# 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 APRIL 16, 1866 — UNSTAMPED—PRICE TWO PENCE



### CHEAP PREPAID ADVERTSEMENTS.

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

A SIXPENNY RATE

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

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

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

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

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

PAID PREVIOUS TO INSERTION.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Sailings

### WATERFORD AND MILFORD HAVEN ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

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 15 in the afternoon, reaching Milford Haven (wind and weather permitting) in time to enable passengers to proceed by the 8·15 a.m. expres Train to London, reaching Paddington at 6 0 p.m. Third class passengers will be forwarded by the Through 7·40 a.m. train to London.—Passengers arriving at Milford Haven on Sunday mornings will leave per the 9·15 a.m. Train.

From MILFORD HAVEN, from the Railway Pier daily at 7.15 p.m. (Sundays excepted) after the arrival of the 9.30 a.m. Express Train from Paddington Station, London, reaching Waterford (wind and weather permitting) so as to secure the departure of the 6 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 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. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| to Waterford-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]

### EMIGRATION
TO BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE, &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, 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.

### 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:—

ETNA ........ Monday 16th April.
CITY OF LONDON ........ Thursday 19th "
CITY OF LIMERICK ........ Saturday 21st "

And every Thursday, and alternate Mondays an Saturdays.

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

Cabin Passage by the Monday's and Saturday's steamers, 15 Guineas.

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.

## Money

### MERSEY DOCK ESTATE
### LOANS OF MONEY.

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

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

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

By order of the Board.
JOHN HARRISON, Secretary.
Dock Office Liverpool, Nov. 16, 1865. [6550]

### LOANS ON CALL OR DEPOSIT,
### SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

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

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

The Line is worked by the Waterford and Limerick Company, and for the year ending the 25th March, 1865, the Traffic Receipts were £21,153 8s 6d; the Working and other Expenses being £10,390 4s 6d, leaving a Balance of £10,763 4s 0d for Interest 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 to the Company's Offices, 2, Bank-place, Mall, Waterford

(By order),
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

### MONEY ON DEPOSIT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Auction.

### AUCTION
OF
HORSES, TRAVELLING MACHINES, &c

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

On MONDAY, MAY 8, 1866,

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

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

Sale to commence at ONE o'Clock.

THOMAS WALSH Auctioneer

## Houses and Lands.

### Town-Fields, near Tramore.

TO BE LET, on LEASE of SEVEN YEARS, in Lots of from Three to Five Acres, that part of the Lands of Riverstown, Crobally, situate between the Crobally Road and the Back-Strand at Tramore.

Application to J. M. RIVERS, Esq.; or to V. R. DELANDRE, Waterford.

Dated 14th March, 1866. [5360]

### THE IMPERIAL HOTEL
### SQUARE, DUNGARVAN.

J. BUCKLEY, PROPRIETOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public that he has taken the extensive Livery Stables, Coach-houses, and Yard, as formerly attached to the Devonshire Arms Hotel, where he intends holding a MONTHLY SALE BY AUCTION on the Fair Days of this Town (the Second Wednesday of every Month), of Horses, Carriages, Cars, Harness, and all other description of Property that may be entrusted to him, which shall receive his best care and attention

J. BUCKLEY also wishes to apprize the Gentry and Commercial Gentlemen, that the IMPERIAL is situate in the most central part of the town. The Coaches and Cars leave from opposite the door, for Waterford, Youghal, Clonmel, Cappoquin, and Lismore. The IMPERIAL will be found replete with every comfort and attention, at Moderate Charges.

Dungarvan, November 30th, 1864. (5205)

### PURE OLD COGNAC BRANDY.

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

George Sayer and Co's Old Brandies,

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

Price 4s. 6d., 5s., and 5s. 6d. per Bottle, according to age, distinguished by Red, Blue, and Pink Labels.

Each Cork and Capsule bears the shipper's name. (5770)

### HENRY POWELL & CO.,
WHOLESALE PROVISION MERCHANTS,
7, NEWPORT MARKET,
COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, W.C.,

ARE open to Purchase for Cash, MEAT, BUTTER EGGS, BACON, HAMS, TONGUES, POULTRY GAME, and every kind of Salt and Dried FISH; or will otherwise receive the above Goods on Commission.

Every attention paid to samples. Cash remitted immediately after the sale to order, or through the London and County Bank.

*Empties Returned Immediately.*

(5674)


## POST OFFICE GUIDE

### MAILS FROM WATERFORD

Corrected up to this date.

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

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

The mails arrive and are delivered as under:—

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

### BOOK POSTAGE (UNITED KINGDOM).

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

### MONEY ORDERS.

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

### COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RATES OF POSTAGE.

And the days on which they are despatched from London (From the "Postal Guide.")

| | Under half oz s. d |
|---|---|
| Australia South, via Southampton and Suez 26th each month | 0 6 |
| Australia South, via Marseilles and Suez, 26th each month | 0 10 |
| Austria via France daily ¼ oz., 8d; via Belgium daily | |
| Alexandria, via Marseilles 3rd, 10th, 18th, and 26th each month | ¼ oz. 0 |
| Alexandria via Southampton, 4th 12th 20th and 27th each month | 0 6 |
| Alexandria via Belgium, daily | 0 6 |
| Baden via France, daily, ¼ oz. 6d; via Belgium, daily | 0 8 |
| Barbadoes, 2nd and 17th each month | 1 0 |
| Belgium, daily | 0 3 |
| Bermuda via New York, 11th Oct. 1862, and every alternate Saturday | 1 0 |
| Buenos Ayres via Southampton, 9th each month | 1 0 |
| California by British Packet, every Saturday, | 1 0 |
| California by United States Packet, every Wednesday | 1 0 |
| Cape of Good Hope, 9th each month, | |
| Canada via U.S., by British Packet every Saturday | 0 7 / 0 8 |
| Canada, by Canadian Packet every Thursday... | 0 6 |
| Ceylon via Marseilles, 10th & 26th each month | 0 10 |
| Ceylon via Southampton, 4th & 20th each month | 6 |
| China via Marseilles, 10th and 26th each month | 1 4 |
| China (except Hong Kong), via Southampton, 4th and 20th each month | 1 8 |
| Constantinople via Marseilles every Thursday, ¼ oz. | 0 6 |
| Constantinople via Belgium Tuesday and Friday | 0 11 |
| Demerara, 2nd and 17th each month... | 1 0 |
| Denmark, via France, daily, ¼ oz. 9d; via Belgium daily | 0 9 |
| France twice daily (if not prepaid charged double | ¼ oz. 0 4 |
| Frankfort via Belgium, daily | 0 6 |
| Frankfort via France, daily | ¼ oz. 0 6 |
| Gibraltar, 4th 12th 20th and 27th of each month | 0 6 |
| Greece via France and Trieste, daily ... | ¼ oz. 0 1 |
| Hanover via Belgium daily | 0 6 |
| Holland via France daily ¼ oz. 6d; via Belgium daily | 3 |
| Hong Kong via Marseilles 10th and 26th each month | 4 |
| Hong Kong via Southampton, 4th and 20th each month | 1 0 |
| India (Bombay line), via Marseilles, 3rd and 18th each month | 0 10 |
| India (do.), via Southampton, 12th and 27th each month | |
| India (Calcutta line) via Marseilles, 10th & 26th each month | 1 0 |
| Italy (except Papal States), daily | ¼ oz. 0 6 |
| Italy via Belgium daily | 0 11 |
| Jamaica 2nd and 17th each month | 1 0 |
| Malta via Marseilles 3d 10th 18th & 26th each month | ¼ oz. 0 6 |
| ‡ Malta via Southampton, 4th 12th 20th and 27th | 6 |
| ¶ Spain, daily via France. (if not prepaid charged double) | oz 6 |
| Sweden, via France, daily, ¼ oz. [illegible]d; via Belgium, daily | |
| Switzerland, via France, daily ¼ oz. 6d; via Belgium, daily | |
| Trinidad, 2nd and 17th each month ... | 1 |
| Turkey, via France, daily, ¼ oz. 1s 3d; via Belgium, daily | |
| United States, every Wednesday and Saturday ... | |
| Vancouver's Island, every Saturday ... | 1 |
| Victoria (Australia), via Southampton and Suez, 26th month | 3 |

### SENDING NEWSPAPERS ABROAD.

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

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

### WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY

Up Trains from Waterford

| | TRAINS ON WEEK DAYS. 1 12&3 Class A. M. | 2 12&3 Class A. M. | 3 1 & 2 Class A. M. Mail. | 4 1 & 2 Class A. M. | 5 1, 2, 3 Class P. M. Mail | SUNDAYS Mail. 1 2&3 Class P M | 1 & 2 Class P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| Wford Dp | 3 6 | — | 11 20 | 2 55 | 8 30 | 30 | — |
| Grange | 8 17 | — | ... | | | .. | — |
| Fwn & Plt. | 8 25 | — | 11 41 | 3 15 | 9 0 | 9 0 | — |
| Carrick | 8 40 | — | 11 56 | 3 2 | 9 15 | 9 15 | — |
| Kilsheelan | 3 57 | — | ... | ... | | | — |
| Clonmel | 9 15 | — | 12 27 | 4 5 | 10 0 | 10 0 | — |
| Caher | 9 45 | — | 12 55 | 4 30 | 10 45 | 10 45 | — |
| Bansha | 10 5 | — | 1 16 | 4 50 | | | — |
| Tipperary | 10 15 | 8 30 | 1 2 | 5 5 | 11 30 | 11 30 | — |
| Jtion dep | — | — | 1 57 | 5 35 | 12 15 | 12 15 | — |
| Oola | — | 8 55 | — | 5 47 | — | — | — |
| Lir k...Ar | 1 20 | 9 45 | 3 0 | 6 45 | 1 20 | 1 20 | — |

Down Trains to Waterford

| | TRAINS ON WEEK DAYS. 1 1, 2, 3 Class A. M. | 2 12&3 Class A. M. | 3 1, &2, Class, A. M. Mail. | 4 1 2 3 Class P. M. | 1, & 2 Class, P. M. Mail. | SUNDAYS. 1 1 2&3 Class P. M. Mail | 2 1, 2, 3 Class P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| Llick Dep | 6 45 | 11 0 | 12 45 | 4 0 | 10 45 | 10 45 | ... |
| Oola | 7 37 | Flag | — | 4 55 | — | — | ... |
| Junction Ar | — | 12 0 | 1 45 | 5 5 | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... |
| Tipperary | 7 57 | 12 25 | ... | 5 45 | 12 45 | 12 45 | ... |
| Bansha | 8 12 | ... | .. | 6 0 | — | — | ... |
| Caher | 8 37 | 12 55 | ... | 6 25 | 1 30 | 1 30 | ... |
| Clonmel | 9 10 | 1 20 | — | 6 50 | 2 15 | 2 15 | .. |
| Kilsheelan | 9 29 | — | ... | 7 5 | — | — | ... |
| Carrick | 9 55 | 1 46 | — | 7 30 | 2 55 | 2 55 | ... |
| Fdwn & Pl | 10 4 | 1 56 | — | 7 40 | 3 7 | 3 7 | ... |
| Grange | 10 12 | Flag | — | 7 40 | — | — | ... |
| Waterfrd A | 10 35 | 2 20 | — | 10 | 3 45 | 3 45 | .. |

### WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY.

Up Trains from Waterford:

| TATIONS | TRAINS ON WEEK DAYS. 1 1, 2, 3 Class. A.M. | 2 1, & 2 Class, noon Mail | 3 1 & 2 Class. P.M. | 4 1, 2, 3 Class, P.M. | SUNDAY TRAINS. 1 1, 2, 3 Class, A.M. | 2 1, 2, 3 Class, P.M. | 3 1, 2, Class. P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| Waterford d. | 7 30 | 12 50 | 4 45 | — | 4 0 | — | — |
| Kilk nnyar. | 9 15 | 2 20 | 6 15 | — | 5 30 | — | — |
| Carlow I & E. | — | 3 23 | 7 35 | — | 7 0 | — | — |
| Dln GS&W a | — | 5 35 | 10 10 | — | 9 30 | — | — |

Down Trains from Kilkenny.

| STATION | TRAINS ON WEEK DAYS. 1, 2, 3 Class, A.M. | Mail. 1 & 2 Class, A.M. | 3 1 & 2 Class. P.M. | 4 1, 2, 3 Class, P.M. | SUNDAY TRAINS. 1 1, 2, 3 Class, A.M. | 2 1, 2, 3 Class, A.M. | 3 1, 2, Class P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m | h m |
| Dublin dep | — | 8 55 | 12 30 | — | 8 0 | — | — |
| Carlow dep | — | 10 40 | 3 28 | — | 10 30 | — | — |
| Kilkenny dp | 7 30 | 11 45 | 4 35 | — | 6 | — | — |
| Waterford,. | 9 15 | 1 20 | 25 | — | 7 | — | — |


## 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, lowness 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 escape 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 the 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 Grave |
| 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 |
| Dysentery | Piles | whatever cause, |
| Erysipelas | Rheumatism | &c, &c. |
| | Retention of urine | |

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

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

ADVERTISE IN
THE WATERFORD MAIL."

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

### TRAMORE

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

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

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

January 17, 1865.

### NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "MANHOOD."

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

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

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

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

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

REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

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

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

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

⁂ Either of the above scientific and useful Works sent Post free by the Author or Publishers for postage stamp or in sealed envelopes for Stamps.

## Music.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE

PIANOFORTE, HARMONIUM AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE,
☞ 120, QUAY, WATERFORD. ☜

### CHARLES A. JONES

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

Special terms of Hire, payable quarterly in advance.

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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.

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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 old at considerably Reduced Prices.

### CHARLES A. JONES

Has received a large Assortment of English, German, Organ, and Celestial Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Cornets-a-Piston, Music Boxes, &c., suitable for

*CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,*

and are marked under the usual Prices for this Month only.

☞ Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and all other Instruments, Exchanged, Tuned, and Repaired.

### PRESENTS

BY FAR THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK IN EUROPE,

of useful and elegant articles especially adapted for Presents,

TO SUIT EVERY TASTE, PURPOSE, AND POCKET,

PARKINS & GOTTO, 24, 25, 27 and 28, Oxford-st. London

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A COUGH

The following letter has been addressed to Mr. POWELL, from WM. BOARDS, Esq., an extensive Agriculturist and Land Agent, residing at Edmonton:—

"Nightingale Hall, Edmonton

"Dear Sir,—I have recently suffered much from a most violent cough, proceeding from a tickling in my chest, which no remedy, out of many I resorted to, could allay. My head was constantly aching, and my whole frame entirely shaken. Having seen the good effects of your Balsam of Aniseed in several members of my family, I purchased a small bottle, and when going to bed at night took a teaspoonful in two tablespoonsful of water, just warm. The effect was immediate: it arrested the tickling in my chest, I slept well, and arose perfectly restored in the morning, with the exception of debility, arising from fatigue by incessant coughing for some days previous. My cough entirely left me and has never returned. Having since heard of a lady in the neighbourhood who for a long time had laboured under a most distressing cough, and who had resorted to every remedy within her knowledge, I sent the remainder of the bottle to her; and that long-standing, obstinate, and (as she thought) incurable cough was perfectly cured. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

"To Mr. Thos. Powell." WM. BOARDS

### POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

For Coughs, Colds, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Tickling in the Throat, and all Pulmonary affections, this medicine will be found invaluable.

Prepared and sold by THOMAS POWELL, at 18 Blackfriar's Road, London. Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom; also in Australia, New Zealand Cape of Good Hope, North and South America, &c., in bottles at 1s. 1½d 2s. 3d and 11s. each.

CAUTION.—Observe the words "THOMAS POWELL, Blackfriars-road, London," on the Government Stamp, without which it cannot be genuine.

Ask for Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors in this Town and Neighbourhood.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,
Are effectually cured by

### KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

Which are daily recommended by the Faculty.

*Copy of a letter from the late* COLONEL HAWKER.

"Longparish House, near Whitchurch, Hants.

SIR,—I cannot resist informing you of the extraordinary effect I have experienced by taking only a few of your Lozenges. I had a cough for several weeks that defied all that had been prescribed for me; and yet I got completely rid of it by taking about half a small box of your Lozenges, which I find are the only ones that relieve the cough without deranging the stomach or digestive organs.

I am, Sir, your humble servant. P. HAWKER."

To Mr. KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Church Yard.

Sold in Boxes 1s 1½d., and Tins 2s. 9d., each by T Keating, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists, &c.

### BUY NO ROTARY KNIFE CLEANER

that does not bear KENT'S TRADE-MARK with the words, "Kent, Patentee and Manufacturer, 199, High Holborn, London." All others are deceptive imitations, not possessing those essential parts and arrangements which make KENT'S Machines so effective and durable, the principle of which is now protected by Two Patents, a further Patent having been granted in January, 1865.

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ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES of KENT'S numerous Domestic Inventions free by Post.

THE QUEEN, EMPERORS, KINGS, & PRINCES OF EUROPE. 42 Engravings (36 being Portraits) represent the fashionable and most becoming attire for EVERY AGE and EVERY SEASON, EVERY SIZE and EACH OCCASION, EVERY CLIME and EVERY STATION. This novel book contains also a list of prices and new Rules for Self-Measurement. Thirteen young Princes represent the clothing for young Gentlemen from three years of age. Twenty-one Emperors, Kings, and Princes represent the Fashionable Clothing for Gentlemen. Her MAJESTY and the Princess of Wales represent the Fashionable Riding Habits, and six suitable figures represent the Livery Suits. Price of the book, 6d. post-free, which sum will be deducted from a purchase.—SAMUEL BROTHERS, Merchant Tailors Ludgate Hill, London.

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For Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved this pure solution as a remedy for ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE, GOUT HEARTBURN 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 label and red label over the cork. (572)

### 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.

## Commercial

### 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.

☞ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester, Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Messrs. BARCLAY & SONS, London; and by Druggists, Grocers, and Oilmen generally, throughout the World. (5745)

PIQUANT, DIGESTIVE, and DELICIOUS

THE CELEBRATED
ROYAL DUBLIN SAUCE
PREPARED BY
BEWLEY, HAMILTON & CO.,
(LATE BEWLEY AND EVANS)
3 and 4, LOWER SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN
PRICE ONE SHILLING.

AGENTS IN WATERFORD.
Mr. White, Grocer.
Mr. Walpole, "
Mr. Chapman,
Mr. Woodward Mason.

(5761)

### GENTLEMNES' SHIRTS.

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

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

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

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

I HAVE RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY
OF
SEVILLE ORANGES
AND
New Marmalade,

which I offer at my usual moderate prices.

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

### IMPORTANT TO ALL.

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

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

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

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

CONSULTATION BY LETTER WITHOUT FEE

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

### THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

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

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

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THE PROPRIETORS
OF
THE IRISH WEEKLY ADVERTISER

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

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

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

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

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

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

### WATERFORD UNION.

TENDERS will be received up to 11 o'Clock, a.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th Instant, for Supplying the following Articles:—

NEW and SKIMMED MILK, for Six Months, commencing 1st May next.

GOOD BEEF and PORK STEAKS, from the 29th April to the 2nd June next, both inclusive.

50 TONS of BEST CARDIFF COALS.

20 BARRELS of Galatz INDIAN CORN.

60 to 80 SACKS of BEST SUPERFINE FLOUR.

For further particulars see hand bills, or apply to

JOHN C. HENNESSY, Clerk of Union.

April 14, 1866. (5928)

### WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY.

**PUNCHESTOWN RACES,**
17TH & 18TH APRIL, 1866.

ON the 17th a Special Train will leave Waterford at 6 a.m., calling at Ballyhale and Thomastown for Sallins.

For the accommodation of passengers a Train will leave Kilkenny on the above day, as well as on 18th, on the arrival of the 5.15 p.m. Train from Dublin, calling at Sallins at 6.8 p.m.

The ordinary 1st and 2nd Class Return Tickets will be issued, and will be available for return the same or following day.

By order.
HENRY JACOB, Superintendent.
Limerick Terminus, 10th April, 1866.

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

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

Over 200,000 have been Made and Sold.

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

Instructions gratis. Prospectus free.
MACHINES WARRANTED.

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

**New Seed and Plant Catalogues.**

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL & SONS,
Nurserymen, Seedsmen, and Florists to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant,
CHURCHILL NURSERIES, GLASNEVIN, AND SEED WAREHOUSE,
7, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN,

MOST respectfully beg to intimate that a Catalogue of their very superior Stock of KITCHEN GARDEN, FARM, and FLOWER SEEDS is now ready, and may be had on application. It will be found to contain the most SELECT lists of all kinds of Seeds, either for the Garden or Farm, in cultivation at the present day, with ample instructions as to time of sowing, &c., &c. Also their NEW PLANT Catalogue is now in the Press, and will be forwarded to their known Customers, and on application, in a few days, in which will be found lists of their well-known Prize Pelargoniums and other Greenhouse Plants, Dahlias, Hollyhocks, Pinks, Carnations, Pansies, Calceolarias, Chrysanthemums, Verbenas and all kinds of Bedding Plants, &c., &c. Second to no other house in the Trade. (5910)

JUST PUBLISHED
(GRATIS),
**The Great Crinoline Question,**
*Solved by her Majesty,*
THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

Ladies should at once obtain GRATIS of their Draper or Corset Maker, THOMSON'S new Illustration, showing the veritable
"MODE DE L'IMPERATRICE."
[5873]

### WHERE SHALL WE GET MEAT?

*Just Published, f. cap. 8vo. 5s. 6d. by Post, 5s. 10d.*

**The Food Supplies of Western Europe.**
BY JOSEPH FISHER.

"Sir Thomas Biddulph has had the honour of laying before Her Majesty Mr. Fisher's work on the *Food Supplies of Western Europe*, which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept.

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"Adds much to his reputation as a statistician and able writer."—MR. BLAKE, M.P., *in the House of Commons.*

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*J. B. LAWE'S*
**Superphosphate or Patent Manure**
FOR
TURNIP, MANGEL, BARLEY, WHEAT, OATS, GRASS, AND POTATOES.

*TWENTY-SIXTH SEASON.*

THE increased consumption of LAWE'S Manures has never been so great as during the past year, and notwitstanding increased competition, there are abundant indications that the maximum has not yet been reached. The Agriculturists of Ireland thus show their growing appreciation of the unvarying excellence of these Manures.

Professor APJOHN, in referring to the Stock for 1866, as compared with that of former years, states that "whatever difference exists is in favour of the Manure for the present Season, as it contains a little more of the Bi-Phosphate, and of the Ammonia also." Professor CAMERON, concluding his report, states "Mr LAWE's Artificial Manures are so well known and appreciated, any recommendation on my part is quite unnecessary."

☞ New Circular, containing Prices, Analyses, Chemist's Reports, and other particulars, post free on application.

*Agents in the County Waterford:*
George White, Waterford.
William Cody, Dungarvan.
John Higgins, Cappoquin.
John Grubb, Carrick-on-Suir.

*And for New Ross and Arthurstown Districts:*
James Galavan & Co, New Ross.
Israel Wallis, Arthurstown.

General Agency Office for Ireland—22, EDEN QUAY, DUBLIN.
JAMES RUTHERFORD, Manager!
(5913)

"Harkaway."

A Large and beautifully executed Lithographic PORTRAIT of this eminent Sporting Writer will be sent post free on receipt of 24 postage stamps, by H. Weston, publisher, 40, Rathbone-place, London. [5867]

**75, QUAY, WATERFORD,**
APRIL, 2ND, 1866.
MRS. KELLY

BEGS to announce her return from the London Markets and arrival of her SPRING GOODS, including the Latest Novelties in Millinery and Straw Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Dress Materials in all the newest styles, French Shawls, Mantles, Hosiery and Gloves, Boots and Shoes.

P.S.—The Gentlemen's Department is well supplied in Gloves, Hosiery, Scarfs, Ties, Braces, Ready-made Shirts, &c.

(5917)


# Commercial Intelligence.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE WATERFORD MAIL.]

April 16, 1866.

CORN REPORT.

Good demand for wheat, which is held for more money. Indian corn meets a good consumptive sale without change in value. Oats held for 1d to 2d advance.

| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNPREPARED. | | | | |
| Wheat, white Mill, per 20 stns | 26 | 9 | 00 | 0 |
| do Red do do | 25 | 3 | 00 | 0 |
| do Shipping do | 23 | 0 | 24 | 0 |
| Oats white per 14 stns | 15 | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| do tawney do | 14 | 0 | 14 | 6 |
| do black do | 13 | 6 | 13 | 7 |
| Barley, grinding per 16 stns | 15 | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| do malting, do | 18 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| PREPARED AND FOREIGN. | | | | |
| Wheat, Irish Mill, per 20 stns | 00 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| do T'rog G'rka do | 24 | 9 | 25 | 0 |
| do Odessa Ghirka do | 24 | 3 | 24 | 9 |
| do Marianopoli do | 26 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Barley, malting per 16 stns | 20 | 0 | 21 | 0 |
| do grinding do | 16 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Oats, tawney, per 14 stns | 14 | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| do black do | 14 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| FLOUR AND MEAL. | | | | |
| Extra superfines per sack | 35 | 0 | 36 | 6 |
| Superfines do | 34 | 6 | 35 | 0 |
| Fines and Seconds do | 30 | 0 | 32 | 0 |
| Thirds do | 20 | 0 | 22 | 0 |
| Oatmeal per cwt | 13 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Bran and Pollard per brl | 4 | 3 | 4 | 9 |
| FOREIGN PRODUCE | | | | |
| INDIAN CORN,— | | | | |
| Odessa and Galatz per 20 stns | 18 | 6 | 19 | 5 |
| Ibrail and Foxanian do | 17 | 3 | 18 | 3 |
| American do | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

BUTTER.—The exports since last post were 683 firkins. There were 231 firkins to market on Saturday, and 8 this day. Price from 125s to 130s per cwt.

BACON AND PIGS.—The exports since last post were 1550 bales bacon, 60 kegs lard, and 168 pigs:

| PROVISIONS. | s. | d. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon Pigs, per cwt | 61 | 0 | 00 | 0 |
| Steak offal | 46 | 0 | 48 | 0 |
| Heads | 36 | 0 | 37 | 0 |
| Feet | 10 | 0 | 11 | 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).*

BUTCHERS' MEAT.—Beef, per qr., 6½d to 8d do., per joint, 6d to 9d; Mutton, per lb., 7d to 9d; Veal do., 8d to 9d; Lamb, per qr., 5s 6d to 6s 6d.

FOWL AND EGGS.—Fowl, per pair, 4s 3d; Ducks, per do., 6s 8d; Eggs, per doz., 0s 7d to 0s 0d; do., per 120 5s 2d to 0s 0d.

FISH.—Newfoundland, per cwt., 18s to 23s; Herrings per brl 17s to 18s; Salmon, per lb. 1s 6½d to 2s 0d; Sole, per lb., 0s 8½d to 0s 10d; Turbot, per lb., 1s.

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

WHISKEY.—Dublin, pergal., 17s 0d; Cork, puncheon, 15s 0d; old, Cork, gal., 16s 6d. Cork, new 15s 6d.

BREAD.—White per 4lb, 6d; Households, per 4lb 5½d.

TIMBER.—Red Pine, per ton, 62s 6d to 65s; Yellow 46s to 48s; Staves, per 1000, 65s to 70s; Laths, per do., 10s 6d to 12s.

FODDER, GREEN CROPS.—Hay, per ton, new, 00s 0d to 00s 0d; do. old, 55s 0d to 60s 0d; Wheaten straw, 34s 0d to 37s 0d; Oaten do., 32s 0d to 35s 0d; Turnips, 17s 0d to 20s 0d; Mangolds, 17s 0d to 18s 0d; Carrots, 35s 0d to 40s 0d.

## IRISH MARKETS

LIMERICK, APRIL 13—Grain—There was no grain of any kind at market to-day. The quotations of Tuesday remain nominal, and are likely to be so for a few weeks more. Butter—There were 82 firkins at market The price of miled cured was 80s for the 3qr. firkin, other qualities downwards to 66s.

White wheat 0s 15½d to 16d; red, 0s 14d to 0s 15½d oats (fine white), 11½d to 12d; seed, 13d to 14½d; barley good malting), 13d to 15d; grinding, 11d to 12d; Flour—Firsts, 35s 0d to 00s 0d seconds, 33s, to 00s 0d; thirds, 27s to 30s 0d; fourths, 22s to 24s 0d; bran £5 0s to £6 10s; pollard, wheaten, £5 0s d to £6 10s; mixed £5 0s to £6 0s; feeding meal, £0 0s to £0 00s; Indian meal, coarse, £7 7s 6d to £0 0s 0d; fine, £8 0s 0d to £8 5s; Indian corn, £7 10s d to £0 0s 0d; oatmeal, £13 0s to £13 10s; cutlings, £14 0s. Bacon pigs per cwt., 58s 0d to 60s 0d; scalded pork, 38s 0d to 00s 0d; American bacon, 70s to 00s. per cwt.

CLONMEL, APRIL 13.—Weather variable. Quotations are as follows:—

Flour—Superfines, 36s 6d; fines, 30s 0; thirds, 26s 0d; fourths, 20s 0d; Wheat—White, 25s 0d: Red 00s to 00s 0d perbrl.—White oats, 14s 0d to 00s 0d black 13s 0d to 0s; Indian meal, £7 12s to; oatmeal £13 10s; wholemeal, £0 0s per ton; bran, 5s 3d pollard, 5s 3d per brl. Butter, 125s to 132s per cwt. Beef, 6d to 7d; mutton, 8d to 9d; bacon, 9d; hams, 10d to 11d; pork, 9½d per lb.

TIPPERARY BUTTER MARKET—Wednesday—130 firkins at market, prices from 65s to £3 19s 6d. Thursday—150 firkins, prices from 65s to £3 19s 6d. Friday—200 firkins, prices from 65s to £4 1s.

CARRICK-ON SUIR BUTTER MARKET, APRIL 14.—In this day's market 60 firkins butter; for the week 150 firkins. Prices 118s to 124s.

KILKENNY, APRIL 13—The supply of Grain to market continues extremely small—for the past week, of wheat 356, of oats 488, and barley 187 cwts. Quotations still unchanged. There were only two firkins of butter to market. Of wool 144 stones, and potatoes 1965 cwts. were weighed in the market during the week.

Flour—Seconds 35s 0d to 37s 0d; inferior 28s 0d to 30s 0d; thirds, 22s 0d to 24s 0d. White wheat, 25s 6d to 26s 6d; satin, 00s to 00s 0d; red, 24s 6d to 25s 6d barley, malting, 18s to 18s 6d; grinding, 16s 6d to 17 6d; white oats, 13s 0d to 14s 6d; black oats, 12s 0d to 12s 6d; new tawney oats, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Bran, 7s 0d to 7s 4d per brl. Indian meal, 8s 4d to 8s 6d. Butter, 130s to —s. Bacon pigs, 60s 0d to 62s 0d.—Oatmeal, 14s 6d to 15s 0d per cwt.

WEXFORD MARKETS, APRIL 13—Wheat (old) per 20 stone, 0s to 0s; new 26s 6d to 27s 6d; barley per 16 st 18s 6d to 19s 3d; oats per 14 stone 13s 6d to 14s 0d; beans per 20 stone, 22s 6d to 23s 0; Flour per bag 16 stone, 30s 0d to —s 0d; seconds 28s 6d to —s 0d; 3rds 22s 0d to 22s 0d; oatmeal per cwt. 14s 6d; Indian meal per cwt. 8s 8d; butter per cwt. £5 15s d; 2nds. £0 0s 0d; 3rds. £0 0s d; bran 6s 8d. Potatoes per stone, 4d to 6d. Meat—Beef per lb. 5½d to 8d; mutton 6d to 8d; veal 5d to 8d; lamb 5s to 7s per qr.

CORK CORN MARKET, APRIL 14.—Wheat white, 10s 9d to 11s 2d; red, 9s 4d to 10s 0d; barley, 9s 0d to 10 0d; bere, 0s 00d to 0s 0d; rye, 0s 0d to 0s 0d: oats white, 8s 0d to 8s 6d; black, 7s 6d to 8s 0d.

DUBLIN, APRIL 13—We had a firm market at our Corn Exchange to-day for every description of grain. The currencies of Tuesday were fully supported, and in some cases oats were 3d to 6d dearer.

White wheat, 26s 6d to 28s 6d per brl; red, 25s 6 to 26s 6d; barley, 18s 6d to 20s 0d; bere, 00s 0 to 00s 0d; oats, 14s 6d to 15s 6d; rape, per cwt, 00s to 00d 0d; oatmeal, 14s 6d to 16s 0d; Bakers' flour, 15s 0d to 17s 6d; Indian corn, per 480 lbs 31s 0d to 31s 6d

## ENGLISH MARKETS

MANCHESTER BUTTER MARKET, APRIL 14.—Butter—At the commencement of the week, there was a very good demand for Butter of all descriptions, and the market was well cleared. Business has since become very dull, and late arrivals are chiefly unsold, though offered at reduced prices.

| | 1865. | 1866 |
|---|---|---|
| Firkins and Crocks, last week, | 4,194 | 5,208 |
| Do., do., since 1st April, | 6972 | 9,55 |
| Boxes and Barrels, last week. | 531 | 764 |
| Do. do., since 1st April | 1.46 | 13 7 |

## SHARE AND STOCK LISTS.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—APRIL 14

| | |
|---|---|
| RAILWAYS. | |
| Great Southern and Western, £100 paid | 90½ |
| Midland Great Western, £100 paid | 59¾ |
| Ditto, account | 9) |
| GOVERNMENT FUNDS | |
| Three per Cent Consol | 85¼ ⅜ |
| Ditto for account | ...... |
| Ditto for new account | ...... |
| Three per Cent Reduced | ...... |
| New Three per Cent Stock | 84¼ ⅜ |
| Ditto for account April 5 | 84⅝ |
| Ditto for new account | 85⅛ |
| New 5 per cent Stock | .. |
| India 5 per cent Stock, transferable at the Bank of Ireland | 101¼ |
| BANKS. | |
| Hibernia, £25 paid | 35⅝ |
| National Bank, £30 paid | 75¼ ⅝ |
| National of Liverpool, Limited £10 paid or act. | 16 |
| National of Liverpool, New, £5 paid limited | 16¼ |
| Ditto account | 17¼ ⅜ |
| Provincial, £25 paid | 83¼ |
| Royal £10 paid | 33¼ |
| MINE | |
| Mining Company of Ireland | 19¼ |
| Do., or account | 20 21¼ |
| RAILWAY PREFERENCE. | |
| Dublin and Drogheda 4 per cent. guarantee Stock perpetual, £100 paid | — |
| Great Southern and Western 4 per cent perpetual | 90⅛ |
| Irish North Western 5 per cent perpetual Class A, £10 paid, account | 3 |

LONDON STOCK AND SHARE LIST—APRIL 14

OPENING PRICE

| | |
|---|---|
| Consols, Money | 86¼ ⅜ |
| Ditto, Account | 86⅜ ½ |
| New Threes | 84¼ ⅜ |
| CLOSING PRICES. | |
| Consols Money | 86¼ |
| Ditto (account) | 86 ⅛ |
| New Threes | 84¼ ⅜ |

## 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 31st day of Mar., 1866.

| Name and Title. | Circulation authorised. | Average Circulation. | Amount of Coin. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | £ |
| Bank of Ireland | 3,738,428 | 2,537,500 | 295401 |
| Provincial Bank | 927667 | 869,882 | 304555 |
| Belfast Bank | 281611 | 497,447 | 322,33 |
| Northern Bank | 243440 | 418,792 | 270754 |
| Ulster Bank | 311079 | 563,643 | 310036 |
| National Bank | 852269 | 1,139,618 | 305796 |

W. W. DALBIAC, Officer of Stamp Duties

## BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Notes issued | £26,651,840 | Government Debt | £11,015,100 |
| | | Other Securities | 3,634,900 |
| | | Gold Coin & Bullion | 12,001,840 |
| | | Silver Bullion | |
| | £26,651,840 | | £26,651,840 |

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Captl. | £14,553,000 | Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity | 9,326,477 |
| Rest | 3,173,598 | Other Securities | 21,447,288 |
| Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts | 3,589,353 | Notes | 4,336,000 |
| Other Deposits, | 14,013,61 | Gold & Silver Coin | 785,179 |
| Seven Day and other Bills, | 565,918 | | |
| | £35,895,478 | | 35,895,479 |

The Kilkenny Hunt will meet for April as follows:

Wednesday 11th ............ Castlecomer
Friday 13th ............ Ballyneale
Monday 16th ............ Inistioge
At half-past eleven o'clock

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF WATERFORD.

April ARRIVED.

13th—Aura (s), Rolfe, Belfast, g.c
Jessie, Jeffers, Newport, coals
Marie Engenie, Halgand, Nantes, wheat

14th—Courier (s), Aylward, Milford, g.c.
Jeun, Sainte, Maher, Nantes, wheat
Gipsy, Burns, Bristol, g.c.
Vesta, O'Donald, Liverpool, g.c.

15th—Malakoff, Aylward, Milford, g.c.
*(By Electric Telegraph).*

15th—Argentine, Christiana, ice

16th—Aurora, Wilkinson, London, g.c.

SAILED.

13th—Camilla (s), Coffey, Liverpool, g.c.
Malakoff, Aylward, Milford, do
Juverna (s), Davis, Bristol, do

14th—Aura, Rolfe, London, g.c
Courier, Aylward, Milford, g.c.
Clodagh, Edmonds, Swansea, ballast
*(By Electric Telegraph).*

Nil:

Wind—S.W.

### WATERFORD SHIPMENTS

The Aura (s), which sailed on the 14th inst, for London, had on board 977 bales Bacon, — firkins Butter, 25 kegs Lard, — boxes Eggs, 3 tons Porter — Cattle, — bales Rags.

The Camilla which sailed for Liverpool on the 13th inst, had on board 623 firkins Butter, 200 sacks Flour 90 Cattle, 81 Pigs, 66 Sheep, — casks Porter, — bales Wool, — kegs Lard, 13 cases Eggs, 54 bales Bcn

The Briton which sailed on the 13th inst, for Bristol, had on board 17 Pigs, 21 cases Eggs, 20 packages Poultry, — Cattle, 15 firkins Butter, — casks Porter, — boxes fish, 101 sheep, — bales Rags, 11 Horses — sacks Flour, — kegs Lard, — bales Bacon

The Malakoff (s), which sailed on the 13th inst, for Milford had on board 165 bales Bacon, 20 firkins Butter — kegs Lard, 142 casks Porter 16 sacks Flour, 75 Pigs, — cases Eggs, — packages Poultry, — boxes Fish — casks Whiskey, — Cattle, — bales Rags. — Horses — Sheep.

The Courier (s), which sailed on the 14th inst., for Milford, had on board 354 bales Bacon, 25 firkins Butter 35 kegs Lard, — sacks Flour, — casks Porter — Pigs, — cases Eggs, — packages Poultry, — boxes Fish, — bales Rags, — casks Whiskey, — Cattle 5 Horses, — sheep.

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 the 10th inst., at Sycamore-hill, Ballinasloe, Co. Galway, the wife of Allan K. Algie, Esq., of a son.

On the 9th inst., at Nice, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lindsay, of a son.

On the 5th inst., at Gibraltar, the wife of Colonel Bell, V.C., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of a son.

On the 11th inst., at Frogmore House, Southsea, the wife of Captain Rentone Poynter, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, of a daughter.

### MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. J. E. Murray, A.M., rector of Edenderry, Henry M. Gill, Esq., to Henrietta Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late H. M. Jackson, of Millmount, Edenderry, King's County:

On the 13th inst., at Taney Church, by the Rev. E. B. Moeran, D.D., Alfred William, third surviving son of William J. Egan, Esq., of Rockville, Dundrm, Co. Dublin, to Lucy Jane second daughter of William W. Thompson, Esq., of Anna villa, Dundrum; and, at the same time and place, George Edward, second son of said William W. Thompson, Esq., to Louise Elizabeth, fourth daughter of said William J. Egan, Esq.

### DEATHS.

On Wednesday, the 11th, at Rosemount, Oxford, Henry Whitney, Esq, late of this city: This gentleman was deservedly esteemed and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Whitehall Cottage, Brownstown, Kildare, Mr. James Farrall, aged 74.

On the 11th inst., at Alpha House, Fairview, Lieut. Colonel Herman Stapylton, late 27th Inniskillings, aged 48 years.

On the 11th inst., Isaac Henry, youngest son of I. H. Langstaff, of 46 George's-street, Dublin, aged six years.

### WATERFORD AND TRAMORE RAILWAY.

Arrangement of Trains, Dec. 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 15 | *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—930 | 12 45 | 2 0 | 5 30 | 9

### FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

Lord Waterford left Curraghmore on Saturday, for London.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Bessborough left Bessborough Park on Saturday, for London.

# The Waterford Mail.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, 1866.

### UNION RATING.

Since our last allusion to this question, with reference to the Waterford Union, a notice of motion has been given, and a special meeting will be summoned, to consider it. We showed that the expense under the Laws for the Relief of the Poor, if levied over the whole union, would be *fifteen pence* in the pound per annum, and under the Medical Charities Act *twopence halfpenny* in the pound, making a total annual charge of *one shilling and fivepence halfpenny.*

We believe an endeavour is made to treat this question as one in which the rural divisions may be arrayed on one side, and the civic divisions on the other; but if so many of the rural divisions will vote contrary to their own interests, this must be clear to any one who will examine the accounts for the half-year ending the 29th Sept., 1865, which, by the way, are not yet printed and given to the guardians. They show that in the following divisions the rate last year was greater than it would have been under the system of union rating.

The total expenditure for the past half-year on the union would amount to... ... 1s 5½d.
The rate made on the following divisions exceeds what it would be under a general union rate:—

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Dunkitt | 1 | 7 |
| Tramore | 1 | 7 |
| Farnogue | 1 | 9 |
| Killoteran | 1 | 9 |
| Kilmacvogue | 1 | 9 |
| Island Keane | 1 | 10 |
| Kilmacleague | 2 | 2 |
| Kallahey | 2 | 6 |

The elected and ex-officio guardians connected with these divisions ought, if they regard the interest of the ratepayers, to negative the motion of which notice has been given.

We shall not now enter into the other aspects of the question, but simply say, as relates to these divisions, it is clearly their interest to join in the movement for extending union rating to Ireland.

### TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. E. H. RAMBAUT.

This gentleman, who has for some years laboured earnestly in this city, has been appointed, and will soon remove, to the parish of Kilfithmoyne. We are glad to learn that it is proposed to present him with a testimonial, in recognition of his ministerial labours in this locality. Such a presentation would be a suitable mark of the esteem and regard in which he has been held.

### DEATH OF COLONEL HASSARD.

We are sorry to learn by the news from New Zealand that this gallant officer, and seven men belonging to the 57th Regiment, lost their lives in an engagement with the natives. Colonel Hassard was eldest son of the late Captain Hassard, of Rockingham, near this city. In consequence of his gallantry in the Crimea he obtained his captaincy and majority, and was in active command of his regiment when he fell. He was married to Margaret, a daughter of Mr. MacKenzie, formerly manager of the Provincial Bank in this city. He leaves no surviving children. Much sympathy is felt for his mother, who resides at Tramore.

*(From the Times' Correspondent in New Zealand).*

WELLINGTON, FEB. 13—General Chute's continued vigorous procedure has alike surprised and charmed us. Within the short period of five or six weeks he has completely redeemed the character of the service and wiped out the stigma to which it has been so long subject. The events of the few weeks passed have shown that the troops here, as elsewhere, are equal to anything when properly led.

I gave by last mail an outline of the General's march towards Taranaki. Leaving Wanganui on the 30th of December with a force of 280 soldiers, 41 civilian forest rangers, and 246 natives, the General had by the 7th January reached Patea, after having ferreted out and destroyed the rebel villages and cultivations, and taken the inland bush pahs of Okotuku and Putahi at the point of the bayonet. From this date I resume the narrative. Several fortified pahs were known to be within a radius of a few miles, and the native contingent was sent out to ascertain their precise locality, numerous small settlements being meanwhile destroyed daily. The rebels were found to have concentrated themselves in a pah at Otapawa, five miles further inland.—This pah has always had the repute of being impregnable, and its position was so well chosen and its approaches so difficult that much risk lay in that attempt to capture it. General Chute, however, at once preceeded to attack it (on the 12th) with 330 men of the 14th and 57th, 36 rangers, and 200 natives. Three six-pounder guns were taken part of the way, but could not be brought up sufficiently near to aid effectively in the assault. At first the pah appeared deserted, the rebels holding their fire until the troops came within 40 or 50 yards' range, when they fought desperately. But the 57th made short work of it, and storming the pah the rebels precipitately retreated, being pursued by the contingent. *Our loss was heavy—Col. Hassard, of the 57th, and seven men killed*; Lieutenant Swanson, of the 14th, and 12 men wounded. The rebel loss cannot be estimated, but it was not less than 29 killed, besides wounded.

### UNION RATING.

A meeting of the joint committees in this city was held at the Chamber of Commerce on the 12th inst.—

J. S. RICHARDSON, Esq., in the chair.

There were also present: Messrs. W. Malcomson, W. H. Fanning, P. J. Dowley, Joseph Fisher (hon. sec.), and Ald. Ryan.

The requisition (signed by the Mayors of Cork, Waterford, Limerick, Kilkenny, Clonmel, and Chairmen of Town Commissioners of Cashel and Ennis), calling a meeting, to be held on the 18th of April, at the Imperial Hotel, Dublin, was under consideration, and it was resolved that the following deputies attend from each of the committees, viz., the High Sheriff (Ald. Denny, J.P.), J. Hudson, and J. Fisher from the citizens committee; the Mayor (Ald Reid), Ald. Ryan, J. S. Richardson, from the corporation committee; William Malcomson and Henry White from the Chamber of Commerce committee; and Thomas White Jacob and Joseph Ambrose from the Bridge Commissioners.

The Hon. Sec. reported that he had a conference with the bridge proprietors, and they consented to guarantee a sum not exceeding £50 towards the expenses.

It was also resolved that J. W. Strangman, W. Carroll, M.D., Humphrey Hughes, and Joseph Ambrose, members of the bridge committee, be added to this committee.

The Secretary reported that the Corporation had consented to give a sum not exceeding £100 towards the expenses.

The Secretary also read communications from the municipal bodies in the following towns, approving of the movement, and stating that they had appointed deputies to attend:—Limerick, Fethard (Co. Tip.), Ardee, Lismore, Carlow, Kilkenny, Dungarvan, Cashel, Bray, Wexford, Ballina, Newtownards, Armagh, Mullingar, and Rathkeale.

DEPUTATION TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

The Secretary also read the following letter:—

"Viceregal Lodge, Dublin,
April 11, 1866.

"SIR—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and to infosm you in reply, that his Excellency will be happy to receive the deputation on the subject of union rating, at half-past twelve o'clock on Thursday, the 12th inst.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"EDMOND R. WODEHOUSE.

"Joseph Fisher, Esq."

The following is the programme arranged:—On Wednesday, the 18th instant, a preliminary meeting at the Imperial Hotel, Dublin, at 11 o'clock, and at 1 o'clock, same day and place, a public meeting. His Excellency will receive the deputation at half-past twelve o'clock next day, Thursday.

## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

NOTES BY "HARKAWAY."

*(Written specially for the* WATERFORD MAIL.)

Some important events, both over the flat and across country, have been decided since the publication of my last communication—I refer to the Grand National Hunt Stakes at Crewkerne, in Somersetshire, and to the Epsom Spring Meeting. At the first-named place Mr. Studd won the principal event with an Irish-bred horse, called Shangarry, who is by The Confessor, from a mare by Greatheart, and which was purchased from his breeder, Mr. John Going, for 240 sovs., last year, at Punchestown. The winner is very like his late stable companion, Salamander; and the fact of Mr. Studd having selected such horses as Lord George, Cookesboro', Shangarry, and Salamander, proves that gentleman to be the best judge of a horse either in Leicestershire or any other country—inasmuch as he purchased them before they had appeared in public, and not after they had shown their great qualifications. Shangarry, if anything, is a better-looking animal than the Liverpool winner, although not so perfect a fencer, as he jumped rather wildly, and failed to measure himself to the nicety which characterised Salamander's Liverpool form. Golden Drop, who ran second, but not within 150 yards of the winner, comes from Warwickshire; Helice (third) and Waverly, from Hampshire; the Planter, from Wiltshire; Tally-ho, from Northamptonshire; Robin, from Monmouthshire; Coleman, from Middlesex; Forester, from Somersetshire; Black Drake, from Herefordshire; Milford (fourth), from Berkshire; The Drone, from Ireland; Aprilis, from Carmarthenshire; and Tom Moody and the winner, from Leicestershire. The great horses loving counties, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, sent nothing, and the competitors, speaking generally, were certainly not first-class. Mr. Studd, I understand, only wins about £500 on the race, independent of the stakes, which amount to about £500. On the following day Mr. Studd had the misfortune to lose the winner of the Grand National, who started first favourite for the West Somerset Open Handicap, and who met with a sad accident, by injuring his back, and which necessitated his destruction. Whether Salamander would have won but for the accident it is difficult to decide, as it occurred when Mr. Goodman called upon him to breast the hill to finish with. That grand horse, Lord George, had also to be killed at the late Warwick meeting; and although Mr. Studd has won between thirty and forty thousand on his own horses this year, he cannot, as a thorough sportsman, feel otherwise than grieved at the loss of his faithful creatures. Visitors to Crewkerne and Yeovil will long remember their visit, as they were fleeced right and left by the hotel-keepers—so much so, that it is the first and last Grand National Hunt meeting they will have. From one to ten guineas was the charge for a bedroom, and three of the stewards, with three friends, were charged £64 for two days! Next year the meeting will be held either in Cheshire or Bedfordshire.

The Epsom Spring Meeting came off on Thursday and Friday, and was witnessed by a tolerably large concourse of people, although the weather was anything but favorable. As I fully anticipated, Delight won the City and Suburban; but, adopting the language of Lord Dundreary—as "every fool" selected him to win in consequence of his being first favorite, I take no credit for anticipating his success; however, I claim credit for being the only writer who gave a place to Brahma when at 40 to 1. The winner was bred by Mr. Hargreaves, and sold last year to Mr. Carew for 1500 sovs. He is a good shaped colt, but lacks quality; his legs are short, and he looks like carrying weight, as his back and loins are particularly good. Although he won by three or four lengths, he bored at the finish, which he may not do when ridden by a stronger and heavier weight. After the race as little as 4 to 1 was taken about him for the Chester Cup, and yesterday Redcap, the property of the Marquis of Hastings, was made first favourite. Treasure Trove, whose success it was my good fortune to predict, when at long odds, as well as for the Lincolnshire Handicap, when at 50 to 1 landed the Metropolitan Handicap by four lengths according to the judge's decision, but I thought it was a much closer thing. Mr. Clark, however, is not the man to make a mistake, therefore myself and those who stood around me, must have been mistaken. The winner, tired at the finish, as well he might do, for two miles and a quarter, over such a severe course, is a severe task for a three year to accomplish with success.—Lucifer, the property of that noble sportsman, Lord St. Vincent, secured second honours, and had he won, the cheering and enthusiasm would have been beyond description, as his lordship is one of the most popular patrons of the turf. Eakring, a fine slashing grey filly by Skermisher, ran out of the course during the race, and thus lost all chance; and as for Sandal, she came very fast, when her jockey called upon her at the finish; but she was beaten for second place by a head. She ran in bandages, and appeared to me as if she had been stopped in her preparation; be that as it may, she ran a good mare considering her weight, 8st 2lb. The remaining events of the meeting were of an unimportant character. I may here remark that at the approaching meeting my readers will do well to patronise the London and South Coast Railway, which starts from Victoria and London Bridge stations, and deposits its passengers on the Downs, within about half a mile of the stand. They will thus avoid the dusty ride from the London and South Western stations to the course; moreover the arrangements of the London Bridge and Victoria company are better and more liberally carried out than those of the Waterloo line.

The Newmarket first spring meeting commences on Monday and finishes on Friday. The following are my selections:—

MONDAY.

Prince of Wales Stakes.—Breadalbane or the Raven.
Princess of Wales Stakes.—Mœstissima Filly.
Spring Stakes.—King Hal.
Sweep of 20 sovs. for 2 year olds.—Problem.

TUESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 300 sovs.—Klarinska.
Two Thousand.—Lord Lyon.
Coffee Room Stakes.—Esca.
Sweepstakes of 200 sovs. each.—Cellina.

WEDNESDAY.

Prince of Wales' stake of 150 sovs. each—Klarinska.
Sweepstsake of 50 sovs.—The Duke.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Esca.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Lass O'Gowrie.
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Strathconan.

THURSDAY.

One Thousand Guineas Stake—Elfeta.

FRIDAY.

Newmarket Stakes—Robin Hood.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Breadalbane.

London, April 14. HARKAWAY.

SALAMANDER.—The career of this celebrated steeplechaser has come to a close under the most unfortunate circumstances. While running in the West Somerset Open Handicap at Crewkerne on Wednesday, and overhauling his horses at every stride, he, about 200 yards from the finish, was observed to falter, and before Mr. Goodman could release himself the horse fell down on his side, without, however, injuring his rider. Mr. Studd, his owner, and several of the bystanders made a rush to where the poor horse lay, and succeeded in getting him on his legs once more; but a veterinary surgeon who was present made the painful discovery that he had ruptured certain muscles in the back, a fact which rendered it imperative to destroy the animal. Mr. Studd felt compelled, and with great reluctance, to yield to the necessity of the occasion, and the clever winner of the Liverpool Grand National was at once put out of his misery. It is a singular coincidence that on the same day which closed the career of Salamander, and almost at the same hour, Creole, who finished second to him in the Liverpool Steeple Chase, should die of *tetanus* (lock-jaw) at the Veterinasy College, Camden Town.

### WATERFORD LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

The usual weekly meeting of this society was held on last Monday evening in the debating room, Mechanics' Institute, DR. JAMES F. SCOTT in the chair. The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Stephenson, Secretary to the Mayfield Literary Society, stating, in reply to a letter addressed to him regarding a public discussion between deputies from both bodies, that he would wish to know the subject selected for mutual debate, the most convenient time for holding the discussion, and the view of the question which the Waterford speakers would be prepared to advocate.

The letter was referred to the committee, which met on Friday evening, when it was resolved that the Waterford society, as the challenging body, leave the choice of subject, side of question, time of debate, and the number of speeches in the hands of the Mayfield Society, and the Secretary was requested to communicate such resolution to Mr. Stephenson, Secretary of the Mayfield Society.

The Secretary having reported that he had written to Mr. Scanlon respecting his intended lecture, that gentleman replied that he considered himself engaged to deliver it as soon as the illustrative diagrams and other essential arrangements could be fully completed.

Mr. Sexton then read a descriptive essay, entitled "A Night Visit to Clonmel," which, having been duly criticised by several of the members present,

Mr. R. D. Dowling read a most thoughtful and beautifully-written composition, from which we extract the following:

"Men who think believe. What men call truth is the sum of individual belief. Man can believe nothing that is not wholly true. Every man, as he folds his coil of years around him, wraps truth on truth unconsciously within his soul; and when the West is very dark, and he can no longer see external things, the treasured, half-forgotten truths, are spread before his eyes, and by their side the record of his years; and in the fading light he weighs them one with the other, anticipating. Man comes and goes singly. Other men may call the hours, and point the diverse way; he listens, gazes, selects, goes forth, companionless—alone."

Mr. Ryan read a creditable essay on "Emulation," the merits of which were not discussed.

Mr. Stuart then read a paper on "Military Characteristics," after which the meeting adjourned.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN FOR CARRICK-ON-SUIR UNION.—Saturday next has been the day fixed for the election of a chairman, *vice* the late lamented L. H. Jephson, Esq., J.P. Colonel Stuart, J.P., D.L., Castletown, has after much reluctance yielded to the unanimous wish of the guardians, elected and ex-officio, and will permit himself to be put in nomination; there will therefore be no contest.

THE HABEAS CORPUS PRISONERS.—As stated in our issue of last Friday evening, two of the prisoners John Dillon, Barrack-street, and Maurice Walsh, Dunmore, confined in the Waterford Jail, were conveyed under escort to Dublin. They were taken by a very public and roundabout route from the gaol to the railway terminus, and the day being market day a very large crowd naturally collected, and accompanied the prisoners as far as the Bridge, where they gave them a ringing cheer. The prisoners arrived at the train, were placed in a third class carriage, with Head-Constable Barry and three sub-constables. Mrs. and Miss Walsh were present to bid good bye to Mr. Walsh. Several females were also present to bid adieu to Dillon, but his wife did not arrive until the train had just moved out of the station. A principal Government official of the city brought his wife on the platform, when she, with very questionable taste, remained several minutes with a quizzing glass surveying the prisoners inside. The train which took the prisoners to Dublin passed before reaching Kilkenny a downward train carrying the order for the release of one of them, Mr. Walsh. He reached here at liberty on Saturday.

APOTHECARY TO CARRICK-ON-SUIR UNION WORKHOUSE.—The guardians of the above union have accepted the resignation of Mr. Walsh, and ordered that advertisements be issued for an apothecary, at £40 a year.

POLICE COURT.—At this (Monday's) police court there were only two cases for hearing, both charges of drunkenness, and his worship let them off with a caution. Ald. Reid, since his election to the chief magistracy, has been very lenient with prisoners on charge of drunkenness, preferring generally to take the accused's promise of amendment rather than inflict a fine, the punishment of which would fall not on the culprit but on his poor family. Ald. Reid's treatment has been attended by the happiest results.

THE WATERFORD PRISONERS.—A rumour was current in this city on Saturday, which was generally credited, that an order would arrive in a few days from the Executive, ordering the release on bail of all the Waterford prisoners except John Dillon. It is stated this news reached Waterford by a telegram from Mr. Blake, M.P., dated House of Commons.

ANOTHER CARRICK-ON-SUIR PAUPER COMMITTED TO GAOL.—A pauper named Lawler, a man of Herculean build, is at present in custody in Carrick bridewell, on charge of saying, "one bad man is gone, and he will soon be followed by another."

TAXATION OF IRELAND.—General Dunne postponed his motion, based upon the report of the Select Committee of Irish Taxation, on Friday last, in order to allow the debate on the Reform Bill to continue.

IRISH PETITIONS, TENANT RIGHT, AND IRISH CHURCH QUESTIONS.—The last report of the Committee on Public Petitions, report that they received 450 petitions, signed by 171,980 persons, in favour of the Church Disendowment, and petitions, signed by 275,400 persons, in favour of a Tenant Right measure for Ireland.

NORTH DEVON ELECTION.—It is reported that the Hon. Dudley Fortescue, M.P, will be the Government candidate for this division of Devonshire. The hon. gentleman's brother, Earl Fortescue, has large estates in that part of the shire.

THE WILLIAM PENN (S.S.) OF THIS PORT.—This magnificent steamship, which left London on her maiden voyage, for Havre and New York, on Tuesday, arrived at Havre in 18 hours, having steamed 12 knots per hour.

SHIP NEWS.—A large barque was seen in the vicinity of Fethard yesterday during the gale, and as the night came on she was seen to reach away to the eastward.

Some wreckage has been washed ashore near Bay and Bun Head.

THE WEATHER.—One of the heaviest showers that has fallen during this year came on to-day at 12.30. The streets were deluged, and it was impossible to stir outside door for 30 minutes.

WATERFORD BOARD OF GUARDIANS—UNION RATING MOTION.—We are informed that Mr. Thos. Elliott's motion, in opposition to the extension of Union Rating to Ireland, will be seconded by Mr. W. Christmas, J.P., D.L., and will be supported by Mr. Conn, an able and gifted speaker.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.—The Customs authorities at this port prohibited, during the last week, the landing of a cask of salted bladders, forwarded from England by one of the steamers, and consigned to a merchant in this city. The authorities consider such articles are included under the prohibition in the cattle plague proclamation.

ANOTHER ARREST IN CARRICK-ON-SUIR.—On Saturday, the 7th inst., a tutor, named Thomas Green, was arrested under his Excellency's warrant at Carrick-on-Suir. Mr. Green, who is an elderly person, has been tutor in some most respectable families near Carrick-on-Suir, and was some years since tutor at Capt. Doyle's, Tramore. Much sympathy has been felt with him, as from age and a weak constitution, imprisonment must be an awful trial on him.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT AT CARRICK-ON-SUIR.—On Saturday last a dispute arose between two workmen engaged in the gutta percha establishment, when one of them, named John Gloady, threw a hammer at the other, W. J. Henry, wounding him dangerously on the forehead. Gloady has been arrested.

VACANCIES IN THE TOWN COUNCIL.—An election to supply the vacancy in the representation of the Tower Ward, caused by the resignation of Charles Newport, Esq., J.P., will take place to-morrow (Tuesday). It is understood that Thomas Wilson, Esq., wine merchant, Quay, will be elected without opposition. There are two candidates in the field for the vacancy in the same ward which is anticipated by Colonel Roberts' removal from Waterford to London. They are—Messrs. Joseph Clampett, butter merchant; and J. T. Ryan, builder.

## CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

### BOARD OF GUARDIANS—Saturday.

The usual weekly meeting of the board was held on Saturday last.

In the chair Mr. John Richardson, D.V.C.

Also present—Col. Stuart, D.L., J.P.; Thomas Lalor, J.P, D.L.; T. B. Wilson, J.P.; Patrick K. Phelan (Carraheen); Patrick Phelan (Carrickbeg); Patrick Brophy, Pierse Heneberry, Owen Callaghan, Michael Quirke, James Hickey, John Shea.

Dr. O'Ryan, Medical Officer, was also in attendance.

A letter was read from the commissioners calling on the board to supply an omission in its former proceedings, viz., the appointment of a dispensary committee and wardens for Carrick district. The board made the necessary order.

Another letter from same asking what progress was made in the late collection of Carrick-on-Suir. The rate collector has closed his collection.

Several young women, inmates of the house, applied to the board, asking that they would grant them clothes and a month's support, in order to learn their trade at the factory. The factory has been a great means of relieving Carrick of the excessive pressure of pauperism upon it. Most of the applications were granted.

VISITORS' REPORTS.

The following report was entered on the Visitors' Book, from the Countess of Bessborough:

"I have visited the house, and found everything in good order, and the children appeared very happy, and well taken care of.

"C. Bessborough."

The following also appeared, from the Hon. Col. Stuart:

"April 11.

"I have this day inspected the house hospital, and found the rooms and wards clean, and in good order.

"Wm. Villiers Stuart."

THE LATE CHAIRMAN.

The following resolution was read from the minutes of proceedings of the previous board; it had been proposed by the Right Hon. the Earl of Bessborough, and seconded, in an eloquent and appropriate speech, by Thomas Lalor, Esq., J.P., D.L.

"The board of guardians of the Carrick-on-Suir Union desire to convey to the family of the late Mr. Jephson the expression of their sincere condolence at the lamentable occurrence which has plunged them into grief.

"They deem it scarcely necessary to state the abhorrence which they feel at the atrocious crime which has caused this fearful calamity; but they wish to place on record the grateful sense which they entertain of the valuable services rendered to the union by Mr. Jephson, in his capacity of chairman of the board of guardians, as well as by the kindness and courtesy which endeared him to all who knew him."

It was ordered to be inserted on the minutes, and that a copy be given to Mr. Briscoe, to be handed to the family of the deceased gentleman.

The board then (Saturday 7th April), as a further mark of respect to the memory of their late chairman, adjourned.

The Commissioners wrote to the board to day (Saturday 14th April), to acknowledge the receipt of the minutes of proceedings of the board on the previous Saturday, containing the resolution before referred to, and the commissioners desired to state that they cannot permit the occasion to pass without giving expression to their entire concurrence in the terms of the resolution passed, respecting the lamentable occasion referred to,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. O'Ryan complained of one of the fever hospital nurses for having absented herself from duty for a night without leave. He only asked that she may be cautioned. She was accordingly cautioned.

A long discussion took place with respect to the pool of water at the rere of the house. It was resolved to permit Mr. Malcomson to have the water conveyed through the workhouse farm at his own risk.

Mr. James Quan's tender for the grass of the farm was accepted; there was no other tender.

A conversation followed about the state of the repair of the house, and the want of papering for the board-room.

After signing a few cheques the board adjourned; the hour was too late to take up the consideration of the contracts.

## AMERICA.

### ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

Queenstown, Friday Evening.

The royal mail steamer Australasian, from New York on the 4th inst., arrived off the harbour.—She brings 112 passengers, and has 10,000 dollars in specie. Having transferred 116 sacks of mails, eight passengers, and latest telegrams, immediately she proceeded for Liverpool. All well.

New York, April 4 (Morning).—In the Senate the finance committee reported the loan bill without amendments as received from the house. Gen. Hawley, Republican, has been elected Governor of Connecticut by 500 votes of a majority. The Democrats have gained largely since last election. A resolution has been introduced in the house, and referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs:—"Whereas, the governors of the British provinces have warned the American fishing fleets off the fishing grounds adjacent to their coasts, thus indicating a design to renew the unreasonable claims made prior to the reciprocity treaty, and annoy peaceable commerce." The Secretary of the Navy is requested to send a sufficient naval force to the fishing grounds to protect citizens in the enjoyment of their rights as recognised by the treaty of 1783, and subsequent treaties.

New York, April 4.—The following proclamation has been issued by President Johnson:—

"Whereas, the President of the United States at different periods in 1861 and 1862 declared states in insurrection in July 1861, Congress adopted resolutions declaring that the late war was waged solely to maintain the supremacy of the constitution, and to preserve the union and the rights of all states unimpaired, and as soon as those objects were accomplished the war ought to cease; and, whereas, no organised or armed resistance to Federal authority exists in the late insurrectionary states, and proper Federal or states civil authority, can enforce the laws therein, and the people are loyally disposed and have conformed or will conform by legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery; and, whereas, in view of the before recited premises it is manifest that the determination of the American people is that no state of its own will, can secede from the union, and that therefore each state ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States.

"And, whereas, the people of the said insurrectionary states in the manner aforesaid have given satisfactory evidence of their acquiescence in this sovereign important resolution; and, whereas, it is believed to be a fundamental principle of Government that people who have revolted, and being overcome and subdued, must either be treated so as to induce them voluntarily to become friends, or else be held by absolute military power, or devastated so as to prevent them from again doing harm as enemies, which last named policy is abhorrent to humanity and freedom.

"And, whereas, the constitution provides for constitutional communities only as states not as territories, dependencies, provinces, or protectorates; and whereas, such constituent states must necessarily be, and by the constitution are, made equal and placed on a like footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity, and power with the states with which they are united; and, whereas, the observance of this political equality as a principle of right and justice, is well calculated to encourage the people of the aforesaid states to be, and become more constant in their renewed allegiance.

"And, whereas, standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the habeas corpus are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with individual rights, and contrary to the genius and spirit of American institutions, and exhaustive of national resources, and ought not therefore to be sanctioned except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing rebellion.

"And, whereas, the policy of the Federal Government from the beginning to the end of the insurrection has been in conformity with the principles herein set forth—therefore I proclaim the insurrection in Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Floridaended, henceforth to be regarded."

## THE DEBATE ON REFORM.

The *Daily Telegraph* says those who pretended to expect the assembly of an ignorant mod to coerce the members of the House of Commons must have been dolefully disappointed yesterday.

The *Times* says at no time were there more than between six to seven persons in Palace-yard, not much more than is usual on a Budget night.

The *Telegraph* adds that it was a quiet, laughing, and good-humoured mod.

According to the *Times'* report, Mr. Goschen, the Duke of Argyle, Mr. Layard, and Mr. Hughes, were warmly applauded as they drove up, not by cheers so much as by clapping of hand. Mr Bright drove up so fast he was scarcely recognised. They, however, cheered him loudly. Mr. Gladstone was cheered with great enthusiasm. Beyond these there were few tokens of passing feeling. There is nothing recorded of what was expected to be a sort of a great out-door reform demonstration. Inside the House of Commons the appearance of things last night was but a re production of the scene presented on the introduction of the Reform Bill. Mr. Gladstone's speech is described by the *Telegraph* as one more varied and earnest than he ever before made, and the same authority states that Lord Grosvenor's speech was rapturously cheered by the Conservatives. The papers discuss the Reform Question, and comment on the last night's debate with great earnestness according to their respective views.

## MISCELLAEOUS.

Curious Accident.—A dangerous accident occurred at Plymouth yesterday morning, by which six women narrowly escaped suffocation. The schooner Ebenezer, of Leith, captain and owner Robert Watson, was discharging potatoes from Leith alongside a quay in Sutton harbour. Eight Irishwomen were at work in the hold loading baskets with the potatoes, when by their incautiously taken away a quantity of the potatoes that supported a temporary bulkhead, the bulkhead gave way, and six of the women were immediately buried under several tons of potatoes. Assistance was very promptly rendered the woman, and three of them were soon extricated, but the other three were over an hour under the potatoes before they could be got out. Four of the women were taken to the South Devon Hospital, where fortunately it was found that although they had been badly bruised there were no bones broken; one had, however, dislocated her collar bone.

Shocking Case.—A shocking case of child murder was investigated before a coroner's jury in London, on Thursday. James Cooper, verger of St. Matthew's Church, St Luke's, last Saturday night, at eleven o'clock, found a dead child lying on the steps of the vestry door of the church.—It was wrapped in an old black silk apron. Dr. H. C. Harris said the child (a girl) had lived, and there was a punctured wound in the skull on the right side of the head, and that wound had been caused by a gimlet being turned in the skull. The child had evidently cried, and there was a piece of adhesive plaster covering the mouth. That had been done, no doubt, with the intension of preventing the deceased's screams being heard. The skull was fractured in four places on the left side of the head, and from that circumstance, taken in conjunction with the fact that the skin was peeled off from the child's ankles, as if they had been tightly grasped by a hand, witness was of opinion that the fractures of the skull had been caused by dashing the deceased's head against a stone doorstep. The left eye had been blackened by a blow. There was a large bruise on the right thigh, while some of the injuries were being inflicted on the body.—The Coroner said that the present was one of the most brutal cases of murder which had come under his notice.—The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

Grimshaw, the Jockey.—We read in the letter of "Argus," in the *Post*:—"The hearing of the Grimshaw case excited some interest, and 'The Prodigal' may think himself lucky in having to appear in mufti for only a month. But if he had not been recommended to mercy by the Marquis of Hastings, his suspension would have been of much longer duration. During the court of inquiry much amusement was created by the young culprit stating that when he returned into the paddock with Prodigal he handed him over to his valet. 'You mean Lord Hasting,' valet,' remarked the admiral. 'No, sir,' rejoined Jemmy,' I mean my own valet.' Upon hearing which the admiral fairly lost the use of his respiratory organs and could not have been more surprised even if 'Argus' had stood before him; for, although he had heard a good deal of the manners and customs of light weights, he was hardly prepared for such an avowal. Although I am not what is called a special commissioner, yet I felt bound to make myself acquainted with the rate of wages of a jockey's valet, and I am assured that Barker, who fills that responsible and confidential appointment about the person of 'Jemmy' receives a salary of £100 per annum and travelling expenses—a remuneration far superior to that of many a country curate."

Death of a County Clare Gentleman.—We greatly regret to learn that a fatal accident befell Thomas De Clare Studdert, Esq., junr., on Saturday evening. He was riding home to his residence at Bunratty, about five o'clock, when he was unfortunately thrown from his horse and killed on the spot. His head was fractured and the boue depressed. The sad news, indeed reached this city soon after, and has caused the utmost possible concern, as the excellent gentleman was a favourite amongst gentry and people. The accident, we learn, was caused by a sudden start of the mare he rode, and for which he unfortunately refused £50 a week ago. The animal shied from some object, and the deceased was cast upon his head, falling upon a large stone, the concussion crushing in the upper part of his head, and a kick from the mare displacing his teeth and deforming his face. He was dead before an attempt could be made for the preservation of his valued life.—*Munster News.*

Lord Clifton is dead, which leaves a vacancy for North Devon.

Mr. Peabody's letter of acknowledgment to the Queen is published.

A curious menage has just been established in the Jardin des Plantes. In an iron cage have been placed a young lioness, an Algerian wild boar, and a little dog. This last is quite the master, the lioness generally amusing herself with teasing the boar. When, however, the lioness goes too far the dog interferes and re-establishes order.

A Lioness in the Streets.—A panic occurred on Friday, market day, in the streets of Macon, Saone-et-Loire, France, owing to the escape of a young lion from a menagerie. The people fled in every direction, but the keepers succeeded in recapturing the animal at the moment when it had sprung on a cow and was about to eat it.

Disappearance of an Informer from Dublin.—A rumour has been prevalent for some days in the city respecting the disappearance of a man who, it is said, gave information concerning the Fenian proceedings. The authorities have been investigating the matter, but as yet, no clue has been obtained to the whereabouts of the individual in question.

Extensive Bog Purchase by Mr. Malcomson.—This great capitalist has, within the last fortnight, concluded the purchase of over 1,000 acres of bog in the county of Galway, situate on the left bank of the Shannon, between the estates of Joshua Seward, Esq, J.P. and the Marquis of Clanricarde. *Limerick Southern Chronicle.*

Japan and the European Powers.—According to the *Patrie* a dispatch from Yokohoma, dated March 5, announces that the Japanese government have conceded the principle of a revision of the treaties made with European Powers. Several clauses of an advantageous nature for foreign commerce will, by common consent, be introduced into those treaties.

The Late Inquiry at at New Barracks, Limerick.—The court martial has fully exonerated Serjeants Troy and Tyrell from the charges of Fenianism, for which they were tried.

## *IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.*

### THE REFORM BILL

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Friday.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock, at which hour there was a very full house, although the interest and excitement appeared to have considerably abated as compared with the previous evening. A large crowd again besieged Westminster Hall and the other approaches to the house, and the popular party leaders were lustily cheered when recognised.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented several petitions in favour of the Government bill, and among others one, which gave rise to considerable merriment from Mr. Bishop, and other electors of the borough of Calne.

Mr. Baxter then continued the debate. He deprecated the personalities which had been imported into the discussion, and said the country was heartily sick of the attacks in which the house had indulged all through the session upon the hon. member for Birmingham. He was at a loss to understand the object of the supporters of the amendment, assuming that they were really sincere in the desire which they professed for a reduction in the franchise. That reduction the success of their resolution, should defeat but only for a time; in his opinion the Government had taken not only a wise but the wisest and most honest course. It was the best possible evidence of their desire to succeed, and believing that it was the only manner in which success could be achieved. He accepted with thankfulness a measure which enfranchised 400,000 of the working classes, who relied upon the wisdom and justice of the Imperial Parliament, and although it was idle to deny that they did not earnestly desire the franchise, they desired to attain what they believed to be their right, constitutionally and without violence; but if Parliament now refused to entertain their claims, they should no longer believe in its earnestness and sincerity, and it would be impossible to answer for the consequences. He hoped that the house would not refuse to admit to the franchise a body of men in every way qualified for it, the bone and sinew of the nation, and he hoped earnestly that the bill would be passed in its integrity.

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton said that a measure of reform was the correction of abuse, a revolution was the transfer of political power, and although the Government did not give the slightest glimpse of the most important portion of the question, he would show that the large transfer of the franchise proposed by the bill was a transfer of political power. The working classes now enjoyed something like a fourth of the borough constituencies with a £6 franchise; the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself admitted the working classes would have the lion's share of political power, and a predominance which Parliament never contemplated and was not prepared to grant; but take the £7 rental, the difference between that and £6 was so slight that any man who desired it could easily pay the difference, and if they looked now to the effect of the £10 limit, they would see how few houses there were at £9, and, allowing for the increase in value of property, the effect of a £7 franchise would create within three or four years, the natural lifetime of the present Parliament, the preponderance of the working classes, which they were told Parliament never contemplated and was not prepared to grant. The boroughs now enjoyed a predominance of political power, which was only to a slight degree counterbalanced by the greater unanimity of the county representatives. Last night the Chancellor of the Exchequer had striven to show that the effect of the bill would be very slight, because the members of the boroughs in which the working classes would have a preponderance would be very small, but there was a transparent fallacy in that argument. Take the case of Hertfordshire, it was said, and truly, that the farmers, who were only a third of the constituency, commanded the representation, and experience showed that not a preponderance, but a third of the votes if they suck together, could carry their own objects against the other and more decided classes. At Liverpool the Chancellor of the Exchequer tried the persuasion policy, but the hon. member for Birmingham threatened them with the *argumentum ad baculum*, and told them to take the change now proposed before some accident happened, and the people compelled them to accept it; that this accident had not already happened was not the fault of the hon. member (cheers). He (Sir E. B. Lytton) had not an absolute horror of democracy; he could recognise it as one of the legitimate forms of national government. It had merits especially its own, identified with marvell us efforts of individual genius and national energy. It was especially fitted for the youth of national existence, but if there was a country in the world in which the spread of democracy would be ruinous, it was surely a country like England, with so small an area of land in comparison with the pressure of the population, and with commerce so dependant on national credit and prestige that it would perish if they tampered with the principles of political economy, or endang r i s credit and reputation. Under such circumstances as these it would be madness to make the working classes the supreme power of the constitution. Now, with respect to the working classes, no man had a greater admiration than he had for the many great qualities of the English working man, but they must take care that they did not look too much to the exceptions whilst dealing with the whole body. They were, however, told that the limit of £7 would prevent this danger, but if they excluded all below it they must take care that they did not sanction and perpetuate the discontent and agitation with which they were threatened if they declined to pass this bill. Now, we would ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer if those who were to be still excluded were to be considered an invading army, not as fellow-Christians of our own flesh and blood (loud cheers). With all his admiration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer he must say that he had now heard an argument so astounding and so perilious that it would at once land them in universal suffrage, and how could the Chancellor of the Exchequer resist this invading army with this inscription on its banners (cheers). It was surely an insult to the working classes to refuse to take them in the mass, and without any test of their qualifications and personal fitness. There was just the same objection to the predominance of any one class, whether of the landed aristocracy or of eminent merchants. He did not say that they would be actuated by dishonest motives, but they must take a class view of the national interests and welfare. The class had its faults, but its interests were so varied and so different, that it most happily represented the e of the whole community, whereas the indiscriminate admission of the working classes would swamp all the others. He referred to the example of America, where, with universal suffrage, the House of Representatives was held of no importance but were all looked to the Senate, which was a body of considerable power and authority. He agreed with the objections of the noble lord who seconded the resolution, that if they passed this bill they would have little guarantee for the continuance of the Government, and none whatever for the existence of the present Parliament, they would be members without constituencies, which had been condemned by their own act and obliged to obey the dictates of the Government. If they placed themselves in such a position, the next Parliament might and would justly repudiate anything that this did. In conclusion, he made a forcible appeal to the independent moderate Whigs to be wise in time, and not to bury themselves prematurely in that tomb in Westminster Abbey in which the hon member for Birmingham said they were to be buried, and where they might rest and be thankful. He besought them not to surrender themselves in abject submission to the Government, but to be true to the independence and to the traditions of their great party. He asked them to approach this serious question, not as class against class, but as Englishmen seeking for the advantage and welfare of their common country (loud cheers from all parts of the house.)

Mr Mill ridiculed the objection to the bill, that it was merely a measure for the reduction of the franchise. He entirely concurred with Lord Stanley that it was desirable to get rid of the rotten boroughs, and to provide for a re-distribution of seats; but he thought it was of equal importance to secure for the people a wide extension of the suffrage. He denied that the bill was a democratic measure. It certainly would give a share in the representation to the working classes, who were, under the present system, unrepresented; but it would not give them preponderating power. Hon. members opposite complained that this was a class measure. It would not follow that because any one class had the right of voting in any particular constituency, that it was, therefore, represented in parliament; on the contrary, it might simply enjoy the right of being out-voted. He denied that there would be any real danger to the country in admitting large masses of the working classes to the enjoyment of the suffrage, and he claimed for them that hitherto they had displayed no disposition to interfere prejudicially with the constitution or institutions of the country, from their very different habits of life they were qualified to see things in a very different light to the other classes, and as a class they had feelings and opinions of their own which were now totally unrepresented, for no constituency now was likely to elect a working man; but, whilst he admitted the sincere regrrd which many members felt for the welfare of the working classes, he would ask was any one of them who knew the working man's dealings with respect to trade unions or strikes, or who was competent to place his dealings with regard to the hours of labour before the house. The working classes had, no doubt, views and opinions of their own, and if they were predominant, might possibly attempt to legislate for them, but there was no question of the predominance of the working classes. Many of their peculiar views and opinions were the consequence of the present exclusion of the working men from that house, which would, he believed, be dissipated if they were fully discussed, and the arguments of those who represented them freely brought forward, discussed and answered, for there was nothing which so strengthened the institutions of a free country as the feelings of those whose views and opinions were not adopted, that at all events they had been fully and freely discussed. This great advantage the working classes of this country had never yet enjoyed, and on this account it was that they were the slowest to change their opinions, and cling so steadfastly to their traditional feelings. There were many important questions, social rather than political, to which attention was only just beginning to be directed, and one which he believed they would make much greater progress, if they had the representatives of the working men to inform them of their dealings and stimulate their efforts. Take for example popular education, and he would put a case personally to the hon. member for Calne. If there had been a really popular representation the hon. member would never have been driven from office. They would have recognised in him an efficient minister. The working classes have understood the hon. member, and have sustained him under the present system. The English people would never have a real, popular education, but with a really popular representation. These were some of the advantages which he anticipated from a real representation of the working classes, who recognised instinctively the bill as a good measure in itself, irrespective of all other considerations, and for these reasons he should give it his earnest and cordial support (much cheering).

Mr. Liddell objected to the bill as an incompetent and insidious measure. The counties now were not fairly treated, but if this bill passed the preponderance of the boroughs would still be greater.

Mr. R. Hanbury supported the bill.

Mr. J. H. Selwyn believed that the bill would seriously affect the agricultural constituencies, and have a most disastrous influence on the interests of the country at large.

Sir F. Goldschmidt was of opinion that the bill made concessions, which, small and moderate as they were, were timely and prudent, and would be regarded as such by the country. He expressed his approval of the course which the Government had pursued under the circumstances. It was the only one likely to be successful, and any other would have seriously damaged them. In the opinion of the country Lord Robert Montagu did not share in the fears felt by so many Liberal members that the bill would become law. Nay, he did not believe that the Government itself desired that it should become law; if the Government had been earnest they would have passed a bill seven years ago. He shared the public belief that they would wriggle out of it somehow or other, as they did in 1860.—Not that they had an idea of allowing so useful a political cry to drop altogether, but would continue to trade upon it whenever their exigencies compelled them to resort to it. He analysed at considerable length the speeches of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and contended that he had so contradicted himself that no confidence could be placed in his arguments or opinions.

Sir G. Grey pointed out that there was a material distinction between the resolution of Lord Grosvenor and that moved by Lord Russell in reference to the bill introduced by the Government of Lord Derby. The resolution of Lord Russell contained a distinct expression of opinion that no reform bill would be satisfactory which did not contain a substantial reduction of the qualification for the borough franchise. That was a far more open and manly avowal of opinion, and was widely different from the course now adopted of calling upon the house to pass a resolution which left them entirely in the dark as to the real views of those who proposed and supported it. He thought Government had strong reasons to complain that they had not been met by a motion unambiguously expressed, which would enable them clearly and fairly to test the sense of the house upon the principle of the bill. That the amendment was merely an attempt to defeat the bill by a side-wind was shown. He saw that by the fact that, on the the debate which had ensued upon it, it had scarcely been referred to till the hon. member for Hertfordshire and the hon. member for Westminster had ignored it altogether; and he regretted that the speech of Sir B. Litton, which was full of kind and generous sentiments, was pervaded throughout by a thorough distrust of the working classes. He disputed the assertion of General Peel, that the present Parliament was elected upon the cry of "Lord Palmerston and no Reform," and said that on the Liberal side, at all events, an intention had throughout been displayed of not allowing the question to be kept dangling before the country, but of seriously considering it with a view of arriving at a final and satisfactory settlement. Referring to the conduct of the working classes, he said it had borne of late years a remarkable contrast to what it was thirty or forty years ago. Nothing could have been more exemplary than their conduct in Lancashire during the late cotton famine, and they had abundantly shown their fitness for sharing in the representation of the country. With regard to the bill itself, he said it was considered by the country as an honest attempt to settle the question, and, without desiring to hold out a threat, he warned the house that there would be danger in indefinitely postponing a settlement by assenting to Lord Grosvenor's motion.

Mr. Laing said that the Government found it easier to assume that the resolution meant something different from what it expressed, than to refute the intelligible expression of opinion which it conveyed. What it meant was, not that there should be no reform at all, but that the bill that dealt with it should be as complete and comprehensive as it was possible to make it. In other words the question was not, whether there should be reform or no reform; but whether it should be dealt with in a democratic or constitutional sense. Looking at the condition of the country, and the great growth of intelligence among the working classes. the question was one which was sure to arise, and having arisen, it was true wisdom to grapple with and settle it, but not in a manner which made mere numbers preponderate over property and intelligence. He objected to the present bill because it unsettled the settlement of 1832, and gave no guarantee as to the question of the redistribution of seats; it was not sufficient to state that a bill would be introduced on the subject, but before proceeding farther they were entitled to know what boroughs were to be added, what disfranchised, and what the precise nature of the proposal of the Government was. The bill had repeatedly been called an honest bill, but he gathered that what was meant by that term was that it was all in one direction, and was honest in the eyes of those who wished for changes in a democratic direction.

Mr. Maguire moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to, and the other orders having been disposed of, the house adjourned shortly after twelve o'clock.

### HOUSE OF LORDS—Friday.

Their lordships met at five o'clock.

The Marquis of Wetmeath presented 150 petitions against the Oaths Bill, chiefly from congregations of dissenting Protestants, and moved for copies of the declaration required by law to be taken by certain Protestants holding office under the crown, and of any other oaths bearing on religion to be taken by persons in any civil office.

Earl Russell assented to the motion, which was agreed to, and their lordships adjourned at a quarter before six o'clock.

### JAMES STEPHENS IN PARIS.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Times* says:—If the object of Mr. Stephens (the "Head Centre") in coming to Paris was to attract general attention to his cause or his person, it has proved a failure. Some years back this would not have been the case. He would probably have been the admired of the faubourgs and the favoured guest in democratic banquets. His portrait, or what purports to be his portrait, appears, indeed, in the *Monde Illustre*, in a few shop windows, or in a kiosk of the Boulevards, and his name has been mentioned two or three times in the *Chronique* of one or two evening papers. But few stop to look at the portrait, and few read the gossip. The French pronounce the word "Fenian" as they do "Faineant," and appear to attach the same meaning to both. Now, "Faineant" means a lazy, good-for-nothing person, and no Frenchman is flattered by such designation. A writer who declares that he spent some hours in his company a few evenings ago "at the house of an illustrious Academician, who desired to surprise his guests by the presence of one who at this moment causes such disquiet to the English Government," thus relates his impressions. He says:—

"The evening I saw him he was elegantly dressed, observing throughout a modest demeanour; waiting to be addressed before speaking to any one, and answering all questions put to him in a simple and natural manner. When asked for details as to his arrest, his imprisonment, and his plans, he said:—'My arrest took place because I wished it. For many hours I knew that the police were on my traces, and it was my pleasure to be arrested in order to prove that I could escape with the greatest ease. While in prison I was treated with the utmost regard. I wanted for nothing, and in this respect I cannot too highly praise the English Government. But it was absolutely necessary to depart. I had expressed my desire to do so to a person of whom I was sure, with whom an unexpected circumstance put me in communication, and the prison doors, so to speak, stood open before me. I don't know whether any one meant to stop me, but around me I saw only accomplices.' 'But once out of prison,' observed a listener, 'how did you manage to leave Ireland?' 'Once out of prison I fled to the country. Money and a revolver were given me. I then heard that a reward of £40,000 was offered for me, and that any one who discovered me was to bring me to Dublin, dead or alive. I remained, up to the time of my getting on board ship, in the country, living during the day in a hut, and going out at night to reach another. In every place where I took refuge I was well known. Indeed, I was expected there. Notwithstanding the large sum offered by the Irish Government for my apprehension, nobody ventured to inform against me; and this single fact proves that Ireland was at my disposal.' 'And now what are your plans?' 'I am going to America for an army of 250,000 men who are expecting me, and I will return with them to deliver Ireland, my country, from the British yoke.'"

### THE CORK AND YOUGHAL RAILWAY.

Among the scandals of last year (says the *Times'* City Article) was the failure of a certain Mr. David Leopold Lewis under circumstances that excited surprise at the credulity of London capitalists, and in his fall this person brought down a concern called the London, Hamburg, and Exchange Bank. The schemes of Lewis were all in connection with the Cork and Youghal Railway, and a report which has just been issued by a select committee of the House of Lords in relation to that railway describes the nature of his operations. "It appears," they say—

"That the company were by their Acts empowered to raise by their capital and mortgage debentures the sum of about £500,000. It appears that the directors have raised, in addition and in excess of capital, by means of Lloyd's bonds, the sum of £206,000, and that they have also allowed to be put into circulation by a Mr Lewis, who was the financier of the directors, the sum of £165,000 in the shape of Lloyd's bonds, which were to be given in exchange for old Lloyd's bonds, but which old bonds were never returned to the directors; and also the sum of £80,000 of mortgage debentures, under similar circumstances, making in the whole a total of £926,000, as a claim against the company. The directors now repudiate the bonds given to Mr. Lewis, which were to be given in return for the old bonds; but it is owing to their culpable neglect that these new bonds were placed in circulation, and with the knowledge of Mr. Lewis's improper conduct they continued him as a director and in their confidence. Mr. Lewis became bankrupt in 1865, and then ceased to be a director. The committee must remark that these Lloyd's bonds do not appear to have been given, with one trifling exception, directly to contractors and others in payment for work done, but to Mr. Lewis to raise money upon them as he best could for the purpose of the directors. None of the directors, of whom Sir C Roney is chairman, have appeared before the committee to explain these matters, and the committee have been unable to ascertain how much money has ever been received by the company from the putting in circulation the Lloyd's bonds which were negotiated by Mr. Lewis with various finance companies."

### DREADFUL MURDER IN LIMERICK.

We regret to announce the perpetration of a shocking murder, which took place on Friday evening, on the Salmon Weir Bank, close to the first stile. The unhappy victim was a woman named Feran, wife of a butcher, who resides in Mungret-lane, and who was arrested on suspicion of being the murderer. The first knowledge of the occurrence was had when some men engaged in spearing eels in passing their way, saw the unfortunate woman lying lifeless in gores of blood; subsequently it was found that death had been caused by a deep wound in the abdomen. Another gash appeared on the chin. It said that the husband was the last person seen in company with the woman, when alive, and that latterly he was much addicted to drink. One circumstance renders the case peculiarly cruel—the woman was within a short time of child-birth. The unhappy circumstance took place on the immediate boundary of the property of Wm. Phayer, Esq, J.P., and late that evening several friends of the deceased waited on that gentleman, at his own residence, to procure an order for the removal of the body to the dead house, which order was given. At a later period of the evening, a large crowd had remained where the remains of deceased lay; Mr. Phayer walked to the place and saw the deceased.—considering the lateness of the hour, and that no inquest could be held, then he directed the remains to be placed in a boat, which he saw safely conveyed to the rere of the Potato Market, at which place the body lay, where it was visited this morning by the jury.—Limerick Southern Chronicle

Toronto despatches state that the order for disbanding the volunteers has been rescinded. Forces continue to be despatched to the frontier.

Governor Vermont has appointed George Edmonds senator, vice Foote, deceased.

Mr. Seward had entertained Madame Juarez, wife of the Mexican president, at dinner.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Prague, Saturday, April 14.

Several generals, among whom is General Benedik, are expected in this city. In the event of war volunteer corps will be formed not only here but in Vienna, Grattz, and Pesth. It is stated that Austria, Bavaria, and Saxony have agreed to carry out a reform of the Federal constitution without any reference to the success or non-success of the scheme proposed by Prussia. The Government is said to intend issuing a paper currency in notes of one and two florins, which would be declared a legal tender. The total amount of this currency would be one hundred millions of florins. It is stated that the National Bank of Austria contemplates calling in all bad notes of a less denomination than seventy florins.

Vienna, Saturday, April 14.

The state of affairs continues very serious. All the intelligence received is warlike. A courier has arrived from Berlin with despatches for the Prussian Ambassador at this port.

It is asserted that Prussia has sounded several governments of Northern Germany with a view to ascertain whether they would be disposed to conclude a separate military convention.

Vienna, Sunday, April 15.

It is stated that several of the middle states are preparing a declaration to be brought forward in the Federal Diet, refusing to take the Prussian motion or the reform of the constitution into consideration, but the German powers have been demobilised.

Pesth, Saturday, April 14.

Both houses of the Diet sat to day for the first time in the new building. The President of the Lower House, in opening the sitting, expressed the wish that the welfare of the country should soon be established on a firm basis, and said that the only means by which it could be secured was the re-establishment of a legal and constitutional state of things in Hungary. He stated also that the country earnestly desired that the Emperor should soon be crowned King of Hungary.

Pesth, Sunday, April 15.

The members of the left and centre of the Upper House of the Diet have, in a private conference, resolved to vote the adoption of the second address of the Lower House without any modifications. To-morrow the Upper House will hold a public sitting for the discussion of the address.

Hamburg, Saturday, April 14.

A rumour of Count Bismarck's resignation was current here to-day, and had a favourable influence on the Bourse. No credit is, however, attached to the report.

Munich, Saturday, April 14.

The official *Bayroche Zeitung* of to-day says—We learn that the Bavarian Government has taken steps in order to prevent the present difficulty between Prussia and Austria from assuming a more serious aspect.

Brussels, Saturday, April 14.

The "Independence Belge" re-publishes a despatch from Frankfort expressing the belief that Austria will provisionally defer proposing in the Diet that the Federal army should be placed on a war footing. The "Independence Belge" adds, "This despatch, together with other information reaching us at the present moment, leads us to suppose that the question of armament will shortly be satisfactorily settled by the confidential overtures stated to have been made by Austria to Prussia. The settlement would consist in a mutual and simultaneous disarmament."

### THE SEE OF LIMERICK

The numerous friends of the Very Rev. Dean Graves will be rejoiced to hear that he has been appointed to the See of Limerick, rendered vacant by the demise of the Right Rev. Dr. Griffin. It is stated that the Very Rev. Dr. Magee, Dean of Cork, has been named for the Deanery of the Chapel Royal.

### FERMOY UNION—Wednesday.

Richard Carroll, Esq., J.P., Chairman of the board, presided.

The other guardians present were:—Michael Bourke, George K. Bourke, Henry Braddell, Capt. Deane, J.P; John Downing, Charles Furlong, James Morrogh, John George Nason, J.P (vice-chairman); Henry O'Brien, M.D.; Denis O'Brien, John O'Sullivan, John Pearl, D.V.C.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining last week, 295; admitted since, 26; discharged, 13; died, 3; remaining, 305.

Finance.—The balance in bank to the credit of the union was, £3,113 14s 10d.

### LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

(*From the Freeman.*)

London, Saturday.—The first two nights of the Reform debate having to some extent tested the debating power of the House, it may now be predicted with tolerable certainty that the division will be brought to a conclusion on Thursday evening next. The Government has lost a supporter to-day in the person of Mr. Granville Gower, the member for Reigate, who was unseated on petition, or who rather retired from any further contest for his seat. The hon. gentleman is, you know, brother of Earl Granville, the President of the Council, to whom he bears a striking resemblance. He was first returned for Reigate in 1863, and ever since has invariably given his vote for every liberal measure which has been proposed in the House of Commons. The vote thus lost to the Government by the withdrawal of Mr. Granville will, however, be compensated for by the loss to the opposition of the support of Mr. Forsyth, Q.C., one of the members for the borough of Cambridge, who is petitioned against on the ground that he holds the appointment of standing counsel to the Secretary of State and Council of India. The argument in his case occupied several hours to-day, and the general impression is that the objection taken to his eligibility to serve as a member of Parliament will be sustained, and that the seat will be declared vacant.

### ILLNESS OF JUDGE HARGREAVE.

On making inquiries last night we were sorry to learn that this gentleman continued in a most precarious state, and that no change for the better had taken place.

Church rate Contest.—On Monday a sharp contest took place in the parish of St. Anne's, Lewes, to decide whether a church rate of 1d in the pound should be levied. At the annual vestry meeting on Friday, April 5, the rate was carried by a great majority, and, a poll being demanded, it was taken on Monday. After much excitement, the result at the close of the poll was—For the rate, 112; against 39; majority, 73.

Munificent Gift to King's College Hospital.—Mr. Ralli, the Greek merchant, has just presented to the committee of King's College Hospital, through Dr Priestley, the munificent sum of £6000, for the purpose of establishing a ward for poor sick children in that institution. The ward is to be called the "Pantia Ralli" ward, in memory of the late Mr Pantia Ralli, the father of the generous donor.

We hear from Paris that a very violent scene has taken place between M Drouyn de Lhuys and Prince Metternich, the latter having reproached the former with having negotiated with Berlin and Vienna at the same time.

Among the scandals of last year was the failure of a certain Mr. David Leopold Lewis under circumstances that excited surprise at the credulity of London capitalists, and in his fall this person brought down a concern called "The London, Hamburg, and Exchange Bank." The schemes of Lewis were all in connection with the Cork and Youghal Railway, and a report by a Select Committee of the House of Lords in relation to that railway describes the nature of his operations. Extracts are given in the "Times." The extent of the issue of Lloyd's Bonds in the case of the Cork and Youghal line seems moderate in comparison with that of the Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway, of which company a meeting was held last week. The directors in their report on that occasion announced that the total authorised capital was £393,000, and that the existing capital actually amounted to £331,000, of which £248,000 was represented by shares and debentures, and £733,000 by Lloyd's Bonds. The concern is now in the hands of a receiver.

THE WATERFORD MAIL MONDAY EVENING. APRIL 16 1866

## COUNTY QUARTER SESSIONS.—Thursday.

*(Continued from our last.)*

Clement Sadleir *v.* the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway Company.

This was a process for £15 13s 6d, loss and damages. In consideration of plaintiff being a passenger by one of the defendants' trains, in the month of Sept. last, they undertook to carry and take charge of plaintiff's portmanteau, which portmanteau was not recovered by plaintiff for 12 days afterwards, whereby he was put to sundry losses and inconveniences.

Mr. Sadleir was sworn, and deposed that on the 30th of September last he travelled by the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway from Mullinavat to Kilkenny; had a horse, which was boxed at Mullinavat, and was at the station fully 40 minutes before the train came up; travelled first class; was at the station 20 minutes before the time stated in the table; when the train arrived, went over and put my dressing-case in a first class carriage, and was in the act of putting in the portmanteau, when the guard came up and said, "Give me your portmanteau—we are 20 minutes late already—and I will take charge of it for you;" he took the portmanteau out of my hands; when the train arrived in Kilkenny I asked him for it, and he said, "There it is," pointing to one lying on the ground; said to him, "That is not mine;" he said mine must be in the Dublin van, and we went and looked for it, and could not find it; told him then that as the train was late, I could not expect him to keep it waiting for me, but to be sure to get the portmanteau in Kilkenny, and send it on to Dublin; gave him my address; did not get it till the 12th of October.

To the Court—I had to go to Dublin without even a change of linen, and was obliged to buy some things that do not fit me.

To Mr. Walsh—I had to go to Ballinasloe fair, and, on account of not getting the portmanteau in Dublin, I had to come back by Dublin to go home.

To the Court—Was put to great inconvenience; Mrs. Sadleir had accepted an invitation to a ball, and in consequence of the miscarriage of the portmanteau I was obliged to purchase an evening suit. I waited up to the 7th of October before I did so, but could not wait any longer after that.

To Mr. Walsh—Coming back to Dublin, between the train fare and hotel expenses, cost me £4.

Court—What were the hotel expenses?

Witness—15s a day for four days.

Court—I cannot give you the price of the new clothes; I can only give you your actual expenses.

Mr. Sadleir—I am out of pocket this actual money by the neglect of the company's servants.

To Mr. Ambrose—Could not say if it was labelled.

Mr. Ambrose—When you left Kilkenny for Dublin, did you take a return ticket? I believe I did.

Court—I will decree for the hotel expenses 15s a day, for four days, and 16s. 6d. the fare from Ballinasloe to Dublin.

Mr. Sadleir said he thought it very hard that they should take charge of his portmanteau, and, through the most culpable neglect, put him to all this expense. He had made every exertion he possibly could to regain it, and twelve days after it went astray it was found at the Mullinavat station, where he got into the train.

Court—I think they are paying very well for it now; and you are getting all I could give you.

Mr. Walsh for plaintiff; Mr. Ambrose for defendants.

O'Shea *v.* Whitstone.

This was an action to recover £32, balance of a larger sum of money received by the defendant for plaintiff.

Mr. Anderson, instructed by Mr. Delandre, for the plaintiff.

Mr. Ryland, instructed by the defendant, for defendant.

Mr. Anderson stated the case—Some time last year Mr. O'Shea's houses were burned, and it became necessary to take legal proceedings against the Insurance Company for the amount of the claim, and Mr. O'Shea employed Mr. Whitstone. The case was ultimately settled, the company agreeing to pay a certain sum of money for the houses, and costs in the case, which they paid over to Mr. Whitstone, all of which Mr. O'Shea received, except £32. Mr. Whitstone's defence is a set-off in a bill of costs, one for £49 1s 11d, and another for £14 7s, the latter being costs incurred in the transaction with the insurance company. Mr. O'Shea became a bankrupt some years ago, and obtained a certificate; his petition was filed on the 23rd May, '64, and £21 7s 6d of the £49 1s 11d were costs incurred previous to the petition being filed, which by the 7th of the 145th section of the Act could not be recovered. From the date of bankruptcy to the 15th Sept. '65, there was costs incurred to the amount of £16 16s 6d. These were incurred solely in the bankruptcy matter. Mr. Whitstone was solicitor for O'Shea, and by an order made by Judge Berwick the sum of £5 was directed to be paid to the solicitor out of the estate—the assets were insufficient to pay the £5, but as he took the chance of getting it out of them, he was not entitled to more than the £5. The £49 bill was made up of several accounts, one of £3 odd in the case of Mary O'Shea, deceased, another of £7 9s 10d, and another of £14 7s. The latter item was costs incurred in the transaction with the insurance company, and the arrangement made was that they were to pay the costs.

Mr. Whitstone was sworn, and deposed to being engaged by Mr. O'Shea to recover the amount of insurance from the company. They paid £162; £150 for O'Shea, and £12 costs.

To Mr. Ryland—The £21 7s 0d was costs incurred by O'Shea before the bankruptcy on the security of a policy of insurance, and a deed of assignment, both of which I hold as a *lien.* The £16 16s 6d was incurred in the bankruptcy; was never paid the £5 ordered by the judge. The £3 and the £7 11s 6d were both incurred at Mr. O'Shea's instance and directions. The £7 10s 5d in the Redmond affair was also incurred by his directions. During the bankruptcy affair he came up to Dublin, and came to my office; while he was there the cheque for the £162 came to hand; said to him then, "Mr. O'Shea you owe me a good deal of money on various transactions, and I think as you are getting this money now, you ought to pay me some of it;" he asked me how much; I took down the books, and made as near a calculation as was possible at the time, and said about £25. "Oh," he said, "don't keep so much as that, reduce it to £15;" it was ultimately agreed that I should keep £20, and furnish a bill of costs when I came back to Waterford.

To the Court—Showed the dates for the costs in the different matters.

To Mr. Ryland—I then paid him a check for £130, and he made the memorandum on the block of the cheque, that the £20 was paid on foot of the costs previous to the bakkruptcy.

(The block of the cheque book handed in).

To Mr. Anderson—Told him that I would furnish the costs, and if he had paid too much I would refund the difference.

Mr. O'Shea deposed to Mr. Anderson—Remembers the conversation in Dublin with Mr. Whitstone; he said as I was getting the money he ought to get something out of it; said I thought I was not liable, but that if he thought he was entitled to it to stop some; he said he would stop £20; asked him to give me £140; he then said, here's a cheque for £130, and if anything is coming to you I will give it back; I then signed the block for the cheque only; never intended to sign it on foot of the costs before the bankruptcy; was under the impression that he had received the £5.

Mr. Anderson—With respect to the transaction about the property of Mary O'Shea, deceased, there are costs to the tune of £3 odd charged, when they can only claim 5s under the Probate Act.

To Mr. Anderson—With respect to the Redmond affair, it was Mr. Redmond should be charged with the costs in that case, as I only introduced him to Mr. Thornton to get the transfer.

Mr. Whitstone—I never had anything to do with Redmond. Mr Howard is his solicitor.

Witness to Mr. Ryland—I swear most positively that when I was in Dublin he never showed me his books, or the costs; he kept taking down one book and then another, and saying this is not the one; he eventually said they were in Waterford; he showed me several writs or papers, but no books.

(The block of the cheque book was here handed to witness, when he said that the signature was his; he would not like to swear it, but he thought if anything was in the block about the £20 when he signed it he should have noticed it, but he was under the impression it was not there then.)

Mr. Ryland—Do you mean to say Mr. Whitstone falsified it?

Witness—I do not mean to say any such thing; but I say I was greatly deceived when signing it, for I never saw it; I would never have signed it if I had.

The Court—Mr Whitstone, we cannot allow you any of the costs before the bankruptcy. We must leave you the *lien* on them. Mr. O'Shea never intended to make himself liable for them when all his property had gone.

His Worship then handed the costs to Mr. Keily for taxation, when it was found there was a small balance of £3 odd in favor of Mr. Whitstone.

Mr Whitstone said he would not ask for it, but let it remain as it was; but that he would keep his *lien* on the deed of assignment and policy of assurance.

Forristal *v.* Flanigan.

This was an action for £1 12s 6d, bread sold and delivered in 1863.

Plaintiff said he applied to him for it; he owed me £4 12s 6d, and he paid me up to £1 12s 6d.

To Mr. Delandre—In 1863 Mrs. Flanigan paid one shilling to my man; my man delivered the bread.

To the Court—They stopped taking bread on 25th March, 1863; it was then £2 19s; she paid me money afterwards.

To Mr. Delandre—My man is dead; the last money was paid in October, 1863.

To Mr. Walsh—She saw the passbook after every payment.

To the Court—Who has the passbook?

Witness—She has it.

Mr. Delandre—They come here, and say his man delivered it, and they dare not put him on the table (laughter.)

Mr. E. T. Power—Shure he's out of the jurisdiction of the court (renewed laughter.)

Mary Flanagan to Mr. Delandre—A month after the last payment entered there, I gave him 4s and 3s 6d; when I gave it up there was only 10s due; that is three years ago.

Court—That is impossible.

Witness to Mr. Delandre—I swear most positively I paid him all I owe up to 3s 6d.

Decree for the full amount.

Mr. Delandre gave notice of appeal.

Mr. Walsh for plaintiff; Mr. Delandre for defendant.

Hally *v.* Walsh.

This was an action for £3 14s 7d for rent of a house in Peter-street, Tramore, from 1862 at 1s 8d, up to March, '65, forty-four weeks.

Plaintiff proved the debt.

To Mr. Power—I am a P.L.G, and a local legislator; am not the local Gladstone; Walsh was always my tenant, and from him I got the money; I made him a tenant with his consent; I bought the property from Mrs. Duggan, and he was forgiven £4 on that occasion; his mother was never a tenant of mine; he always paid me the rent; his mother is in an almshouse; I would sue Michael Walsh in any case.

Mr. Power—And no mistake.

Mr. Hally—And no mistake.

Mr. Power—Sure there was a mistake about the "dollymouse" lately (laughter.)

Mr. Hally—There was.

Mr. Power—And there was a little "squeaking" about it, eh?—I was a member of your board, and left it in disgust.

To the Court—He always paid me the rent; never said he paid it for his mother.

Michael Walsh (to Mr. Power)—Was never a tenant of Mr. Hally's; lived there with my mother and paid the rent for her.

The Court—But when he paid the money he never said it was for his mother.

Mr. Hally to the Court—Michael Walsh's name was always at the head of the book.

Decree for £3 14s 7d, and 3s expenses.

Murphy *v.* Femeister.

This was an application to have a decree for £1 11s, which was obtained at last quarter sessions against the defendant's goods, changed to a decree against his body, as he had not paid one farthing of the money, according to arrangement.

A certificate was put in from Dr. Jackman, to the effect that defendant was very ill.

Mrs. Femeister was sworn, and deposed that her husband was very ill; spitting blood, and taking cod liver oil.

His Worship said he would rather pay the debt himself than arrest a man under such circumstances.

The case was adjourned to the next sessions to give him a chance of paying it.

Mr. Strange for defendant; Mr. Power for plaintiff.

Redmond *v.* Shaw.

This was an action for £3 10s, for damages, the defendant being a public carrier, and agreeing to carry several lots of potatoes to Clonmel.

Mr Redmond deposed to sending seven tons of potatoes to Clonmel on the 29th March; if they went up on the 29th I would have got 10s more than I did; I now process for the £3 10s.

Mr Delandre—Mr. Shaw is a servant of the railway company, and it is against the company he should go for damages.

Witness—If Mr. Shaw did not say he would have them in Clonmel that evening, I would not have gone there the next day, but stopped at home and minded my business.

Mr. Robert Shaw deposed he was the "hawler" to the railway company; is merely an agent to the company; cannot send up goods on my own account.

To Mr. Walsh—Never contracted personally with any person for the delivery of any goods; acted as the servant of the company; remember having a conversation with the plaintiff on the 29th; never agreed to deliver them on the 29th.

To the Court—I am responsible for the collection and delivery of the goods to the company.

Dismissed without prejudice to any action against the company.

Mr. Walsh for plaintiff; Mr Delandre for defendant.

Tackabery *v.* Murphy.

This was an action for £2 17s 5d for goods sold and delivered.

Robert Crooke proved that the goods were sold and delivered in April, 1861.

Mr. Power, solicitor, said that the defendant was an insolvent in 1862, and produced the petition in insolvency.

To the Court—He paid money in August, 1861.

Dismissed on the merits.

Mr. Delandre for plaintiff; Mr. Power for defendant.

Walsh *v.* Hayes.

This was an action for 19s 4d, goods sold and delivered. The plaintiff is a baker, and the 19s 4d was balance of an account.

John Walsh (to Mr. Delandre)—Hayes owes me 19s 4d for sacks of meal sold and delivered in 1864 and 1865 on a running account.

To Mr. Howard—Had an account with him in 1863, and in June, '64, opened the next account with him; it is on this account the balance is due; delivered the sacks of meal personally; he never paid me for five sacks of meal together.

To the Court—Made all the entries in the book at the time the different complements were got.

To Mr. Howard—He did say that he only owed me for four sacks, and that I was charging him five; but that was not true.

Thomas Hayes deposed that one of the sacks of meal charged to him he did not get.

Walsh recalled (to the court)—There are seven sacks in the account against him, and every one of them was delivered to him.

Hayes—I sent, one week, to Pouldrew for a sack of flour, and a sack of meal came with it, and that did me for one week.

To the Court—We had a conversation one day, and I told him I used a bag per week, and the next week, when in his place, he said a bag of meal had gone from him, and I told him that if it did it was not by me.

Walsh (to court)—He never said he only owed me for four sacks of meal—he said he did not think he owed me so much.

Decree for 19s 4d, and 5s expenses.

Mr. Delandre for plaintiff; Mr. Howard for defendant.

Cooke *v.* Farrell.

This was an action for the value of a boat load of flags supplied to defendant.

Mr. Cooke deposed to Farrell going to his office, and ordering the flags for a Mr. Corcoran.

Defendant, on being sworn, said that he took an order from Corcoran to Cooke for the flags, and that he only acted as agent. He often ordered flags in the same way before, and Corcoran paid for them.

The plaintiff admitted that he had received orders before in the same way, and that Corcoran paid for them.

Dismissed on the merits with respect to the defendant, without detriment to any future action against Corcoran.

Mr. Penrose for plaintiff; Mr. Howard for defendant.

Robert Walsh *v.* Michael Dobbyn.

This was an action for £14 13s 9d, the price of a cow, with which a warranty was given, but which was diseased, and died in plaintiff's possession.

Robert Walsh said he bought the cow on the fair of Waterford on the 25th October: paid £9 13s 9d for her; she was warranted to be sound; brought her home, and found the next day that she was ill; turned her into a good grass field, and she would not eat of it; noticed the defendant that she was ill, and he never came to see about it; she died on the 3rd of March; she was ill all that time; she was not stirred out of the field for three months; the value of her keep is £5.

To Mr. Ambrose—I did drink something on the 25th of October; drank but very little.

When did you commence to drink?

Witness—I am drinking since I was 15 years old.

To Mr. Ambrose—I was in Waterford the night before; I was up about 7 or 8 o'clock.

Mr. Ambrose—Did you drink anything before breakfast?

Witness—Could not say.

Did you drink anything after breakfast?

Witness—I did not drink anything that would injure me; bought the cow about half-past 9 o'clock.

Mr. Ambrose—Do you remember all that occurred that day? Yes. Do you remember how much you drank that morning? I don't know. Could not say how much? No.

Edmond Dwyer deposed to Mr. Anderson that he was at the fair when the cow changed hands; David Power said he would not give the cow if she was bad; was not present when the money was paid.

To Mr. Ambrose—The cow jumped a two foot wall when going home; could not say if she was under shelter during the night, as I had my own cattle to attend to.

Pierse Power deposed to seeing the cow in the field the 2nd day after she came on the land; her two sides were stuck together, and she appeared very ill, shaking about and around the ditches; opened her when she died; found a kernal on the liver which was full of corruption; also found a piece of a "rasp" two inches and a-half long; her liver was rotten; I heard that they rasped her teeth to make her look young.

To Mr. Ambrose—I live near Mr. Walsh; am acquainted with diseases of cows, but am not a "cow doctor;" I think the disease was "baked" in her for nine months before, but could not say so of my own knowledge.

David Power deposed to Mr. Ambrose that he was in Mr. Dobbyn's employment; never gave an engagement with any cow; could not say Mr. Walsh was drunk, but he had a sup taken.

To the Court—Had the cow, with 50 others, for four months previous to the day she was sold.

To Mr. Anderson—She was in first-rate condition—not fit for the butcher, but in good condition; told Mr. Walsh at first that she was my own, and afterwards that it was Mr. Dobbyn's.

Mr. Anderson—Is what you are swearing now as much the truth as when you said the cow was your own?

Witness—Yes. A conversation took place between me and Walsh before Dobbyn came up. I could have got more for the cow, early in the day, than what he gave me for it.

Geoffrey Dobbyn—Am the son of the defendant, and manage his business; was present when the cow was sold, in October; never gave any engagement with any cow.

To the Court—Did not know that she was unsound when she was sold.

To Mr. Ambrose—Saw Fitzgerald make the deal between Power and Walsh; about 2s 6d a week is a fair price for grass for a cow; it was a long time after the sale that he complained.

To the Court—Got a letter from him in March; met him in Kilkenny about a month after the sale; he had with him the cow and sold her at the fair, and he told me that she had gone back and had become lame; will swear it was the same cow.

To Mr. Anderson—The cow was not in low condition; my father had her four months.

Mr. Anderson—Did you try to do anything to her teeth?

Witness—No. A spike came out of one of her teeth, and it was filed down; when filing it down the file broke, and the piece went down her throat.

Mr. Anderson—Did not he write a letter to your father?

Witness—I saw a letter from him, but could not say when he wrote it; heard my father say he got the letter; could not say it was within a month my father got the letter; could not say how soon after the sale I met him; it might have been at the Kilkenny fair; when I did see him he said the cow had gone back.

James Fitzgerald deposed to being present when the bargain was made between Power and Walsh; when he came up there was a difference between them, and he divided it, and marked the cow for Walsh; the cow was in fair condition; saw the cow at Carrick-on-Suir and Kilkenny fairs afterwards.

To the Court—Am certain of that; she looked then as if she had got some knocking about; had some cows inside the liberty of Waterford last year, and only paid 2s 6d per week for their grass.

To Mr. Anderson—Don't care who wins the present case; saw the cow in Carrick and Kilkenny; she was standing against the stone wall; knew the cow well; said to Dobbyn, "There's your cow," when we passed her.

Mr. Walsh recalled (to Mr. Anderson)—That is my book (book handed to the witness); made the entry of "Bought that unsound cow from Dobbyn" on the day after buying her; never brought the cow to the fair of Kilkenny; the fair of Carrick was the day after the Waterford fair; also entered "Told Mr. Dobbyn's son about her" the day I met him in Kilkenny.

To Mr. Ambrose—I put down "Told Mr. Dobbyn's son about her" the very day I spoke to him.

Mr. Ambrose—Take the book in your hand, and write the same words in a blank page.

Plaintiff then took the book, and wrote the words in again.

Mr. Ambrose called his worship's attention to the difference of the writing, and that the words just written were much lighter in appearance than those alleged to have been written in November.

His Worship said there really did appear to be some difference in the writings.

Mr. Walsh (to Mr. Ambrose)—I did not write anything in the book in this court; did not write anything in it over where I was standing.

His Worship dismissed the case on the merits.

The Court adjourned to ten o'clock next morning.

## FRIDAY.

M. Walsh *v.* Mrs. Ryan.

The parties reside at Tramore. This was an action arising out of the desertion of a baker named Donovan from the employment of the plaintiff to the defendant. The case is familiar to our readers, Donovan having been twice punished, at Tramore petty sessions, for the desertion.

Mr. Popham, instructed by Mr. Strange, appeared for plaintiff; and Mr. Anderson, by Mr. Kelly, for the defendant.

His Worship gave a decree for £1 and 6s costs.

This was the only case of importence heard, and the sessions closed at two o'clock, p.m.

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The petition from Manchester in favour of the Reform Bill has received 78,000 signatures.

The tailors' strike at Edinburgh is considered at an end.

Mr. Cumberbatch, formerly British consul-general at Constantinople, and Assistant Commissary General James Bailey, have been made Companions of the Bath.

The Sisters of Charity, Dungarvan, beg to acknowledge with much gratitude the receipt of £5 from the Most Rev. Dr. Dalton towards the erection of their school. Also £5 from the Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, for the same purpose, and £10 towards the relief of the poor.

## Poetry

### SUMMER LIED BY RUCKETT.

*(Translated from the German.)*

The dream lightly woven,
The North wind hath frozen,
The cold Spring hath withered each blossom and bud;
The wind blows so cold,
And the leaves look so old,
That not long since bloomed so fresh and so gay.

So sinks the poor heart
In sorrow apart,
That ere yesterday beat so high and so free;
When precious to thee, love,
What joy did I prove,
When the first rays of Spring shone on me so bright.
But when I saw thee go,
Full was my heart of woe,
Lonely I stood as my life's joy ebbed.

Where now is thy glory, May?
Where thy green wreath? oh say!
Since my sun—my bright sun—hath gone down,
Ah! then sweet nightingale,
With thy loud voice of wail,
Come with me down to the grave of my Rose.

—E. C., Ballybooly, county Cork.

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### THE NAUTILUS.—TRIAL TRIP.

A new principle of propulsion for steam vessels was tested on Saturday week on the Thames, and the success attained was very remarkable. Mr. Ruthven, the patentee, has built a vessel to which the very appropriate name of the Nautilus has been given. The principle is simple enough, and there is no doubt that it will be favourably regarded by ship-owners. There is neither paddle nor screw, but under the bottom is placed a metal case containing a water wheel moved by engines of the ordinary construction. Through a number of small holes in the skin of the vessel water finds access to the wheel, and is thence expelled through nozzles placed on either side above the water line. The water is driven out parallel with the side of the Nautilus, and its force drives the vessel ahead, or, as the nozzle may be turned, astern. The patentee claims—and ascertained facts appear to justify the assertion—that there is no loss from "slip," as in the ordinary propellers, and that consequently less fuel is required to produce an equivalent of power. There is no jerk in the action of the water-wheel, its power is continuous, and in a seaway there is no loss from reaction. So far for the principle. But it is capable of an additional application. The rudder with which the vessel is provided may be disabled, and yet the Nautilus can be steered by the simple expedient of modifying the flow of water from either of the nozzles. In order to steer her there is no need of communicating with the engineer. The officer of the deck or the man at wheel can apply the controlling power, and turn the vessel easily on her own centre. The Volunteer, one of the ordinary river boats, accompanied the Nautilus, which, with five-horse power less, outstripped its competitor. Another advantage of the new plan is that the vessel can be stopped in half her own length by simply reversing the nozzles. The average speed attained on Saturday was eleven knots, with engines of 20-horse power, and this is, it will be confessed, must be regarded as exceedingly satisfactory. The Admiralty have been so pleased with the invention that they have given orders for a new gun boat on this principle, to be called the Waterwitch, which is being constructed at the Thames Ironworks. By way of further test they intend to have an official trial of the Nautilus. Among the gentlemen on board on Saturday were Mr. Murray, chief engineer of Portsmouth dockyard, Admiral Elliot, Captain Ingledue, and Captains Lovell, Watson, Thomas, and Williamson, Mr. Hamilton, &c. There can be little doubt that the new principle will be extensively applied. Its advantage in combatant vessels is obvious, inasmuch as it diminishes materially the risk of damage from shot or shell.

### FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE NEAR BRIGHTON.

On Tuesday afternoon a frightful accident occurred on the Rottingdean Cliffs, near Brighton, to a gentleman named William Willett. In the afternoon the unfortunate gentleman left his residence, West House, Eastern-road, accompanied by his son Charles, both being on horseback. They had proceeded some distance along the green sward surmounting these lofty and well-known cliffs, and were returning towards Brighton, when the horse which Mr. William Willett was riding shied at something; this he repeated a second time, and Mr. Willett endeavoured to check the animal, but in vain, for the animal shied again, and, swerving towards the edge of the cliff, went over with its rider on to the beach, where the cliffs stand at a height of about 60 feet. A coastguardsman stationed near the tollgate, where the sad catastrophe took place, witnessed the accident and immediately ran down to the spot, and found both horse and rider dead, the head of Mr. Willett being battered in, and presenting a frightful spectacle. The body was immediately picked up and, with the assistance of a constable, who also witnessed the accident, carried up to the road, where it was placed in a fly and conveyed to his residence in Eastern-road, Brighton. The shock to the wife and family of the deceased was of the most heartrending character. The deceased was well known as the proprietor of the Rock Brewery, and was a man of considerable wealth and property, and generally respected by all classes. He had for many years acted as borough magistrate, and, although not in an active capacity, his loss will be severely felt.

Libel Case.—On Friday a trial in the Scottish courts for libel, (Dr. Paterson against the *Glasgow Morning Journal*) was concluded by the jury finding a verdict for the pursuer with one farthing damages. The libel was contained in a letter which appeared in the columns of that newspaper immediately after Dr. Prichard's apprehension. In the communication to the editor, reference is made to the memorable anonymous letter which first informed the authorities of Pritchard's crimes, and the author is denounced as "a moral coward," who did not hesitate "to stab in the dark." Dr. Paterson's name is mentioned at the close of the letter, and he is asked "to come forward and clear himself". The author of the alleged libel was, it appears, Mr Alexander, accountant, Glasgow, who, as a friend of Dr. Pritchard, addressed the editor in order to suspend public judgment as to the prisoner's guilt, and, as he said, to evoke an acknowledgement of the act from Dr. Paterson, whom he believed to be the author. The defender, who is proprietor, editor, and publisher of the *Journal*, was not involved farther than by his insertion of the said slanderous statement. A long correspondence took place as to the making of an *amende*, and giving up the name of the writer, but the parties could not agree, and hence the issue placed before the jury. It came out in evidence that Dr Greenlees was the writer of the anonymous communication to the authorities, and that he derived his information from Dr. Paterson who, it may be remembered, was twice called in to visit the dying ladies. It was not, however, shown that Dr Paterson either knew of the fact of making the communication, or was responsible for its anonymous character, which was the point of imputation in the alleged libel.

France and the Pope—The *Moniteur du Soir* gives the following as the text of the Pope's reply to an address which was recently presented to him from a large number of French Catholics:—"I have not forgotten what the French Catholics have done for the Holy See. I shall never forget that in 1848 it was an ambassador of France who aided me in my departure for Gaeta, and that it was a French general who in 1849 brought to me the keys of Rome. The proofs of sympathy which have been extended to me by the Emperor's government will never be erased from my memory."

Royal Canal (Dublin) Murder—It is stated that the police are in possession of information which will lead to the arrest of the perpetrators of the crime.

### EXTRAORDINARY DEATH OF A YOUNG GIRL.

On Saturday evening the borough coroner held an inquest at the Sir John Falstaff Inn, Albion-hill, on the body of Clara Hollands, aged 17, who died suddenly. Deceased had been employed as servant for about four months by Mrs. Erredge, of 51, Queen's-road. During that time she had been in excellent health, but on Wednesday she complained of severe head-ache, and on Friday became so unwell that she was unable to do her work, and left to go home. On her road thither she called at the house of a Mrs. Harvey, 5, Richmond-square, with whose brother-in-law she had been keeping company. She there again complained of her head, and remained at the house all day, and in the evening became so ill that she was carried upstairs to bed in an insensible state, and her mother was sent for. Nearly an hour elapsed before she arrived, and she went immediately for Mr. Sewell, surgeon. Shortly after the mother was gone the girl died, and the evidence of Mr Sewell, who made a *post mortem* examination with the assistance of Mr. Passmore, showed that there was considerable effusion in the right ventricle of the brain, in which he discovered a large hydatid cist. This he examined with a microscope, and found it to consist of the ova or eggs of some parasitic insect. For the presence of this Mr. Sewell could not account. The disease was of rare occurrence, but when it had occurred recorded cases showed that death had been sudden. The insects are usually conveyed into the system with food, and after depositing their eggs they leave the system. In course of time the eggs are hatched, and death ensues if it has not taken place before. The disease was often communicated to the system by eating "measly" pork, underdone meat, or watercresses; and Mr. Sewell said that it was a very popular error to suppose that underdone meat was the best for food. Should the meat be affected, heat was the only thing that would kill the insects, and there was therefore no danger in well-cooked meat. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the evidence of Mr. Sewell.—*Brighton Examiner.*

### A STRANGE STORY.

Some singular circumstances transpired at an inquest held on Friday by Mr. Herwood, city coroner, Manchester. About two months ago a man and a woman, the latter being 24 years old, went to lodge at a house in Angel-street. They passed as husband and wife, and gave the name of Sweeney. The woman subsequently became very ill, and was ministered to by her landlady. Some gruel which the latter prepared was, however, on one occasion taken from her by Sweeney, who, after adding to it some sugar, gave it to his wife. The poor woman became worse and worse, and died on Good Friday. On the following night Sweeney called at a house in Mill street, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, and told the woman of the house, Mrs. Hill, that her sister Jane, with whom, he said, he had fallen in love while she was living in service, and to whom he had been married nine months, was lying dead in Manchester. Believing his story, Mrs Hill entertained him temporarily, and at his request lent him 5s. Sweeney wrote the same night to Mrs. Hill's mother, who lives at Blackpool, informing her of her daughter's death, and also called on another sister of the alleged deceased. He asked the latter if she was Jane Shakeshaft's sister, and, on receiving an affirmative answer, he said that Jane was dead, and that he was her husband. Accordingly the mother, the sisters, and Sweeny came to Manchester on Monday for the purpose of attending their relative's funeral. They fancied that the resemblance of the deceased woman to Jane was not very strong, but, thinking illness might have changed her appearance, they raised no question as to her identity. The funeral took place at Harpurhey Cemetery, and Sweeny accompanied the party back to the house in Angel-street; from some motive, however, he declined to enter the house, and was not afterwards seen. Jane Shakeshaft's bereaved family returned to Liverpool on Monday night, and soon after their arrival at home Mrs. Hill was startled by the entrance of the sister who it was believed was buried in Hampurhey Cemetery, but who now asserted her actual existence by the inquiry "How are you?" An explanation followed, and it seemed that Jane had called to contradict the report of her death, which had by some means come to her knowledge. More remains to be told. The surgeon who attended the deceased woman in her illness was requested by Sweeny to guarantee the funeral expenses. To this he consented, and he has since been called upon to satisfy the undertaker's bill and other attendant demands. The body was exhumed, and the medical evidence at the inquest showed that death resulted from effusion of blood on the brain. A verdict to that effect was returned, but who the deceased was remains unknown.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Singular Adventure with Deer.—On the afternoon of Sunday, the 18th ult., six large deer were seen to issue from the wood of Achadashenaig, close to the Bay of Salen, Isle of Mull, cross the public road, go down to the shore, and out on one of the rocks near the anchorage, and deliberately enter into the water, and head out of the bay direct from the opposite coast of Morvern. Mr. Campbell, steamboat agent, who happened to witness their proceedings, seeing from the course they had shaped out for themselves that they would in all probability be drowned, urged on some lads to give chase in a punt and endeavoured to turn them back; but from the speed at which they swam, they could not make up to them. He instantly procured a crew, with four oars, and started in pursuit. After a hard pull, they made up to them when far up and near the centre of the Sound, and headed them round towards the Mull shore. Two of them were very much exhausted, and were laid hold of and taken in tow, and every effort was made to save them from drowning by keeping their heads above water. After a deal of manœuvring the boatmen succeeded in getting the other four ashore on the farm of Ardeneross, near Kintallen, they being also done up. One of those in hand by this time had died, and the other shared a similar fate shortly after making the shore. The others, after some assistance, were able to shift for themselves, and, it is hoped, found rest from their curious adventure in the deep recesses of the woods of Drumfin, not far off, or the corries of Spuie. They were splendid animals, and the two victims were fine specimens of the Mull deer. Taking the distance they swam, at the nearest calculation, as over three miles, and directly ahead of wind, at any other part of the Sound their extraordinary effort would have proved successful to them, as it would have accomplished the distance across the Sound at either part north or south of them. The tide being very strong and in flood, carried them much to the north of the course they evidently set out on and intended.—*Inverness Courier.*

Hydrophobia.—A fatal termination of the bite of a dog has occurred near Manchester. In August last Mr. Charles Budd, a clerk employed at the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, King street branch, Manchester, was bitten by one of his own dogs, a bull terrier, which, as it had exhibited signs of madness, he was about to shoot; but before he could do so it flew at him and inflicted a wound on the leg. He continued at his business up to Monday last without any alarming symptoms being developed, but on that day he complained of a strange feeling, and on asking a drink of water from the housekeeper, he found he could not swallow. On arriving at his home in Withington the same evening, he experienced equal difficulty in swallowing a glass of porter which was offered to him, though suffering from intense thirst, and all the indications of hydrophobia quickly supervened. He grew rapidly worse, and died on Wednesday night, with all the dreadful symptoms attendant on hydrophobia, the affect of the bite.—*Manchester Courier.*

An order of the Privy Council extends cattle slaughtering provisions to the 10th of May, and then applies to Scotland the recent general orders the same as to England.

### CORK SPRING ASSIZES.

COUNTY RECORD COURT—Friday.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a special jury.)

THE BUTTER MARKET CASE.

Shea *v.* Honan and others.

This trial, which occupied many days, resulted in the following verdict:—

"At five minutes to six o'clock the jury came into court with the verdict. On the first branch of the case, they found that the plaintiff had not been wrongfully dismissed, having violated the regulations by keeping a shop and passing butter through the market, and one of the jurors explained that they believed these violations were known to some of the members of the committee, but had not been permitted by the committee. On the second part of the case, they found that the market was a public market for the sale of butter, and that it was not confined to the selling of butter inspected and branded, or the selling of butter in casks; that the Committee of Merchants did not conspire to usurp the management and control of the market, and to prevent the plaintiff and all others who would not submit to their control from selling in it; that what they (the committee) did in reference to the market was no more than the regulation by agreement amongst themselves of the trade in butter without preventing, or conspiring to prevent, the plaintiff or others from buying or selling in the market; that they did not prevent any persons from buying the plaintiff's butter, or cause him injury on the occasion; that they did not interfere to prevent the weighing or inspection of the plaintiff's butter. The verdict was for the defendants upon the main questions.

The Court then adjourned.

### DEATH OF MICHAEL RICHARD BARRY, ESQ., QUEEN'S ADVOCATE, CAPE COAST CASTLE.

Intelligence has just reached his afflicted friends of the death of this lamented gentleman, at Sierra Leone, *en route* from Cape Coast Castle to Liverpool, on leave of absence. He was the only son of Professor Barry, of the Queen's College, Cork, a gentleman well known in this city, and popular both with the legal profession and the general public. Deceased was in his 30th year. He was a young man of fine talents and honourable ambition. After a distinguished course of studies he was called to the English bar, having won the highest honours at his examination. He took the diploma of law in the Queen's University, Ireland, after having obtained the prize and gold medal. Starting on the race of life with these advantages, he resolved to work hard for a fortune, and, in spite of the earnest entreaties of his friends, sought and obtained, through the influence of Sir Hugh Cairns and the Attorney General of England, the office of Colonial Secretary at the Gold Coast. When the dangers of the climate were mentioned to him, his answer was worthy of a brave and honourable gentleman—"There is no climate so bad as the climate where a man wants a ten pound note." He left Cork for his place of appointment just two years ago. Having discharged the duties of Colonial Secretary to the satisfaction of the authorities, he was promoted to the double office of Queen's Advocate and Acting Chief Justice of the colony. His career was cut short by death. "He died," says the cold, unimpassioned telegram, "on shore at Sierra Leone." May he rest in peace. To those who knew the deceased, or enjoy the acquaintance of his surviving relatives, the announcement of his death will cause deep and poignant sorrow.

Munificence of Lady Johnson.—Lady Johnson has handed over to trustees—Sir William G. Johnson, Gordon A. Thomson, Dr. Henry Purdon, R. M. Wilson, Esq., and Dr. H. S. Ferguson—the munificent sum of £10,000, the interest of which is to be devoted to the assistance of respectable unmarried females, being Protestants, over the age of fifty years, and who shall have resided for at least five years in the town of Belfast. It is proposed that a sum of £12 per annum shall be given to each person who is elected by the trustees, and only those who, from the assistance of friends, or as a result of their industry, have an income of not more than £30 annually, will be eligible for the gratuity. After deducting the expense of managing the trust, the interest upon the capital sum will give £12 a year each to about 35 persons.—*Northern Whig.*

The friends of the deceased Lorenzo H. Jephson, Esq., J.P., anxious to erect some memorial of his worth and of their esteem, have decided upon placing a suitable monument to that gentleman's memory in Carrick-on-Suir church; they ask the co-operation of those who knew him, and appreciated his many amiable and useful qualities. The proposition has already met with the hearty concurrence of the inhabitants of Carrick, and it will, we are sure, give satisfaction to others not resident in that locality to contribute to this object. Foremost amongst those who have come forward thus early are—the Marquis of Waterford, Colonel W. Villiers Stuart, Mr. H. W. Bricoe, J.P., Mr. Wilson, J.P., Mr. Hanna, R.M., Mr. Thomas Edmundson, &c. The last named gentleman has consented to act as Hon. Sec. to the committee appointed to this meritorious work.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

Mr. Brassey, jun., has issued his address, offering himself as a candidate for Sandwich.

The Bishop of London has been able to leave London for Hastings.

Nothing further has been elucidated respecting the Cannon-street murder. The inquest has not yet been held.

Loss of a Bristol Vessel with all Hands.—There is now reason to doubt the foundering of the brig Isabel, Captain Noale, belonging to Mr. T. Y. Venn, of this port, and she has accordingly been entered as a 'loss' in the proper maritime record. The Isabel was on her voyage from Rouen to Gloucester, and was last seen on 22d March, off the Longships. As nothing was heard of her since it is certain that she foundered during the severe gale of the following day, and that every soul on board perished. There is a melancholy feeling associated with shipwreck at all times, but its intensity is greatly inreased when the loss occurs at well nigh the end of a voyage and within sight, as it were, of port.—"Bristol Daily Post."

Fenianism in the Limerick Workhouse.—On Monday an investigation was held at the City Court House, into a charge of Fenianism preferred against a man named John Gavan, an inmate of the Limerick workhouse. It appeared that while Head Constable O'Connor was on some duty at the workhouse the prisoner, who sat at the head of the table in the dining hall, cried out that he was a Fenian. This declaration was received by the assembled paupers, thirty or forty in number, by a general and well sustained groan for the police. The prisoner, a poor emaciated looking creature, was arrested, and not being able to find bail, was marched off to the county jail.

A Ship Run Down.—Nine Lives Lost.—The following was posted at Lloyd's yesterday:—"Poole, April 6—A man, named Martien Markman, has been picked up on a plank by a fisherman after being in the water several hours. He states that he belonged to the Elise, bound from New York to Bremerhaven with a cargo of Tobacco, sugar, cheese, and copper, and that at one a.m. of the 2d of April his vessel was run into, four miles off Portland, by a screw steamer, with one funnel and two masts, while proceeding up Channel. The Elise was struck on port side, and went down immediately with all the rest of the crew, consisting of the master, his wife, the first and second mates, carpenter, three seamen, and a boy. The steamer did not stop to render assistance.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—A Word of Promise.—All sufferers from sores, ulcers, scorbutic affections and skin diseases may confidently commence the treatment of their several infirmities with these healing and cleansing remedies. Under Holloway's well tried medicaments the worst cases will soon assume a more kindly aspect, and in progress of cure the afflicted will neither be embarrassed by difficulties nor disheartened by failures. A little perseverance and moderate attention to the "directions for use" enveloping each packet of Ointment and Pills, will enable every invalid to cure himself, and to conduct his complaint to a successful issue; and he may feel assured that by following this simple but searching treatment his skin will be made sound, severe suffering spared, and health restored.

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