The Waterford Mail

AND MUNSTER EXPRESS.

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

VOL. XLIII WATERFORD MONDAY EVENING NOVEMBER 5 1866 UNSTAMPED—PRICE TWO PENCE

CHEAP PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

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

A SIXPENNY RATE

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

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

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

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

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

PAID PREVIOUS TO INSERTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Groceries

I HAVE RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF

DEVONSHIRE CIDER
POTTED SALMON,
AND
Potted Lobster,

which I offer at my usual moderate prices.

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

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

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

WHISKEYS, made by John Jamieson and Co, Dublin; James Murphy and Co., Cork; George Roe and Co., Dublin; Richard Allman and Co., Bandon.

ALES, Younger and Co., Edinburgh.

CIDER, Stranger and Co., Totness, Devon.

TEAS, George Wildridge and Co. In Bond at London or Waterford (Wholesale only).

SUGARS, Glasgow Makers, Crushed or Crystalized.

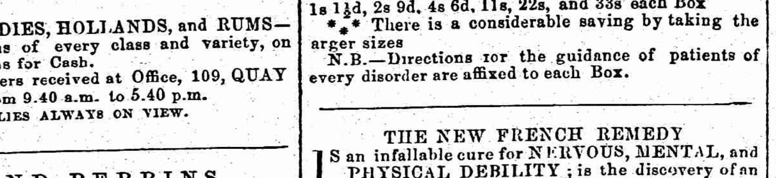
GOLDEN SYRUP and MOLASSES, Liverpool and Glasgow.

WINES, BRANDIES, HOLLANDS, and RUMS—Direct Importations of every class and variety, on most moderate terms for Cash.

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

SUPPLIES ALWAYS ON VIEW.

LEA AND PERRINS,



WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

To guard against the numerous worthless imitations of this renowned Condiment, the public should

ASK FOR
"LEA AND PERRINS'" SAUCE,

and see that their names are upon the Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.

The Smoker's Bonbon

EFFECTUALLY removes the Taste and Smell of Tobacco from the Mouth and Breath, and render Smoking agreeable and safe. Prepared from the recipe of an eminent physician by SCHOOLING & CO London. One Shilling per box; post free, 14 stamps Sold by McMaster and Co., Hugh Moore and CO. T. McDonnell and Co., and W. Graham, Dublin, and all Chemists, Tobacconists, &c. (6090)

Medical

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "MANHOOD."

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

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

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

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

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

REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

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

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

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

*_*Either of the above scientific and useful Works sent Post free by [illegible] or Publishers for 12 postage stamps; or [illegible] envelopes for 20 Stamps

Medical

THE ROAD TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE
SECURED BY
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

In selecting the most appropriate medicine for a particular ailment, there may be some difficulty unless one can be found to purify, regulate, and improve the quality of the blood. These Pills possess and exert these three qualifications in an extraordinary degree. They enable the stomach to digest any ordinary food, increase the secretory powers of the liver, cleanse and purify the blood, expel all morbid matter, and throw into the circulation the purest elements for sustaining and repairing the frame.

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.

How many persons suffer from debility without knowing the causes why they are feeble! In most cases the stomach is the aggressor. Holloway's Pills have long been famed for regulating a disordered stomach, and restoring it's healthy digestive tone; they are therefore confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from any cause, has become impaired or weakened.

DISEASES OF THE HEAD AND HEART

These formidable diseases are, unfortunately, of frequent occurrence; for the most part they creep on gradually, but may be prevented by proper precautions. Holloway's Pills are the surest preservatives against all derangements of the brain, and are the speediest correctors of irregular circulation. If they be taken without delay when tingling in the limbs, drowsiness, or giddiness comes on, the effect will be marvellous.

FEMALES OF ALL AGES AND CLASSES.

The fame of these Pills is partly based upon the beneficial effects they have upon the constitutions of females. From the domestic servant to the peeress, universal favour is accorded to them for their invigorating and purifying properties, which render them so safe and invaluable in all disorders peculiar to the sex. Obstructions of every kind, either in young persons entering into womanhood or approaching the turn of life—the most critical period—may be radically removed by a recourse to these Pills.

ALL DISORDERS AFFECTING THE LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS.

Whenever the stomach, liver, or bowels are disordered by high living, climate, over-indulgence, undue exertion or other causes, these fine regulating Pills will soon rectify the evil, and speedily bring back energy, strength, cheerfulness to the frame where previously all was lassitude, gloom, and dejection.

DESPONDENCY, LOW SPIRITS.

The misery occasioned by a disordered digestion is unfortunately, felt by most. These famous Pills should be taken in appropriate doses to adjust the disturbed functions. They dispel headache, biliousness, nausea, owness of spirits, and all similar ailments. In course of these invaluable purifying Pills never fails in removing the cause of such morbid affections without subjecting the sufferer to any inconveniences.

INFLUENZA, DIPTHERIA BRONCHITIS COUGHS AND COLDS

In our changeable climate few persons escap without colds, sore throats, influenza, diptheria, or bronchitis, for all of which these famous corrective Pills may be taken with the certainty of effecting a cure. While the Pills are expelling all impurities from the body generally, Holloway's Ointment should be well rubbed upon the chest and throat; it will penetrate the skin, reduce inflammation, and restore lasting soundness.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best remedy known in he world for the following diseases.—

Ague	Female Irregularities	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Sore Throats
Bilious Complaints	Fits	Stone and Gravel
Blotches on the Skin	Gout	Secondary Symptoms
Bowel Complaints	Headaches	Tic Douloureux
Colics	Indigestion	Tumours
Constipation of the Bowels	Inflammation	Ulcers
Consumption	Jaundice	Venereal Affections
Debility	Liver Complaints	Worms of all kinds
Dropsy	Lumbago	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Dysentery	Piles	
Erysipelas	Rheumatism	
	Retention of urine	

Sold at the Establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London; also by a 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 Box

_ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes

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

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

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

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

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

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

Acidulated Lemon Syrup,

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

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

Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the world CAUTION—See that "Dinneford &Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork. (572

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

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

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

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

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

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

THE NATIONAL

BUILDING AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY OF IRELAND (LIMITED)

Incorporated under "The Companies' Act, 1862," BY WHICH THE LIABILITY OF THE SHAREHOLDERS IS LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT OF THEIR SHARES.

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

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—ANDREW M'CULLAGH, Esq. (Firm of James M'Cullagh, Son and Co.) 34 Abbey-street, Dublin, and St: Brendin's, Coolock .... Co. Dublin.

VICE-CHAIRMAN—ANDREW HERBERT BAGOT, Esq. (Firm of Bagots, Hutton and Co) 28 William-street, Dublin, and 24, Leinster-road, Rathmines ...... Co. Dublin.

THE RIGHT HON. JAMES WM. MACKEY, J.P., Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, Mansion House, Dublin, and Clonsilla House, Clonsilla .... Co. Dublin.

HENRY ROBERT PERRY, Esq. (Firm of Pim, Perry and Co.) 9 Burgh-quay, Dublin, and Idrone Terrace, Blackrock .... Co. Dublin.

WILLIAM WIGHT Esq (Firm of William Wight and Co.) 23 Eustace-street, and Newnham-place, Upper Leeson-street ...... Co. Dublin

BANKERS.

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

SOLICITORS.

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

ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS.

EDWARD HENRY CARSON, Esq., C.E, F.R.I.A., and HENRY BRETT, Esq. C.E. Offices—25 Harcourt-street, Dublin.

The leading objects of the Company are the following:

The advance of Moneys to Shareholders and others to enable them to Build or Purchase Houses, or acquire Land.

The Purchase of Land and Building Sites for redistribution to Borrowers on ale or Rent.

The advances for these purposes may be repaid by fixed and easy instalments, according to arrangement.

The Borrowers, under this system, are enabled to become their own landlords, to live rent free for the remainder of their lives, and may bequeath the property so acquired as a provision for their families.

THE RECEIPT OF MONEYS ON DEPOSIT IN LARGE AND SMALL SUMS—The present rate of interest allowed is FIVE POUNDS PER CENTUM PER ANNUM, which will be paid Half-yearly, or be added to the principal.

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

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

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

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

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

By Order of the Board,
WILLIAM DALY, Secretary.

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

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

Land for Sale.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND

COUNTY OF WATERFORD AND TOWN OF YOUGHAL.

SALE

On TUESDAY, the 13th day of NOVEMBER, 1866.

In the Estate of

ABRAHAM FISHER,
Owner and Petitioner;
and of ABRAHAM FISHER, and Others, Owners;
Ex-parte, LOUISA HARE MAUNSELL, Petitioner.

TO BE SOLD,

Before the Honourable Judge LONGFIELD, at the Landed Estates Court, Inns Quay, in the City of Dublin, On TUESDAY, the 13th day of NOVEMBER, 1866, at the hour of Twelve o'Clock, noon,

LOTS 4, 5, 7, and 8 on original Rental, remaining unsold in this matter.

LOT 1 (on New Rental)—Consists of part of the LANDS of KNOCKNEGERAGH or SUMMER HILL, situate in the Barony of Decies-within-Drum, and County of Waterford, held under fee-farm grant, containing 282A 3R 11P statute measure, and producing a net rent of £242 13s 11½d.

LOT 2 (on New Rental)—Consists of the CORN MILL and CORN STORES of PILTOWN, with the DWELLING-HOUSES, MILLER'S-HOUSE, and LABOURERS' COTTAGES, situate in the Barony of Decies-within-Drum, and County of Waterford, held under fee-farm grant, with a portion of the Lands of Piltown, containing 13A 0R 26P, or thereabouts, held under lease for one life or 31 years from 1853, and producing a net rent of £63 9s 6d.

LOT 3 (on New Rental)—Consists of a DWELLING HOUSE and PREMISES, with YARD and STORE in the rear thereof, situate in the said TOWN of YOUGHAL, held under lease for ever. The estimated value, after payment of head rent, is £46 9s 3d. This Lot will be sold subject to an annuity of £25 Irish, for the life of a lady aged 51 years.

LOT 4 (on New Rental)—Consists of a DWELLING-HOUSE and YARD, with a STORE in the rear thereof, situate in the said TOWN of YOUGHAL, held under lease for 161 years, from 1829, at the rent of £41 6s 0d, producing a net profit rent of £18 14s 0d.

Dated this 21st day of July, 1866.

R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.

Lot 1 is beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of Youghal Bay, of the Blackwater, and of the Sea Coast, and affords fine sites for building; the lands are of good quality.

This lot lies within one mile from the sea coast at Whiting Bay, where there is an open strand, furnishing large quantities of sea manure. The extensive Mills of Piltown are near these lands: a stream of water running through the lands increase their value as a dairy farm.

Lot 2—Consists of the Flour and Indian Corn Mills of Piltown, worked by water and steam power. The mills are about three miles from Youghal; they are capable of manufacturing about 500 barrels of wheat, and 50 tons of Indian corn per week. They contain six pairs of French stones, five for wheat and one for Indian corn, all in good order: two silk dressing machines, 24 feet long; two barrel screens, for wheat cleaning; two screens for Indian meal, and all arrangements necessary for carrying on a good trade. The water-wheel is of iron, and forty feet in diameter, in good order, overshot, and also worked from breast. The driving machinery is good. The steam engine (worked as an auxiliary power) and boilers are good. There is storage at the mills for about 3,000 barrels of corn. Lighters can discharge into the mill and return to Youghal on the same tide; the tide flows up to the mills. The concerns are in good condition. The dwelling house contains two sitting-rooms, five bedrooms, kitchen, and out-offices.

Lots 3 and 4—Consist of dwelling-houses, out-offices, yards and stores, in the town of Youghal. A sum of over £2,000 was expended in building the stores, and they are capable of holding from 8,000 to 10,000 barrels of grain. There are two corn kilns in the stores.

For Rentals and Maps apply at the Landed Estates Court, Inns Quay, Dublin, to

JOHN MURRAY, Esq., Solicitor, No 5, Dame-street, Dublin;
DAVID HALL, Esq., Solicitor, No. 29, South Mall, Cork; or to
MURDOCK GREEN and CO., Solicitors having the carriage of the Sale, No. 52, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin, and Youghal. (6212)

TO FARMERS

THOMAS W. CONDON has just received his first consignment of First-Class Machines for this Season. They are by the best Makers, and consist of Furze-Cutters, Chaff-Cutters, Turnip-Cutters, Barrell and Dix Pulpers, Feeding Racks, &c., &c.

These Machines are all warranted, and sold at Manufacturer's Price, Free of Freight, or any extra whatever.

21, THE MALL, WATERFORD,
October 18, 1866. [6328

Public Notices

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

ROAD SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the SPECIAL PRESENTMENT SESSIONS, previous to Spring Assizes, 1867, for the purpose of taking into consideration all Applications for Public Works, Payments, &c., will be held at the following places, and at the times hereinafter mentioned:—

KILCULLIHEEN, at Milepost, 7th November, 1866.
GAULTIER, at Callaghane, 8th November, 1866.
MIDDLETHIRD, at Tramore, 9th November, 1866.
UPPERTHIRD, at Carrickbeg, 10th November, 1866.
GLENAHEIRY, at Ballymacarbery, 12th Nov., 1866.
COSHMORE, &c., at Lismore, 13th November, 1866.
DECIES WITHIN, at Clashmore, 14th Nov., 1866.
DECIES WITHOUT, at Dungarvan, 15th Nov., 1866.
COUNTY AT LARGE, at Dungarvan, Same Day.

Business to commence each day at 12 o'Clock, except at Dungarvan, where it will commence at 11 o'Clock. At Dungarvan the business of the County at Large will be entered on before that of the Barony of Decies Without Drum.

All Applications for Presentments, &c., must be lodged in my Office here, on or before the 27th day of OCTOBER, 1866; and no Application will be entered on the Presentment Sheet that is not prepared in accordance with the Act of Parliament.

P. NETTERVILLE BARRON,
Secretary to Grand Jury.

County Secretary's Office, Court House,
Waterford, Oct. 10th, 1866. (6309)

THE WATERFORD JOINERY WORKS
JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.

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

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

Sailings,

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

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

Carrying the United States Mails.

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

CITY OF LIMERICK .... Monday, 5th Nov.
CITY OF BOSTON .... Thursday 8th "
CITY OF DUBLIN .... Monday 12th "

And every Thursday and Monday.

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

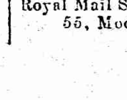
Forward Passage includes a full supply of cooked provisions.

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

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

EMIGRATION

TO BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE, AND PASSAGE TO NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.



THE Royal Mail Steam Packets leave Southampton on the 9th of each month, carrying Her Majesty's Mails &c., for Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres (River Plate) Saloon Passages to Rio de Janeiro for £35 and upwards and to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres for £45 and upwards. Steerage passages to Rio, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres for £25.

The ships of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company also convey passengers, &c., on the 2nd and 17th of each month, for the West Indies, New Zealand, and Australia, via Panama; Mexico, California British Columbia, &c.

Handbooks, giving full particulars of the route places of stoppage, length of voyage, &c., can be had on application to

J. M. LLOYD, Secretary.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.,
55, Moorgate-street, London, E.C

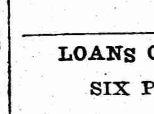
Sailing.

WATERFORD AND MILFORD HAVEN

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

DAILY COMMUNICATION
(Sundays Excepted)
BETWEEN THE SOUTH OF IRELAND, SOUTH WALES AND ENGLAND,

Via Waterford and Milford Haven, in connexion with Express Trains on the Great Western, South Wales, Waterford and Limerick, Waterford and Kilkenny and other Trains in the South of Ireland.



THESE Fast and well-appointed steamers, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, sail daily, (Sundays excepted),

From WATERFORD—From the Adelphi Wharf immediately after the arrival of the Limerick Train, at 3-30 in the afternoon, reaching Milford Haven (wind and weather permitting) in time to enable passengers to proceed by the 8·50 a.m. express Train to London, reaching Paddington at 6.15 p.m. Passengers arriving at Milford Haven on Sunday mornings will leave per the 11.0 a.m. Train.

From MILFORD HAVEN, from the Railway Pier daily at 6.45 p.m. (Sundays excepted) after the arrival of the 9.15 a.m. Express and 6·0 a.m. Trains from Paddington Station, London, reaching Waterford (wind and weather permitting) so as to secure the departure of the 8.0 a.m. Train to Limerick, Cork, and the South of Ireland; and the 11.45 a.m. Train to Kilkenny and Dublin. Passengers by the 6.0 a.m. Third Class Train from Paddington will also be conveyed by these steamers, at reduced rates.

FARES.

	1st Class and Cabin.	2nd Class and Saloon.
Waterford to Paddington	50s	40s
Limerick to do	60s	47s
Kilkenny to do	55s	44s

3rd Class and Deck, Waterford to London, 24s. 6d.

Return Tickets—From Waterford to London, Oxford or Reading, 1st Class and Saloon, 75s; 2nd Class and Cabin, 60s.

	Fares by Steamer.		Return Tickets	
	Cabin.	Deck.	Cabin	Deck.
Waterford to Milford,	12s 6d	7s 6d.	18s 9d	11s 3d.

Passengers with 2nd Class Tickets can exchange from the cabin to the saloon on payment of 2s 6d each.

Through tickets, allowing passengers to break the journey, may be had at Paddington Railway Station, and at the first class stations of the Great Western and South Wales, Waterford and Limerick, and Waterford and Kilkenny Railways; also, at the Offices of Messrs. Jackson and Co., Milford Haven Railway Station; or of Mr. M. DOWNEY, Quay, and Adelphi Wharf, Waterford.

Return Tickets, available for 30 days, at a fare and a half for the Double Journey, are issued at Waterford, Limerick, Tipperary, Kilkenny, &c.

The Sea Voyage is only Seventy Miles.

Cattle and live stock of all kinds sent by these vessels are at shipper's risk. Goods and cattle, parcels, fish, &c., will be conveyed by these steamers at low rates, which can be learned on application at any of the Railway Stations, or to Messrs. JACKSON and Co., Railway Station, Milford Haven, and

MICHAEL DOWNEY,
Adelphi Wharf, and Custom House Quay, Waterford
July 20th, 1861. [1587]

Money

LOANS ON CALL OR DEPOSIT,

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

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

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

For the year ending the 25th March, 1866, the Traffic Receipts were £22,798 16s 11d; the Working and other Expenses being £11,472 3s 2d, leaving a Balance of £11,326 13s 9d, for Interest on Loans; after the payment of which there is a considerable surplus; and the Opening of the New Line from Kilkenny to Maryborough, now constructing (a distance of 19 Miles from Kilkenny to Abbeyleix, being completed and open for Traffic,) will materially increase the Receipts

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

(By order),
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Waterford, August 1, 1866.

MONEY ON DEPOSIT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO BE SOLD

A CHARGE of £20,500, bearing Interest at 5 per Cent., payable by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company to the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway Company: Application to be made to

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
2, Bank Place, Waterford

Sept. 18th, 1866. (6255)

Insurance.

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, Bri[illegible] and English Channels.

Every description of Marine Risk effected.

Office—15, Queen-street

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

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

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

Drapery.

AUTUMN, 1866

MILLINERY AND STRAW BONNETS,
SHAWLS AND MANTLES.

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

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

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

GENTLEMENS' SHIRTS.

A Large Stock of Ready-made White

Linen, Holland, and strong Calico Shirts to select from.

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

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

Robertson Ledlie & Co.,
53, QUAY WATERFORD
(583)

Publications.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

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

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

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

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

Its Market Reports are full and accurate.

PUBLISHING OFFICE:
3, EXCHANGE-STREET, WATERFORD.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JUST PUBLISHED,
Pice Six Pence, by Post Seven Pence.
THE LAND QUESTION.
BY JOSEPH FISHER,
Author of "Food Supplies of Western Europe," "How Ireland may be Saved," "The Case of Ireland," &c., &c.

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

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

Union Rating Ireland.

Speech of Mr. SERGEANT BARRY, M.P., delivered in the House of Commons on Wednesday, June 13, 1866, on moving the Second Reading of

THE POOR LAW (IRELAND) AMENDMENT BILL,

specially reported for the Committee for Promoting Union Rating, with Notes, Statistical and otherwise,

BY JOSEPH FISHER,

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

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

WORKS PUBLISHED BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

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

The Food Supplies of Western Europe;

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

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

The Case of Ireland.

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

8vo., price, stitched, 1s 0d: by post 1s 2d;

How Ireland may be Saved;

Or the Injurious Effects of the Present System of Agriculture on the Prosperity of Ireland, and the Social Position of the Irish People.

LONGMANS & Co., LONDON;
M'GLASHAN & GILL, DUBLIN;
and all Booksellers.

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

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

£150 in Prizes. Competition open to the World:

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

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

Public Notices

CONTRACTS FOR FRESH OX BEEF.—
Contract Department, Admiralty,
Somerset House, 27th Oct., 1866.

The Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland do hereby give notice that on Wednesday, the 28th November next, at Twelve o'Clock at noon, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying (under separate Contracts) all such quantities of

FRESH OX BEEF

as may be demanded for the use of Her Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the following places, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1867, both days included, viz.:—

ENGLAND, &c.

Berwick	Ilfracombe	Portland and
Cowes	Jersey and	Portland Roads
Dartmouth	Guernsey	Plymouth (Oxen)
Deal, and in the	Littlehampton	Portsmouth (do)
Downs	Liverpool	Sheerness (do)
Dover	London Bridge	Ramsgate
Exmouth	to Woolwich,	Scilly
Falmouth	inclusive	Southampton
Gravesend	Lymington	Swansea
Greenhithe	Milford Haven,	Torquay
Harwich	Pembroke, and	Weymouth
Hastings	Pater	Wivenhoe
Holyhead	Netley	Yarmouth (North
Hull, Hawke	Newhaven	
Roads and in	North Shields	
the Humber	Penzance	

SCOTLAND.

Ardrishaig	Leith, Leith Roads	Queensferry
Granton	and Frith of	
Greenock	Forth	

IRELAND.

Belfast	Kingstown & Dublin	Tarbert
Belmullet	Lough Foyle	Valentia
Castletownsend	Mill Cove (Bere-	Westport
Crookhaven	haven)	Wexford
Galway	Queenstown and	
Kilrush	Kinsale	

N.B.—The Contractors are to supply good, fat, well-fed Ox Beef, as NO HEIFER MEAT will be admitted.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty reserve to themselves an unlimited power of selection in accepting the Tender.

Particular attention is called to the revised conditions of the Sheerness Contract, which is to include supplies to all ships and vessels between Chatham and the Great Nore, both inclusive; also the Naval Barracks at Sheerness.

Parties Tendering for Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Sheerness, are to specify in their Tenders a rate per 100 lbs. for live Oxen, delivered in the usual manner; and also a rate per 100 lbs. for fresh Ox Beef, delivered in the carcase, should the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty think proper to demand the Beef to be delivered in the carcase, instead of live Oxen, during any period of the contract; and no attention will be paid to any offers not so made.

Separate Tenders must be made for each Port, and at a rate per 100 lbs., and no attention will be paid to any offers not so made. Contractors, in claiming payment for the supplies of Beef, are to make out their Invoices at Pounds per 100 lbs.

The Cattle for Falmouth to be slaughtered on the spot, and the Cattle for Portland to be slaughtered not farther from that port than Weymouth; the Contractors for Portland and Dartmouth are also to deliver the Meat on board H. M. ships and vessels.

The Contractor for Portland and Weymouth is to reside at Weymouth.

The Contractor for any of the other places is to reside on the spot, or to have an Agent resident there.

Conditions of the Contracts may be seen in the Lobby of the Department of the Controller of Victualling, Admiralty, Somerset House, W.C; or by applying to the Superintendents of the Victualling Establishments at Deptford, Gosport, and Plymouth; the Superintendents of Her Majesty's Dockyards at Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, and Pembroke; the Agent for the Victualling at Haulbowline; the Officers conducting the Packet Service at Dover, Liverpool, and Southampton; the Secretary to the Postmaster-General, Dublin; to the Collectors of her Majesty's Customs at

Belfast	Hull	Scilly
Berwick	Jersey and Guern-	Shields
Cowes	sey	Swansea
Dartmouth	Londonderry (for	Westport
Falmouth	Lough Foyle)	Wexford
Galway	Newhaven	Weymouth
Greenock	Penzance	Yarmouth
Harwich	Ramsgate	

And to the Postmasters at each of the other places.

Forms of Tender may also be obtained on application at the Lobby of the Department above-mentioned, or to the proper Officer at either of the above places.

No Tender will be received after Twelve o'Clock at noon on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed unless made on the printed form provided for the purpose; but it will not be necessary that the party tendering or an agent appointed by him should attend at this Office, as the result of the offer received from each person will be communicated to him and to his proposed sureties in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the Department of the Controller of Victualling, Admiralty, Somerset House, and signed by two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering in the sum of £1,500 for the due performance of each of the Contracts for Sheerness, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Queenstown and Kinsale, and in the sum of £300 for each of the other Contracts.

The Contractors to pay half the amount of the Stamps on their Contracts and Bonds.

By Order, ANTONIO BRADY,
Registrar of Contracts and Public Securities.

CONTRACTS FOR VEGETABLES.—
Contract Department, Admiralty,
Somerset House, 27th Oct., 1866.

The Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland do hereby give notice that on Wednesday, the 28th November next, at Twelve o'Clock at noon, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying all such quantities of

VEGETABLES

as may be demanded for the use of her Majesty's ships and vessels at the following places, from the 1st January, 1867, to the 31st March, 1839, both days included, viz.:—

ENGLAND.

Hastings	Ilfracombe	Swansea
Hull, Hawke	Lymington	Torquay
Roads, and in	Newhaven	Wivenhoe
the Humber	Scilly	

IRELAND.

Castletownsend	Valentia	Wexford
Crookhaven		

And at the following places from the 1st April, 1867, to the 31st March, 1869, both days included, viz.:—

ENGLAND.

Dover	Holy Island	Portland and
Gravesend	North Shields	Portland Roads
Greenhithe	Penzance	

IRELAND.

Belfast—Galway	Kilrush	Lough Foyle

Separate Tenders must be made for each Port, and at a rate per 100 Pounds, instead of at per cwt., and no attention will be paid to any offers not so mode. Contractors in claiming payment for Vegetables supplied are to make out their invoices in pounds, at per 100 pounds.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty reserve to themselves an unlimited power of selection in accepting the Tenders.

Forms of Tender may be obtained, and particular attention is called to the Conditions of the Contracts, which may be seen at the Lobby of the Department of the Controller of Victualling, Admiralty, Somerset House; or by applying to the Officer conducting the Packet Service at Dover, or to the Collector of Customs at Hull, Newhaven, Scilly, Swansea, Shields, Penzance, Belfast, Galway, Londonderry (for Lough Foyle), or to the Postmaster at each of the other places.

No Tender will be received after Twelve o'Clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed unless made on the printed form provided for the purpose; but it will not be necessary that the Party tendering, or an Agent appointed by him, should attend at this office, as the result of the offer received from each Person will be communicated to him and his proposed Sureties in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the Department of the Controller of Victualling, Admiralty, Somerset House, and signed by two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering in the sum of £100 for each of the Contracts.

The Contractors to pay half the amount of the stamps on their Contracts and Bonds.

By order, ANTONIO BRADY,
Registrar of Contracts and Public Securities.
[6357]

JUST ISSUED,
THE MOMENTOUS QUESTION.

CRINOLINE—LADIES should at once see THOMSON'S NEW STYLE, which, light, graceful, and elegant in outline, combines comfort and economy with the very latest fashion. Observe the name, "THOMSON," and the Trade Mark "A Crown." Sold everywhere. (6250)

SALMON FISHERIES (IRELAND).

CLOSE SEASONS.

WATERFORD DISTRICT.

WE, the Special Commissioners of Fisheries, do hereby give Notice that We have POSTPONED the Meeting advertised by us to be held

At the COURT-HOUSE, WATERFORD, on the 1st day of NOVEMBER next, to the 7th day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of 12 o'Clock, at noon,

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

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

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

Dated this 24th day of October, 1866.
[6358]

Money

FOR 10 SHILLINGS

£1,250000, or Lst 25000

TO BE WON IN THE DRAWING ON 1st DECEMBER, 1866.

Best Warranty of the State for payment of the Prizes

1 Share 10 Sh. — 2 Shares Lst. 1.
12 Shares Lst. 5. — 25 Shares Lst. 10.

Orders attended to with the utmost despatch and Prospectuses supplied gratuitously by

L. STEINDECKER-SCHLESINGER,
Bankinghouse at Frankfort-on-Maine.

Orders with Remittances in P. O. orders, postage stamps, drafts or Banknotes to be addressed to L. STEINDECKER, 1 Bassinghall-street, LONDON.
[6317]

Machinery

WHEELER & WILSON'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

SEWING MACHINES

ALWAYS HIGHEST OVER ALL COMPETITORS.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

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

Over 200,000 have been Made and Sold.

The London TIMES, September 19, 1864, says—"The WHEELER & WILSON M. CHINE 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)

TO BE SOLD,

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

They command a Frontage to the Quay of 60 feet, and extend Backwards 288 feet, with a large Corn Store. Also, a Concern adjoining, with a House fronting George's-street, 22 feet wide, and Large Sheds 82 feet by 41.

Apply to Mr. JAMES WALPOLE, on the Premises, or Mr. R. W. CHERRY, Solicitor,
17, William-street, Waterford.
Waterford, 1st November, 1866. [6360]

CHINA AND GLASS, &c.

JAMES WALPOLE,

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

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

60, QUAY.

1st November, 1866 [6359]

Music.

MUSICAL EDUCATION.

MISS WHITE,

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

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

CATHEDRAL SQUARE, WATERFORD.
[6361]

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 Piccolo 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

Commercial

ALE TRADE CIRCULAR

WORTHINGTON AND COMPANY,
OF BURTON-ON-TRENT,

BEG to announce to their Customers and the Ale Trade in general that they have appointed
MESSRS. FORREST BROTHERS

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

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

Young's Hard Paraffin Candles.

THESE beautiful, transparent, and highly illuminating Candles realize the famous prophecy of Baron Leibig, "that it would certainly be esteemed one of the greatest discoveries of the age, if any one could succeed in condensing Coal Gas into a white, dry, solid, odourless substance, portable, and capable of being placed in a candlestick." "This very problem," says Professor Hoffmann in his report of the Great Exhibition of 1862, "Mr. Young has accomplished."

Sold Wholesale by YOUNG'S Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company (Limited), 17, Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. [6362]

Auctions.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY next, 7th NOVEMBER, at No. 18, BRIDGE STREET, a quantity of useful HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of 24 Parlour and Drawing Room Chairs; Easy and Arm ditto; Centre, Side, Work, and Card Tables; Sofa, Lounger, Sideboard, 2 large Chimney Mirrors, Piano and Stools, beautifully-worked Pole Screen, Case of Stuffed Birds, Marble Clock and Shade, a Camera Obscura in perfect order, Morning and Evening Services, China, Glass, Miner's Deed Chest, Carpets, Rugs, Brass Fenders and Irons, Window Hangings and Poles, 8-day Clock, Hall Table, Writing Desks, a lot of Books, large Mahogany Chest, Book Case, Bedsteads, prime Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses and Bedding, Toilet Tables and Glasses, Basin Stands, Ware, Commodes, Cane and Arm Chairs, Towel Airers, Nests of Drawers, Secretary, Carpets, Fenders, Irons, Curtains, &c., with a lot of the usual Culinary Requisites.

Sale at Twelve o'Clock.

THOMAS WALSH, Auctioneer.

Waterford, 1st November, 1866.

The House, which is very commodious, is to be let. [6324]

Waterford Veterinary Establishment

MRS. DOBBYN returns her best Thanks to her Friends for the kind support she has had since the illness of her Husband, and begs to inform them that THOMAS RICHARDSON, Esq., V.S., Clonmel, will attend here every Monday, and oftener, if required. She begs also to state that the Forge has been placed under the care of an experienced Foreman.
(6284)

FASHION AND VARIETIES.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Tyrone, M.P., has arrived at Currahmore house from London.

The Rev. George Stanley Monck, family, and suite, have left Dunmore, for Coolfin Rectory, Portlaw.

Laurence Waldron, Esq., Ballybrack, co. Dublin, who contested the co. Tipperary with Capt. White, at the late election, was in this city on Friday last.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* announces that both the War Office and Admiralty have finally decided to adopt Major Palliser's chilled iron projectiles for penetrating iron-plated defences.

The Waterford Mail.

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 5, 1865.

SUMMARY.

Dr. George F. Roughan, of Ballinrobe, has been appointed to the vacancy in the office of Medical Poor Law Inspector, caused by the retirement of Dr. Purcell.

We are glad, says the *Freeman*, to be able to announce that the accounts received by us from the several districts of the city during the past week are of a decidedly favourable character. Judging from the returns, there is good reason to hope that the epidemic is fast disappearing.

The steam-tug Black Eagle, belonging to Cardiff, was towing a vessel in Bristol river on Thursdays, when her boiler suddenly exploded with a terrible report. Those portions of the steamer above water were blown to atoms, and the hull sank almost immediately. Some men belonging to the Black Eagle were killed, and such of the bodies as have been found are shockingly mutilated. The explosion caused a great destruction of property beyond the loss of the tug. A number of houses on the bank of the river were greatly damaged.

Mr Eden, the Chief Commissioner of the Irish Fishery Commission, has resigned in consequence of ill-health, and that Richard J Lane, Esq., Q.C., succeeds to the office of Chief Commissioner. The vacant Commissionership will not be filled, two officers being considered quite sufficient to discharge the duties of the Commission.

The High Sheriff of the county Wexford has fixed Thursday, the 15th inst, for the nomination. The polling will take place on the following Monday.

The Bishop of Oxford has addressed a letter to the *Times*, refuting a statement made by Mr. Bright, at Glasgow, in reference to the alleged helpless poverty and ignorance of the Southern labourers, taken from a parish within six miles of the Royal Castle of Windsor. The bishop quotes authority which he considers a complete answer to Mr. Bright's insinuations, and says—"It might, perhaps, be found that a close search into the many allegations which England, Scotland, and Ireland have recently heard from the same lips would as utterly expose them as Mr. Pearse's letter seems to me to expose the Windsor Castle story."

THE present Government are desirous to assist as far as possible, in promoting the material interests of Ireland, by granting loans, at moderate rates, for the improvement of harbours, and similar purposes. The Right Hon. Lord Naas, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, has what is not usually accorded to those who have occupied that office—a seat in the Cabinet—and is therefore brought into more immediate contact with the leaders, and can speak of their feelings towards Ireland. Lord Naas has just visited Limerick, where an act of justice has been done with regard to a debt, contracted long since, partly for making docks, and partly for building the bridge. The former was a fair charge upon the revenues of the port; the latter was a Whig job, principally to improve Lord Lansdowne's property; but, instead of placing the charge for it upon the grand jury rates, and thus making the property improved pay for the improvement, it was placed upon the harbour rates. The injustice has been remedied, and Limerick will, in future, only pay interest on the outlay for the docks. The debt is, by one stroke of the pen, reduced from £250,000 to £50.000; and a loan of £15,000 will be given to enable them to build a graving dock.

Lord Naas proceeded from Limerick to Cork to investigate the progress which has been made with regard to the docks, which the late Government, in order to win a few votes, promised to make, but, when the emergency passed, forgot or overlooked the promise. It excused the neglect by saying it only promised to make the dock with convict labour, and, as it fell short, the dock could not be made sooner than "Tib's eve."—We think the present Government will show no disposition to "keep the promise to the ear, and break it to the hope," and that the works will immediately be commenced in earnest.

Lord Naas intends visiting other Irish ports, and we trust he will come to this city and see the works that are going, and those that are necessary. He will find that the Harbour Board have borrowed a large sum for deepening the Channel, near this city; he will find that the deepening of the Channel through the Bar, which was recommended by the Committee on Harbours of Refuge, has not been commenced, and that Waterford requires a graving dock even worse than Limerick.

It would not be unwise to call his attention to the postal improvements which might be made, and the extension to the whole South of Ireland of the facilities of transmission of letters which might be affordedby the despatch of a mail from Waterford to London, through South Wales.

These objects are of sufficient importance to deserve special meetings of the Corporation, the Harbour Board, and the Chamber of Commerce, and we trust we shall have to report early meetings of these bodies, and the appointment of our most influential and intelligent citizens to wait upon Lord Naas, and explain the wants of this very important Port.

THE SOILED DRESS.

A LITTLE TALE FOR LITTLE PEOPLE.

My dear children, I am going to tell you a little story about a soiled dress, and I hope it will teach you to take care of your clothes, and to avoid ill temper. There lived in a large town, many years ago, a great many people, who were every day busy in various employments. Some were tailors, some were shoemakers, some were butchers, some were bakers, and so on; and among them was a class not very numerous, but very influential: they were called *flamens*. They were generally young men who had received a good education, though it sometimes happened that unlearned persons—illiterates they called them—were selected. They were expected to be, and some of them were, good men; but others were very worldly-minded, ambitious, and imperious. These *flamens* took a conspicuous part in some of the public ceremonies. When so engaged they wore very handsome white dresses.—They used to walk in procession. I can remember them well as they were in the old times. First came the beadle, in a black dress, carrying a thing like a poker; it was his insignia of office; then followed the great *Panjanderam* himself, in a lovely satin dress; next came *Bobadill*, in his white robe; he was a cunning-looking fellow, with a cross face; then the *arch-flamen*, in his lovely white dress, looking as proud as *Punch*. He was a tall, well-looking man, very obsequious to his superiors, but rather overbearing to his inferiors. He was very fond of smiling, for it showed a fine set of teeth, of which he was naturally vain; but he was very ambitious, and would not brook opposition. He had a good deal of adroitness, and managed to get others to do things which he did not like to do himself. He made quite a cat's-paw of *Bobadill*, as you shall hear, and tried to do the same with the great *Panjanderam* himself. He was very proud of his white dress. I have been particular in describing him, because my story is about him, and it illustrates the saying, "Pride will have a fall." After him came the other *flamens*. They called them *minor* canons—not that they were younger, but that they had less dignity and less pay—and next followed

"Six little singing boys, dear little souls,
With nice clean faces and nice white stoles,
In order due,
Two by two."

And last of all followed the mute. It was very imposing, and quite a crowd collected to see them. All the *flamens* were well paid, some of them got such big sums of money, that I can give you no idea of the amount; but the little boys got very little sums, which they used to take home to their mammas; they were chosen on account of their good voices, and being able to sing sweetly.

It happened that the little boys who used to form part of the processions, and assist in the ceremonies were dismissed, their little dresses were torn up, and no one could give a satisfactory account of what became of the money they used to get; some said the *flamens* kept it, while others said they did not; and my dear children, I am unable to give a very clear account of it; but it happened that there lived in the same town a person who had got the awkward habit of calling a spade a spade, and who hated anything that was mean or trickey, he liked to see everything done right and proper; and he said something about the money which used to be paid to the little boys, which gave great offence to the *flamens*. There was a terrible outcry; at length the *Arch-flamen*, who was a very clever man, said he would set it all right; he mixed up a very *black dose*, which he said he would make this troublesome fellow swallow, and then he would retract all he had said. So he mixed up the dose, and brought it to him; but to his surprise, he refused to swallow it; the *arch-flamen* then got angry. It is bad, dear children, to lose one's temper, and he upset the *black* dose over his own *white* dress, and it made a fearful stain.—Oh! 'twas sad to see the nice white dress so disfigured.

As soon as this was done, there was a great outcry among the *flamens*, they all rushed to his assistance; they washed and scrubbed the dress to take out the stain; but the more they washed it the more it appeared.—He tries to hide it by folding the clean part over it but the slightest movement showed the stain, and when he walked in the procession, strangers used to say, "Oh, what an ugly stain!" And they were all in great trouble.

At last some one suggested that the piece could be cut out and a patch put into it; this was no easy matter, but it was *tried*. They got *Bobadill* to send notice to the dressmaker, who was a Queer Chap. He knew all about it, for he was accustomed to get people ready for *Balls*.—They employed a man with a very *Strong arm* to work for them, and they had another to help him, who, though not a baker, was made *Master of the Rolls*, and upon the dressmaker's next visit to the town he was called in. He had twelve assistants, and they managed to put the patch into the dress; it was very expensive, and cost *fifteen livre*, but when it was done, to their dismay, it was *Cherry* coloured, while the rest of the dress was white. This made it a great deal worse, for everyone said it was more conspicuous now than it had been. It became so uncomfortable to have to wear this dress, with its coloured patch, that the poor *arch-flamen* begged to be sent somewhere else, where nothing could be known about his soiled dress, and he was sent.

But when he came to go away it was found that he must take the odious dress with him; thereupon, the other *flamens* had a great meeting, and they talked and talked of the best way to remedy the matter, till one of them, who had more experience than the others about robes, suggested that they should put away the old soiled dress and get a new one; whereupon, there was a general shout of joy, and every one put down *one livre*, until they got *forty livres*. They then sent a long way off and bought a new dress, and, for fear it might be soiled with any other *inky* mixtures, they got a beautiful *black* silk gown instead of the white dress; and, to make sure of its quality, they had it D-ouble-D-yed. They took the old soiled dress, bundled it up, and hid it away. They gave him the new dress, but he did not look as well in it as the old one, and he lost his place as leader of the *flamens*.

My dear children, do not give way to envious tempers, they spoil your pretty faces, and may cause you to spill your tea or coffee; or, it may be, the ink over your handsome dresses, and, perhaps, you will not be able to get out the stain, or to find any one to buy a new dress for you.

AUCTION OF RARE CHINA.

Mr. Thomas Walsh, Auctioneer, will at one o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday) submit for sale by public auction at the Town Hall of this city, one of the rarest and richest collections of china ever brought to the hammer in the south of Ireland. The reputation of Miss Morris' china collection is too well, and too widely known, to require observations from us; it has been collected by that lady, by her respected mother, and by her grandmother, totally irrespective of cost or trouble. The best judgments, and the most plethoric purses have combined to render the collection of three ages almost incomparable in the kingdom.

The opportunity now offered to connoisseurs in the antique and rare to add to their collections, is rarely equalled, and we anticipate a very spirited competition amongst the *quid nunes* in their delicacies. Even those who have no intention of purchasing will find the spectacle both interesting and instructive—offering, as it will, specimens which have been gathered from different countries in different ages. The entire is a wonderful collection of the rich, rare, and curious.

Coutts and Co. have opened a subscription at their bank for the Quebec sufferers, and headed it with a donations of £500.

CORRESPONDENCE

TO THE EDITOR.

DEAR SIR—As you are popularly supposed to be tolerably well *up* in statistical lore, I shall be glad to know from you if you can furnish your readers with an accurate list of the names of those who are habitual or occasional members of the Cathedral congregation, who either "left the Society of Friends, or who were left by it." Though I do not aspire to the credit of possessing such a varied amount of knowledge as the Editor of a newspaper, I believe I could jot down a goodly list of "unbaptised" worshippers, attending both the Cathedral and St. Patrick's church, but I suppose that in those ritualistic days we may expect ere long a "clean turn out" of all non-conformist laics, who have chosen to ally themselves to the Established Church, without having previously undergone the ceremony of being baptised and "received."

It must be gratifying to the High Church party—if there be any representatives of it in Waterford—to find that it now has a champion here who repudiates the idea that hitherto acknowledged members of the Church must cease to be such, unless they bow to his dicta in all secular matters, or else make a public renunciation of their former religious opinions, and seek *de novo* admission to the Established Church.

It would also prove a source of gratification to Low Church as well as High Church, if we could congratulate our reverend and *extra*-reverend divines on the success of their parochial ministrations throughout their parishes, in addition to their customary Sunday duties. Perhaps I may as well here interscribe that I have the happiness to be a baptised member of the Church, duly confirmed by a late most reverend prelate, and, whatever may be my shortcomings, never, I believe, suspected—certainly never accused—of any leaning towards dissent; yet I am old-fashioned enough to suppose that the more important duties devolving on a minister are such as are performed in visiting his parishioners, and instilling into their minds, by example as well as by precept, the temporal and eternal benefits attainable by leading a godly life.

On referring to "the form and manner of making, ordaining, and consecrating of bishops, priests, and deacons," I find that a priest promises to be "ready to use public and private monitions and exhortations as need shall require" to all within his cure "by the help of the Lord;" and further, to maintain quietness, peace, and love among ALL CHRISTIAN PEOPLE. Some gentlemen who scruple not to make these vows, have a strange way in shewing to the world how faithfully they keep them. With one praiseworthy exception, I would find it exceedingly difficult to point out in this city a man who appears zealous in the performance of his ordination vows. I know for certain, that one distinguished apostolic successor seems rather to take for his maxim, "Ephraim is joined to idols, let him alone," than to imitate the example of Him who came to seek and to save those who were lost.

I know that there are men in Waterford who are not as regular in their attendance at divine service as they ought to be, and yet those who have promised to be "ready to use public and private monitions" not only neglect this promise, but do not coudescend to remonstrate with their heedless parishioners; and further, hesitate not to speak disparagingly of them when an occasion presents itself for their knowing of the existence of such contumacious absentees. Further still, I regret to say, that they oftimes avail themselves of opportunities to dig up the hatchet, and pursue a course of what I cannot find a more appropriate term than badgering those who do not coincide with all their opinions, especially if the unfortunate badger has intellect and courago to make use of the Fourth Estate in expressing public opinion, or popular measures that may not beat in unison with their preconcerted ideas. I should be glad to prolong this subject, but fear my letter may have already reached sufficient length for insertion, if you consider it worthy of such; but ere I lay aside my pen, I wish to express my own personal gratitude—as well as that of many other members of the Established Church—for the straightforward, and fearless manner in which the WATERFORD MAIL has been the means of cousistently upholding the value of the pure metal of Protestantism, and separating it from the dross which deteriorated its worth.

I am, dear sir,
Faithfully yours,
A NEGLECTED MEMBER OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

WATERFORD PETTY SESSIONS—FRIDAY

These sessions were held on Friday last before the Mayor (Ald. Reid), Capt. Johnson, H. Galwey, and P. D. Walsh, Esqrs.

The Sanitary Committee *v.* George Anderson, Esq.

The adjourned prosecution by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses against George Anderson, Esq, Lessee of the Gas Works, for an alleged nuisance created by the works, was called.

Mr. Pallis, sanitary officer, said that some improvement had been effected in the sewers which ran into the adjoining fields, but that the nuisance was not yet abated; nothing had been done with the chimney.

Mr. Donaldson, Manager, said he had done everything in his power to abate any nuisance. Of course he could not touch the chimney.

Mr. Pallis said he patrolled about there several nights recently, and the smell was very offensive, particularly one night, when it was almost unbearable

Capt. Johnson asked Dr. Jackman what he had to say about the chimney.

Dr. Jackman said he thought that the chimney should be at least twice as high; the site of the gas-house was very low, and the houses surrounding were on elevated ground; and he thought the chimney should be so raised as to be higher than any of these. He understood the Clonmel gas-house was four times the height of this one.

Mr. Donaldson said that could not be so. He would be happy to hear any suggestion from the magistrates.

Mr. Strange read a section of the new act, which renders gas-houses, amongst other establishments, liable to a penalty of £200 for certain offences.

The Mayor having consulted with the other magistrates, said a deputation of the magistrates would visit the house on an early day, and suggest any improvements they may consider desirable.

Mr. Donaldson said he would be very happy to consult with the magistrates.

The bench advised Mr. Donaldson to communicate with Mr. Anderson.

THE KNIFE.

The police applied for, and obtained remands in both the stabbing cases. The two Italian sailors of the ship *Geronoma* are still in custody, and their victim, John Morrisson, of the Yellow-road, lies in extreme danger. Up to Saturday he was never allowed to move off one side in the bed. Michael Walsh, who is charged with stabbing Nevin, a farm labourer, at the Mayor's Walk, also stands remanded for eight days. Nevin's condition gives somewhat better hopes of recovery than is apparent in Morrisson. The appearance of one of the wounds in the side of the latter suggest the theory, that the Italian turned the blade round while in the wound.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

James Costelloe, porter in the employ of Mr. George White, pleaded guilty to abstracting 5s 6d from his employer's till during the absence of Mr. Budd, the assistant in the shop. He confessed the theft when charged by Mr. William White. He was sentenced to two months' imprisoument, with hard labour.

These were the only case of interest.

PORT OF LIVERPOOL.—The revenue of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board was £840,050 during the year ended 23rd of June last, and its expenditure £332,817. Of this enormous receipt £457,770 was dock rates. Of the expenditure, £557,503 was interest on bonds. On the 23rd of June the bond debt of the board stood at £13,444,289.

REVISION OF THE BURGESS LISTS.

The annual revision of the burgess lists of the different wards was held on Saturday last before the Mayor (Ald. P. K. Reid), and the two assessors, Pierse Kelly and John Wall, Esqrs, solicitors.

The court having opened in the city court, adjourned to the grand jury room.

John O'Brien, Esq., Town Clerk, attended as Returning Officer.

Mr. Penrose appeared for Mr. Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse, to watch the revision of the South Ward, and Mr. Howard appeared for Mr. Redmond for a like purpose. Mr. Wyse and Mr. Redmond are candidates for the representation of the ward.

In other wards, Mr. Ambrose was for the Conservatives, and Mr. Howard for the Liberals.

Mr. Hennessy (Clerk of the Union), Mr. Samuel Jones (Grand Jury Cess Collector), and Mr. Richard Fitzgerald (Poor-rate Collector), were present in their official capacities.

Patrick Casey, owner of a pawn-office in Michael-street, and resident in Clonmel, was objected to.

George Herbert (the indefatigable agent of the Conservative party)—Mr. Keating served the notices.

Mr. Howard—What is Keating? He is a slater, and a burgess of the city.

Was he sober?—Sober as you are.

How much did he get?—That is not a fair question.

It is a fair question—How much did he get on your oath? That is not a fair question. It has nothing to do with the case.

But I say it has, and if I can prove corruption, the notices are worth nothing? I have no right to answer that question.

Mr. Penrose and the Mayor objected to this line of examination.

Mr. Penrose—Did he get anything before he signed? Certainly not.

Mr. Howard—What did he get after? I don't know that he got any remuneration (laughter.)

Herbert stated his objection was that Mr. Casey lived in Clonmel—that he was not in occupation of the premises in this town, but was resident seven miles outside the municipal boundaries.

Mr. P. Casey being sworn, and examined by Mr. Howard, said that he was the tenant of the house in Michael-street, and carried on business there; he kept a sitting-room and a bed-room in that house for his own use; he slept there last night; he sleeps there occasionally—sleeps there for instance a week every November; have slept there on different occasions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Penrose—Cannot tell how often I have slept there during the twelve months previous to August 31st last.

Mr. Howard—How long have you been on the burgess roll? Fifteen or sixteen years. Mr. Bianconi's claim was always allowed for Clonmel, though living at Longfield.

The court disallowed the objection, and retained the name.

Mr. Richard Casey, pawnbroker, John's-street, was objected to by the same party.

Herbert—The first objection is that he was not on the burgess roll last year—the next is that his father and not himself, is the *bona fide* tenant.

Mr. Howard called Mr. P. Casey, who deposed that he gave the John-street house to his son, and that he was in occupation of it.

Mr. Penrose withdrew the objection, and Mr. Casey's name was placed on the roll.

The next name objected to was Mr. Berkley E Whitstone.

Mr. Kelly—Who objects?

Herbert—I suppose the other side (laughter).

Mr. Howard—No, I object to no one.

No one appearing to sustain the objection, Mr. Kelly said it was not right to be serving notice of objection, where there was no intention to follow it up.

Mr. Henry Audeley's name appeared as objected to; but no one appearing to sustain it, the name was retained.

James Boyle (Ferrybank) was objected to by Herbert, being out of occupation since May, '66. The name was expunged.

Mr. John Cunningham's name (Mary-street), was objected to, but no one appeared to sustain the objection.—Name retained.

Thomas Furness, Queen-street, was objected to by Mr. Ambrose. He was out of occupation since December '64. The name was expunged.

Mr. Richard Fitzgerald, Ferrybank, was opposed.

Herbert—There is no such man in existence; it should be Richard Fitzpatrick.

Objection allowed, and name struck out.

Patrick Grant, Ferrybank, was objected to.

Mr Ambrose—I object.

Mr Howard—So do I (laughter).

The name was knocked out.

The name of Mr. W. Gorman, Bridge-street, appeared marked "objected," but there was no appearance to sustain it, and the name was allowed to stand.

James Lindsay, Anne-street. The same circumstances and rule as in last case.

The same also with respect to Mr. Charles J. Matson, Glen.

Robert O'Donnell, Mayor's-walk, was objected to by Mr. Ambrose.

Herbert—He is out of occupation since August 6, 1866—Name struck off.

No one appeared to sustain objection against Mr. James A. Purcell, and the name stood.

Walter Quinn, Quay, was opposed by Mr. Ambrose, on the ground that there was no such man.

Mr. Wm. Quinn appeared, and was examined by Mr. Howard. He said his name was William, not Walter.

Mr. Hennessy, Clerk of the Union, said the premises were rated in the name of William.

Mr. Howard argued that there was power in the court to amend the lists by substituting the word William for Walter.

Mr. Kelly concurred, and the court allowed the objection as against Walter Quinn, but inserted the name of William Quinn.

The name of Mr. John Ryan, Thomas-street (assistant at Messrs. Robertson and Ledlie's) was objected to by Mr. Ambrose, as being out of occupation since July, 1864.—The name was expunged.

Mr. Ambrose objected to Mr. James Roche, Thomas-street, as never having been in occupancy.—Name struck off.

Objections were served to Mr. Richard Pope Williams, Ferrybank and Quay, but no one appearing to support them, they were disallowed.

The name of Mr. Patrick Walsh, the Quay, was struck off, on the objection of Mr. Ambrose, as not being in occupancy since 1860.

The name of Thomas Burke, Yellow-road, was objected to.

Mr. Howard—I appear for the claimant.

Mr. Penrose—I appear to oppose him, and to sustain the objection.

Herbert swore he served copies of notice of objection (produced) on Mr. Burke and on the Town Clerk.

Mr. Howard—Did you serve exact copies? I served a copy.

On your oath, did you serve an exact copy? I served a copy.

On your oath, was it an exact copy? It was.

Mr. Howard—Here is the copy that Mr. Burke got. There is a specimen of Mr. Herbert's swearing.

[The copy handed to the court by

Mr. Ambrose—Mr. Burke, when did you give that notice to Mr. Howard? I don't remember, but I never showed it to anyone till I gave it to Mr. Howard.

Mr Howard—And more than that, I will prove that it is now in the same condition as when I got it from Mr Burke.

The court, after consideration, held that the notice of objection was informal, and, therefore, the name should be retained without considering the merits of the objection.

The name of Mr. James Clarke, Manor, was objected.

It appeared the objection was made by one Caffrey, an exceeding seedy-looking individual.

Mr. Clarke—How did you serve the notice?—On your mother.

How did you know that she was my mother?—She is the woman that is known as such.

Mr. Howard—Mr. Clarke, surely you are not going to deny your mother?

Mr. Clarke—The reason I ask is that he was drunk that night.

Caffrey—Oh, God forbid, that I should dip as deep as you do. The Lord help me if I had as much malt liquor in me as some people can let down (laughter).

After some bandinage between Mr. Howard and Mr Penrose,

Mr. James Clarke was sworn. Examined by Mr. Penrose, deposed that he was in occupation of, and rated for, the house, in right of which he claimed; he was there twelve years; was paying the rent for that time; his father was nominally the tenant, but he was the real tenant.

To Mr. Howard—My father has left the house about three months; he was not the owner; he did not carry on the business—he was sitting there the same as you are, except that he was earning no money by sitting there like you (laughter); the receipt for the '65 rent is in my name; that rent was paid in '66; it was in March '66 I applied to have my name put on the rate book.

Mr. Clarke—The reason of this opposition to me is, that Redmond canvassed me for my vote and I did not promise him, and he held out the threat to me then that he would disfranchise me if I did not promise. He was in the office with you, Mr Hennessy, when I went to make my claim to be rated, and there it was he first canvassed me. And now by the oath I have taken, I did at the time intend to vote for him, but I suppose it is needless now to say what I intend to do with my vote (laughter.)

Mr. Hennessy—When he came to be rated he told me he was just after getting up possession of the place—I asked him the question.

Mr. Ambrose protested against Mr. Hennessy volunteering a statement to attempt to defeat a person seeking his legal right. Mr. Hennessy had not the slightest right to question him with a view to injuring him.

To Mr. Wall—My father did not contribute towards paying the rent since '61.

Mr. Howard—Was it not in consequence of an arrangement with your father that he left? I decline to answer that question.

(Question repeated)—I have arranged with my father to give him some hundreds of pounds;

What name is over the door? "Clarke," the same as over your father's door is "Howard."

To Mr. Kelly—It was I paid the rates and rents for the twelve months before August 31, 1866.

The Court admitted Mr. Clarke's claim.

The name of Mr. Alexander H. Clarke (Convent-hill) was objected to by Mr. Penrose, on the ground that the mother of Mr. Clarke was in sole occupation, and sole owner.

Herbert deposed to the circumstances mentioned by Mr. Penrose. He added that Mr. Clarke himself had admitted such to him, and that Mr. Clarke himself lived in Alexander-st. (smiles).

Mr. O'Brien—That is where his father used to call his "Chambers of Business."

A Member of the Court—But which are the present Mr. Clarke's "Chambers of Pleasure?" (great laughter).

Herbert—He is gone away now.

Mr. Howard—Yes, on a wedding tour (much laughter).

Mr. Jones—Who it gone with him? (renewed laughter).

A Voice—She is o'er *young* to mention the name (roars of laughter).

The name was struck off.

The name of Patrick Conlis, Barrack-street, was objected to by Mr. Penrose.

Herbert deposed that he was not in occupation, being a waiter in Hearne's Hotel, Clonmel.

The name was retained.

Mr. Bernard Galvin, Ballybricken, was objected to by Mr. Penrose on the ground that the house was a public house, licensed in the name of his daughter, the father being a serjeant in the Waterford Militia.

Mr. Galvin was examined by Mr. Howard to prove his claim.—He deposed he was in occupation.

To Mr. Penrose—It is a licensed house—licensed in my daughter's name; but I pay the rent and taxes, and am the *bona fide* owner; my doughter carries on the business of the public house, for which she is licensed.

Mr. Penrose—I suppose it is a case of joint occupancy, at all events.

Clairman stated, in reply to further questions, that his daughter carried on her own business for her own advantage and that of the family.

Mayor—We cannot allow this claim.

The name of William Hearne, Barrack-street, which was objected to, was retained, and the roll amended, by making it Manor-street. The mistake was a typographical one.

The name of Edward Konefic, pawnbroker, Dungarvan, was allowed to stand, it being stated that his claim was in all respects similar to that of Mr. Casey, Clonmel.

The name of William McKenna, Manor-street, was struck out, he being out of occupancy.

James Myers, Patrick-street (but residing at Clonmel), was objected to by Mr. Penrose.

Herbert deposed that Mr. Myers' clerk informed him that he had no bed in the Patrick-street house.

Mr. Howard examined Mr. White, the clerk of Mr. Myers.—He deposed that Mr. Myers had a chamber there, but never slept in it.

The name was expunged.

The name of Michael Phelan, Ballybricken, was marked "objected."

Herbert.—He is dead.

Mr. Howard—He is living; I was speaking to him yesterday.

Mr. Wall—I was speaking to him too yesterday.

Mr. Redmond—Yes, indeed; he is alive.

Mr. Farrell and some respectable residents of the ward deposed that he was dead, and the name was erased from the roll.

The name of Thomas Sleator, Summerland, was objected to.

Mr. Penrose—He is out of occupation.—The name was allowed to stand.

The name of Richard Walsh, Mayor's Walk, was objected to on the same grounds.

Herbert deposed he was merely a servant to a relative of his, named Wm. Power, now in possession.

Mr Howard—How do you know that?—Because I had a decree and *fieri facias* against him, and when I went in I was turned out (laughter);—I wish you could prove he was the owner, and I would soon get the money. He told me himself he made an assignment to Power, and he has since both gone and returned from America.

Mr Howard submitted that the letter of Mr. Power was merely colourable.

Mr Kelly—Walsh cannot use the assignment as a cloak to shield off his creditors, and get on the Burgess Roll at the same time. The name was struck off.

The name of Martin Walsh, Mayor's walk, was struck out at the instance of Mr Penrose, that person being two or three years out of occupation.

Richard Coffey, Michael-street, was admitted a burgess. This claim was supported by both sides.

James Moran, Beresford-street, was also admitted.

John Breen, Barrack Street, had served notice but no one appearing to sustain it, it fell to the ground.

Michael Cooper, King-street, and James Carroll, Ballybricken, met with similar fates.

The next names on the claimants' list were John Devereux, sen.; Thomas Devereux, M. Devereux, and John Devereux, the Quay.

Mr Howard appeared to maintain the claims, and Mr Ambrose the opposition.

Mr. John Devereux, sen., said he would prove the claims. Examined by Mr. Ambrose, he said—I have three sons, thank God; John and Michael occupy the one house; my son, Thomas and I the other; the premises held by John and Michael are the workshop and ship carpentering yard; the rates for that place are paid in their names; they also pay all the rent; cannot say whether they pay in equal shares; I did not ask them if they pay in equal shares; I do not ask them if they pay taxes jointly; don't know how much of the taxes each paid; don't know whether one pays all or not.

Will you swear of your own knowledge that either Michael or John paid a single penny of taxes last year? Of course if they didn't——

The question was repeated a dozen times before a direct answer was given. At length Mr. Devereux said, I don't know.

Examination continued—I know of my own knowledge that each of them took a part of the profits; cannot say whether they contributed to the liabilities. Upon my oath, I don't know whether I myself receive any of the profits arising out of the business of the yard in respect of which Michael and John claim to be enfranchised. (Same question repeated three times, and same answer given.) I don't handle a penny of the money; my son Thomas arranges all between us; I cannot say whether the accounts are kept in such a way as not to mingle the profits of the yard and of the shop in respect of which John and Thomas claims; their accounts are all kept by Thomas; I don't know whether I could swear that John and Michael are the only persons on this earth who have any claim to the profits of that yard.

Mr. Kelly—Do you mean to tell people with any bit of common sense, that you don't know whether you have any claim to a part of the profits or not? If they don't wish it, I have not. Thomas arranges all between us.

To Mr. Devereux—It is my name is over the door, the same as Wm White's name; but I have no interest; I certainly would not be liable for debts they may contract, though I will make them pay 20s in the £, the same as their father paid.

Mr. Briscoe ("Pro Town Clerk") said, in reply to the Mayor, that the premises were not sufficiently rated to admit three persons.

The Mayor asked Mr. Devereux to be a little more exact and decorous in his answers.

Mr. Kelly—Now I want to clear up this point. Do you pretend to tell men pretending to some little common sense that you don't know whether you are entitled to any of the profits of the yard? I don't know, but I know if I am not, I ought to be.

Mr. Ambrose submitted he had established a partnership between John and Michael and their father, and the valuation of the house was not sufficient to admit all three.

The court ruled that they would refuse the claim of John, jun., and Michael.

Mr. Thomas Devereux offered himself for examination in support of the claims of his brothers, but the court refused to re-consider its decision.

The claim of John, sen., and Thomas was next entered on.

Thomas Devereux examined by Mr. Howard—The shop is in the joint occupancy of myself and my father.

Mr. John Devereux—It is a shame to see mere lodgers admitted, and his sons refused. I tell you candidly, as a sinner, the property is theirs.

Mr T. Devereux examined by Mr. Ambrose—My brothers don't live in the same house with my father and me; I don't know where they slept last night; they sleep in a house on the Quay; I swear they don't live in the same house with us—they sleep, I believe, in the store; I believe my brother went to bed through the gateway; there is no door way between their room and the shop; the accounts of the yard and shop are kept separately.

Mr Ambrose said he would withdraw his objection, and the names of John, sen., and Thomas, were put on the roll.

Matthew Farrell, Ballybricken, was admitted. His claims were advocated by Mr. Penrose.

Henry Horton, Browne's lane and Stephen's-street, was admitted. Mr Howard was for applicant.

John Keating, Peter street, was admitted. Mr Penrose advocated his claim.

John Knox, Thomas street, was admitted. Mr. Howard for him.

The claim of Thomas Kehee, of Michael street, was withdrawn by Mr Howard.

Andrew Mackey, Kilmacow, was the next claimant. He claimed in virtue of a partnership with his brother, Peter Mackay.

Mr Hennessy said that he was rated by order of the guardians since 31st August, 1865.

Herbert said he was afraid a buck was being run on him (laughter), and he accordingly went to Peter, who told him, after being duly cautioned, that Andrew was in partnership with him.

The Mayor thought if Mr. Mackey had a claim, he should attend. After some deliberation, the court granted the claim. Mr. Howard was for the claimant.

The claim of James Breen, of Michael-street, was disallowed, part of the house only being in his occupation. Mr Howard was in support of claim.

The name of Richard O'Dwyer was struck out, Herbert proving he was out of occupation since July '65.

John Pitman, Queen-street, was refused, it appearing that he jointly occupied with Mrs Whitty.

Alexander Richards, King-street, was the next claimant. He was, it appeared, seven years in occupation of a £14 house.

Mr. O'Brien said Mr. Richards was an alien, and therefore ineligible to Burgess roll.

Mr. Kenny, *Waterford News*, said the same objection should be held to Napoleon Bonaparte Wyse—he was an alien, having been born at Rome,

Mr. O'Brien—I beg your pardon, he is not an alien. He is a J.P. and D.L. of this county, and could not be such if he were an alien. I saw a certificate of his babtism in this city.

Alexander Sutherland, Thomas's-hill, was admitted. Mr Ambrose for claimant.

Thomas Toole, Thomas-street, was admitted.

William Wright, Quay, claimed.

Herbert—I am afraid he is (W) right, and we must admit him (laughter)—admitted.

Joseph Walsh, Bridge-street, was admitted. Court then proceeded to strike out the double entries, and shortly afterwards adjourned,

THE MARQUESS OF WATFRFORD.

We are serry to hear that this excellent nobleman is exceedingly ill. On Saturday there was a better report of his health; but on Sunday Dr. Mackesy, of this city, and Edward Roberts, Esq. (his Lordship's agent), were suddeniy sent for, and they found his Lordship so much worse, that Dr. Hudson, of Dublin, was telegraphed for, and he had a consultation at Curraghmore with Dr. Mackesy and Dr. Martin, of Portlaw. The Dr. Mackesy and Dr. Martin, of Portlaw. The report to-day is that his Lordship is alarmingly ill. Lord Tyrone has arrived at Curraghmore.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MANUFACTURES FOR WATERFORD.—We are glad to learn that the firm of A. Denny & Son who recently took a lease of the old Glass Works, and have erected a powerful steam engine therein, are putting up tow-carding and spinning machinery. Messrs. Denny and Son have for years had a large trade in weaving bacon wrappers and coarse fabric of that kind; they, however, imported the yarns and had them woven here. They have gone a step further, and proceedigg to spin the yarn for themselves. The machinery is supplied by the firm of Coombe and Son, and is being erected under the superintendence of Mr. George Lalor. When at work this concern will afford employment for two hundred and fifty hands.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

MR. BRIGHT'S SPEECH.

But still deeper, perhaps, lies the evil with respect to the land. The relation between landlord and tenant in Ireland bears no resemblance to the relation subsisting between these classes in our own country. Here, though there may not always be much affection, there is no positive aversion. English landlords are like most Englishmen, kind-hearted enough with those who actually come in their way. They see their tenants constantly, and have some better feelings towards them than that of mere receivers of rent. In Ireland no such friendly relationship subsists, and as a general—or at least a frequent—rule, an Irish landlord cares nothing about either his estate or his tenant except how he can make the most money out of them. They are grasping, because they have no personal feeling towards the tenant to counteract their selfishness, and they are short-sighted, because they know too little about their estates to manage them on any sensible principle. Their greediness, therefore, usually takes the form of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. There are hundreds of landlords in Ireland who, on hearing that a tenant had made an improvement which increased the value of their property, would at once give him notice to quit, or raise his rent to the last farthing of the increased value which it had acquired. Of course there are exceptions, perhaps indeed the landlords who would act on this short-sighted and selfish principle are themselves the exceptions. But the possibility, or rather probability, of such a thing is quite sufficient to check any attempt at improvement, and the result is that Ireland is, perhaps, the worst cultivated country in Europe. The justice and policy of redressing this grievance have not hitherto made themselves clear to our aristocratic government, and Lord Palmerston regarded with as much horror as the staunchest Conservative any alteration of the law by which a tenant should be entitled to compensation for the permanent improvements which he had made in his landlord's property. It is clear, however, that until some such change is made, Ireland will remain in the same wretched and backward condition as at present. When shall we get such a House of Commons that justice and policy towards the mass of the people will be found possible in our legislative measures? Probably, as Mr. Bright says, never until we obtain a more extended franchise.

The most debatable part of Mr. Bright's speech is that in which he proposes that a Parliamentary Commission should be appointed to treat for the purchase of large estates belonging to non-resident owners, so that the land now divorced from the people, may once more be put into their hands. This with the abolition of the laws of entail and primogeniture—the curses of all countries dependent on agriculture, and bad enough even in countries like England, where the misery it occasions is relieved by the opening furnished in the manufacturing districts—would bring about the same change, by perfectly peaceable and legitimate means, which was effected by Stein in Prussia, and by the rougher mode of wholesale proscription and confiscation in France. The means which the statesmen of the Revolution adopted in our neighbour's country and the illustrious forerunner of Count Bismark adopted in Prussia, were not such as anything but a fierce convulsion could render possible, nor such as perhaps even this could altogether justify. But the results of the change are to be seen in the present prosperous and contented condition of the French and Prussian peasantry. Indeed, the condition of France before the Revolution bore a strong resemblance to that of Ireland now. Discontent, misery, and disloyalty pervades nearly all classes. Proprietors with large estates and slender incomes squandered whatever could be extracted from the ruin of the peasantry and small cultivators in the luxurious capital. Absenteeism was almost universal, and a bitterness had sprung up on the part of the people towards the upper classes, which these, content with a state of things so exceedingly pleasant to themselves, could neither fathom nor comprehend. The great social benefits brought about by the revolution was the tranfer of the soil of the country from a few rich, absentee landlords, to a crowd of small peasant proprietors, whose grandchildren are living in happiness and contentment upon the same small properties to the present day. If the change effected by such a deplorable catastrophe in France could be brought about by peaceable means in Ireland, we should get all the innumerable benefits without any of the attendant courses of the great French Revolution. Mr. Bright's suggestion may or may not be the best means of carrying it out, but the object he proposes *is nothing less than the salvation of Ireland.—Leeds Mercury.*

IMPRESSIONS OF THE BRIGHT BANQUET.

When Mr. Bright commenced his speech, his voice was clear and very pleasing, but towards the close it became quite husky. He managed it, however, with very great care, and I am not sure that the effect of the speech would have been much greater had it been in its full power. Certainly, the only painful feeling that I had was the reflection that it was scarcely fair to ask him to speak, when his doing so might permanently injure his voice. The fine passage, in which he spoke of the Irish peasant looking rather to the United States than to England, and when "he asks for food and raiment and blessings," following with his eyes the setting sun, was heard with great distinctness and excited amongst the audience the most vehement applause. The peroration was exceedingly eloquent, and I see no report which exactly brings out the full force of the comparison drawn by the orator between the constant disturbances in Ireland and the heaving of the Stygian lake. Both in his gestures and the modulation of his voice he was singularly quiet. During the whole speech, lasting for upwards of an hour and a quarter, he only once or twice made a slight motion with his hand, and only once or twice slightly moved to either one side or the other. His voice also, although the very reverse of monotonous, was kept within a very narrow compass. He never raised it in anger or in denunciation, nor did he ever sink it in sarcasm. His delivery was slow and weighty, but unhesitating; and only once did he stop as if to select a word. He had been describing the Tory party. "The great party that is now in power—the Tory party—denies that you have any just cause of complaint. In a speech delivered the other day in Belfast, much was said of the enforcement of the law; but nothing was said about any change or amendment in the law. With this party, terror is their only specific." He then stopped for a moment or two, and added:—"And they have no confidence in allegiance except when there is inability to rebel." I was impressed with the intense sincerity of Bright. Whether we may think his views right or wrong, it would be impossible to hear him, and not know that he believes them to be right. In the fullest meaning of the term he is a good man. It is this unfaltering faith in the right that gives him his great power over the masses, whilst it alienates from him many of the higher classes, and makes them call him narrow-minded and bigoted. In truth, there is much of the old Puritan about him. If he does not, like the old Puritan, often quote the language of Scripture, he has almost always, in his finest passages, some reference to a bible phrase. This tendency to look upon the dark side of things, to contrast what is with what might be, was also shared in by the Puritans. Like the Puritan, too, he feels the intense earnestness of life and the sacredness of duty. This view of life is, in fact, the antithesis of the celebrated phrase—"There is nothing new, and nothing true, and it does not matter." Nothing in Bright's speaking is more remarkable than his straightforwardness.—*Correspondent of the Northern Whig.*

A FRENCHMAN'S OPINION of MR. BRIGHT

The correspondent of the *Patrie* thus conveys to his journal his impression of Mr. Bright:—"In my opinion, John Bright, the great popular orator, is urging on. If he advances, and advances more and more, it is because he is driven. It is true he marches at the head; but, so far as I have been able to judge, he is not so free and independent as one would suppose at first sight. The history of England, any more than the history of France, is not poor in similar phenomena. It is useless to tell us that the country at this side of the Channel is the country of crowned heads; and we know at what cost certain men acquire popularity here as elsewhere. The idea of Parliamentary Reform has come from the Parliament, and its most ardent promoter has been for a long time Mr. Gladstone, the most remarkable Chancellor of the Exchequer that England has had for the last fifty years. But if it is believed that this eminent statesman adopts all that John Bright says in those great popular gatherings, it would be a strange error, and we should forget that individual independence of which every one is so proud in this country. The more he advances the more Mr. Bright separates himself from the commoners with whom he is in the habit of agreeing in thoughts and in votes. He reaches what one used formerly to call in France Radicalism—the democratic aspirations which take no account of constitutional form and requirements. He may soon find himself separated, or nearly so, from his party."

AMERICA.

(BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.)

NEW YORK, OCT. 30.—Mr. Seward has written to Frederick Bruce, urging an amnesty for the Fenian prisoners.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, Nov. 2.—M. Bouve has been nominated to the post of French Ambassador at Constantinople, and MM Bonneville, De Montholon and Berthany have been appointed French Ministers at Berne, Lisbon, and Washington respectively.

M. Bonneville will be succeeded in his former post as Director of Foreign Affairs by M. Despier.

Count De Sartiges, it is believed, will remain at Rome, and M. Benedetti at Berlin.

It is stated that at the approaching *fetes* to be held at Venice in celebration of the union of Venetia with Italy the Emperor will be represented by his aide-de-camp, General Fleury.

The following are the weekly returns of the Bank of France:—Increase—Advances, 2,500,000 francs; notes, 11.890,000 francs. Decrease—Cash in hand, 17,300,000 francs; Private Accounts, 5,000,000 francs; Bills Discounted and Treasury Bills stationary.

ST. PETERSBURGH, NOV. 2.—An imperial manifesto has been issued, ordering the Russian military and naval forces to be raised to their full strength by a levy of recruits throughout the whole empire, in the proportion of four to every thousand of the male population. The recruiting is to take place between the 15th of January and the 15th February, 1867.

ATHENS, NOV. 2.—Intelligence received from Candia announces that Mustapha Pacha, with 15 000 troops, had attacked the insurgents' position. After a determined contest the insurgent force, 5,000 strong, was compelled to retreat to Sfaknia.

The Christians have gained some partial successes at Kistamos and in the provinces of Rethymo and Heraclium.

The Candian General Orsently has again appealed to the Consuls of the Powers for ships, in order to enable them to send away the non-combatants from the island.

ROME.

ALLOCUTION OF THE POPE.

Rome, Tuesday.

The Pope has distributed to the cardinals two allocutions delivered by his Holiness in the Consistory held yesterday.

In the first the Pope deplores the persecutions of the church by the Italian Government, the suppressions of the religious orders, the secularisation of the ecclesiastical property, and the law of civil marriage. All these acts he condemns, and declares to be null and void, and repeats the censures of the Church against their authors. Nevertheless his Holiness declares that he accords his benediction to Italy. The Pope further protests against the invasion and usurpation of the Pontifical provinces, and against the revolutionary project of making Rome the capital of the new kingdom. He states that the temporal power is indispensable to the independence of the spiritual power, and declares that he is ready even to suffer death for the maintenance of the sacred rights of the Holy See, and, if necessary, to seek in another country the requisite security for the better exercise of his apostolic ministry. Finally, his Holiness prays that Italy may repent of the evils which she has brought upon the Church. In the second allocution his Holiness states that the Russian Government has violated the concordat of 1848, and recalls the persecutions exercised against the Archbishop of Warsaw, the suppression in the dioceses of bishops of their legitimate jurisdiction, the abolition of religious orders in Poland, and the confiscation of ecclesiastical property—all acts tending to the destruction of Catholicism in Russia. His Holiness concludes by offering up a prayer that the Czar may put an end to the persecutions of Catholics within the Russian dominions.

A PRIVATE EXECUTION.

On the morning of the 12th October Gonzales and Pellichier met their doom, in Brooklyn Gaol, for the murder of a Cuban, named Otero, in the City Park, on the night of the 23rd of November last. The *New York Times* gives the following account of the execution:—"Every person admitted to the yard was provided by Sheriff M'Namee with a card appointing him a special deputy-sheriff for the occasion. There were about 400 of these persons assembled within the yard, and considerable pushing was displayed in securing places from which to obtain a sight of the gallows. The back windows, and even the roof of the gaol building overlooking the yard afforded eligible places for many more spectators. The scaffold consists simply of two uprights and a cross piece, fastened together in a most substantian manner. Over pulleys set in the cross-piece were run the fatal ropes, connecting behind a temporary board screen with heavy weights. These weights were suspended a short distance from the ground, and so arranged that by simply cutting a small string they would fall to the ground, and, dragging up the rope, carry the doomed men off their feet. These weights were equal te 600lb. Beneath the gallows a few boards had been laid as a flooring. Quite a large space around the gallows was kept clear by the police to afford room for the Sheriff, his assistant, and surgeons, when the procession should arrive.—The representatives of the press of New York and Brooklyn were provided with seats on the railing nearest the gallows. At 10.20 the spectators were requested to lower their umbrellas, and immediately after the sheriff's procession descended the steps leading from the gaol to the yard. The prisoners walked together in conversation with Fathers Duranquet and Deluyones, and were surrounded by the sheriff's officers. The men were both looking well, rather pale, and were somewhat nervous, but both stepped boldly to their positions. Around their necks were adjusted the cords which were so soon to terminate their lives, the ends of the ropes being concealed in the breasts of their coats. The arms of each were tightly pinioned at the elbows, the cords passing behind their backs, but each held in his hand a small black crucifix. Both kneeling, and the spectators removing their hats, the attendant clergyman recited in Spanish the last offices for the dead. At the conclusion of the religious service the men devoutly kissed the crucifix, and then rose to their feet without assistance. They then shook hands with and kissed the two clergymen, Sheriff Kelly, and two Spanish gentlemen who were present. Afterwards Mr. Isaacs stepped forward and adjusted the noose about the neck of each, attaching them to the cords above. No sign of weakness was visible in either, but they stood firmly on their feet, murmuring their prayers. The signal being given, the weight fell suddenly to the earth, raising the two men three feet from the ground. In seven minutes pulsation had ceased."

THE LIMERICK HARBOUR.

Limerick, Wednesday.

The public meeting convened by the Mayor, on the requisition of several of the leading citizens, to consider the offer made to them, through the Right Worshipful Peter Tait, of reducing the debt on the harbour from £250,000 to £60,000, and to approve of the negociations for that purpose being left in the hands of the mayor, was held to day, at one o'clock, in the board-room of the Town-Hall. The chair was taken by the Mayor, who said that he convened this meeting of the citizens of Limerick at the request of the merchants and commercial men of the city, for the purpose of considering a question of very grave importance to the trade and commerce, as well as to the general interests of the city. Representations relative to the debt due on the harbour, and which crippled the trade and commerce of this port, had been made to the former government, which had made propositions to the harbour commissioners for the reduction of that debt, but which propositions could not be acceded to. One of those propositions was that the citizens of Limerick should pay down—not in bills or promissory notes, but in hard cash—in sovereigns—£27.000, as half the amount to which the debt would be reduced; but he (the Mayor) represented to the Government that they might just as well ask the people of Limerick to put down 275 millions as to pay £275,000, for they hadn't it, and what they hadn't they could not give. Well, then, a new government came into power, and they accordingly considered that they might get better terms out of them, and so he went forward and demanded from them just and fair terms for the port, harbour, and citizens of Limerick, and after much debating and conflict he induced them to reduce the debt on the harbour from £250,000 to £50,000, and to lend £15,000 to erect a graving-dock. It was true that, in consequence of the friendship which existed between Mr. Spaight and Lord Naas, better terms were hoped for, and if they came so much the better; but these terms now in hand should, in his mind, be secured, and the acceptance of them could not prevent them from accepting future favours when extended to them (hear, hear.) The Mayor concluded his observations by saying that he was ready to receive any resolution which any gentleman had to propose on the subject, for the consideration of which they had been called together.

Mr. Spaight said that the importance of this meeting could not be overrated, because their proceedings would strengthen the hands of the Chief Secretary, who was both willing and anxious to do everything in his power, and to support every measure that would in any way conduce to the prosperity of Ireland (hear, hear). Mr. Spaight then entered on a history of the debt on the harbour, and he showed how the harbour had paid off its debt and had £15,000 to its credit, but that the bridge still hung like an incubus on the port, to which it never was the smallest benefit, but on the contrary a drawback. He then intimated to the meeting that Lord Naas would work for better terms for the port than even those stated by the mayor, and he concluded by moving a resolution, the substance of which was calling on Lord Naas to endeavour to obtain more liberal terms from the Government, to take the bridge, which cost £89,000, at a greater valuation, and give the port the benefit.

Mr. Richard Russell seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Harris proposed a resolution, the substance of which was that the whole settlement of the arrangement between the citizens of Limerick and the Lords of the Treasury be left in the hands of the mayor, who is requested to carry it to a successful termination.

A short, but exceedingly animated discussion, took place, which terminated by the unanimous carrying of the resolution, Mr. Richard Russell being the only dissentient.

Alderman Quinlivan proposed a vote of thanks to Lord Naas, and, at the same time, calling on his lordship to exert himself to gain more liberal terms from his government than even those afforded.

Major Gavin, M.P., seconded the resolution, and said that, although he differed from Lord Naas, nevertheless, he would say that his lordship was one of those men who would throw party aside and work for the prosperity of Ireland (hear, hear). It was through his exertions that the cattle plague was kept out of Ireland, (hear, hear). He (the gallant major) had great pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The resolution was put by the mayor, and passed unanimously.

The meeting was addressed on this point by Messrs. M. R. Ryan, James Harris, and J. T. MacSheehy, all of whom concurred in the observations made by Major Gavin upon the patriotism of Lord Naas.

The proceedings terminated with a formal vote of thanks to the mayor.

TIGER SHOOTING IN ASSAM.

Mr. Tye, High-street, Guildford, has sent to the *Times* the subjoined narrative which he had received from his son, a young man twenty three years of age, a tea planter in Assam, who has been in India two years and a half:—"About five o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th of Aug; two Assamese came running up to my bungalow to say that a huge tiger had entered their village (about three miles off) and killed two cows close to their houses, in an open piece of common; that the villagers by shouting had driven him back to the edge of the jungle, which was from 150 to 200 yards from where the cows lay. They begged me to come and kill the brute, as he had done them much mischief for some time past, and would continue to do so unless destroyed. I inquired particularly the nature of the spot and the size of the tiger, and, finding that the ground was good and the tiger described to be extra large, a male, and very bold, I gave them my gun to carry, and started on my pony for their village, which was soon reached. Arrived there, I found the place to be as described—a line of huts on a piece of ground like Shalford Common, and at the edge of the common thin but tall jungle; the two cows lay at the back of their houses, each with large holes in the neck made by the bite of the tiger. There were troops of vultures all over the common, pariah dogs devouring the cows, and a few jackals in the edge of the jungle. I left my pony in the enclosure of one of the huts, at the back of which lay the cows, and took my station in the centre of a clump of bamboos about twenty yards from the cows, keeping only one man with me to hold my bag of bullets and keep watch. I ordered the rest of the people to go indoors and keep quiet. They did so, and in less ten minutes I saw the tiger standing up in the distant jungle, over which he moved towards me much as an English bull would in a wheatfield. The man with me lost his voice through fear, and would have been glad to run away, although the leaves of the bamboo hid us completely at that distance. The jackals immediately set up their wailing, and every living thing—crows, dogs, and vultures—made off as the royal brute came out of the jungle (after looking for a moment) at a bound. Once in the open common he rapidly approached his prey. It was a moment of intense excitement—you cannot imagine it. I looked at my favorite and trusty breechloader, and pointed it at the line of march. He came at a trot. I pointed at him, followed him with my eye as he slackened his pace, and as he stopped, opening his mouth to pick up the cow, his eyes glaring like balls of fire, I pulled the trigger; my bullet struck him on the side of the neck, and lodged in his right-hand side, on which he fell over and died without a groan. The natives could not believe he was dead, and the man who was with me went almost mad with joy, fear, and excitement. I could hardly lift his forefoot, and twenty men had a task to carry him as many yards. He was four feet high, and nine feet long when killed, and certainly the handsomest and largest brute I ever saw. I brought him in next day; he was a great load for the elephant, I took his skin; it was lined with fat."

If you itch for fame, go into a graveyard, and scratch yourself against a tomb-stone.

FEARFUL RAILWAY COLLISIONS.

Two serious railway collisions are reported, though fortunately not attended with loss of life at present.

One took place on Saturday morning, during the thickest of the fog which enveloped the metropolis, on the North London Railway, on the steep incline which leads from the Bow station to the junction on Bow-common with the Blackwall extension, now a portion of the Great Eastern Railway system. It appears that notwithstanding the thick weather the heavy goods trains from Camden to the depot in the City were allowed to run as usual, and the danger attending the service may be imagined from the fact that four passenger trains, while shunting of engine and carriages, stopped at the Bow station every quarter of an hour, and the fog was so intense that objects could only be discerned a few yards off. To add to the risk the company have lately made an alteration in compelling passengers for Fenchurch-street to alight at Bow station, and to wait until what is called a local train is shunted on to the up line to take them on to the city. This new system of changing carriages has already been brought under the notice of the Board of Trade by a large section of the travellers on the North London Railway, but the practice continues.—At about twenty minutes to nine o'clock on the morning in question a train of some 40 goods trucks passed the Bow station and proceeded up the incline on its way to the goods station at the city end of the Blackwall Railway. In the course of five minutes the usual quarter-hour train was despatched from Bow to Fenchurch street. According to the rule of signalling on this line, no train should be allowed to pass the signal-box at Bow Station until the signal was received from the box at the top of the incline that the preceding or the goods train had passed on, and that the line was clear. Whether that was done or not has not been correctly ascertained, but the fact is clear that the order was given for the passenger train to leave Bow before the goods had passed up the incline. On hearing the passenger train coming up, the guards of the goods train instantly jumped out of the break and put down two or three fog signals on the rails at the rear of his train, but the distance was so short as to render them of little service in preventing a collision. The driver of the Bow train did his best, on receiving the first intimation of the goods train being ahead of him, to recover his engine and reduce her speed; but in the next moment or so she dashed into the break of the goods train with fearful violence, the shattered break mounting the front part of the engine by the force of the blow. As may be conceived, the collision told with serious effect upon the passengers; and, considering the character of the mishap, it is most providential that more disastrous consequences did not ensue. They made precipitate retreat out of the carriages, and on getting on the down line in the confusion, much alarm was felt lest another catastrophe should ensue, as a down train was due and the fog was as bad as ever. Several of the passengers were seen to be bleeding from wounds on the face, and one gentleman sustained a very sad injury to the nose, which was divided. Several others were bruised and much shaken. It is stated that there must have been some mistake made as to the signal in respect of the line being clear, but, however, that may be, the driver of the Bow train would have been enabled to have seen the goods train on the top of the incline in time possibly to have averted the mischief had the morning not been so foggy. The question, therefore, turns upon the prudence of running goods trains where the passenger trains are so frequent in such heavy, thick weather.

Another collision of a very serious nature occurred on the main line of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway also on Saturday morning, at the Streathamcommon station, about seven miles from London, and within a hundred yards of the spot where, about three years since, the fearful disaster known as the "Streathham-common railway accident happened. It appears that Saturday morning, at half-past six o'clock two engines with their tenders, coupled together left the sheds of the company at Battersea, in charge of two drivers and two firemen, for Croydon.—Within half a mile of the Streatham common station there is a signal box; on approaching the station, in consequence of the siding near it, there is a distance signal, and there is also a signal box a little further up, near the bridge at the station. The fog was very dense in the morning, but not sufficiently so to obscure signals; and on passing the first signal the engine drivers allege that it was "all right," and they consequently proceeded without slackening their pace. On coming through the new railway bridge recently constructed over the line where there is a curve, the drivers, to their dismay, saw indistinctly that there was another train on the down line which was apparently crossing over the points to the siding at the moment. They immediately put on the breaks and did everything in their power to avert the impending collision, but the rails being slippery, and the distance small, the force of shock was only slightly moderated, and the loco notives dashed into the middle of the waggons, smashing four of them, containing bricks, literally into firewood, and breaking all the ironwork into small pieces.

LEDWICH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The inaugural address for the medical session which opened on Thursday at the Ledwich School of Medicine, Peter-street, Dublin, was delivered at twelve o'clock by Dr. O'Leary. The attendance was very numerous, and amongst those present we noticed Dr. Ledwich, Dr. Mason, Dr. Ringland, Dr. Hayden, Dr. Mapother, Dr. Wharton, Professor Cameron, Dr. Ward, Henry Pattison, Esq, the Rev. Mr. Ward, Dr. Moore, Dr. M'Dowell, Dr. Bright, Dr. Gogerty, Dr. Long, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Dillon, A. M. Sullivan, Esq., Dr. Corry, Dr. Kilgarriff, Dr. Glanville, Dr. Booth, &c.

Dr. O'Leary, after some preliminary observations, said:—It is to the tyro and to those about entering the walks of the profession I especially address myself; for having but recently passed from your midst, and still, it may be, retaining many of the peculiarities of the student, yet tempered by experience, and improved by imitating the wisdom of my elder brethren, I can, perhaps, the better appreciate your feelings and understand more clearly the various questions which agitate your minds and seek a satisfactory solution. Perhaps the most momentous, and yet the most material questions that present themselves to the mind of the reflective beginner may be resolved into the following:—What is the nature of the profession of which I seek to become a member? How best may I attain a successful issue? What eventually may be the result to me? Gentlemen, I believe the profession you have chosen is of all others the noblest, the grandest, the most humanizing; for he who seeks to become a member of it must, though perhaps unconsciously to himself, have strongly implanted in his heart the combined charity, devotion, and heroism of them all. Next to the power of creating life, which belongs alone to god, surely we may rank that of preserving it from untimely decadence. And this essentially is the avocation of the medical man. Having dwelt at length on the subject, the lecturer proceeded to speak of the brain. He then directed attention to the necessity of close and minute study of anatomy, physiology, and the other branches of the educational course, and concluded thus:—Gentlemen, one word more and I am done. In our pursuit after special knowledge we must be careful not to neglect the cultivation of those acquirements which stamp their possessor as the gentleman, impart dignity to, and command respect for the character of the medical practitioner. Remember that the time is not far distant when you will be called upon to pass from the irresponsible position of a student to fill another of the highest and greatest responsibility, and that the manner in which you discharge its onerous duties will be closely watched by the eyes of a justly critical and exacting world.—School yourselves then in time to entire discretion in word and action, in order that, when you come to enter on your professional duties and meet the world's gaze, it may not be seen that the honours of your new position sit upon you awkwardly like an ill-fitting garment.

J. AND C. STURGE'S CORN CIRCULAR.

Birmingham, 10th Month 31st, 1866.

The remaining portion of the harvest, including the bean crop, has now been secured; and in those cases where the farmer has had patience enough to wait for fine, drying weather, before carrying his corn, the condition is better than much of that previously harvested; as, although some inches of rain have fallen during the month, there has been a fair proportion of dry, if not cloudless days; and even where the grain was damp, the injury from sprouting proved less than was expected. The report of the yield, however, does not improve, nor is the condition of the bulk now coming to market, generally speaking, any better, whilst the recent change of the weather has been very unfavourable for wheat sowing; particularly since, from the lateness of the harvest, very little has yet been done in preparing the land. As the relative price of wheat is now equal to that of barley, beans, &c, our farmers may be expected to trash it more freely, especially as with the approach of winter they will require the straw for their cattle. The advance in our markets in the past month amounts to 5s to 6s per quarter on English, and 3s to 4s per quarter on foreign, in France the rise is fully as great, although a considerable quantity of flour has been shipped from that country to Liverpool, and some quantity imported from Spain; the latter country is now also shipping wheat to England. Baltic prices leave us no margin for importing, and there is still no wheat or flour worth naming on passage from the other side of the Atlantic; whilst the approach of winter will prevent any large quantity being shipped thence before the spring—indeed it is doubtful if much can be exported till after another harvest. Large shipments of wheat are being made from the shores of the Black and Azoff Seas, as the south Russian crops are described as being large and good, but we have France to compete with us for these supplies. Although Egypt will probably not require to import wheat this year, no surplus of this grain is expected for export. The number of grain-laden ships on passage from ports east of Gibraltar is 351 (more than two-thirds of which carry wheat), against 264 at this time last year; it is probable some of these may be diverted to France, but on the other hand, some intended for that country may be directed to England. Our imports for the past four weeks were 403,008 quarters, against 292,643 quarters for the previous month, and 775,927 quarters for the same period in 1865. Our present prices are—English red new wheat, 6s 9d to 7s 9d? old, 7s 3d to 8s; white new, 6s 6d to 8s; old, 7s 8d to 8s 3d; Ghirka, 6s 6d to 7s 9d; Petersburg, 6s 3d to 7s 2d; Dantzic, 7s to 8s 6d; American, 7s 9d to 8s 2d; all per 62lbs at Birmingham. Potatoes in most districts are deficient in quantity, and much diseased, yet they are selling at very moderate prices, people not liking to store them in pits fearing they may not keep.

A great part of the barley comes to market much stained and sprouted; as the bulk grown was large, and a good supply brought to market, all except the finest unstained samples have given way 1s. to 2s. per quarter; still prices are relatively high, as feeding descriptions sell at 30s. to 34s. per 392lbs. at Gloucester, and there are only 45 cargoes of this grain reported on passage; the prices of the lighter kinds being higher than ours, both in Algeria and the south of France. Sweet Odessa, Danube, and Black Sea, is held for 31s. to 33s., down to 27s. to 28s. per 400 lbs. for heated at Gloucester, with a dull sale.

The demand for oats has about kept peace with the supply, and our prices have not risen so much as in the shipping ports. Few English are yet offering, and there have been no recent imports into Gloucester of Foreign, nor do we hear of any on the way. Irish Black sell slowly at 24s to 25s; Grey, 26s to 27s, White, 27s to 29s; all per 312 lbs. at Birmingham.

Beans have firmly maintained their value, notwithstanding an increased supply of new English.—New French sell readily at 17s 6d to 18s per 196lbs at Gloucester; old English, 20s to 21s 6d; new 17s 6d to 18s 6d, per 196lbs at Birmingham. Some Egyptian are expected at Gloucester. The high price of peas, compared with Indian corn, black wheat, and millet, has much lessened the consumption of foreign; damp English selling at 16s to 16s 6d per 196lbs at Gloucester. There are no stocks held with us, nor do we hear of any on the way.

We have a good demand for maize, and the quantity held is much reduced, but prices have not advanced so much at Gloucester as in other ports.—American is worth 14s 6d; Odessa 15s, per 196lbs at Birmingham.

Millet sells at 10s to 12s per 196lbs at Birmingham.

DUNGARVAN POOR LAW BOARD.

At the last meeting of the Guardians (Samuel R. Fitzgerald Esq., in the chair), the following letter from the Right Hon. Lord Stuart de Decies was read in reply to the late resolution in reference to his resignation as Chairman of the Board.

"Dromana, 23rd Oct. 1866.

"Gentlemen—I have had the honour of receiving the copy of a resolution unanimously passed by the board of guardians at their meeting on the 18th inst., and feel most deeply gratified by the kindly terms in which you have therein adverted to what you are pleased to designate my public services, whilst filling the office of chairman of the poor law union of Dungarvan. Such a testimony, emanating as it does from the colleagues with whom I have had the pleasure and advantage of being associated for so many years past, amount I need scarcely observe, to more than an ample recompense for any small portion of time and attention which I may have been enabled to devote to the services of the union. In its continued welfare, I beg to assure you that I shall ever take the warmest interest, and I hope, notwithstanding my retirement from the chairmanship, that circumstance may allow of my co-operating with you, occasionally, in the discharge of board room duties.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very faithful and obliged servant.

"STUART DE DECIES.

"To the Guardians, Poor Law Union, Dungarvan."

The widow and daughter of the late Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, are now travelling in Scotland.

The Russian Government has adopted the breech-loader model of M. Thierry. The rifles of the entire army are to be immediately changed into the new weapon. The special committee of the Baden Chamber has refused to grant money for a similar purpose, being of opinion that, with or without breech-loaders, Baden will be defenceless unless received into the North German Confederacy.

Dr. Mary Walker, the lady who has recently passed so successful an examination, visited Middlesex Hospital the other day, and was conducted through the establishment in male attire. She wore a low-crowned plain felt hat, a dark plush coat, not quite reaching to the knees, and black cloth trousers.

The daughter of a labourer named Stephenson, living in Liverpool, died from swallowing a glass bead. At the inquest it was stated that acute pneumonia, consequent upon the head lodging in the traches, was the cause of death.

The wound which Garibaldi received at Aspromonte, and which had reopened from the fatigue of the last campaign, is now becoming closed again, and the general looks forward to soon resume his agricultural labours.

THE LADIES OF VENICE AND THE PLEBISCITUM—The ladies inhabiting Venice have forwarded the subjoined address to the King:—"Sire—Men have believed themselves wise and just when they decreed that the portion of the human race whom they describe as 'the fair sex' should be excluded from all active share in what relate to government and public affairs. The women of Venice do not assume the right of pronouncing an opinion on this rule; but they proclaim, in face of the world, that their sex has never felt the bitterness and humiliation of its position more profoundly than on the present occasion, when the population has been summoned to declare whether it desires to be united to the common country under the glorious sceptre of your Majesty and your august successors. But if women are forbidden to place in the electoral urn the word of assent by which the unity of Italy shall be accomplished, let them not be prevented from laying it at the feet of your Majesty. Receive then, sire, the spontaneous, unanimous, and ardent cry of 'Yes!' which comes from our heart; for we desire, as strongly as our brothers do, the union of Venetia with Italy under the sceptre of Victor Emmanuel and his successors."

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATROCIOUS OUTRAGE.—A CHILD KILLED BY BLOWING-UP A HOUSE.—On Friday evening, a child named Reed died at Houghton-le-Spring (a pit village about half way between Sunderland and Durham) from the following outrageous circumstances:—It appears that a pitman named Brownlee, working at Houghton colliery, and residing at the new houses near the pit, a mad sort of fellow, given to occasional drinking bouts, has been off work for some time, and has entertained a grudge against some of his neighbours. On Thursday, the 18th instant, he had sent his daughter-in-law to procure him on different occasions pots of rum. After the last occasion he desired her to call in a Mrs. Ann Reed, the wife of the neighbouring pitman, and Mrs. Reed obeyed the call, taking with her to Brownlee's house an infant child two years old. The man's daughter-in-law was busy attending to some cooking, and noticed the kitchen poker red hot in the fire, but before she could remove it, Brownlee stepped forward, seized the poker, and rammed it into a small open barrel of powder, which, like all pitmen, he kept in the house for blasting while at his work. The effect of the explosion that followed was terrific; the roof of the house was nearly all carried away, the warehouse at the rear was blown down, the window was blown out, and the goods in the house were nearly all destroyed. The five persons inside suffered most, and there seems to be no doubt that the intention of Brownlee was to destroy them all along with himself. Mrs. Reed was severely injured, and the infant in her arms was so badly burnt that it lingered on until Friday night, when it died. Brownlee himself escaped with the least injuries, but his daughter-in-law suffered a great deal. She now lies in the workhouse in a condition which gives little hope of recovery. Brownlee himself is in custody of the police, awaiting the result of the coroner's inquest to be held.—*Leeds Mercury.*

We have much pleasure in announcing that her Majesty, at the instance of Lord Derby, has been pleased to grant a pension on the Civil List to Dr. Arthur Hill Hassell for his public and scientific services. We are happy to learn that Dr Hassall's health has somewhat improved, and we hope he may long enjoy the recognition which her Majesty has been pleased to accord.

Camille Desmouline was sued about the year 1787 by the hangman, for calling him *le bourreau*; he exclaimed to be described as *l'executeur des hauntes œuvres*, and obtained damages. Camille Desmouline thereupon described him ever after as "the chief of the executive," little expecting, doubtless that this "executive power" would be practised upon himself.

HORRIBLE DEATH AT A BLAST FURNACE.—On Tuesday an inquest was held at Bilston, South Staffordshire, on the body of John Smith, who had worked at the Stonefield Blast Furnace there, belonging to Mr. Hickman, It was shown that on Sunday morning the deceased was drawn up the incline leading to the mouth of the furnace with a quantity of minerals and coke, which it was his business to tip into the mouth of large the furnace, where it would be smelted into pig-iron. He did not, however, come down in the usual time, and a workman went up to see what had happened. A horrible sight presented itself, Smith lay over the edge of the furnace, with his head and chest hanging down among the fierce flames that were being driven upward by the blast below. So intense had been the action of the fire, that already the head and shoulders of the unhappy man had been burnt away. His remains, such as they were, were removed to his home, where they were received by his widow. He is supposed to have been seized with a fit. A verdict in accordance with these facts was returned.

ANOTHER MORTARA AFFAIR.—The Frankfort correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—We have had this week here a plagiarism of the Mortara affair. A lad of 14, the son of a respectable merchant, of the Jewish religion, connected with a large English firm, was decoyed from his home by a Roman Catholic friend of his parents, and sent to a monastery at Cologne, there to be baptized. Happily the father got a hint in time to telegraph to a friend at Cologne, who called for the boy on the arrival of the train, and took him back. The Attorney-General has now taken the case in hand, and it is to be hoped that the Government will make an example of this fanatic which will deter others from similar offences.

SUICIDE OF A CLERGYMAN.—A gloom has been cast over the town of Retford and its neighbourhood, by the death of the Rev. John Mickell, the vicar of South Leverton, who committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a pistol. The rev. gentleman, who was greatly respected by his parishioners and neighbours, was about 75 years of age, and had been for some years master of the Leverton Grammar School. He was presented to the vicarage of South Leverton in 1834, by Dr. Kaye, Bishop of Lincoln, and by the same prelate, in 1841, to his incumbency of Apesthorps, Nottinghamshire.

Charles II. was extremely fond of sauntering in St. James's Park, where he would feed the birds with his own hands; and on these occasions very much preferred being attended by only one or two of his personal friends, rather than by a retinue. Dr King says that once, when attended by only two noblemen, he met the Duke of York, who had been hunting on Hounslow Heath, and was returning in his coach surrounded by his guards. The Duke instantly alighted, and expressed his fears that the King's life might be endangered by so small an attendance. "No kind of danger, James," said Charles, "for no man in England will take away my life to make you king." There is, however, an instance on record of his not always treating the danger of assassination with so much levity. One day his barber, while shaving him, hazarded, with his usual familiarity, the following remark "I consider none of your Majesty's officers have a greater trust than I." "How so, friend?" quoth the king. "Why," said the barber, "I could cut your Majesty's throat whenever I liked." Charles started up at the idea, and, using his favourite oath, exclaimed, "Odds fish, the very thought is treason! You shall shave no more."—*Personal History of Charles II.*

RED-TAPEISM IN THE EXECUTIONER'S DEPARTMENT.—The singular formality with which executions in Spain are accompanied has just taken place again at Madrid. In this instance the criminal was a young man, an engraver, named Sanz, who had been arrested for participation in the events of June last. The gendarme who fulfilled that mission appears to have acted with a certain brutality, and Sanz, on being acquitted, resolved to take revenge, and, lying in wait for the other, stabbed him to the heart. Being arrested and tried, he was condemned to die by the garrotte, and the sentence was carried out a few days back. After the executioner has performed his office in Spain, he is surrounded by the gendarmes, loaded with chains, and taken to prison, and thence before an examining magistrate, when the following dialogue takes place:—"You are accused of having taken the life of a man." "Yes," answers the executioner, "it is true." "What was your motive for the crime?" "To obey the law and fulfil the mission confided to me by justice." An indictment is then drawn up, and on the following day the man is taken before the tribunal, which immediately pronounces an acquittal and the prisoner is liberated, after his confinement of 24 hours.

STAR SHOWERS.—Last November a suspicion that it might occur prompted observers to keep a sharp look-out, and a very large number of meteors were observed. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, a thousand at least were seen between midnight and five in the morning of the 13th of the month; while at Cambridge and other places proportionally large numbers were noted during portion of that interval. Notwithstanding last year's display, it is generally belived that a grand shower will take place this year, during the night of either the 12th or 13th of this month of November. The day is a little uncertain, but if the shower occurs at all it will be one of these two dates, and it will be during the morning hours of the night—that is, after midnight—that there is the greatest probability of the phenomenon taking place.

QUARANTINE AT MALTA.—The *Malta Times* gives a list of the ports, arrivals from which are subject to quaratine in that island, and of the period imposed:—Sicily, 21 days; Great Britain and Ireland, France, ports of the Black Sea, Austrian ports in the Adriatic, Alexandria, Algiers, Norway, Stockholm, the Netherlands, Cronstadt, and Stettin, each 15 days; Tunis, 10, Italy, excepting the islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the latter of which is free, 7 days; and Constantinople, 5.

SLADE V. SLADE.—This cause involving succession to the baronetcy and the family estates in Dorsetshire and Somersetshire of the late Sir Frederick Slade, Q.C., will not be tried at the assizes, but will be argued as a special case next term before one of the superior courts at Westminster. The evidence is now being taken before Mr. Herbert, as a special examiner. The point directly involved is the validity of the marriage of the late Sir Frederick Slade, the well-known Queen's counsel of the Western Circuit and of the Parliamentary bar, whose son, Capt. Sir Alfred Slade, V.C., won his Victoria cross at the attack on the Redan, and is the defendant in the present proceedings; the plaintiff being Major-General Sir Marcus Slade, lately Governor of Guernsey. It appears that the lady whom Sir Frederick Slade married had been previously married at Milan to a Protestant Austrian officer, who was alive at the date of her second marriage; but it is contended on behalf of Sir Alfred Slade, her son, that, owing to the absence of some necessary formality, the previous marriage was invalid. It is understood that the late Cardinal Wiseman and other authorities on the civil law, which was the law of Austria at that time, confirmed this opinion. Sir Frederick Slade and Sir Marcus Slade were twin brothers, and were the third and fourth sons of the late General Sir John Slade, Bart., G.C.H., who commanded a brigade throughout the Peninsular war, and died in 1850 at the age of ninety-seven. His eldest and second sons died without having male issue.

CROWNING A STATUE OF THE VIRGIN.—The *Moniteur de l'Indre* contains an account of an interesting ceremony which has just taken place at Touvens, near Chateauroux, the seat of M. Thayer, senator. The wife of that gentleman is a daughter of General Bertrand, one of the companions of Napoleon I. in exile, and had inherited from her mother some magnificent diamonds presented to Mdme Bertrand by the Emperor. Mdme. Thayer recently resolved to devote those precious stones to a pious object, and had them formed into a magnificent crown, to be placed on the head of the statue of the Virgin, in the chapel of Touvnes, which is a dependency of the Church of Notre Victoires in Paris, and is under the same invocation. The crown, which is valued at several millions of francs, was when completed sent to Rome to be blessed by the Pope, and two days back was solemnly placed on the head of the Virgin of Touvens, in presence of Mgr. de la Tour d'Auvergne, Archbishop of Bourges, assisted by the Bishops of Limoges and Nevers, and 400 clergymen of the diocese Chateauroux.

THE RECENT FATAL OCCURRENCE ON MONT BLANC.—Letters from Chamounix state that the search for the bodies of the two remaining victims of the late accident on Mont Blanc had remained unsuccessful up to the 18th. On that day the searching party were nearly buried by another avalanche. On the 23rd, however, they discovered the corpse of the porter, Tournier, and now hope to recover that of Captain Arkwright.

A COOK AT A CLUB.—Mr. Phelps, the cook at the Octagon, was on his mettle. His predecessor, a splendid Frenchman, had been adored by the female domestics, but obnoxious to the quieter members of the club, by reason of his utter and avowed contempt for any gentleman who ordered a mutton chop.—Many men like mutton chops, and those who do are usually long-suffering, but very determined when they take action. The Octagon men rebelled, and insulted the committee. The committee were individually haughty, but as a body submissive, and the French artist was discharged, nominally on the ground that the club maidens found him too fascinating for the moralities. He took this as a compliment, and retired gracefully. The Englishman's testimonials were admirable, and men do not give a testimonial to a cook with the lavish and unconscientious profusion of laudation which one puts into a letter intended to help a clerical or medical friend into a responsible office. It was not denied that Mr Phelps lacked some of the high attributes of a cook, but, if unimaginative he was earnest, and true, if not an inspired artist. He took office, but was made to understand that the committee would be severe and perhaps unfriendly watchers of his policy. Happily for himself, he had both nerve and ambition, and he was sustained by the confidence of the middle classes in the club, to whose opinions he made no secret of his belief that much deference ought to be shown.—He gave special attention to the mutton.—"Sooner or Later, by Shirley Books."

THE HAUNTED MAN.—By some unhappy combination in nature I have a fatal power of attracting to me all that is dull and stupid and tiresome in humanity. Let me go where I will, and if there be a hopeless bore in the room, he attaches himself to me like a barnacle to a rock. Sugar does not collect flies with the same certainty that I gather around me whatever is drowsy, and heavy, and uninteresting. Absent men, who forget their own names, like me; the dreary dogs who tell stories, and break down in the middle of them—the fellows who retail *Punch*, and forget the point of the jokes—are fond of me. Sleepy old creatures, who converse in a sort of narcotic snore, salute me like a brother, and deaf men delight in me. The consequence, I need not say, is awful. Whatever is brilliant, slightly, or intelligent fancies it ought to shun me—that it is choice surrounds me with the dreary ones—and that I am, in fact, to be judged by my company; a sentence which inevitably condemns me to perpetual banishment. If there be in a room a man hopelessly dull and obtnse, commonplace in all his thoughts, and a little hard of bearing, the host is sure to say, "O'Dowd, here is a friend I have long desired to make you known to. There are few men better suited to each. Come into this quiet corner and have a chat together." I often wonder am I the only victim of this kind in Europe, or is the malady know to other men? I consulted a very grand Paris doctor—he is now in the Imperial household—to learn if the fault was in my temperament—if it was a physical defect, an organic mischief, or if it were some fatal flaw in my manner—some unhappy peculiarity in my bearing or address. He took great pains with my ease, gave it much consideration, and at last came to the conclusion—he broke it with much delicacy and regard for feeling—that it was what he called "latent affinity;" that, in fact, it was some curious instinct in stupid people impelled them to recognise in me the head of their guide the grand denominating chief of the clan, and that their submission and homage were acts perfectly involuntary, and that they could no more control them in my presence than they could bear immersion without drowning. This was very dreadful news, for it declared there was no hope for me. My malady was so much organic as though it had been an ossification of the arteries. While my doctor told me this he tried to cheer me. "It was an affection," he said, "that did not shorten life, though it occasionally inclined men to the use of ardent spirits, for the sense of relief that stimulant supplied against depression.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

SHOCKING STATE OF A DEN OF TINKERS.—On Wednesday evening a very sad accident occurred at the South Head. For some years back several tinker families have located themselves in the caves at both sides of the bay, and in close proximity to the sea. On the evening in question two of the *habitues* of the "Cove" at the South Head, Duncan Maccafie and his wife Rebecca, were returning from Wick about half-past ten, and there being a heavy surf rolling along the shore at the time, and access to the Cove being obtained by passing a jutting corner near the sea, Rebecca was struck by a huge wave and carried off in an instant. In the moonlight she was seen once, but nothing could be done to save the poor creature, who almost instantly disappeared under the surge. What renders the occurrence the more sad is that the woman was within a few days of her confinement. The body has not been found. On proceeding next morning to the Cove to make the necessary inquiries into the case, the authorities found a state of matters which far exceeds that we had the pain of disclosing a couple of months ago. Men and women, fathers and mothers of families, lads, girls, and little children were found living in that den defying description, and which would awaken fellings of horror did it refer to the Zulus or Hottentots. Some of them, even the eldest, were lying on the ground in a state of complete nudity, and seemed to feel no shame in being discovered in that condition. Only one woman appeared to be rather ashamed, but the others sat up and conversed as if they had been decently clad or covered in their beds. Such a state of things is most appalling. These wretched creatures are actually expending hundreds of pounds every year in drink, which they get at every corner, and yet neither they nor their children have the benefit of a roof, nor can afford, when lying in these miserable dens and caves, as much clothing as is even decent, not to say comfortable.—*Northern Ensign.*

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Corrected up to 26th October, 1866, inclusive.

(Where two places are mentioned, the last named is that in which the Depot of the Regiment is stationed.)

CAVALRY

1st Life Guards, Regent's Park
2nd do., Guards, Hyde Park
Royal Horse Guards, Windsor
1st Dragoon Guards, Colchester;
2nd do, Bengal; Canterbury
3d do., Bombay; Canterbury
4th do., Newbridge
5th do., Dublin
6th do., Cahir
7th do., Bengal Canterbury.
1st Dragoons, Manchester
2d do., Newbridge
3d Hussars, Aldershott
4th do., Edinburgh
5th Lancers, Bengal, Canterbury.
6th Dragoons, Bombay; Canterbury.
7th Hussars Bengal, Canterbury.
8th Hussars, Birmingham
9th Lancers, Curragh
10th Hussars, Dundalk
11th Hussars, Bombay, Canterbury
12th Lancers, Cahir.
13th Hussars, Canada, Canterbury
14th Hussars, Hounslow
15th do, Aldershott
16th Lancers, Madras Cantbry
17th do., Aldershott
18th Hussars, Madras, Canterbury.
19th Hussars, Bengal, Canterbury.
20th Hussars, Bengal, Canterbury
21st Hussars, Bengal, Canterbury

MILITARY TRAIN

Troops 5, 7, 9, 18, 20, 21, Woolwich
Troop 23 Chatham
Troop 4, Kensington
Troop 19, Portsmouth
Troops 6 and 8, Dublin.
Troops 13, 14, 15, and 16, New Zealand.
Troops 2, 10, 11, 12, 17, 22, and 24, Aldershott.
Troops 1 and 3, Curragh

FOOT GUARDS.

Grenadier Guards, 1s bat., St. George's Bar'ks, 2nd bat, Wellington Barracks; 3d bat, Windsor
Coldstream Guards, 1s bat., Curragh; 2d bat, Chelsea
Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st bat. Wellington Barracks; 2d bat Tower

INFANTRY.

1st Foot, 1st bat., Madras Chatham; 2nd Bombay do.
2nd, 1st bat. Bombay, 2nd do., Bermuda, Chatham
3rd, 1st bat., Bengal Shorncliffe; 2nd do, Belfast.
4th, 1st bat., Bombay, Parkhurst 2nd do., N. Scotia, do
5th, 1st bat, Bengal; Shorncliff Cape, Shorncliffe
6th, 1st bat., Fermoy; 2nd do, Jamaica, Colchester
7th 1st bat., Bengal, Walmer; 2nd do, Quebec Walmer
8th, bat, Malta, Chatham, 2d do., Malta, Chatham
9th, 1st bat., Cape, Pembroke 2nd do, Japan, do.
10th, 1st bat, Cape Chatham, 2nd do, Madras, Chatham.
11th, 1st bat., Bengal, Parkhurst; 2nd do, Cape, do.
12th, 1st bat., New Zealand, Gosport; 2nd do, Bengal. Gosport
13th, 1st bat, Cork 2nd do, Mauritius, Shorncliffe
14th, 1st bat, Curragh 2nd do, New Zealand Chatham
15th, 1st bat, New Brunswick Chatham; 2nd do, Giblr. Chatham
16th, 1s bat, Canada, Colchstr 2nd do, Bardoes, Colchester
17th, 1st battalion, Devonport; 2nd do, Quebec, Chatham
18th, 1st bat, Shrncliffe 2nd do, New Zealand Colchestr
19th, 1st bat., Bengal, Sheffield; 2nd do, Burmah, Sheffield
20th, 1st bat, Bengal, Shorncliff; 2nd do, Hongkong, Shorncliff
21st, 1st bat, Dub'in; 2nd do, Madras, Preston
22nd, 1st bat, N. Brns'k, Chatham; 2nd do, Mauritius, Chatham
23rd, 1st bat. Bengal, Walmr
2nd bat. Canada, Walmer
24th, 1st bat. Belfast 2d bat Rangoon, Sheffield.
25th 1st bat Canada, Preston
2d bat Ceylon, Preston.
26th, Bombay, Preston
27th, Bengal. Shorncliffe
28th, Aldershott
29th Malta, Chatham.
30th, Canada, Chatham
31st, Curragh
32d, Gibraltar, Colchester
33d, Bombay, Sheffield
34th, Bengal, Chatham.
35th, Bengal, Colchester.
36th, Bengal, Pembroke
37th, Bengal, Preston
38th, Bengal, Parkhurst
39th, Manchester
40th, Portsmouth
41st, Bengal, Colchester.
42d, Bengal, Aberdeen
43d, Portsmouth
44th, Dover
45th, Bombay, Chatham
46th, Bengal, Pembroke
47th, Halifax, N.S, Pembrok.
48th, Aldershott,
49th, Bombay Colchester
50th, New Zealand, Chatham
51st, Bengal, Sheffield
52nd, Aldershot.
53rd, Canada Shorncliff
54th, Manchester
55th, Bengal, Sheffield
56th, Portland
57th, New Zealand, Colchester
58th, Bengal, Pembroke
59th Athlone.
60th, 1st bat Malta; Winchstr
2nd bat., Curragh.
3d bat. Madras, Winchester
4th bat., Canada, Winchester
61st, Bermuda, Gosport
62nd, Buttevant
63d, Glasgow
64th, Templemore
65th, Devonport
66th, Aldershott
67th, Fermoy, Mullingar
68th, Portsmouth
69th, Jersey
70th, Dover
71st, Aldershott,
72nd, Edinburgh,
73rd, Cork
74th, Limerick
75th, Kilkenny
76th, Madras, Shorncliff
77th, Bengal, Gosport
78th, Gibraltar, Stirling
79th, Bengal, Aberdeen
80th, Devonport,
81st. Aldershott
82nd, Bengal, Colchest
83rd, Dublin,
84th, Malta, Colchester
85th, Dublin
86th, Gibraltar, Gosport
87th, do. Shorncliffe
88th, Bengal, Parthurst
89th, Aldershott
90th, Bengal, Preston
91st, Bengal, Stirling
92nd, Dublin.
93rd, Bengal, Aberdeen
94th, Bengal; Colchester
95th, Bombay, Pembroke
96th, Bombay, Colchester
97th, Bengal, Gosport
98th, Bengal Colchester
99th, Cape, Preston
100th, Canada, Colchester
101st, Bengal, Walmer
102nd, Madras, Shorncliff
103rd, Bombay, Shorncliff
104th, Bengal, Walmer.
105th, Bengal, Parkhurst
106th, Bombay, Chatham
107th, Bengal, Preston.
108th, Madras Gosport
109th, Bombay, Chatham
Rifle Brigade, 1st bat, Canada; Winchester
2nd do, Bengal, Winchester
3rd do, do, do.
4th do, Canada, do.

COLONIAL CORPS.

1st W. India Regiment, Sierra Leone and Gambia
2nd do., Barbadoes
3rd do., Jamaica
4th do. Sierra Leone
5th do., Jamaica
Ceylon Rifles, Ceylon
Cape Mounted Rifles, Cape Good Hope
Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, Kingston
Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, Malta
Royal Engineers, Chatham

DEPOT BATTALIONS

1st Depot Bat., Chatham
2nd do, Chatham
3rd do, Chatham
4th do, Colchester
5th do, Parkhurst
6th do, Walmer
7th do, Winchester
8th do Colchester
9th do, Preston
10th do, Shorncliff
11th do, Gosport
12th do, Shorncliffe
13th do, Pembroke
14th do, Sheffield
15th do, Aberdeen
Cavalry depot, Canterbury

"DON CRIMEA:" A RELIC OF THE RUSSIAN WAR.—In a field of rich aftergrass, situated not far from the Queen's County Collieries, in Ireland, may be seen any day careering about a noble old charger, who shared all the vicissitudes of the Crimean war with his gallant master, now deceased, and who is now cherished in his old age by that master's surviving relatives. The history of "Don Crimea"—for so this fine old charger is called, is full of interest for all who like—and who does not?—the soldier and his horse. He first saw the light in the county Fermanagh, Ireland, famed, like Yorkshire, for fine horses, to which may be added fine men and a beautiful lake. At the age of five years he was purchased by an officer of the 33rd Regiment, on the latter being appointed to a majority in the gallant corps in 1848, and being then well fed and well lodged, he may be said to have enjoyed life considerably, especially as he was indulged in his taste for music by being allowed to stand often with his head over a bandsman's shoulder, while the band discoursed fine music. But "fortune smiled deceitful," for evil days were being prepared for poor Don. He followed his master faithfully to the "tented field," from which he takes his name. Here they were parted for a time; the master became so ill in Bulgaria that he was invalided, and sent home in a dying state, and Don became an *attache* to the regiment in general. He was present at the heroic battle of Alma, but after that glorious day he shared all the sufferings of the campaign before Sebastopool, and was employed in carrying burdens from Balaklava by day and left in the open air by night, many times up to the knees in snow. During all that sad time no one ever heard a neigh of complaint from him. His master had returned to his duty at the head of his regiment, but he had it not in his power to improve the condition of his humble friend. At the assault of the 18th June he lost an arm, and returned finally to the British Islands. Don was sent home with his servant, and landed in Dublin, where he made no small sensation, he and his groom having been the first to return from the war in a public capacity. He was followed by crowds as he paced proudly through the streets with the faded, weather-beaten soldier on his back, a musket before him and a knapsack behind, and when he arrived at the stables in Stephen's-green he straightway became a lion, and was shown for 1s. per head. He was skilfully treated, but he never recovered from a chronic disease of the lungs, consequent upon the hardships of the Crimea. "Don Crimea" was a beauty in his youth; he is of the darkest bay, about sixteen hands in height, with black points, a long rein, and Arab head, and he still at the age of twenty-three shows much of his breeding and his graceful action—

"May at last his weary age
Find a peaceful hermitage."

—*United Service Gazette.*

BURIED ALIVE.—Three well-sinkers, named Poirler, the father and two sons, have been buried alive at Villemolle l' Abbe, France, one at a depth of more than 100 feet, and the others at half that distance from the surface. On the afternoon of the 24th one of the sons, named Louis, was at the bottom of a well they were engaged in constructing; the brother Emile was half-way up, and the father at the top, when a slight slip took place about the middle. The father went down to assist the son Emile, when a further slip over their heads occurred, and entirely enveloped them both. The second son was still at the bottom, but the earth is believed to have formed an arch over him. Accounts to the moaning of the 27th have been received, but up to that time none of the men had yet been rescued. A brother of the same family was killed in the same well last year, and since then the works had been abandoned until recently.

A CHANCE FOR DANISH MAIDENS.—The Princess Dagmar, on the occasion of her approaching marriage with the Grand Duke, heir to the Russian throne, has resolved to present a dowry to each; of eight young Danish girls without fortune, who may be married in the course of the next three months.

Commercial Intelligence.

(SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE WATERFORD MAIL.)

November 5, 1866.

CORN REPORT.

Trade slow for all articles.

UNPREPARED.			
Wheat, white Mill,	per 20stns	34 0..34 6	
do Red do	do	33 0..34 0	
do Shipping	do	26 0..00 0	
Oats white	per 14 stns	14 0..00 0	
do tawney new	do	14 0..14 6	
do black	do	12 9..12 10	
Barley, grinding	per 16 stns	17 0..00 0	
do malting,	do	21 0..22 0	
PREPARED AND FOREIGN.			
Wheat, Irish Mill,	per 20stns	00 0..00 0	
do Trog Ghirka	do	32 0..32 6	
do Odessa Ghirka	do	32 0..33 0	
do Marianopoli	do	34 0..34 6	
Barley, malting	per 16 stns	22 0..00 0	
do grinding	do	18 0..00 0	
Oats, awney,	per 14 stns	14 6 .00 0	
do black	do	13 6 .00 0	
FLOUR AND MEAL.			
Extra superfines	per sack	45 0..00 0	
Superfines	do	43 0..00 0	
Fines and Seconds	do	36 0..00 0	
Thirds	do	25 0..00 0	
Oatmeal	per cwt	14 6..00 0	
Bran and Pollard	per brl	0 0.. 0 0	
FOREIGN PRODUCE			
Indian Corn,—			
Odessa and Galatz	per 20stns	20 6 21 0	
Ibrail and Foxanian	do	20 0..20 6	
American	do	19 6..20 0	

BUTTER—The exports since last post were 1957 firkins. There were 271 firkins at market on Saturday and 101 this day. Price from 112s to 118s 0d per cwt.

BACON AND PIGS—The exports since last post were 1308 bales bacon, 170 kegs lard, and 750 pigs.

PROVISIONS.	s.	d.
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	46 0..47	0
Steak offal	48 0..50	0
Heads	35 0..36	0
Feet	11 0..12	0
Chandler's Lard	48 0..00	0
Keg Lard	85 0..00	0
Bladder Lard	94 0 .96	0

RETAIL MARKETS.

(Specially Reported for the Waterford Mail.)

FOWL AND EGGS.—Fowl, per pair, 3s 0d; Ducks, per do. 3s 0d; Eggs, per doz., 1s 0d to s 0d; do, per 120 8s 6d to 0s 0d

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

FISH.—Newfoundland, per cwt., 23s to 24s; Herrings per brl—s to 23s; Salmon, per lb 0s 00d to 0s 00d Sole, per lb., 0s 7d to 0s 0d; Turbot, per lb., 10d

POTATOES.—By wholesale, 5d to 0d; by retail, 0s 0s 6d.

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

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

FODDER, GREEN CROPS—Hay per ton, new 60s 0d, to 65s 0d; old, 00s 0d to 00s 0d; Wheaten straw, 30s 0d to 34s 0d; Oaten do 30s 0d to 34s 0d, Turnips, 15s 0d to 17s 0d; Mangolds, —s 0d to —s 0d; Carrots, 35s 0d to 40s 0d

IRISH MARKETS

DUBLIN MARKET—NOVEMBER 2.

Our market to-day was moderately supplied, and was generally dull. The best qualities of wheat and barley moved off at scarcely the currencies of Tuesday, but secondary and inferior were the turn cheaper, and towards the close difficult of sale. Oats of all kinds must be noted 6d cheaper. Scarcely anything doing in Indian corn, and we do not alter our last quotations.

	s. d s. d		s. d s. d
Wheat, white	33 6..35 6	Oatmeal ..	14 0 .17 6
Red	32 0..33 6	Bakers' Flour per cwt.	18 6. 21 0
Barley ..	19 0.. 23 0	Indian Corn per 480lbs.	33 6..35 0
Bere ..	17 0..18 0		
Oats ..	12 6..14 6		
Rapeseed.. per barrel	23 0..26 0		

CORK BUTTER MARKET—NOVEMBER 3

Firsts, 112s; seconds, 107s; thirds, 96s; fourths, 88s; fifths, 78s; sixths, 66s. Mild cured—Firsts, 123s; seconds, 118s; thirds 106s. 2092 firkins in market

CORK CORN MARKET—NOVEMBER 3

Wheat white, 11s 0d to 14s 0d; red, 9s 6d to 12s 0d; barley, 9s 6d to 10s 5d; bere, 7s 0d to 8s 2d; rye 0s 0d to 0s 0d: oats, black, 7s 0d to 7s 4d; white, 8s 0d to 8s 4d.

CLONMEL—NOVEMBER 2.

Weather variable. Butter—supply moderate Quotations range as follows:—

	s. d		£ s. d
Wheat, red..	29 6	Indian meal,..	8 10 0
White	32 6	Oatmeal	13 17 6
Flour, superfines	46 0	Bran per barrel	0 5 4
Fines	38 0	Butter p cwt	110s to 112s
Thirds	27 6	Beef per lb	6 d to 7d
Oats, white	13 0	Mutton do	7 d to 8d
Black	12 6	Pork do	0 d to 8d

LIMERICK—NOVEMBER 2.

Grain—A small supply of oats to-day and yesterday with stiffening prices. Butter—The supply for the past few days is rather limited, prices however remain steady. Fine still in great demand, top price for 3.0. 14. 77s averaged from 50s to 80s. Lumps 8d to 11d.

Wheat, red st	15d to 19½d	Indian meal	£7 10 6
White	16d to 20½d	Pigs per cwt	45s to 46s
Barley	14d to 16½d	Berwicks	45s to 46s
Oats	10d to 12½d	Wool per lb.	1 8d to 1s 9d

CARRICK ON-SUIR BUTTER MARKET—NOV 3

In our market to-day 170 firkins butter; prices from 104s to 108s per cwt.

KILKENNY MARKET—NOVEMBER 2.

The supply of grain to our market continues remarkably small for the season, and considering the good prices going; for the past it was, of wheat 1950, oats 1450, and barley 2912 cwts. Quotations unchanged. Of butter 467 firkins, of which 386 came in today, and 81 were held over from last market, comprising of firsts 212, seconds 130, thirds 18. The price showed an advance of 1s on last week. Of wool, which shows a downward tendency in price, 137 stones, and potatoes 823 cwts to market during the week.

Flour, 34s 0d to 36s 0d; do thirds, 24s 0d to 26s 0d
White wheat 32s 0d to 33s 0d; red, 31s 0d to 32s 0
Barley malting, 20s to 21s 0d; grinding, 17s 0d to 19s 0d.
Oats, black 12s 0d to 12s 6d; white 11s to 11s 6d
Butter, 107s to 112s per cwt.
Bacon pigs, 45s 0d to 46s 0d per cwt.
Beef, 5½d to 7d; mutton 6½d to 7d; veal 7d to 8d; pork 6d to 7d per lb.

WEXFORD MARKETS—Nov. 2

Wheat 32s to 35s 0d
Barley 18s 6d to 22s 0d.
Oats, tawny 14s 3d to 00s 0d; black 12s 9d to 00s 0d; white 13s to 14s 4d.
Butter 103s to 105s per cwt.
Potatoes 6d to 7d per stoue.
Wool 1s 7d to 1s 9d per lb.
Meat—Beef 5½d to 8d; muton 6d to 9d; veal 5d to 8d per lb.; lamb 5s to 7s per qr.

ENGLISH MARKETS

MANCHESTER BUTTER MARKET—Nov. 3.

Extreme dullness continues to be the prevailing feature of our Butter Market. Prices are fully 2s per cwt lower, and the week's sales have been of the most retail character.

BIRMINGHAM CORN MARKET—Nov. 1.

At Gloucester and Worcester markets on the 27th English wheat was 1s to 2s per quarter dearer. Fine barley unaltered, secondary 1s per quarter lower. Oats quite as dear. Beans and peas firm. During the present week few transactions are reported in the trade, except in retail, and prices of all articles are nominally as on last market day. At Wolverhampton yesterday wheat maintained its value, but ruled dull. At this day's market there was a fair supply of English wheat, and old, also dry new, was fully as dear; damp samples and Foreign neglected. Barley, except for best quality, tending downwards. Oats maintained their value.

WATERFORD AND TRAMORE RAILWAY.

Arrangement of Trains, November 1st, 1865.

WEEK DAYS.

Departure from Waterford—*8 0 | 10 45 | 12 0 | *2 15 | 4 0 | 5 30 | 9 0.
Departure from Tramore—9 10 | *11 15 | 1 0 | 3 15 4 30 | *6 0 | 9 30.

SUNDAYS.

Departure from Waterford—*9 0 | 12 15 | 1 30 | 2 30 4 30 | 9 0.
Departure from Tramore—9 30 | 12 45 | 2 0 | 4 0 *5 30 | 9 30

SHARE AND STOCK LISTS.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—NOV 3

RAILWAYS.

Great Southern and Western, £100 pai ... 91¾
Midland Great Western, £100 paid ... 60
Ditto, account —

GOVERNMENT FUNDS

Threeper Cent Consol ... 88⅝
Ditto for account ... 87⅛
Ditto for new account ...
Three per Cent Reduced ... 86⅝ 7
New Threeper Cent Stock ... 86⅞
Ditto for account 8 ... 87⅛
Ditto for new account ... 87⅛
New 5 per cent Stock ... ..
India per cent Stock, transferable at the Bank of Ireland ... 103¾

BANKS.

Hibernia, £25 paid ... 35¼
National Bank, £30 paid ... 68¼
National of Liverpool, Limited £10 paid or acct. 13¼
National of Liverpool, New, £5 paid limited ... 16¼
Ditto account ... 17¼ ½
Provincial, £25 paid 80¼
Royal £10 paid 32½

MINE

Mining Company of Ireland 20
Do., or account 2¼ ½ ¾

RAILWAY PREFERENCE

Dublin and Drogheda 4 per cent. guarantee Stock perpetual, £100 paid —
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent perpetual ... 91¼
Irish North Western 5 per cent perpetual Class A, £10 paid, accoun ... 3

LONDON STOCK AND SHARE LIST—NOV 3

OPENING PRICE

Consols, Money 89¼ ⅜
Ditto, Account 89¼ ⅜
New Threes —

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money 89¼ ⅜
Ditto (account) 89¼ ⅜
New Threes —

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

An account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Vic., cap. 82, for the week ending Nov. 1, 1866—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued		£30,762,885
Government debt	£11,015,100	
Other securities	3,984,900	
Gold and silver coin	15,762,885	
		30,762,885

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital	£14,553,000	
Rest	3,226,411	
Public deposits	3,921,153	
Other deposits	17,859,471	
Seven day and other bills	625,823	
		40,185,858
Government securities	£12,193,859	
Other securities	20,078,858	
Notes	6,952,430	
Gold and silver coin	960,711	
		40,185,858

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 13th day of Oct., 1866.

Name and Title.	Circulation authorised.	Average Circulation	Amount of Coin.
	£	£	£
Bank of Ireland	3,738428	2,531,675	521018
Provincial Bank	927667	892,896	398873
Belfast Bank	281611	472,904	257636
Northern Bank	243440	397,809	214833
Ulster Bank	311079	507,863	256144
National Bank	852269	1098,118	550982

W. W. DALBIAC, Officer of Stamp Duties

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

PORT OF WATERFORD.

November ARRIVED.

3rd—Downes, Murphy, Cardiff, coals
4th—Hope, M'Aughtry, Troon do
Margam Abbey, Pearn, Milford do
Zebro, Schopmich, Kustendjie Indian corn
Gipsy, Burns, Liverpool, ——
Daring, Lloyd, Gloucester, wheat
(By Electric Telegraph).
4th—H M gunboat Blazer, Warren, from Queenstown
Aura, Belfast, g c
Albatross, Belfast, g.c
Star of St Agnes, Runcorn salt

SAILED.

3rd—Dove, Johns, Plymouth, bones
City of Paris, Pearn, Milford g.c.
Sophia, Bellord, Cardiff pitwood
Nimbalto, Lavagna, do, ballast
Susan E, Lemon, Bideford ballast
Elizabeth, Sheppard, Dublin, wheat
M E C, Walsh, Poole, grain
(By Electric Telegraph).
Nil.

Wind—W.S.W.—moderate.

WATERFORD SHIPMENTS

The Diana (s), which sailed on the 3rd inst, for London, had on board 478 bales Bacon, 195 firkins Butter, 10 kegs Lard, 76 casks Porter, and 13 Cattle

The Camilla which sailed for Liverpool on the 5th inst, had on board 1520 firkins Butter, — bales Bacon, — kegs Lard, 9 sacks Flour, 43 Cattle, 640 Pigs, 177 Sheep.

The Gipsy which sailed on the 2nd inst, for Liverpool, 103 Cattle, 13 Sheep. and — Pigs.

The Calypso which sailed on the 2nd inst, for Bristol, had on board 102 firkins Butter 110 Pigs, — Sheep 229 Cattle and 15 packages Poultry

The Margam Abbey which sailed on the 4th for Milford, had on board 563 bales Bacon, 25 firkin Butter 75 kegs Lard, 145 casks Porter, 2 casks Whiskey, 12 cases Eggs, — Pigs, — packages poultry, — sacks Flour.

The City of Paris which sailed for Milford on the 3rd inst., had on board 265 bales Bacon, 65 firkins Butter, 85 kegs Lard, 2 casks porter, 15 cases Eggs, 1 casks Whiskey and — packages Poultry

The Sanda (s) which sailed on the 2nd inst, for Glasgow, via Cork, had on board 100 sacks Flour and 50 firkins Butter, — cases Eggs.

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.

On Wednesday, at Broad-street, Limerick, the wife of Richard Gamble, T.C., of a daughter.

At 5, Pery-square, Limerick, the wife of R. M Fitzgerald, Esq., of a son.

At 40, Patrick-street, Limerick, the wife of Mr. J. Clanchy, of a son.

MARRIED.

On Thursday morning, at half-past 11 o'clock, at the Wesleyan Chapel, George street, Limerick, Wm. Phillips, Esq., C.E., London, to Mary Matilda, daughter of Captain Daniel Gorman, trading between this port and America.

October 25, at the Church of St Iberius, Wexford, Robert Dickson, son of the late William Walker, Esq., to Elizabeth second daughter of William Barrington, Esq. Wexford.

DEATHS.

At Tipperary, of scarlatina, Kate second daughter, aged 3 years; on the 19th, Sydney Sybella, eldest daughter, aged 6 years; and on the 22nd, Patience, infant daughter of the Rev Hugh S. W. Baker.

At his residence, Nenagh, after a few days illness, very deservedly regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, John Devitt, Esq., who had been the popular and esteemed Manager of the National Bank, Nenagh, for a number of years. The deceased gentleman was brother-in-law to Alderman Quinlivan, J.P., Limerick.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Bad legs, bad breasts ulcers, abscesses, wounds, and sores of all kinds may be thoroughly healed by the application of this Ointment to the parts affected after they have been duly fomented with warm water. The discharge should not be checked at once, but rather encouraged for such sudden check must of course be always dangerous. Nature is the noblest of physicians' and must not be opposed, but seconded. All sores are for a time the saefty-valves of the constitution, and should not be closed or healed until they assume a healthier character. Under the action of this powerful Ointment, aided by the Pills, the depraved humours of the body will be quickly removed.

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