the only producing class of the community. The income out of which all classes, high and low, must be supported, is in fact raised by them. It is impossible for any interest in the country to flourish while the tenant farmers are miserable and discontented. The events of the last two years have forced upon me, as probably they have on many others, a fuller and a more careful inquiry into the real position of the occupier of the Irish soil in relation to the land which he cultivates, and the lord from whom he rents land. To myself, even the professional experience of these two years has suggested many considerations to throw light upon that subject. Public events have revealed to us all a great deal of what is passing in the minds of the people. The emigration which is every day pouring from our shores in a tide that is constantly swelling has startled the most thoughtless. It is impossible to travel by any railway in this country without witnessing scenes which, if they excite strong emotions, suggest also matter for grave and deep reflection. No one can see a batch of emigrants taking their place in the train that is to convey them to the nearest seaport without asking himself why these people are leaving their native land. Throngs of well-dressed and stalwart peasants pause to take a last farewell of the relatives from whom they are about to part on their way to the other side of the Atlantic. From each successive stopping place on a day's travel, the train moves off amid a mingled cry of wailing, cheering, and prayers for the success of those whom it takes away—a wild tumult of passion swelling from anxious breasts that throng around it. As these things are witnessed, the question becomes of greater and dearer importance because it assumes the form 'Why are a whole people flying from their native land?'

"The departure of a whole people from their habitations is no ordinary event in history. It is one which is not to be measured or thought of by the considerations which arise in the ordinary transactions of social life. It is one which ought to elevate us above the petty provincial prejudices which too often make up the sum of Irish political opinion, and send us to learn from the grand lessons of the history of the world. It leads us back to the general principles which controlled the destinies of mankind before our local arrangements of property were dreamed of, and which will influence those destinies when the superstitions and passions originating in these arrangements shall have passed away. Endeavouring in my own mind to approach the question in this spirit, to emancipate myself from those prejudices from which no Irishman is altogether free, and to judge of this great question as it may now be judged by men viewing us from a distance—as it will yet be judged by those who will in future ages read the history of the exodus of the Irish race—I came to conclusions which are forced upon my reason as clear and distinct covictions These conclusion I may thus briefly state:—

"The present position of the occupiers of the soil of Ireland is at present generally that of serfs, without any security either for their tenure or the fruits of their industry. They are dependent for their very means of existance on the will of their landlord, while the amount of that which is called rent is regulated, not by any economic law, but by the disposition of the landlord to extort and their own ability to pay. This state of things has originated remotely, perhaps not very remotely, in the fact that English power confiscated the whole property of our island, and placed over the inhabitants alien and hostile proprietors, without making any provision to secure or protect the right of the old inhabitants to live upon the soil. The evil effects of the original injustice were increased by the influence of the laws, which for a long period after the confiscation reduced a great proportion of those occupying the soil to the condition of slaves in the religious and political disabilities to which they were subjected. They have been up to the present hour aggravated and continued by the antagonism of religion, of habits, and of race, which exists between the class that constitutes the owners and that which supplies the tillers of the soil. The events of the last fifty years have brought these evils to a climax, which is now rapidly completing the extermination of the old Irish race. The only remedy that can be applied to this lamentable and miserable state of things is to elevate the occupier from his position of serfdom by giving him an interest in the soil; to do so at any price—to do so by giving him that without which every other remedy is but a miserable palliative—by giving him fixity of tenure—while we leave to the owner of the soil every right and every yower, except those which he cannot continue to exercise without the waste and destruction of human life, and without bringing ruin both on himself and the entire community."

Mr. Butt proceeds to trace the History of Confiscations in Ireland, and in his own powerful and lucid style writes as follows:—

"He who desires so to understand the condition of Ireland must realize to himself the full import of the historical fact that all the rights of landed property rest on confiscation—not, be it remembered, upon confiscation of remote antiquity, like those which followed the coming of the Normans into England—but upon confiscation following a contest which has been never wholly fought out—a strife which is still continued in many a varying form. Of the ancient Irish families that existed before the landing of Strongbow but two or three retain their estates. But even of the Anglo-Norman knights who landed with Strongbow, the representatives who still hold their properties are very few. Almost the entire property of the island is derived either from a settlement of Ulster by James the First, or the Cromwellian settlement of the rest of the country. The latter is the title of by far the greater portion. Probably no man at the Irish bar has ever seen a devolution of title that did not commence with a patent granting a forfeited estate. Lord Clare estimated in the Irish House of Lords that, in the course of the seventeenth century, the whole soil of Ireland had been confiscated at least once, a considerable portion of it three times. We must remember that these confiscations were the result of a struggle which has descended to our own days. The wars of Cromwell and of William wrested from the Irish and Roman Catholics all the political power of the country, and vested it in an English and Protestant colony, controlled by the influence of the English crown. We are still witnessing the efforts of the old race to regain the political privileges of which they were deprived. But the very same conquest which transferred the political power transferred also the property of the country from the old proprietors, whether of English or Irish descent. We are every day striving to undo, we have in part undone, the political effects of that conquest. It is quite impossible to regard its territoral effects as belonging altogether to the past. When these things are spoken of, it is often said that similar transfers of property were effected in England in the days of the Normans. It is not necessary to point out how dissimilar were the circumstances which followed. But even in Ireland the Norman invaders of the reign of Henry the Second became settled in the country. The possessions of 'the Desmonds,' of the Butlers, the De Lacys, and the Burkes were reckoned among the ancient inheritances of the land. The Geraldines became 'ipsis Hibernis Hiberniores.' The great confiscations of Ireland are not yet two centuries old. In other countries that period has not been sufficient to extinguish the feuds of nationality and race. The Mussulman has been for more than three centuries encamped upon the soil of Christian Europe. Three centuries had elapsed from the conquest, when Greece revolted from his rule. A century has not yet given prescriptive right to the partition of Poland; and the struggle against the domination of the Germans in Italy has descended to Victor Emmanuel from the days of the Lombard leagues.

"During the two centuries which have elapsed in Ireland since that great spoliation of the old proprietors, everything occurred that could perpetuate and even embitter the remembrances associated with confiscation. The English, newly planted as proprietors, usurped all political right and privilege. They protected themselves against the old inhabitants by penal and exclusive laws. Differences of religion aggravated those of nationality and race. The owners of the soil were Protestants; the occupiers over whom they were forced by right of conquest were Roman Catholic. Protestantism, the religion of conquest, possessed itself almost entirely of the upper portion of society. In the ranks of professional and mercantile respectability, Roman Catholic talent and energy has vindicated a place not indeed equal to that occupied by Protestantism, but still large and respectable. Even yet in the proprietorship of the soil, Roman Catholics are but sparingly represented. It is in any country a great evil that the preponderating sentiments and feelings of its gentry should be opposed to those of the nation. It is peculiarly unfortunate in one in which the traditions of the constitution assign to the landed gentry so large and so influential a share in the local administration of public affairs. It is to these confiscations we must trace the apparent anomaly, that in a Roman Catholic country like Ireland the magistracy, the grand juries, the higher class of local functionaries are in some districts exclusively Protestant, while in all the Protestant element greatly preponderates. This is the inevitable effect of applying to a country in which property was violently transferred to Protestant proprietors, the principle of making territorial possessions the qualification and title to these local offices. In every department of Irish affairs we meet with abundant proof that the whole system of Irish landed property must be associated in the minds of the people with injustice and wrong.

"Before tracing further the effect of these confiscations, let me refer, both as to their extent and character, to the unexceptionable authority of Lord Chancellor Clare. Whatever were his faults as a politician, we meet with no man in the history of Irish politicians who had more grasp of mind, or was better acquainted with the influences which agitated and directed the undercurrents of Irish society. The champion of the English or Protestant interest—for in Ireland religion had become a question of nationality and race—he was not likely to misrepresent to their disadvantage the position of the 'caste' (to use his own expression) whose ascendancy he supported. In two memorable speeches in the Irish House of Lords he adverted to the subject of these confiscations. One was delivered in condemning, although not opposing, the admission of Roman Catholics to the elective franchise; the other in support of the Union. In each he traced the effects of the three great confiscations—the confiscation of the whole province of Ulster in the reign of James the First—the great confiscation by Cromwell after 'the great rebellion'—and the forfeitures by William after the Battle of the Boyne. In 1793, Lord Clare, then Lord Fitzgibbon, reminded the House of Lords that the title of all landed property in Ireland rested on these three confiscations, especially on that which was carried out by Cromwell, and embodied in the Act of Settlement on the restoration of Charles. He said of the rebellion of 1641,

"'After desolating the country for seventeen years it terminated in the extinction of the principal families, and in nearly a total revolution of the property of Ireland; for, upon the final settlement of the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, it appears by the Down Survey that seven millions eight hundred thousand acres of land were set out by the Court of Claims, principally, if not entirely, in exclusion of the old Irish proprietors.'

"The old Irish proprietors included the Anglo-Norman families who had come into Ireland with Strongbow—a sufficient answer to those who tell us that we might as well look for traces of the Norman conquest as producing discontent in England, as seek in Irish confiscations for the origin of the difficulties of the Irish land question. What would now be the state of England if Charles the Second had been restored by French bayonets, and if two-thirds of all English lands had been allocated to the French and Roman Catholic adventurers who regained for him the crown—nay, more, if those proprietors had been guarded by laws which kept down the mass of the people—while the exercise of the most extreme right of property was enforced for them by an overwhelming French military force?

"'From the final execution of the Acts of Settlement and Explanation down to the present (continued Lord Clare) the people of this country have consisted of two distinct and separate castes—the one, with a short intermission, possessed of the whole property and power of the country—the other expelled from both.'"

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* "Land Tenure of Ireland; a Plea for the Celtic Race," by ISAAC BUTT, formerly Professor of Political Economy, T.C.D. John Fowler, Dublin.

THE ROAD MURDER.—The action of damages brought by Mr. and Mrs. Kent against the *Edinburg Daily Review* has been withdrawn, the proprietors of the newspaper having consented to pay the sum of £350 in name of damages, in addition to the publication of a retraction and apology. The article containing the remarks complained of was published on the 27th of July, 1865, and contained statements regarding Mrs. Kent's position in life before her marriage, and her treatment of Constance Kent, and also made reflections on Mr. Kent's proceedings during the investigations preceding the confession and trial of his daughter. The action was set down for trial before a jury at Edinburgh on the 22nd of May, but when the court met that day the trial was postponed, pending negociations for a settlement. The *Daily Review* of Friday contains the following statement:—"In consequence of this article an action was raised at the Court of Session in Scotland by Mr. and Mrs. Kent against the proprietors of the *Daily Review* for libel, which led the proprietors of the *Review* to institute minute inquiries into the truth of the statements contained in that article. The result of these inquiries was to show that the statements were not true, and that the conductors of the *Daily Rrview* had been misled by false information. Defences were immediately lodged to the summons, in which the statements were retracted and a full apology made to Mr. and Mrs. Kent; and the proprietors of the *Review* now take the opportunity of giving the same publicity to the apology as was given to the article in question, and at the same time express their regret that much pain must have been caused to Mr. and Mrs. Kent by the publication of these statements."

REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF LIMERICK.—Ald. P. Tait, Mayor of Limerick, has openly declared at the Harbour Board meeting on Monday that he will stand for the city of his adoption (meaning Limerick) at the next general election, and requested of his friends to bear it in mind.

THE ARMISTICE-ARMED INTERVENTION OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

PARIS, JULY 11TH—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains no communication as to the armistice.

VIENNA, JULY 10TH—The *Abendpost*, evening edition of the official *Weiner Zeitung*, says the Emperor of the French has taken fresh steps of an energetic character to effect the conclusion of an armistice. The French fleet is on its way to Venice, and General Lebouf, the French Commissioner, has been ordered to occupy Venetia.—General Kroissart has been sent to the Prussian head-quarters to announce the armed mediation of the Emperor of the French. It is the pronounced will of the Emperor of the French that Austria should not be weakened in her position as a great power. The Army of the South is evacuating Venetia, and has commenced the march northwards.

COLLISION AT SEA—LOSS OF THE CORK STEAMSHIP CO.'S OSPREY.

PLYMOUTH, 10TH.—The Cork s.s Co's iron screw s.s Osprey, 420 tons register, and 200 horse power, came into collision this morning with her Majesty's screw sloop Amazon, Commodore Hunter, midway between Start Point and Portland, 18 miles off land. Both vessels have foundered. The Osprey was on a voyage from Liverpool to Antwerp, with a crew of 21, all told, 7 saloon passengers, one male deck passenger, the captain's wife and three children, a little boy who was a friend of the captain's child, and a general cargo. The Amazon was bound from Spithead to Halifax, with a crew of 130, all told, and 20 supernumeraries. The accident occurred about 1 a.m. The night was clear. Both vessels were steaming at full speed. They had their regulation lights hoisted, and were aware of each other's presence more than a quarter of an hour before the collision took place. On nearing each other the Amazon was on the port bow of the Osprey, when the Osprey put her helm about and the Amazon her's hard a starboard. The result was that the Amazon ran her submerged iron prow into the Osprey's port quarter, and the Osprey went down within about four minutes. The majority of the crew saved themselves by climbing over the bow of the Amazon. The captain and his wife, the deck passenger, and the little boy were picked up by the Amazon's boat. The saloon passengers, Mrs. Hubbard, widow of a barrister of Dublin, her two daughter, aged 22 and 15 respectively; Mrs. Kay, the wife, and two young children of the captain of the ship Sea Flower, on a voyage from Callao to Antwerp; Maryanne Keating, aged 18, stewardess, and the captain's three children, aged 15, 12, and 10, were drowned. The Amazon had so twisted in the collision that she sprung a leak. The pumps could not keep the water under, and she was abandoned in a sinking state at 3.30 a.m. The two crews in the Amazon's five boats have reached Torquay, where they were kindly received by the inhabitants, and the Amazon's crew were forwarded by special train to Portsmouth.

Captain Jonathan Morgan has been released from custody, having received a commutation of the sentence of two years' imprisonment imposed on him by the Assistant Barrister of the East Riding of Cork for an assult on Mr. Hunt. His brother, Captain Richard Morgan, who received a similar sentence, and subsequently became insane while in prison, still remains in the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum.

THE BISHOP OF CORK AGAIN.—Dr. Gregg has issued a second address to the clergy and laity of his diocese on ritualism. He condemns the "turning of churches into public theatres, the sacred service in to show and song, the parishioners into passive spectators and listeners, and the clergy performers." All "rivalling of Rome in ritual," he pronounces a profanation of our holy religion, which the laity should never sanction, and a wrong to which, cost what it may, they should never submit. The system of puerile pageant and empty parade prevailing in certain London churches is not, he says, the system which Hooker, and Butler, and Barrow, and Ussher commended, and under which the "mighty minds of Bacon, and Milton, and Shakspeare" were nurtured. The ritualistic system may, Dr. Gregg adds, "soothe sentimentalists, but it can never satisfy sensible men." From all of which we gather that, like the *Daily Telegraph*, the Bishop of Cork is sadly given to alliteration.—Shakspeare's father was certainly—Shakspeare himself, probably, a Catholic.—*Church Times.*

The woman Allen, who brought a charge against Mr. Mosley, dentist, for indecent assault in a railway carriage, has been found guilty of perjury and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

EMIGRATION.—Queenstown, Wednesday.—The Cunard emigrant steamer Malta arrived here from Liverpool at four p.m., and having embarked passengers and latest telegrams, she proceeded immediately for New York.—All well.

FIFTY GLASSES OF ALE IN ONE DAY.—An inquest was held at Preston on Monday night, on the body of a man named John Tomlinson, who died at the police station in that town on Monday morning. At one time the deceased was a clerk in the Local Board of Health office; then he went to take the management of some waterworks in Staffordshire; afterwards he returned to Preston and obtained employment as a clerk, but he soon lost the office. For the past nine months he had been drinking without intermission, and a few hours before he died he admitted that he had drunk 50 glasses of ale last Saturday. A verdict was returned that the deceased died through intemperance and exposure.

"THE WORKING MAN," No. 1. NEW SERIES.—The new series of *The Working Man*, a weekly record of social and political progress, has now made its appearance at one penny instead of twopence as heretofore, and we have before us the first number, with which a large map of Europe is gratuitously issued. Looking at the contents of the first number, embracing as it does a mass of most interesting subjects, we may safely recommend it not only to every working man and every working woman, but to every intelligent member of the community. Take the article "The Causes of the War," which, giving a clear and concise explanation of what the war is about, furnishes an answer to the thousand and one questions which we hear asked on all sides upon the subject. This article alone is worth the penny, the price of the whole number. On the first page is an interesting illustration of putting the gold leaf into books, accompanied by an explanatory article; Notes about the Working Classes Abroad, the French Emperor on Co-operation, the Trafalgar-square Reform Meeting, the Atlantic Cable, Working Class Self-respect, Underpaid Railway Servants, the Late Government, the New Ministry, Railways and Working Men—these are some few amongst the various topics discussed in No. 1 of *The Working Man*, which contains, moreover, a very careful digest of all the interesting news of the week. In announcing the new series the proprietors expressed their intention to give to their paper a still wider range of usefulness, by reducing the price to one penny, and by introducing into its pages a greater variety of subjects; but they added, "We will not attempt to convey in very precise terms what the new issue of *The Working Man* will be. The journal will have to speak for itself." The first number has now spoken; and if the journal continues to speak from week to week as successfully as the first number, Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin may safely leave it to speak for itself.

HOLLAWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—These direct curatives act on the humane body as mighty purifiers and healers, which slowly, gradually and safely work a change for the better throughout the whole system. The Ointment has almost miraculous powers in the cleaning and healing old sores and ulcers, which had defied the highest surgical skill; but perseverance is necessary to attain this end, as it would be unreasonable to expect that any ulcer or skin disease which had been firmly rooted in the body for years could be cured in a few days. It cannot be too much to ask a trial of these noble remedies in any chronic ulceration or other foul wound; in a short time they will prove their virtues.

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