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 JUNE 11 1866 | UNSTAMPED—PRICE TWO PENCEE

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

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

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

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

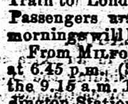
N.B.—Persons answering Advertisements are strongly advised not to send ORIGINAL testimonials, but COPIES only.

WATERFORD AND MILFORD HAVEN

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

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

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



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

From WATERFORD—From the Adelphi Wharf immediately after the arrival of the Limerick Train, at 6-0 in the afternoon, reaching Milford Haven (wind and weather permitting) in time to enable passengers to proceed by the 8.55 a.m. express Train to London, reaching Paddington at 6 15 p.m. Passengers arriving at Milford Haven on Sunday morning will leave per the 11.0 a.m. Train.

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

FARES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

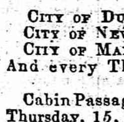
Return Tickets, available for 30 days, at a fare and a half for the Double Journey, are issued at Waterford, Limerick, Tipperary, Kilkenny, &c.

The Sea Voyage is only Seventy Miles.

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

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

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



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

Carrying the United States Mails.
From QUEENSTOWN (CORK) to NEW YORK as follows:—

CITY OF DUBLIN	Monday	11th June.
CITY OF NEW YORK	Thursday	14th "
CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	16th "

And every Thursday, and alternate Mondays and Saturdays.

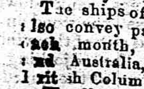
Cabin Passage by the Mail Steamers, sailing every Thursday, 15, 17 and 21 guineas, according to the accommodation

Forward Passage includes a full supply of cooked provi sions.

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

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

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



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

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

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

J. M. LLOYD, Secretary.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.,
55, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

Money

MERSEY DOCK ESTATE

LOANS OF MONEY.

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

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

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

By order of the Board.
JOHN HARRISON, Secretary.
Dock Office Liverpool, April 17, 1866. [6450]

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. (5265)

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)

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

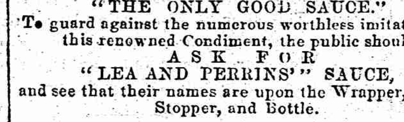
(By order),
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

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 Marke street, Birmingham.

HEALTH AND MANLY VIGOUR. A Medical Man of 23 years experience in the Treatment of NERVOUS DEBILITY, Spermatorrhœa, and other affections which are often acquired in early life, and unfit sufferers for marriage, and other social duties, has published a book giving the full benefit o 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

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 5970)

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

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

POST OFFICE GUIDE

MAILS FROM WATERFORD
Corrected up to this date.

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

	Box Closes.	Despatched
Cork, Limerick, &c.,	7 35 a.m.	7 45 a.m.
Clonmel, Caher, Tipperary, &c.,	10 50 a.m.	11 20 a.m.
Dublin (early English mails) &c.,	12 0 noon	12 35 p.m.
Dungarvan,	2 30 p.m.	3 0 p.m.
South Wales, via Pembro Dock,	3 0 p.m.	3 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 35 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 follows:—

	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 for sums of £ and over £2, is open from 10 a.m., to 6 p.m.

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

	Under half oz. s. d
Australia South, via Southampton and Suez 20th each month	0 6
Australia South, via Marseilles and Suez, 26th each month	0 10
Austria via France daily ½ oz., 8d; via Belgium daily	
Alexandria, via Marseilles 3rd, 10th, 18th, and 26th each month	½ oz. 0
Alexandria via Southampton, 4th 12th 20th and 27th each month	0 6
Alexandria via Belgium, daily	0 4
Baden via France, daily, ½ oz. 6d; via Belgium, daily	0 6
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
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 04
China (except Hong Kong), via Southampton, 4th and 20th each month	1
Constantinople via Marseilles every Thursday,	½ oz. 0 6
Constantinople via Belgium Tuesday and Friday	0 11
Demerara, 2nd and 17th each month	1 0
Denmark, via France, daily, ½ oz. 9d; via Belgium daily	0 9
France twice daily (if not prepaid charged double	½ oz. 0 4
Frankfort via Belgium, daily	0 6
Frankfort via France, daily	½ oz. 0 6
Gibraltar, 4th 12th 20th and 27th of each month	0 6
Greece via France and Trieste, daily	½ oz. 0 1
Hanover via Belgium daily	0 6
Holland via France daily ½ 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, 3d and 18th each month	0 10
India (do.), via Southampton, 12h and 27th each month	—
India (Calcutta line) via Marseilles, 10th & 26th each month	1 0
Italy (except Papal States), daily	½ 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	½ oz. 0 6
‡ Malta via Southampton, 4th 12th 20th and 27th	6
¶ Spain, daily via France, (if not prepaid charged double)	oz.
Sweden, via France, daily, ½ oz. ...; via Belgium, daily	
Switzerland, via France, ... oz. 6d; via Belgium, daily	
Trinidad, 2nd and 17th each month	1
Turkey, via France, daily, ... 1s 3d; via Belgium, daily	
United States, every Wednesday and Saturday	
Vancouver's Island, every Saturday	1
Victoria (Australia), via Southampton and Suez, 20th month	3

SENDING NEWSPAPERS ABROAD.

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

Australia, Southampton,	1d.	Gibraltar, France	3d
Do., Marseilles	3d.	Hamburgh, France	3d
Belgium	1d.	Do. Belgium	1
Do. France	1d.	Holland	1d
Brazil	1d.	Madeira	1d
British West Indies	1d.	Malta	1d
California, Chagres	4d.	Do. Southampton	1d
Do., US	2d.	Newfoundland	1d
Canada, US	1d.	New South Wales	1d
Do. Halifax	1d.	New Zealand	1d
East Indies and China,		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 KILKENNY RAILWAY.
Up Trains from Waterford:

STATIONS	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 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	—	—
Kilkenny ar.	9 15	2 20	6 15	—	5 30	—	—
Carlow I.S.E.	—	3 23	7 35	—	7 0	—	—
Dln GS&Wa	—	5 35	10 10	—	9 30	—	—

Down Trains from Kilkenny

STATION	Week Days 1 — 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 1 — 1, 2, 3 Class, A.M.	2 — 1, 2, 3 Class, A.M.	3 — 1, 2, Clas P.M.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Dublin dep	—	8 35	12 30	—	8 0	—	—
Carlow dep	—	1 (40	3 23	—	10 30	—	—
Kilkenny dp	7 30	11 45	4 35	—	6	—	—
Waterford..	9 15	1 20	20	—	7	—	—

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.
Up Train from Waterfor

	Week Days 1 — 12&3 Class A.M.	2 — 1 2&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	& 2 lass, P
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Wford Dp..	8 0	—	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...	8 57	—	...	...	...	...	—
Clonmel	9 15	—	12 27	4 0	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.	—5	—	1 57	5 35	12 15	12 15	—
Oola	—	8 5	—	5 47	—	..	—
Lir k... Ar...	1 20	9 45	3 0	6 45	1 20	1 20	—

Down Train to Waterford

	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
Liick 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 35	...
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	..

Medical

THE MOST RELIABLE FRIEND!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

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

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

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, CONTRACTED AND STIFF JOINTS.

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

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

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

ERYSIPELAS AND SCROFULOUS SORES.

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

DISEASES ATTENDANT ON CHILDHOOD

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

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

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

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

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

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

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).
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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.

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.

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.

Western Counties General Manure Co.

OFFERS FOR SALE the following Manures:—

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

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

WILLIAM KELLY, Waterford.
(5959)

Music.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

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

CHARLES A. JONES

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

Special terms of Hire, payable quarterly in advance.

CHARLES A. JONES

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

CHARLES A. JONES

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

CHARLES A. JONES

Has at present a choice Assortment of Semi-Grand, Grand, Squares, Grand Oblique, Semi-Cottage, and 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.

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 o

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 12 or in sealed envelopes for 2 Stamps.

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

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

For Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved this pure solution as a remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE 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)

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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.,

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(5838

E. SMITHWICK & SONS,
ST. FRANCIS ABBEY BREWERY,
KILKENNY,

HAVE the pleasure to inform their Friends in Waterford and the neighbourhood, that in consequence of the increasing demand for their

BEER, ALES, & PORTER,
THEY HAVE
OPENED A STORE IN BERESFORD-STREET
AND APPOINTED
Mr. E. PRENDERGAST their Agent.
Kilkenny, 17th March, 1866. (5496)

Sailings

WATERFORD STEAM COMPANY

INTENDED ORDER OF SAILING, JUNE, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Waterford Steam Ship Company receive Goods for Shipment on the following terms only. They reserve the right to carry BRANDY, not by particular vessels, with liberty to tow Ships, and call at other Ports, and will not be accountable for injuries or losses arising from delay, Accidents of the Seas, Rivers, Fire the Queen's Enemies, Defective Navigation, or Accidents from any other cause, nor for any loss which migh have been covered by Insurance, nor for Leakage, Breakage, Condition, Quality, or Contents of any Parcels or Packages, unless specially entered and AD VALOREM freight paid. Goods not removed, to be stored at the Risk and Expense of the Consignees.

All Goods will be considered as subject to a general lien, and held not only for freight of the same, but for all arrears of Freight, Storage or other charges due by the Importer, Owner, or Consignees to the Company.

WATERFORD AND BRISTOL.
GIPSY DIRECT.

From W.ford to Bristol.			From Bristol to Waterford		
Tuesday June 5	— 12	Noon.	Friday June 8	... 1	Aft'n
Tuesday 12	— 7	Morn.	Friday 15	... 7	Aft'n.
Tuesday 19	— 12	Noon.	Friday 22	... 1	Aft'n.
Tuesday 26	— 7	Morn.	Friday 29	... 6½	Aft'n.

CALYPSO OR BRITON.

From W.ford to Bristol			From Bristol to W.ford Calling at Pembroke Dock		
Friday, June 8	... 2	Aft'n.	Tuesday June 5	... 10	Morn
Friday — 15	... 9	Morn	Tuesday — 12		5 Morn
Friday — 22	... 2	Aft'n.	Tuesday — 19	... 10½	Morn
Friday — 29	... 8	Morn	Tuesday — 26	... 5	Morn

Pembroke Dock to Waterford, from South Water Railway Terminus, as soon after arrival from Bristol possible.

☞ On early morning sailings, the Cabin of the steamers will be open to receive passengers arriving from London by the night mail train.

Cabin fare, 17s 6d; Servants and Children, 10s 6d return, do., 27s; or with liberty to return from Dublin, Cork, and Wexford, 31s 6d. Steward's fee included. Deck, 7s 6d. Females attend the ladies' cabin.

WATERFORD AND LIVERPOOL.
CAMILLA, VESTA, and ZEPHYR.

FROM WATERFORD:			FROM LIVERPOOL:		
Wedsday June 6	— 3	Aft'n.	Wedsday June 6	— 3	Aft'n
Friday — 8	— 7	Morn.	Friday 8	— 6	Morn.
Monday — 11	— 10	Morn.	Monday 11		8 Morn
Wednesday 13	— 12	Noon.	Wednesday 13		10 Morn.
Friday — 15	— 12	Noon	Friday 15	— 12	Noon.
Monday — 18	— 3	Aft'n.	Monday 18	— 2	Aft'n.
Wednesday — 20	— 3	Aft'n.	Wednesday 20	— 3	Aft'n.
Friday — 22	— 7	Morn.	Friday 22	— 6	Morn.
Monday — 25	— 10	Morn	Monday 25	— 8	Morn.
Wednesday — 27	— 12	Noon.	Wednesday 27	— 9	Morn
Friday — 29	— 12	Noon.	Friday 29	— 10	Morn.

Cabin Fare 15s; Servants and Children 10s; Deck 6s; Children 4s; Females attend the Ladies' Cabin. Goods received at Clarence Dock.

WATERFORD AND LONDON.
AURORA, BETA, AURA, or other eligible Vessels.

FROM WATERFORD:			FROM LONDON:		
Thursday June 7	— 4	Aft'n.	Wednesday June 6	— 8	morn
Thursday — 14	— 4	Aft'n.	Wednesday — 13	— 8	morn
Thursday — 21	— 4	Aft'n.	Wednesday — 20	— 8	morn
Thursday — 28	— 4	Aft'n.	Wednesday — 27	— 8	morn

Cabin Fare 20s; Deck 10s.

LOADING BERTHS:—London—British and Foreign Steam Wharf, Lower East Smithfield, and West Kent Wharf, Southwark. Parcels received at 137 Leaden Hall street, E.C.

WATERFORD AND PLYMOUTH.
AURA, RANGER, AURORA, or other eligible Vessels.

FROM WATERFORD:			FROM PLYMOUTH:		
Thursday June 7	— 4	Aft'n.	Thursday June 7	— 8	Aft'n
Thursday — 14	— 4	Aft'n.	Thursday — 14	— 8	Aft'n
Thursday — 21	— 4	Aft'n.	Thursday — 21	— 8	Aft'n
Thursday — 28	— 4	Aft'n.	Thursday — 28	— 8	Aft'n

Cabin Fare 20s; Deck 10s. Taking Good for Falmouth, Southampton, Portsmouth, and places adjacent

WATERFORD AND BELFAST.
BETA, AURORA, AURA, or other eligible Vessels.

FROM WATERFORD:			FROM BELFAST		
Saturday June 9	— 2	Aft'n.	Tuesday June 5	— 2	Aft'n
Saturday — 16	— 2	Aft'n.	Tuesday — 12	— 8	Aft'n
Saturday — 23	— 2	Aft'n.	Tuesday — 19	— 2	Aft'n
Saturday — 30	— 2	Aft'n.	Tuesday — 26	— 8	Aft'n

Cabin Fare 15s; Deck 7s 6d. Children, 4s.

☞ Steamers Weekly between Waterford and Newport (Mon) Loading and discharging at Waterford Railway Station.

WATERFORD AND NEW ROSS.

FROM WATERFORD Daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 0 pm
FROM NEW ROSS—Daily, Sundays excepted, at 8.30a m.

WATERFORD AND DUNCANNON.

FROM WATERFORD Daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 0 pm
FROM DUNCANNON—Daily, Sundays excepted, 8.15 a.m.

Berths secured and every information given by the Agents. Bristol—The General Steam Packet Office. Liverpool—Waterford Steam Ship Company, 23, Brunswick-street, Washington Buildings. London—ANTHONY G. ROBINSON, 20 Mark Lane; British and Foreign Steam Wharf, Lower East Smithfield, and West Kent Wharf, Southwark; Parcels received at 137 Leadenhall Street, E.C. Plymouth—HENRY J. WARING, the Wharf, Milbay. Belfast—R. HENDERSON & SONS, Donegal Quay,

And at the Company's Office, the MALL, WATERFORD.

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)

TRAMORE.

TO BE LET, the following:—12 Houses and Cottages, furnished, at Doneraile Place. 4 Houses, furnished or unfurnished, in the Palace Square. The House, No. 1, Queen-street, furnished. The Licensed Business House, known as the Victoria Hotel, and Large Concerns attached, lately held by Mrs. WALL. Also, about Eight Acres of Prime Grass Land.

Apply to
THOMAS WALSH, Quay, Waterford.
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RICHARDSON, BROHTERS, & CO
AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS & OIL CRUSHERS,
BELFAST,

Prepare Special Manures for each Crop.

POTATO MANURE.	GRASS MANURE.
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GROUND BONES AND BONE MEAL.
LINSEED CAKE AND MEAL,
Of superior quality and warranted genuine.
Analyses, Price Lists, and Reports on Application.
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(5802)

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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)

TUESDAY, JUNE 19th, is the LAST DAY FOR TICKETS.

1866.—THIRTEENTH SEASON.—1866.

ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

ONE SHILLING PER SHARE.

1,222,320 Tickets have been sold in the twelve previous drawings, and 13,802 PRIZES distributed, including 3,439 Paintings, in amounts varying from 200 guineas downwards, being ONE PRIZE in each 88 Tickets.

The DRAWING for PRIZES will take place ON SATURDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1866, and will consist of upwards of

TWELVE HUNDRED PRIZES.

"THE OUTLAW'S WOOING" ......(1st Prize) Thos. Heaphey £150

"THE FISHERMAN'S RETURN....(2nd Prize) E. Holmes £100

"NEAR CAPEL CURIG, N. WALES" (3rd Prize) Mrs J. W. Brown £84

'MAKING FOR PORT" ....(4th Prize) W. H. Williamson .... £73 10s.

In the Exhibition of Works of British Artists, Manchester, and about 250 other Paintings, from £70 down. [Particulars in Prize Lists.]

Tickets ONE SHILLING each, entitling the holder to one chance in the drawing, may be had from the undermentioned agents; or will be forwarded direct by the Secretary on receipt of envelope (stamped and directed), together with postage stamps or post-office order for the number of Tickets required.

JAMES G. LAW, Secretary.
39, Oxford street, Manchester.

LOCAL AGENTS.
Mr. W. CROKER, Bookseller, 11, the Mall.
Mr. JOSEPH FISHER, MAIL Office.
Mr. EDWARD BRENAN, Postmaster, Dungarvan. (6022)

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, made in a cause William Loxham Farrer, Plaintiff, against Holdsworth Hunt, Mary Boyse, and Margaret Hunt, Defendants, the Persons claiming to be the Heir-at-Law and Next of Kin of the Reverend Richard Boyse, late of Bannow House, in the County of Wexford, Ireland, and of Halkin-street, West, in the County of Middlesex, Clerk, who died in or about the month of March, 1864, are by their Solicitors, on or before the 1st day of July, 1866, to come in and prove their Claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls, in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, Middlesex, or in default thereof, they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. FRIDAY, the Sixth day of July, 1866, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the Claims. Dated this First day of June, 1866.

E. B. CHURCH, Chief Clerk.

E. & F. BANNISTER & FACHE, Solicitors for the Defendants, Mary Boyse and Margaret Hunt. (6019)

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)

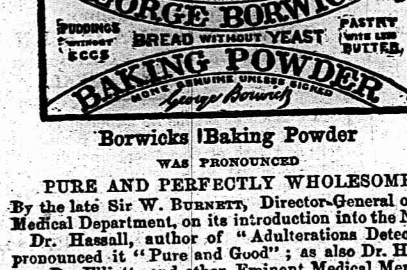
For Sale,

A Large Quantity of GRANITE STEPS, WINDOW SILLS, and LANDINGS. Apply to JOHN RYAN & SON, Builders, (5936) 27, William-street, Waterford.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Several makers of Cheap Baking Powders (supplied to Retailers CHEAP because adulterated), having imitated the Wrappers of BORWICK'S ORIGINAL BAKING POWDERS so closely that Consumers have been deceived thereby, to the injury of their own health, and to the reputation of Borwick's Baking Powder, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that for the better protection of the Public, the Proprietor has adopted an entirely NEW TRADE LABEL, as under [duly registered],

AND TO IMITATE WHICH IS FELONY.



Borwicks Baking Powder

WAS PRONOUNCED

PURE AND PERFECTLY WHOLESOME;

By the late Sir W. BURNETT, Director-General of the Medical Department, on its introduction into the Navy. Dr. Hassall, author of "Adulterations Detected," pronounced it "Pure and Good"; as also Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Elliott, and other Eminent Medical Men. It has likewise been approved of by the Queen's Private Baker, &c.

EXTRACT FROM "LANCET," JUNE 10TH, 1865

"We were surprised to find that SOME Baking Powders were adulterated with Alum to the extent of 20 per cent. The use of Alum is universally condemned."

LANCET, JULY 22nd 1865.

"Mr. Borwick's Baking Powder was analysed amongst others, and found to be PERFECTLY FREE FROM ALUM."

To be had of all respectable Dealers, and at the Factory,

24, CHISWELL STREET, LONDON.

☞ Be Careful to look at the Label. (5861)

Brown's New Patent B B Lawn Mower

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

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

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

Prices and Particulars, with References, on application to

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

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

YACHT.

WANTED, a Cutter Yacht, about 12 or 15 Tons, fit for sea; good cabin accommodation required; speed not necessary. Apply to JOHN WALL, Solicitor Colbeck-street, Waterford; or to Thomas Montgomery Esq, Howth, Dublin. (6013)

LANDED ESTATES COURT.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

SALE ON TUESDAY, the 19th day of JUNE, 1866.

In the Matter of the Estate of John Snow, and Anna Maria Snow, Owners. Exparte, William Graham, continued in the name of Maria Graham, administratrix, de bonis non of Abel, Richard Woodroffe, deceased, Petitioner.

TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge Longfield, at the Landed Estates Court, Inns' Quay, in the City of Dublin, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JUNE, 1866, at noon, in One Lot, the Lands of Larkfield, otherwise Ballylogue, being part of Kilmurry, situate in the Barony of Ida, and County of Kilkenny, together with the Dwelling-House and Offices thereon,

HELD IN FEE SIMPLE,

And producing a net estimated Annual Profit Rent of £89 12s 6d.

Dated this 9th day of May, 1866.

HENRY R. GREENE, Chief Clerk.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

The House and Demesne of Larkfield are situate in the County of Kilkenny, about One Mile-and-a-half distant from the City of Waterford, immediately adjoining the demesne of Newpark. The neighbourhood is a highly respectable one, and the place is surrounded by gentlemen's residences. The house is in good order, and stands in a lawn of about 4 acres. An enclosed yard with all necessary offices, walled-in garden, pleasure ground, &c., are attached.

The place is now unlet, but the rent which the owner has got for it has been £100 a year.

For rentals and conditions of sale apply at the Landed Estates Court, Inns' Quay, Dublin; to

R. W. CHERRY, Esq., Solicitor, Waterford; or to Messrs. M. GREEN and Co., Solicitors having carriage of the sale, 52, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin. [5994]

Tramore, County Waterford.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE,

And suited for the immediate reception of a small genteel family.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE HOUSE and LANDS of BEECHMOUNT, formerly occupied by Henry R. Lane, and at present by J. S. Richardson. The House, which is built in the cottage style, and commands a charming and picturesque view of the Bay, consists of Two good Reception Rooms, Two good Bedrooms, Two small ditto: Kitchen, Pantry, &c.; Coach House, Enclosed Yard and Stabling for Two Horses. It stands in a small domesne or park of about two English acres, which are tastefully laid out and planted. There is a small Terrace Garden and also a Kitchen Garden; and the Purchaser can also have about Six Acres of very desirable Land, lying between the house and the sea.

Distance from the Railway, about an English Mile, close to the Ladies' Cove; and the Land comes within a few yards of the Cliff, while the planting in the neighbourhood adds some of the charms of a country residence. Apply to

THOMAS S. HARVEY,
12, Little George's-street, Waterford. [6031]

TRAMORE.

COMMODIOUS HOUSE TO BE LET, Furnished, for the Season, with Coach-House, Stable, good Water, and every convenience for a Large Family. Apply to EDWARD WALL, Summer-Hill, opposite James' School. (6032)

Auction of Hunters.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at One o'Clock, on FRIDAY, the 15th JUNE, 1866, at Mr. DOBBYN'S Veterinary Establishment, Waterford, the well-known Hunter and Steeplechase Gelding VALENTINE, 7 years old, 15 3, by Napoleon III., equal to carry 14 stone; he ran well for the Union Plate at Punchestown this Season. 2. BAY HORSE, 5 years old, by Thistlewhipper, 15-1, equal to 14 stone; few faster or safer performers with Hounds. 3. G. COB, 4 years; quite to ride and drive.

THOMAS WALSH, Auctioneer.

Waterford, June 11, 1866. (6033)

THOROUGH-BRED SIRE, 1866.

NAUTILUS,

THE Property of LAURENCE DOBBYN, Esq will stand this season at his Veterinary Establishment, Waterford.

TERMS OF SERVICE:—Thorough-bred Mares, £4 and 5s Groom's Fees; Gentlemen's Half-bred Mares, £3 and 5s Groom's Fees; Farmers' Half-bred Mares, £2, and 3s Groom's Fees. Money to be Paid at First Service.

NAUTILUS is Eight years old; a rich bay, with black points entirely free from white; stands Fifteen Hands Three Inches high upon short legs; has beautiful symmetry and is a brilliant mover. Nautilus is by West Australian, out of Aphrodite by Bay Middleton, dam, Venus by Sir Hercules (sire of that patriarch of the Turf—Irish Birdcatcher), grand dam Echo by Emilius, Orville, Beningbrough, King Fergus, Eclipse, &c. Nautilus can boast of the performances of sire and dam, being unequalled or surpassed in the annals of racing; and that his breeder, in whose judgment and discrimination the most sceptical must believe, entertained a very high opinion of him as a race horse; the numerous and heavy engagements for which he was entered will show, but from a misfortune, purely accidental, to one of his legs, he never was successfully prepared. He is now with constitution fresh and unimpaired, and cannot fail in reproducing the type of his progenitors

N.B:—The Owner of Nautilus will not be responsible for any accident that may happen Mares or Foals sent to this Horse.

For further particulars see hand bills.

EDWARD COLLERTON, Groom (5970)

Landed Estates Court.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

In the Matter of the Estate of the Rev. JOHN QUARRY, Owner and Petitioner.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in One Lot before the Honorable Judge LONGFIELD, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of JUNE, 1866, at 12 o'Clock, Noon, at the Landed Estates Court, in the City of Dublin, the following valuable Estate, viz.:—

The LANDS of KNOCKANE (known on the Ordnance Sheet as Knockaun) situate in the Barony of Decies Without Drum, and County of Waterford, held under Fee Farm Grant, dated the 7th day of February, 1856, at the Yearly Rent of £2 13s. 6d., and producing a Nett Rental of £253 16s. 2d.

The Lands contain 243 Acres 2 Roods and 31 Perches.

The Tenement Valuation is £228 10s 0d,

Dated this 29th day of May, 1866.

HENRY ROBERT GREENE, Chief Clerk.

THOMAS & RICHARD K. EXHAM, Solicitors having Carriage of Proceedings, 24, Dame-street, Dublin.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

The Lands of Knockane are situate within Four Miles of the Town of Dungarvan, and are Let to Solvent Tenants, most of whom hold under Leases and have substantial interest in their farms. The Estate is well circumstanced, and deserves the attention of persons seeking a good investment.

For Rentals and further particulars apply at the Landed Estates Court, Inns' Quay, Dublin; to

DAVID HOWE, Esq., No. 24, Dame-street, Dublin; or to

Messrs. THOMAS & RICHARD K. EXHAM, Solicitors having Carriage of Proceedings, No. 24, Dame-street, Dublin, and No. 10, South Mall, Cork. [6013]

SUPERIOR BUSINESS PREMISES.

TO BE LET ON LEASE, the Commodious HOUSE 112, PARADE, QUAY. The situation is most central; the Rent Moderate.

The Proprietor would Sell his Interest in that and the adjoining House, which he holds under Lease Renewable for Ever, at a Nominal Rent. No. 112 can be easily converted into two houses.

For inspection, terms, &c., apply to CHARLES AMBROSE, Tramore; or to THOMAS S. HARVEY, George's-street, Quay. [5925]

Commercial Intelligence.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE WATERFORD MAIL.]

June 11, 1866.

The weather is showery.

CORN REPORT.

Wheat—Prime foreign in request at an advance of 6d to 9d per barrel. Oats very dull at 2d decline. Indian corn without change in value—demand moderate.

		s.	d.	s.	d.
UNPREPARED.					
Wheat, white Mill	per 20 stns	00	9	00	0
do Red do	do	00	0	00	0
do Shipping	do	00	0	00	0
Oats white	per 14 stns	14	0	15	0
do tawney	do	00	0	00	0
do black	do	14	0	14	3
Barley, grinding	per 16 stns	—	0	—	0
do malting,	do	—	0	—	0
PREPARED AND FOREIGN.					
Wheat, Irish Mill,	per 20 stns	00	0	00	0
do T'rogG'rka	do	00	0	00	0
do OdessaGhirka	do	27	0	27	6
do Marianopoli	do	28	0	00	0
Barley, malting	per 16 stns	00	0	00	0
do grinding	do	00	0	00	0
Oats, awney,	per 14 stns	00	0	00	0
do black	do	14	6	14	9
FLOUR AND MEAL.					
Extra superfines	per sack	37	6	38	0
Superfines	do	36	0	00	0
Fines and Seconds	do	30	0	33	0
Thirds	do	23	0	00	0
Oatmeal	per cwt	14	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	6
Ibrail and Foxanian	do	16	3	18	9
American	do	18	0	00	0

BUTTER.—The exports sinc last post were 2104 firkins. There were 411 firkins to market on Saturday and 35 this day. Price from 104s to 108s per cwt.

BACON AND PIGS.—The exports since last post were 1829 bales bacon, 246 kegs lard, and 142 pigs.

PROVISIONS.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	57	0	60	0
Steak offal	38	0	40	0
Heads	30	0	32	0
Feet	11	0	12	0
Chandler's Lard	48	0	60	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 oint, 6d to 9d; Mutton, per lb., 8d to 10d; Veal do., 8d to 9d; Lamb per qr., 6s 0d to 7s 0d.

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

FISH.—Newfoundland, per cwt., 16s to 23s; Herrings per brl 17s to 18s; Salmon, per lb 1s 6d to 1s 8d Sole, per lb., 0s 7d to 0s 9d; Turbot, per lb., 1s

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

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

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

FODDER GREEN CROPS.—Hay, per ton. new, 00s 0d, to 00s 0d, do. old, 60s 0d to 63s 0d; Wheaten straw, 45s 0d to 47s 0d; Oaten do., 44s 0d to 47s 0d; Turnips, 20s 0d to —s 0d; Mangolds, 20s 0d to 00s 0d Carrots, 40s 0d to 00s 0d.

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

IRISH MARKETS.

LIMERICK, JUNE 8—Grain—Very little, if any, coming to market. Butter—500 firkins in market which was bought up quickly at prices that astonished all selling, for 3 0 14 70s. Mr. John Organ sold a fine lot belonging to Mr. McAuliffe, which realised the top price. Average 50s to 80s. Lumps 8d to 11d. White wheat 0s 15½d to 16d; red, 0s 15d to 0s 16d oats (fine white), 12d to 14d; seed, 13d to 13½d; barley good malting), 14d to 16d; grinding, 11d to 12d; Flour—Firsts, 34s 0d to 35s 0d, seconds, 33s to 00s 0d; thirds, 25s to 27s 0d; fourths, 19s to 20s 6d; 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 15s; cutlings, £14 0s. Bacon pigs per cwt., 53s 0d to 54s 6d; scalded pork, 34s 0d to 00s 0d; American bacon, 70s to 00s. per cwt.

CLONMEL, JUNE 8.—Weather variable; alternate showers and sunshine. Quotations are as follows:—Flour—Superfines, 36s 6d; fines, 30s 0; thirds, 28s 0d; fourths, 20s 0d; Wheat—White, 26s 6d; Red 25s 6d to 26s per brl.—White oats, 14s 6d to 15s 0d black 14s 3d to 0s; Indian meal, £7 15s to; oatmeal £14 10s; wholemeal, £0 0s per ton; bran, 5s 3d pollard, 5s 0d per brl. Butter, 100s to 102s per cwt. Beef, 8d to 9d; mutton, 7d to 8d; bacon, 9d; hams, 10d to 11d; pork, 7½d per lb.

KILKENNY, JUNE 8—The supply of grain to our market for the past week was of wheat 542, oats 217 and barley but 5 cwts. There is no change in quotations, but an advance on wheat is looked for. Of butter there were to market for the week 179 firkins, of which 172 came in to-day and there was an advance of from 5s to 7s on last week's prices. Buyers to market, Brophy, Klikenny; Quinn, Dublin; Courtenay, Mahony, and Davidson, Waterford; and Pettigrew, Carlow. Of Wool 1748 stones, and potatoes 116 cwts. were weighed in the market during the week.

Flour—Seconds 35s 0d to 37s 6d; inferior, 28s 0d to 30s 0d; thirds, 24s 0d to 26s 0d. White wheat, 28s 3d to 28s 9d; satin, 00s to 00s 0d; red, 27s 6d to 28s 0d barley, malting, 00s to 00s 0d; grinding, 00s 0d to 00 0d; white oats, 14s 6d to 15s 6d; black oats, 14s 6d to 15s 6d; new tawney oats, 0s 0d to 0s 0d. Bran, 7s 4d to 7s 6d per brl. Indian meal, 8s 6d to 8s 8d. Butter, 100s to 105s. Bacon pigs, 58s 0d to 59s 0d.—Oatmeal, 15s 0d to 16s 0d per cwt.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR BUTTER MARKET, JUNE 9.—In this day's market 240 firkins butter; prices from 100s to 105s. Brisk demand. Quality very fine.

WEXFORD MARKETS, JUNE 8—Wheat (old) per 20 stone, 0s to 0s; new 27s 0d to 28s 0d; barley per 16 st 00s 0d to 00s 0d; oats per 14 stone 14s 9d to 00s 0d; beans per 20 stone, 00s 0d to 00s 0; Flour per bag 16 stone, 30s 6d to —s 0d; seconds 29s 6d to —s 0d; 3rds 22s 6d to 26s 8d; oatmeal per cwt. 15s 0d; Indian meal per cwt. 8s 6d; butter per cwt. £4 15s d; 2nds. £0 0s 0d; 3rds. £0 0s d; bran 7s 4d. Potatoes per stone, 6d to 7d. Meat—Beef per lb. 5½d to 8d; mutton 6d to 9d; veal 5d to 8d; lamb 5s to 7s per qr.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JUNE 9—Firsts, 107s, seconds, 105s; thirds, 96s; fourths, 86s; fifths, 70s Mild cured—Firsts, 110s; seconds, 108s; thirds 103s. 4030 firkins at market

CORK CORN MARKET, JUNE 9.—Wheat white, 11s 0d to 00s 0d; red, 10s 0d to 0s 0d; barley, 7s 6d to 9s 6d; bere, 0s 00d to 0s 0d; rye, 0s 0d to 0s 0d; oats—white, 9s 2d to 9s 3d; black, 8s 6d to 9s 3d.

DUBLIN, JUNE 8—The Corn Exchange to-day was extremely quiet, at about the currencies of Tuesday. For Foreign wheat there was considerable excitement in consequence of the apprehension of war.

White wheat, 28s 6d to 31s 0d per brl; red, 27s 6 to 29s 0d; barley, 18s 6d to 20s 0d; bere, 00s 0 to 00s 0d; oats, 14s 6d to 16s 6d; rape, per cwt, 00s to 00s 0d; oatmeal, 15s 0d to 16s 6d; Bakers' flour, 15s 0d to 17s 6d; Indian corn, per 480 lbs 31s 0d to 32s 0d

ENGLISH MARKETS

MANCHESTER BUTTER MARKET, JUNE 9.—Butter—Since my last report there has been a decided improvement in the tone of our Butter Market, and an advance of from 1s to 2s on all descriptions has been realised. There is no accumulation of Stock, and higher prices are anticipated:

	1865.	1866
Firkins and Crocks, last week,	16,026	13,737
Do., do., since 1st April,	92546	99493
Boxes and Barrels, last week,	1161	65
Do. do., since 1st Apr	8850	9772

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Note sisued	£26,654,840	Government Debt,	£11,015,100
		Other Securities,	3,634,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	12,004,840
		Silver Bullion	
	£26,654,840		£26,654,840

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Captl.	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight nuity,	9,326,477
Rest	3,173,598	Other Securities	21,447,287
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts	5,589,353	Notes	4,336,600
ther Deposits,	14,013,614	Gold & Silver Coin	785,179
even Day and other Bills,	565,913		
	£35,895,478		35,895,479

SHARE AND STOCK LISTS.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JUNE 9

RAILWAYS.

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

GOVERNMENT FUNDS

Three per Cent Consol ... 86⅞ ⅞
Ditto for account ...
Ditto for new account ... —
Three per Cent Reduced ... 85⅞
New Three per Cent Stock ... 85⅞
Ditto for account July 10 ... 85
Ditto for new account ...
New 5 per cent Stock ...
India 5 per cent Stock, transferable at the Bank of Ireland ... 104⅞

BANKS.

Hibernia, £25 paid ... 35⅞
National Bank, £30 paid ... 72
National of Liverpool, Limited £10 paid or act. ... 13½
National of Liverpool, New, £5 paid limited ... 16⅞
Ditto account ... 17⅞ ¾
Provincial, £25 paid ... 84
Roya. £10 paid ... 32⅞ ⅛

MINE

Mining Company of Ireland ... 17⅞
Do., or account ... 22 22½

RAILWAY PREFERENCE.

Dublin and Drogheda 4 per cent. guarantee Stock perpetual, £100 paid ... —
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent perpetual. ... 90⅞
Irish North Western 5 per cent perpetual Class A, £10 paid, accoun ... 8

LONDON STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JUNE 9

OPENING PRICE

Consols, Money ... 86⅞ ⅞
Ditto, Account ... 86¾ 7
New Threes ... 85½ 6½

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money ... 86⅞ ⅞
Ditto (account) ... 86¾ 7
New Threes ... 85⅞

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 28th day of April, 1866.

Name and Title.	Circulation authorised.	Average Circulation.	Amount of Coin.
	£	£	£
Bank of Ireland	3,738428	2,613,000	428002
Provincial Bank	927667	868,316	896199
Belfast Bank	281611	476,349	252149
Northern Bank	243440	408,542	234017
Ulster Bank	311079	547,270	293122
National Bank	852269	1,116,250	527097

W. W. DALBIAC, Officer of Stamp Duties

WATERFORD AND TRAMORE RAILWAY.

Arrangement of Trains, June 1st., 1865.

WEEK DAYS.

Departure from Waterford—*8 0 | 10 45 | 12 0 | *2 15 | 4 0 | 5 30 | 7 15 | 9 0.
Departure from Tramore—9 15 | *11 15 | 1 0 | 3 15 4 30 | *6 0 | 7 45 | 9 30.

SUNDAYS.

Departure from Waterford—*8 0 | 11 0 | 12 15 | 1 30 2 30 | 4 30 | 5 30 | 6 30 | 9 0.
Departure from Tramore—9 15 | 11 30 | 12 45 | 2 0 4 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 7 45 | 9 45

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF WATERFORD:

ARRIVED.

June
8th—Margarite, Baner, Kustendjie, maize
Volunteer, Harper, Cardiff, coals
9th—Malakoff, Aylward, Milford, g.c
Vesta, O'Donald, Liverpool, g.c
Albatross, Carter, Bristol, g.c.
10th—Courier (s), Aylward, Milford, g.c,
Aurora, Pearce, London, g.c.
(By Electric Telegraph).
10th—Argyle, Cardiff, coals
Isabella, do, do
Sprey, Trieste, wheat
Alliance, Odessa, wheat
Saxon, Kinsale, ice
Erin, do, fish
Lady Stuart, Cardiff, coals
Commodore, do, do

SAILED

8th—Camilla (s), Coffey, Liverpool, g.c
Aura, Rolfe, London, g.c
Malcolm, Harris, Neath, ballast
Tuskar, Anderson, Glasgow, g.c
Calypso, Davis, Bristol, g.c
Courier, Aylward, Milford, g.c.
9th—City of Paris, Pearn, Milford, g.c.
10th—Argus, Williamson, Whitehaven, ballast
Thomas, short, Cardiff, do
Dobson, Phelan, Dungarvan, maize
(By Electric Telegraph).
10th—Handy, Dublin, malt
Thomas and Mary, do, do
Jane, do, do
11th—Glide, Cardiff, pitwood
Septemus, do, do
Resolution, do, do
Enterprise, Ardrossan, do
Crescent, Cardiff
Prothesa, do
William, Swansea
Mary, Cardiff, pitwood
Alice Jane, do, do
Helen, Swansea, —
Visitor, Cardiff, —
Margaret, Greenock, pitwood
Keoka, Newport, —
Brothers, Cardiff, —
Newcastle, do
Edward Phelan, Swansea, pitwood
Mino, Cardiff, do
Sapphire, Bridgewater, oats
Catherine, Kilmore, coals

Wind—S.W.

WATERFORD SHIPMENTS

The Aura (s), which sailed on the 7th inst, for London, had on board 1182 bales Bacon, —firkins Butter, 181 kegs Lard, —boxes Eggs, 125 casks Porter —Cattle, 10 bales Wool.

The Camilla which sailed for Liverpool on the 8th inst, had on board 2170 firkins Butter, .. sacks Flour 74 Pigs, 21 cases Eggs, 30 casks Porter, 82 Cattle 334 Sheep, — bales Wool, 65 kegs, Lard 43 bales Ban.

The Calypso which sailed on the 8th inst, for Bristol, had on board 68 Pigs, 26 cases Eggs, 20 packages Poultry, —Cattle, 50 firkins Butter, — casks Porter, 8 boxes fish, 234 sheep, — bales Rags, 1 Horses — sacks Flour, — kegs Lard, — bales Bacon

The Courier (s), which sailed on the 8th inst. for Milford, had on board 394 bales Bacon 25 firkins Butter, — kegs Lard, — sacks Flour, 185 casks Porter 25 cases Eggs, — packages Poultry, — Horses, — pigs, — Cattle, — boxes Fish, — casks Whiskey — bales Rags, — Sheep.

The City of Paris which sailed on the 9th for Milford, had on board 255 bales Bacon, 90 firkins Butter — kegs Lard, 35 casks Porter, 1 casks Whiskey, — Cattle, — Sheep — Pigs, 17 cases Eggs, — packages Poultry, — boxes Fish, — bales Wool.— Horses, — sacks Flour.

The Tuskar (s) which sailed on the 8th inst. for Glasgow, had on board 359 firkins Butter — kegs Lard, 52 sacks Flour, 1 cases Eggs, 13 bales rags, 4 casks Porter, 5 bales Bacon.

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.

June 2, at Athlone, the wife of the Rev. E. J Haddock, of a daughter.

June 7, at 57, Henry-street, Dublin, the wife of Staff Surgeon Leonard Kidd, M.B., of a daughter.

June 7, at Farnham-street, Cavan, the wife of William Malcomson, M.D., F.R.S.I., of a son.

MARRIED.

June 7, at the Parish Church, Monkstown, by the Rev. W. Sherlock, Thomas Kough, jun.. Esq. to Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Major-General Hannyngton.

June 5, in Clonoe, by the Rev. Doctor Atwell, Rector assisted by the Rev. William J. M. Young, Incumbent of Brackaville, James Pringle, Esq., of Ballinahone, to Olivia Abegail, second daughter of Robert King, Esq., Annesley Lodge county Tyrone.

June 5, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Arthur Sanders, Esq., of the Inner Temple, to Isabella, daughter of the late John Singe, Esq, of Glanmore Castle, County Wicklow.

DEATHS.

At 100, Rathgar-road, Dublin, Robert Stokes, Esq.

At 12, Drumcondra-hill, William Marcus, youngest son of William Ardagh, Esq., aged two years.

At Avoca-avenue, Blackrock, Dublin, Laura, the beloved wife of John Burke, Esq.

At Johnsgrove, James Eccles, youngest son of the Rev. Charles Arthur Maginn, Rector of Castletownroche.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

On Thursday night the Marchioness of Waterford had her first assembly this season, at the family mansion in Charles-street, St. James's, London. There were about 400 persons of rank present.

Lady W. Cuffe and suite left Kingstown on Friday for England.

The Waterford Mail.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1866.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

There were reports in Paris on Friday that the Turkish troops had crossed the Danube, and come into collision with the Roumanians. It was stated by Mr. Layard in the House of Commons, on Friday night, that no such information had been received at the Foreign Office.

The telegrams from Germany add very little to the war news already published. The entry of the Russians into Rodensburg is described as a very quiet affair. The troops were peacefully met by the Austrians, who afterwards, by order of General Gablentz, evacuated the place, and in return for this civil proceeding the Prussians gave an ovation to the departing Austrian staff and members of the Holstein Government.

We have intelligence from New York to the 30th ult. The Senate have taken a step in favour of the President's policy by unanimously striking out the section of the constitutional amendment proposed by the Radical Reconstruction Committee, disfranchising rebels until the year 1870. The House, acting in a contrary direction, had passed the bill for continuing the Freedman's Bureau. General Wingfield Scott died on the 29th ult. The steamer Union had arrived at New York from Liverpool, having had 30 deaths from cholera.

The Colenso difficulty has at length reached the courts of law, the excommunicated Bishop of Natal having, on Friday, brought an action in the Rolls Court to recover the arrears of his salary from the Colonial Bishoprics Endowment Fund. When Dr. Colenso was deposed from his see by the Bishop of Capetown (acting as metropolitan) for heresy, the treasurers of the Endowment Fund (viz., the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Attorney-General, Vice-Chancellor Wood, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Archdeacon of London, and Mr. Hubbard, M.P.) thought it their duty to withhold the free-thinking prelate's salary. The question which these proceedings raise are of the utmost importance with respect to the status of colonial bishops generally; and after some legal arguments by Mr. James and Mr. Fitzjames Stephen on behalf of the claimant, the case was adjourned.

The claim of Mrs. Ryves to affinity with the Royal family again occupied the Court of Probate on Friday. The evidence of Mrs. Ryves herself was closed, and the old lady was subjected to a severe cross-examination by the Attorney-General, which was not concluded when the Court rose, and which only served to show her intimate acquaintance with the almost innumerable facts of the case and her imperturbable self-possession.

The search for the bodies of the unfortunate people who were destroyed in the late disastrous fire in Westmoreland-street, Dublin, was continued on Saturday, but without success. Yesterday morning, however, at half-past seven o'clock, their remains were discovered grouped together on the basement storey of the premises, in a burned and charred condition. The only bodies at all recognisable were those of Mr. Strahan and Miss Bridget Delany, the others being nearly totally burned. All the remains were put into coffins, and removed in a hearse to the circus in Lower Abbey-street, where an inquest was held to-day by Mr. White, city coroner.

The annual distribution of prizes at St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham, took place on Saturday afternoon, in presence of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and a numerous and fashionable assemblage. After the ceremony the company adjourned to the College grounds to witness foot-races and other athletic sports, which were keenly contested by the students.

The Great Northern and Western Railway Company are promoting a bill in Parliament to obtain an extension of the time for constructing the line to the quay of Westport, and to enable them to complete it to Ballina by means of additional capital. It came before the committee of the House of Lords on Saturday, and was opposed by the Marquis of Sligo and others. The Earl of Lucan was examined in its favour. The committee declared the preamble proved, but obliged the company to insert a clause undertaking to complete the line to the Quay at Westport in two years.

The Cork and Youghal Railway Company came before a select committee of the House of Commons on Friday, to obtain their sanction to a bill for the sale of the line to the Great Southern and Western Company. Witnesses were examined in support of the proposal, and the committee stated their intention to report in its favour.

THE TAXATION OF IRELAND.

It will be seen by the report which we publish elsewhere that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has yielded to Mr. M'Evoy's motion. On Tuesday night that gentleman moved that that portion of the report of the committee on Irish Taxation, which recommended that the expense of Poor Law Education and Medical Officers in Ireland, should be placed upon the same footing as that of England, should be adopted. His motion was, "That in the opinion of this house her Majesty's Government should now adopt the recommendations of the select committee of 1858, which recommended 'her Majesty's Government to to take into consideration the claims of Ireland to a grant of the half cost of medical officers of unions, with a view of providing for the same in future, as is now the practice of England and Scotland,' fortified as such recommendation is by the report of the select committee on Taxation of Ireland in June, 1865, who reported that with regard to the grants for poor law medical officers and workhouse schoolmasters, it would be reasonable that the same aid should be extended in Ireland as is already extended in England." Mr. Gladstone stated that he had resisted the claim until the whole subject of the taxation of Ireland had been examined; but as the committee had reported in favour of such claim, he would in the estimates of next year take care that provision should be made for these expenses. We are glad to find that this turn is even tardily admitted, and that some relief will be given to the Irish ratepayers. This boon is admittedly the result of the agitation which originated in this city two years since. We believe the saving to the Irish ratepayers will be about eighty thousand per annum.

THE CIRCUITS.

The Benchers assembled on Tuesday in their room at the Four Courts, and made the following arrangements for going circuit at the ensuing assizes:—

CONNAUGHT.—Mr. Justice Christian and Mr. Justice Keogh.

NORTH WEST.—The Lord Chief Baron and the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

NORTH EAST.—Mr. Baron Deasy and Mr. Justice O'Hagan.

MUNSTER.—Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Mr. Baron Hughes.

LEINSTER.—Mr. Justice Hayes and Mr. Justice O'Brien,

THE HOME.—Mr. Baron Fitzgerald and the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

By the kind permission of Captain Warren Glubb, the band of the Waterford Artillery staff will perform the following programme in the Park from half-past three to five o'clock, p.m., on Thursday next:—March, "Sweet Spirit," Wallace; overture, "Figaro," Ricci; mazurka, "Herzblattchen," Gimg'l; selection, "I Puritani," Bellini; waltz, "Marie Wilton," Von Maauen; selection, "Orphee aux Enfers," Offenbach; quadrille, "Chicakamango," Burckhardt; galop, "Stuttgarter Konigsban," Kutmer.

FANNING INSTITUTION.—At a meeting of the governors of this institute, to be held at the Board Room on to-morrow, the following notice of motion will be taken into consideration, given by Alderman Denny:—"I give notice that I will move at next meeting of governors, that Richard O'Neill, aged 63 years, born in county Kilkenny, but resident in Waterford for the past 19 years, be admitted into this institution, on payment of £25. He has been a corn merchant in this city for some years, and is now quite unable to conduct his business, owing to general debility, and declining health."

THE "VANDELEUR" (s.)—This steamer, which was launched here some few months ago, has arrived at Tarbert for the Shannon traffic.

ERRATUM.—In reporting the observations made by Mr. Jacob at the meeting of the Waterford and Limerick Railway shareholders on the 5th inst., through a clerical error he is reported to have said, "that the tonnage of the port of Waterford in the last year was increased 575 tons;" what he did say was, "that the tonnage duty of the port during the past year, ending March 31st, 1866, had increased £575 over the tonnage duty of the previous year." The actual increase in the tonnage of the port during the past year has been 50,270 tons!!

POLICE COURT—MONDAY.

On the bench—The Mayor (P. K. Reid), Captain Johnson, and P. D. Walsh.

John Cooke (drunk and incorrigible) was brought up, charged with being again overdosed, and pleaded guilty.

Captain Johnson—Well, Mr. Cooke, how often have you been in gaol.

Cooke—Well, Mr. Johnson, I suppose about 40 or 50 times.

Mayor—I think the best thing for you to do is to go and stop in gaol altogether.

Cooke—I was so unfortunate, your worship, that I didn't take the pledge the last time. Mr. Reid, I took it once for six weeks, and solemnly kept it, and now I will try it again.

Mayor—I am quite serious you ought to go and stop in the gaol altogether. The governor has no objection to you, and you make yourself very useful there; you ought to go and spend the residue of your life there.

Capt. Johnson—There is a vacancy for a turnkey there at present; you ought to apply for it.

Cooke—Do you know what I think, your worship? I will try the six weeks' pledge again.

He was let off.

Ellen Gleeson (a veteran unfortunate) and Anne Hally were brought up, charged with being drunk and disorderly. It appeared they were both only out three days after serving a month's imprisonment.

Gleeson promised solemnly to go to the Magdalen Asylum, and both were let off.

CASHEL.

(From our Correspondent.)

The Fethard races passed off very quietly, with the exception of a party fight, in which one man had his skull fractured. He was conveyed by the police to the County Infirmary at Cashel, where he lies in a precarious condition.

CATTLE PLAGUE.

An order of council appears in an extra edition of the *Gazette* on Saturday, forbidding the exportation of cattle, unless accompanied by certificates of soundness. This precaution had been resolved on before the report of the re-appearance of the disease.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE LONGFIELD.

Judge Longfield, at some length, intimated his intention in his court on Friday, of resigning his position as a judge of the Landed Estates Court, on the ground that he could not, consistently with his duty to the public and his self-respect, to hold it, after the determination come to by the Government to reduce the number of judges.

SPECIFIC FOR PLEURO-PNEUMONIA OR DISTEMPER IN CATTLE.—The following mode of treatment of this disease has been communicated to the Agricultural Cattle Insurance Company, by Mr. Lord, Veterinary Surgeon, of Doncaster, who says that eighteen out of twenty animals have recovered under it in that district; whilst nineteen out of twenty have died under the usual application of depletion, sedatives, counter irritation, &c. "Remove the animal into a large airy box or stall; take a couple of thick horse rugs, or other thick covering; saturate them with the coldest spring water, and place them on the body of the animal; put five or six other rugs, or other thick covering, upon these, and a long wrapper round over all, to keep them close to the body; also two girths, one behind the shoulder, and the other just before the udder. A long girth fore and aft, to keep the clothing from shifting, is advisable. Immediately after adjusting the clothing give four ounces of spirit of nitric either in a little cold water (a wine bottle with water and ether up to the shoulder); in half an hour or three quarters give another dose; then place a bucket of cold water before the animal (in some cases it will drink two and three buckets). In a short time the animal will perspire; keep clothing on for five or six hours, then remove the cloth and put two dry rugs on, with wrapper and girths; keep these on a few days and cast gradually. The diet should be a little thin gruel or sloppy bran mash. If the bowels are torpid give one pound and a half raw linseed oil. In the majority of cases this is not necessary. If the animal is not considerably relieved in ten or twelve hours, repeat the application and doses. Sometimes this has been requisite two or three times, but usually the first only is necessary.—Many persons give the oil on the disease showing itself—that is, they give it just after the first perspiration, about the full of a common wine bottle—and again in six hours, unless the first dose has well relieved the bowels; and continue the oil every six hours until the bowels get relief. In very bad cases two drachms of tartar emetic have been given in a little water shortly after the second perspiration. All the foregoing are for a full-grown cow or bullock; younger cattle to get doses in proportion to their age."

A MURDERER IN BED WITH HIS VICTIM.—At Vignacourt, France, a few days ago, a man named Prudent, aged forty-eight, a weaver by trade, killed with a pistol shot a woman with whom he lived. He then fired again, with the intent of committing suicide, but having only wounded himself rushed out of the house and plunged into a pond close by. Finding however, the water too shallow to drown him, he re-entered the house and resumed his place in bed by the side of the unfortunate woman he had murdered. The neighbours, on the following morning, finding the door of the house closed, looked in at the window, and seeing blood about the place, hastened to give notice to the authorities. The criminal was then arrested and transferred to the prison of Amiens. The crime is said to have been prompted by jealousy.

BANQUET TO BERNAL OSBORNE, M.P.—On last Wednesday Mr. Osborne was entertained to a public banquet by the members of the Liberal Society of Nottingham. There were six M.P's, as well as the Mayor of Nottingham present.

A TRAIN ON FIRE.—On Friday a train took fire on the Midland Railway between Birmingham and Derby. It appears that the body of one of the carriages in the mid-day down train, either through being too heavily freighted or in consequence of the defective springs, sank down on the wheels, and the friction set the wood on fire. One of the passengers shouted out of the window, and his cries being heard by the adjoining carriages, at length the attention of the guard was attracted. The train was brought to a stand near Tamworth, and the carriage, in which a considerable hole had been burnt, was detached from it. Some luggage belonging to a lady was burned, but the damage done was immaterial.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS—SATURDAY.

(From our Reporter.)

In the chair, Col. W. VILLIERS STUART, D.L.

Also present: Thomas Lalor, J.P., D.L; Thomas B. Wilson, J.P.; John Richardson, D.V.C.; Michl. Casey, Patrick Gaule, John Shea, Owen Callaghan, John Walsh, J.P., and Walter Power.

Capt. Hamilton, P.L.I., and Dr. O'Ryan were also in attendance.

There were but few applications for admission.

A letter was read from the commissioners, sanctioning the appointment of Dr. Murphy as apothecary to the workhouse and dispensary.

Capt. Hamilton informed the board that he would hold the investigation relative to the child Anna Lake on Monday.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining at last report	464
No. corresponding week last year	508
Decrease this year	44

General average weekly cost, 2s 3½d; infirmary, 2s 10½d; fever hospital, 3s 3½d; hall, 1s 9d.

Cost of Out-door relief	£2 16 0

KILMACKEVOGUE DISPENSARY AND DR. KELLY.

(From our Correspondent.)

At a special meeting of the Kilmackevogue Dispensary Committee, held at Mullinavat on the 1st inst., pursuant to notice, there were present—

(Mr. P. SHEEHAN in the chair)

Messrs. T. Freney, L. Mullins, E. Delahunty, J. Power, J. Henneberry, L. Conway, James O'Neill, and J. Bourke.

The meeting was convened for the purpose of making inquiries into several charges of neglect of duty on the part of the medical officer, Dr. James D. Kelly, and it was unanimously resolved—

"That having had the medical officer before us, we request the Poor Law Commissioners to send their inspector to fully investigate the charges which are enclosed herewith against the medical officer of this district, Dr. James D. Kelly. Having severely censured him several times before, we now leave the charges in the hands of the commissioners."

DUNGARVAN.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS—THURSDAY.

Members present:—Sir Nugent Humble, Bart., D.L.; S. R. Fitzgerald, J.P., V.C. (in the chair); M. A. Anthony, J.P., D.V.C.; Simon Bagge, J.P., Ardmore; Patrick W. Fitzgerald, J. Byrne, R. Byrne, T. A. Mahony, P. M'Carthy, D. Power, F. A. Kennedy, and J. Dunford. Dr. Hunt was also in attendance.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining at last report		284
Admitted during the week		53
Discharged		44
Number in infirmary hospital ...		62
Do in fever hospital		0
General average cost	2	4
Do. in infirmary	2	9
Do. in fever hospital	4	11
No. on out-door relief, 74; cost ...	£4 19	4

The relieving officers (Mr. Brosnan and Mr. Mahony) proceeded with the usual applications for relief, some cases of which underwent close discussion. The chairman remarked that the cases for out-door relief were now over 70, whilst this time twelvemonths, they were about 12. Amongst the applicants was a fine young man named Mansfield, who brought with him a letter from Mr. Crawford Poole, M.B., T.C.D., recommending the sending him to St. Mark's hospital, Dublin. This letter had a recommendation from Lord Stuart de Decies. In reply to a question from Sir Nugent Humble, as to how he had got "opthalmia," he said it was amongst the people in Wales, where he had been working in the iron mines. He was admitted to the house to be sent to St. Mark's as soon as the clerk will know when a vacancy will be for him.

The Clerk read the minutes and the following correspondence:—

A letter from Mr. Williams, bread contractor, stating he would not supply any longer first class bread at second class price, and that he was fully prepared to submit his bread to any two men of the trade to pronounce as to its quality.

This letter brought on a long discussion, in which Mr. R. Byrne, the chairman, Mr. Anthony, Sir Nugent Humble, and Dr. Hunt took part. The first sample was produced, and it was declared to be of superior quality.

An order was made that the contractor be compelled to supply the bread as the bond directed, or if not, the master to purchase same, and charge the difference in cost to Mr. Williams.

The following petition was read:—

To the Right Hon. and Hon. the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses in Parliament assembled.

The petition of the Board of Guardians of the Dungarvan Union,

Humbly Sheweth—That inasmuch as the duties imposed on clerks of unions consist so largely of matters altogether unconnected with the relief of the poor, viz.—the superintendence of the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, the registration of Parliamentary voters, the arrangement consequent on the valuation of rateable property, the duties under the Inland Revenue Acts, the various returns relative to the public service, and the contemplated preparation of the jurors' lists—petitioners are of opinion that the payment of clerks of unions should not be made from the poor rates.

That as the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, is for the interest of the general public, petitioners are strongly of opinion that the fees to the registrars should not be defrayed out of the local taxation.

Petitioners, therefore, pray your honourable house may make a provision for paying by some means other than local rates or taxes, the salaries of clerks of unions, and the fees to registrars, under the acts for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages in Ireland, and your petitioners will ever pray.

Mr. Fitzgerald (chairman), and Sir Nugent Humble, thought they could not ask for all, as he being clerk still of the union, the union had a right to be taxed for his services. They would say half to be asked for, and after some discussion the petition was adopted.

Mr. P. W. Fitzgerald then brought forward his motion on union rating.

It was seconded by Mr. M. A. Anthony.

Owing to the heavy rain of the morning and day, the country guardians could not come in, so the poll was seven for, and five against the petition.

FOR—M. A. Anthony, J.P.; P. W. Fitzgerald, D. Power, R. Byrne, P. M'Carthy, F. R. Kennedy Thomas A. Mahony.

AGAINST—S. R. Fitzgerald, J.P.; Sir N. Humble, D.L.; Simon Bagge, J.P.; M. J. Byrne, J. Dunford.

Mr. Anthony then proposed to have both petitions forwarded by that night's post to Mr. C. Barry for presentation to the house. Also that on that fortnight he would bring forward his motion in favour of National Rating, instead of that day week, the day named for it.

Mr. S. Byrne brought forward the following resolution, which passed *nem. con.*:—"We, this board, tender our deep sympathy to Mrs. Carberry in her present bereavement by the death of Mr. A. Carberry. He was the one who aided the Dungarvan fishermen, who privileged those visitors who are such a source of comfort to the sick and infirm of this house, and who gave the Sisters of Mercy their extensive and commodious house."

The board then adjourned.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

THE WAR RUMOURS.

The *Times*, referring to Count Bismarck's circular to the Prussian representatives abroad, says—Such a despatch has not often been penned by a European minister. The Prussian statesmen seem now to think courtesy unnecessary in their communications with Austria. All the pride, the bitter hostility, the almost fanatical purposes which have been necessarily repressented during the long negociations, break forth when the negociation may be considered at an end. The despatch breathes the spirit of war, and seems to have been written in anticipation of an immediate rupture. The *Daily Telegraph* says that with that despatch the last hope of peace has disappeared, and hostilities have become inevitable.

THE MAGISTRACY.—John Thomas Urquhart Hunt, Esq., of Friars-town, Limerick, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county of Limerick.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTHERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

On Thursday morning, about half-past ten o'clock, an accident, by which two persons, a young lady and a child, have lost their lives, took place on the Northern Counties Railway, between Jordanstown and Whiteabbey Stations, about five miles from Belfast. It appears that Miss Frances Maria Anne Leader, a young English lady, one of the victims, had been employed for several months past as visiting governess in several families residing in the neighbourhood. On Wednesday Miss Leader entered into an agreement with Mr. Cramsie, Secretary to the Deaf and Dumb Institution, for the tuition of his children, and it was arranged that they and Mr. Cotton's family should receive lessons together. Accordingly, on Thursday morning, when the deceased lady was about to commence her duties, she called at Mr. Cramsie's, and took with her three of his children—two little girls, aged respectively twelve and fourteen years, and a little boy of six years of age, to go to Mr. Cotton's. The nearest way was along the line, and Miss Leader and the children went on the line to go that way. There is a pathway running near the railway line as far as Cowan's Glen, where the path breaks off into the glen, crossing the stream by a small wooden bridge, and leading out to the road approaching Mr. Cotton's house. It was by this road that Miss Leader was directed to go with the children. The young lady, however, accompanied by the children, followed the railway line, instead of turning off into the path across the glen. The express train from Portrush to Belfast, which passes Whiteabbey at half-past ten, came up as Miss Leader and the children were passing alongside the line. The engine-driver sounded the whistle, and the little girls immediately ran forward to reach Mr. Cotton's entrance gate. One of the girls got clear into the gate, and the dress of the other was brushed by the passing train. Miss Leader, it appears, saw the children rushing, as she probably imagined, into danger, and she immediately ran forward, apparently with the object of saving them. The train came forward at great speed; Miss Leader unfortunately happened to be in the narrow track between the line and the rails, and her dress was caught by the passing train. She was dragged along by her clothing, and, according to the description of the awful scene witnessed by the driver and stoker of the engine, the body whirled around like a miniature windmill. The head was completely severed from the shoulders, and was left some perches behind. At the instant Miss Leader was carried away, the little boy, William John Cramsie, whom she had had by the hand, was knocked down by the train, and his skull was dreadfully fractured. So soon as the deceased lady and the children were seen near the line, the driver of the train sounded the whistle twice and applied the break, but not in time to save the lives of the ill-fated persons.—With regard to the poor little fellow who has met such an early death, his sisters, who had so narrowly escaped a like fate, turned round when the train passed, and saw him falling on his back at the same time that they saw Miss Leader carried away by the train. They immediately came back and raised him up. He was then living, and was conveyed home and attended to by Dr. Wilson, of Whiteabbey, but he only survived for about an hour and a half. Mr. Cramsie, on receiving the sad news of the death of his only son, took ill with an affection of the nerves, and for a considerable period remained in a very weak condition.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Whiteabbey, June 8.

To-day Dr. Campbell, coroner, held an inquest on the bodies.

A number of witnesses were examined who deposed to the facts which have been already published.

The jury in both cases returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and further that the engine-driver, James Moore Cameron, did all he could to avert the casualty, and that no blame is attachable to the railway company.—*Daily Express.*

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The public are anxious to know when the fighting is going to begin. The great bulk of the population of Paris were under the firm impression that the collapse of the conference would have been followed by an immediate outbreak of hostilities, and twenty-four hours having elapsed without any act of war, there are people who still cling to the belief that the delay shows disinclination on the part of the belligerents, and that peace may yet be preserved.—Their number is small, it is true; and so I must confess is their reasoning power. These worthies belong, in general, to the wealthier ranks of the lower *bourgeoisie*—mere *parvenus*, who are despised by their equals, and have no influence out of their own narrow circle, beyond that which a little money can give, and that influence, as you are aware, does not go very far in France. Well, with the exception of this narrow class, who will persist in not believing in war, chiefly because (horrid idea!) it will make them lose money, the question is, when will it begin—and, as I have said already, they are surprised that some act of war has not been yet committed. It would be easy enough to volunteer any explanation as to why the Austrians don't march across the Po, or the Mincio, or into Saxony, or why they ought; but I shall resist the temptation of displaying my talents as a strategist before your readers. So far as I can gather, it appears to me that both Prussia and Austria are manœuvring for what used to be called the "weather gauge"—in the days of sail of the line. At this present moment the Prussians are chuckling over the view taken by France and England (!) at the respective conduct of Prussia and Austria with respect to the Conference. Austria, as we all know, refused; and for this we know she has had the coldshoulder given her by France, and if Mr. Gladstone's language be correctly reported, by England also.—Prussia, on the contrary, is being congratulated on her "conciliatory policy." It is quite affecting to think of the candour of the amiable Bismark, and it makes one quite blush for human nature to think there have been journalists who have actually suspected a statesman who so nobly "accepted the Conference" of sinister designs! The *Pays* to-night tells us that there was an interview to-day between Count Goltz and M. Drouyn de Lhuys. Of course your contemporary is too discreet to reveal all that passed, but it intimates that the scene must have been very touching. Count Goltz told M. Drouyn de Lhuys that he wanted to tonvey the deep acknowledgments of the Prussian Court to that of the Tuleries, for its noble proposal of a Conference, and also its bitter regret that the attempt had failed! Whilst Count Goltz was thus engaged here M. Benedetti is probably going through some ceremony of the same kind at Berlin, conveying the Emperor's congratulations to M. de Bismarck for his conciliatory, candid, and pacific policy! At least the *Independance* says so.—Paris Correspondent of the *London Standard.*

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS MARY OF CAMBRIDGE.—The Royal marriage will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) at nine, in the parish church of Kew.

NEAPOLITANS.—Thirteen Neapolitan gentlemen belonging to the Bourbonic party, have left Italy, and taken service under the Austrian flag.

A RADICAL'S OPINION ABOUT THE "COMMON PEOPLE."—The heart of the *plebs* in this country is not to be reached but in gushes of moral wisdom.—Give the poor man sensation; let him sup full of horrors; initiate him in all the mysteries of crime; but always be it remembered that one condition is essential to the success of the dreadful tale—that it shall somewhat ostentatiously ally itself to morality. A good Catholic makes the sign of the Cross when he fears that he has got into the company of evil spirits. The honest, beer-swilling Briton of the lower order loves to make moral reflections when he finds himself in doubtful company: He is thus about a hundred years behind the more educated Briton.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE CHOLERA.

The cholera has broken out at Nantes. During the last fortnight from fifteen to twenty cases have occurred daily, but still the deaths have been comparatively few.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

Only 960 cases are returned for the week ending June 2nd, being a decrease of 247 on the preceding week.

ARREST AT QUEENSTOWN.

An arrest was made here to-day on the arrival of the home-ward bound Inman steamer City of New York. When the vessel was signalled the tender went out to receive the passengers for this port. On reaching the City of New York, one of the steerage passengers on board the latter, named Richard Quin, waved a Fenian flag. He was put under arrest and searched. A pistol, ammunition, and dagger were found in his possession. Previous to his arrest he brandished a loaded revolver.—*Cork Examiner of Thursday.*

REPORTED RE-APPEARANCE OF THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

Our readers will be concerned to learn that the cattle plague is reported to have re-appeared in the district from which it was lately thought to have been expelled by the strong measures adopted by the Government. We have received the subjoined communication from Professor Ferguson announcing its re-appearance in the townland adjoining that in which it first broke out. We had been previously aware that a report of other cases of rinderpest had reached town, but we refrained from making the fact public, in the hope that it might turn out, on full inquiry, to be unfounded. We regret to find, however, that the evidence is so multiplied and authoritative as to leave no doubt as to the character of the disease.

"Veterinary Department of Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, June 8, 1866.

"Information was received yesterday that three head of cattle were dead and two sick on the townland of Drumra, immediately adjoining the lately infected district of Drennan, in the county of Down. In pursuance of the directions of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, Dr. Mapother, who had been sent to England by the Government to study cattle plague, was requested to be present at a *post-mortem* examination, which I deemed desirable to be held on the yet unburied fatal cases. Dr. Mapother's report is subjoined. Messrs. Jenks, Moir, Stratten, and Olden, Government Veterinary Inspectors, assisted by Messrs. M'Kenna, and Lett, of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, England, manipulated in the dissections. The malady of which the animals had died was declared to be cattle plague.

(Signed) "HUGH FERGUSON, H.M.V.S."

The report of Dr. Mapother states that he attended yesterday morning at Drumra, and witnessed four cases of cattle plague in which *post mortem* examinations were held. The dissections were performed by five Government Inspectors, and he minutely describes the appearances presented by the animals, which, he observes, "presented the signs of cattle plague as decidedly as any I had examined in England." He adds that three other animals had been buried on Thursday, making altogether seven cases in this neighbourhood. The following telegram, which we received this morning from our correspondent at Belfast, confirms the previous report:—

"Six cattle, the property of Mr. M'Kittrick, farmer, at Drumra, near Lisburn, have died. One animal was slaughtered. The Government Inspector says the disease is rinderpest. The district is surrounded by a cordon."

This inteligence, however unwelcome, will, we trust, be received in a right spirit through the country. There is no occasion whatever for alarm, as experience shows that by prompt and vigorous action the disease can be effectually checked; but it illustrates the absolute necessity of unwearied vigilance and caution. It will be seen from the above that the precautionary arrangements which proved effectual in the case of the first outbreak have already been made, and we hope we shall soon be able to repor that the disease has been extirpated from the new district in which it has now sprung up.—"Daily Express," June 9.

CARLISLE TESTIMONIAL.

A requisition for a public meeting to make arrangements for a testimonial in memory of the late Earl of Carlisle has been largely signed in Dublin.—The *Daily Express* says:—"It bears the signatures of noblemen and gentlemen of all shades and opinions, who desire to unite in paying a posthumous tribute of honour to a Viceroy who was so generally esteemed for his personal qualities, and his earnest desire to promote the interests of this country. The monument to the Earl of Eglintoun being now completed, the Irish public will feel a generous pleasure in perpetuating the memory of his successor, who emulated while he warmly appreciated his estimable qualities, and justly shared his popularity."

THE LATE CASE OF SHOOTING IN DUBLIN.—The mystery which attended the late attempt to shoot Private James Maher, of the 8th Regiment, in Hoey's public-house, in Bonham-street, has been at last cleared up. It will be recollected that in the month of April last, Maher accompanied a civilian whom he met at the Four Courts to the public-house, on an invitation to meet some soldiers of the 60th Rifles. Having remained in the place for some time, and not meeting any person but civilians, he became suspicious, and was proceeding to leave the place, when he received a shot from a revolver in the back of the neck, the civilian who had accompanied him, Richard Dowling, *alias* Lawlor, also being wounded. Subsequently Acting-Inspector Clarke arrested Pat Kearney, brother of the man who stands charged with the murder of Police-constable O'Neill, on the 28th of April last. Maher has fully identified Kearney as the person who fired the revolver at him.—*Daily Express.*

A MAN DEVOURED BY WILD BEASTS.—A shocking affair has come to light in the neighbourhood of St. Ambroise. On Monday a farmer, Francois Dion, left his residence for the purpose of going a distance of about a dozen acres into the bush, in order to cut some wood. Monday and Tuesday passed, and there was no sign of his return; and one of his relatives, accompanied by a friend, started to search for him. They had not far to go, for after proceeding a short distance into the wood, they found his headless body, lying in a swamp. A party of the neighbours collected, and searched everywhere for the head; but in vain. From the lacerated condition of the adjoining parts, and from the fact that a portion of the left side had been torn away, it was surmised that the unfortunate man had fallen a victim to lynxes, which abound in the neighbourhood, and some traces of which were found close at hand. The *post mortem* examination disclosed nothing to alter this surmise. There were no traces of a struggle on the ground.—The clothing and pockets of the deceased had not been meddled with. He was a very weak man, and must have fallen an easy prey. An open verdict was rendered. The deceased was about 60 years of age.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

SOLICITORSHIP OF INLAND REVENUE.—A special meeting of the Society of Solicitors and Attorneys in Ireland was held on Friday, at the Four Courts. Mr. Orpen presided. The chairman informed the meeting of the result of the interview which the deputation nominated by their body had had with his Excellenay the Lord Lieutenant, in relation to the appointment of Mr. Stronge to the Solicitorship of Inland Revenue. Mr. Cantwell, addressing the meeting, and in vehement terms inveighed against the appointment, which he considered a wrong done not only to the attorneys, but to the Bar also. Several strong resolutions were adopted on the subject. and, amongst others, one for a memorial to the Prime Minister, calling for the cancelling of the appointment.

FENIANISM IN DUBLIN.—On Thursday night a man named Patrick Flood, while walking along Bachelor's-walk, was arrested by Acting-Inspector Dawson, of the Detective Police Force, under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act, and conveyed to Mountjoy Prison. The prisoner is a brother of the Flood lately arrested, at whose lodgings in Denzille-street Stephens held several meetings. At the residence of Patrick Flood, 25, Charlemont-street, the police found a framed likeness of Stephens and a military belt. Flood had formerly followed the trade of a cork-cutter.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY.

Prince Alfred, under his new title of the Duke of Edinburgh, took his place for the first time in the House of Lords this evening.

No discussion of any importance took place during their lordships' sitting.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated in answer to a question that he could not name a day for the second reading of the Irish and Scotch Reform Bills.

He was pressed by Mr. Whiteside to promise that the English bill should be disposed of first, but declined to do so.

Mr. Disraeli referred to a recent speech of the Earl of Clarendon in the House of Lords, denying the correctness of his assertion that he had conspired against the liberty of the Continental Press. Mr. Disraeli stated that he was in a position to substantiate the charge by official papers on the table of the House.

Mr. Layard maintained that the statement was opposed to the facts.

Mr. Verner brought under the notice of the House, the unsatisfactory manner in which certain boards of superintendence in Ireland were constituted and discharged their duties.

Mr. C. Fortescue stated that he was in contempiation to bring in a bill to provide that the Board of Superintendence in Dublin, which was chiefly complained of, should be elected in future, instead of chosen by lot.

THE IRISH FISHERIES.

General Dunne rose to call attention to the non-payment of a sum of £5,000 granted for the building and repairing of fishery piers in Ireland, and assistance of poor fishermen, under the act 59th Geo. III., c. 59, s. 106, and to move for the case and opinion of the law officers of the Crown on the subject. The hon. and gallant member said it appeared that up to the year 1819 very little notice had been taken by parliament of the Irish fisheries, and very little assistance had been afforded them either before or after the Union; but in that year public attention was directed to the subject, and an act was passed under which the Lord Lieutenant was authorised to advance by way of loan a sum of £5000 Irish a year; or somewhat over £4600 English, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of fishery piers in Ireland, and of affording assistance to poor fishermen in that country. That act was passed for only five years; but at the expiration of that period another measure was enacted having the same objects in view, but as he contended, not limited in point of time. An opinion, however, seemed to prevail in some quarters that the act terminated in the year 1830, and the advances in question had since been discontinued. In his belief the act was a permanent one, and he had maintained that opinion against the Board of Works in a committee of which he had been chairman last year. Another point was, that by one of the acts under which this grant to Ireland was given, a grant for the same purposes of £6,000 to Scotland was also given, and from that time up to this, the payment to Scotland had been regularly made, although it had been withheld from Ireland. The hon. member proceeded to refer to other acts of parliament bearing upon the question, and reminded the house that the fisheries both in England and Scotland had been encouraged by large grants, so that whatever objections there might be on principle to the grant of bounties for such purposes it was clear that Ireland had as good a claim to them as either England or Scotland. He believed that the opinion of lawyers was in favour of the goodness of this grant, and he certainly understood that a legal gentleman of the highest authority in Ireland had coincided in that opinion. He hoped, therefore, that there would be no objection made by the government to the production of the case and opinion for which he now moved.

Mr. S. B. Miller seconded the motion, and considered that a very good case had been made out by his hon. and galant friend. The hon. gentleman proceeded to review the acts in reference to the grant, and denied that there was any limitation of time as affecting them. He hoped his hon. and gallant friend would prosecute the inquiry, and not content himself with merely moving for papers.

Mr Childers said he should first reply to the question of the hon. member for Perthshire with respect to the report of the commission on the office of Lord Lyon, King at Arms. The hon. baronet was quite correct in saying, that the recommendations of the report had not been carried out. The question as to whether the duties of the office should or should not be performed by deputy was under the consideration of the Home Secretary, as well as the question of the salaries, With respect to the question raised by the hon. and gallant member for Queen's County, he had to state that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown had been taken as to whether the charge of £5000 a year, which had been created by act of parliament for a limited number of years, and which had been continued after the expiring of the acts to be voted by the house, did or did not still exist as a charge; and their opinion was that it did not exist. It was not the custom to produce the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, but he could make an exception in the present case, inasmuch as the committee had asked for the opinion.

The motion was then withdrawn.

The recent accident to the Great Northern steamship, on her voyage from Dublin to Liverpool, was commented upon by Sir John Pakington.

Mr. M. Gibson stated that the Board of Trade were not empowered to direct an inquiry into the matter.

A protracted debate, which is reported to have been upon every conceivable topic connected with the National Gallery, then rose out of a question asked about the Royal Academy.

The discussion appears to have been an ingenious, though not an attractive work of art, intended to engage the attention of the House, in order to defeat Mr. Gladstone's intention of going into committee on the Reform Bill at an early hour.

The stratagem succeeded, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was obliged to postpone the committee until Monday.

ANOTHER BANK FAILURE.

The failure is announced of Messrs. Hankey, Whitford, and Co., private bankers of St Columns and Falmouth Bank, Cornwall. Their liabilities are estimated at about £200,000, and assets at £250,000 or £300,000, part of which, however, is locked up in property. They have issued a circular in which they describe their failure to the difficulty in the present monetary crisis of making the necessary arrangements with any London bank to take over their account from Agra and Mastermans.

THE FATAL STABBING OF A BOY IN BIRMINGHAM.—On Monday, at the Birmingham Police court, Thomas M'Ghee, nine years of age, was charged on remind with causing the death of John Davs, ten years old, by stabbing him to the heart with a knife in Dartmouth-street, on Wednesday week. From the reports already published in these columns of this affair, it may be remembered that deceased and some other boys were interfering with M'Gee, who belonged to an opposition juvenile faction, when the latter struck backwards with a knife in his hand, and the blade penetrated the heart of the deceased. The coroner's inquest resulted in a verdict of "Death from mischance," the jury not considering that M'Ghee intended to strike the deceased with the knife. Mr. Maher, who appeared for the prisoner, urged this reason on the stipendiary with success, and the boy was handed over to his friends.

HONESTY ITS OWN REWARD.—A lad was passing down Pall-mall on Monday evening, when he observed a purse to fall from a gentleman's pocket. The lad immediately restored it to the owner, who snatched away the purse from the lad's hand, and walked off without bestowing even thanks for the service.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

THE TURISH ARMY CROSSING THE DANUBE.

Paris, Friday, June 8.

Private telegrams say the Turkish army has crossed the Danube. A collision has taken place between the Turks and the Roumanians. Reinforcements are being sent from Bucharest, and the Prince of Hohenzollern takes command. Government has demanded of the Chamber a loan of 36 millions.

The Turkish Admiral has arrived on the coast of Albania with two vessels of the line and four other man-of-war.

London, Friday Night.

The *Herald* regards the entry of the Prussian troops into Holstein as the commencement of war between Austria and Prussia. The declaration of war and the actual collision will probably still be postponed for a few days, for, though it is, of course, open to the Austrian Government to resent this outrage as a manifest *casus belli*, it is very much to its interest not to do so until it has had time to withdraw the small Austrian force which garrisons the Duchy. The Prussians in Schleswig are supposed to number 20,000 to 25,000 men. The Austrian troops in Holstein are only 3,000 to 5,000. A despatch in the *Post*, dated Florence, Thursday night, says Italy will commence hostilities as soon as war has been declared in Germany.

Paris, Friday, June 8.

The *Constitutionnel* says:—"The position of France is not changed by the late events. France continues as before to hold aloof from the conflict.—She has formed no engagement, and will preserve all her liberty of action whether war breaks out or not. She will not fail to exercise French influence anew in favour of peace, whenever an opportunity may offer. France would only take an active part if the events of imperative circumstances should render it a duty for the defence of the national honour or interest."

Vienna, Thursday, June 7.

The *Presse* asserts that Baron Von Werther declared to Count Mensdorff that Prussia would forcibly prevent the assembly of the Holstein Estates.

According to the *Neue Fremdenbladt*, Austria regards the entry of Prussian troops into Holstein as a breach of the Gastein Convention, and the forcible occupation of the country as a *casus belli*.

Rendesberg, Friday, June 8, Noon.

On the departure of the Austrian troops the Prussian commander addressed them in a speech of a very cordial character. A company of Prussian marines and a military band, as well as the Prussian officers were present at the departure of the Austrian staff and the members of the Holstein Government. The Austrian national hymn was played, and the parting was most friendly.

The Austrian garrison has evacuated this place by order of General Gablenz. The Prussians, who have arrived here to occupy the town, were peacefully met by the Austrians. General Manteuffell is expected here.

Altona, Friday, June 8.

Austrian troops are being concentrated in the direction of Wedel and Stade. General Gablenz has issued a proclamation protesting against the entry of the Prussians into Holstein, and stating that he awaits the orders of his Sovereign as to the course he is to pursue. He announces that the Government of Holstein is transferred to Altona, to which town all public functionaries are to address their communications.

Berlin, Friday, June 8.

Count Bismarck has addressed a circular to the diplomatic representatives of Prussia abroad. It is written in a tone of considerable bitterness towards Austria.

Rastadt, Friday, May 8.

In accordance with the decision of the Federal Diet, the Prussian garrison will leave this town and be replaced by troops from Baden. On their departure the Prussian troops will, it is stated, join the Prussian Army Corps, now being concentrated at Watzlar.

Schleswig, Friday, June 8.

General Manteuffel has issued a proclamation, addressed to the inhabitants of Schleswig, announcing that he had been ordered to despatch troops to Holstein for the maintenance of the sovereign rights of his royal master which had been placed in jeopardy.

Bucharest, Friday, June 8.

Intelligence received here states that the Russian Government has given a favourable reception to the Moldo-Wallachian deputation.

Keel, Friday, June 8.

General Von Manteuffel has summoned General Von Gablenz to re-esiablish the state of common administration to the Duchies.

Frankfort-on-Maine, Friday, June 8.

Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Oldenburg, and the states furnishing the infantry division of the Federal army reserve, iupport the views of Prussia on the question of the garrison of neutrality.

Baden, Mecklenburgh, and the House towns are favourable to the Prussian proposal, for which it is stated Luxemburg will also vote. The Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar and the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha have resolved to join Baden in the efforts to reconcile Prussia and Austria.

Bucharest, Friday, June 8.

The rumour that the Turks had entered the Danubian Principalities is unfounded.

Energetic measures are, however, being taken in all quarters for the defence of the Principalities.

The Prince of Hohenzollern will to-morrow assume the command of thirty thousand men who are encamped in a strong position at Cohocayn.

Paris, Saturday, June 9.

La France of this evening says, with reference to the pending European crisis, that if the Emperor does not directly make known his resolution by a communication to the great bodies of the state, it may be considered certain that M. Rouher will be authorised to make a declaration to the French Chambers. The same journal contradicts the rumour of French military preparations.

Vienna, Saturday, June 9.

The Politico-Economical Society has addressed a memorial to the Emperor on the distress at present prevailing in Austria. It is expected that the taxes will not be collected in some parts of the empire, and that other concessions will be made.

The semi-official *Weiner Abendposte* announces that the day for the next extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet is not yet fixed.

The ministerial *Ostecheris Zeitung* of to-day says the Federal Diet has next to declare its interpretation of article 19 of the final act of Vienna, 1815.

According to the *Neue Frei Presse*, the Emperor of Austria will start to-day for the head-quarters of the army of the north.

Vienna, Sundap, June 19.

The Government has received information today that the Prussians have occupied Brunstadt, Horst and Itwoe States.

Count Mensdorff has sent a note to Count Karolyi protesting against the entrance of the army of Prussia into Holstein, declaring this step to be a violation of the Gastein convention.

Rastadt, Sunday, June 10.

The Prussian troops quitted the fortress to-day. The Austrians have already received orders to leave. The entry of the Baden troops is daily expected.

Munich, Sunday, June 10.

The present ministry maintain the policy of declaring against the power that shall first begin war. The Government supports the plan that in case the Prussian proposal for the reform of the Federal Diet should miscarry, a German Parliament should be assembled, from which Prussia and Austria would be excluded.

Bucharest, Sunday, June 10.

The Chamber of Deputies has rejected the proposal for an emission of 32 millions in forced currency, and the Government will, consequently, demand a credit for the same amount. All the troops except the cavalry have left Bucharest.

Constantinople, Sunday, June 10.

The fall of Faud Pasha is attributed to the Sultan's dissatiffaction on account of the present financial difficulties, and the turn taken by the question of Danubian Principalities. Mehemet Reichdi Pacha has been installed in the office of Grand Vizier, and Riza Pacha in that of Seraskier. Omer Pacha leaves Constantinople to-day, in order to assume the command of the army in the Danube

WITHDRAWAL OF THE PRUSSIANS FROM RASTADT.

Rastadt, Saturday, June 9.

The withdrawal of the Prussian troops from this town will commence to-morrow. From every quarter the departing garrison receives many tokens of friendship and esteem.

Berlin, Saturday, June 9.

The rumour of the imminent departure of Count Zarolji from Berlin has been contradicted.

PRUSSIA AND HOLSTEIN.

Kiel, Saturday, June 9.

Should Austria insist upon the convocation of the Holstein estate, Prussia will appoint Baron Shul Glessen as president of the united government of Schleswig-Holstein. General Von Gatlenz having by order of the Vienna Cabinet declined the summons of General Manteuffel to re-establish a common administration in the Duchies, and to withdraw the one-sided convocacation of the Holstein Estates, General Manteuffel has appointed Baron Von Schel Plassen as Chief President of a new Government for the two Duchies. Baron Von Schel Plassa has issued a proclamation stating that General Von Manteuffel will proceed against any acts wich the Prussian Government may regard as illegal either on the part of the former Government of Holstein or of the Estates about to meet.

THE FEDERAL DIET.

Frankfort-on-Maine, Saturday, June 9.

In to-day's sitting of the Federal Diet the Prussian representative repudiated the insinuation that it was the intention of Prussia to annex the Duchies by force, and affirmed that Austria, by her declaration of the 1st of June, had violated all the mutual engagements concluded between Austria and Prussia since the beginning of the war against Denmark.—Prussia was willing to peaceably settle the question of the Duchies as well as that of Federal reform by a German Parliament, but she contended that the Diet was incompetent to deal with these questions. Austria could not convoke the Holstein States except by violating the Gastein convention. The Austrian representative denied that Austria had violated the foregone treaties. The proposal of the military committee of the Diet that Mayence should be occupied by Bavarian and Rastadt by Baden troops, as well as that divisions of the Federal reserve should be stationed in both fortresses, was unanimously adopted.

BAVARIA.

Munich, Saturday, June 9.

The popular agitation against Prussia is increasing. The Ultramontane party are desirous that Bavaria should take part with Austria against Prussia. Concessions are being made by the ministry relative to the military arrangements. Her Von de Pforten, although not altogether favourable to Austria, is inclined to yield to the general feeling. Efforts are being made to cause the King to effect a speedy change of ministers

THE PEACE ADDRESSES TO THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Saturday, June 9.

The Minister of the Interior has been deputed by the King to reply to the various addresses in favour of peace which had been forwarded to his Majesty. The minister says in his reply that the King reluctantly perceives in those addresses an absence of that devotion which characterised the Breslau address, and repeats the assurances with which his Majesty replied to it as a fitting answer to all the addresses. The King, adds the Minister, expects, in view of growing dangers, the unconditional devotion of his people.

THE HUNGARIAN DIET.

Pesth, Saturday, June 9.

The draft of the address to the Emperor upon the distress prevalent throughout the kingdom was brought forward to the lower house of the Hungarian Diet to-day. Owing to the want of a responsible government, the house addressed the hereditary sovereign direct for the means of succour, and premises that the Hungarian Diet will constitutionally cooperate in any measure of relief. The debate on this address will take place on Monday.

THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

Florence, Saturday, 9th June.

This afternoon in the Chamber of Deputies the first article of the bill for the suppression of all the religious bodies throughout Italy was almost unanimously adopted.

DEPARTURE OF H. B. M. CONSUL.

(From the California Advertiser.)

William Lane Booker, Esq., the much respected and efficient British Consul, went away by the steamer *Sacramento*, on a visit to Europe. Mr. Booker's constant attendance to his official duties rendered this change of scene and climate necessary. Charles Mason, Esq., who, for the last four years, has been Private Secretary to the Consul, and is brother of Mr. W. Mason, of Waterford, was appointed Acting Consul during his (Mr. Booker's) absence. Mr. Mason's knowledge of diplomatic routine and general business eminently qualifies him to supply the void caused by the departure of H. B. M.'s Consul. The following telegrams have been received from Victoria on the opening of the new telegraphic communication:—

VICTORIA, April 24th, 1866.—To Charles Mason, Esq., H. B. M. Consul:—Thanks to American enterprise, our line of telegraphic communication between Vancouver Island and San Francisco is open. My belief and earnest hope is, that it may promote the progress and prosperity of both.

A. E. KENNEDY, Governor, etc.

VICTORIA, April 26th.—The business of the cable connecting this island with the main land was opened with the following congratulatory messages between the President of the United States and the Governor of Vancouver's Island:—

VICTORIA, April 24th.—To the President of the United States, Washington:—I congratulate you on the completion of the telegraphic line connecting Vancouver's Island with the United States, effected by American enterprise. It is my earnest hope that it may prove an enduring link to bind the United States of America to Great Britain in bodies of peace and progress.

A. E. KENNEDY, Governor, etc.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 25th.—To His Excellency Governor Kennedy, Victoria, V.I.:—We thank you for your kind greeting, and join with you in the hope that the enterprise, the successful prosecution of which is thus signalized, may be continued until it shall speedily unite the two continents, and open to each a common and complete civilization.

(Signed), ANDREW JOHNSON.
By W. H. SEWARD.

TRIAL OF COLOUR-SERGEANT M'CARTHY.

The trial of Colour Sergeant M'Carthy, 53rd Regiment, for alleged complicity in the Fenian conspiracy, was proceeded with, at the Royal Barracks, on Friday. Brevet-Major Fendall was cross-examined by the prisoner, but nothing of importance was elicited from him. Captain Auchinleck, 53rd Regiment, gave evidence as to M'Carthy's absence from Carrick on the 6th of January, after which the case for the prosecution closed. The prisoner then handed in a protest against being called upon to plead in defence, on the ground that the evidence adduced had not substantiated the charge imputed. The court over-ruled the objection, but allowed the prisoner, on application, till Wednesday next to prepare his defence.

FRENCH GAIETY.

Paris may well be said to bear the aspect of a continual *fete*, a perpetual holiday, especially to the eyes of Londoners. The clearness of the atmosphere, making all objects so distinct; the brightness of the sunshine; the long vistas of tall white houses, opening in all direction, with the blue skies overtopping them; the crowds of gay people sauntering in the streets, the absence of hurry or of frightful objects, the general neatness of attire—all these things create the impression of a happy, and perhaps of a merry people; but I think that an earnest look into French faces would go some way towards unsettling English notions on this point. I mean with respect to the essential light-heartedness of the Gallic race at present. The world is full of contradictions, and national character is always a problem to natives—and how much more so to foreigners! There are two or three men, at least, in one and all of us. The French are a gay, and yet they are a grave people, reconcile the contradiction as you may; they are gay on the surface, grave *au fond*. They have but little imagination—that is one thing less "sympathy;" they are desperately realistic, so there is a want of atmosphere about them, somehow. They put forth no spiritual feelers; they receive few impressions, they have very little curiosity about anything that is not French. They lack individuality, and the strong personal sense of existence; they live in others, and feel by reflection. They are too prosaic, and have too little warmth of feeling to be permanently cheerful in themselves without extraneous aid. You must not be deceived by mere externals, or the display of certain quick-silver properties, which are unquestionably to be found in the Frenchman, and still more in the Frenchwomen; a certain quickness and clearness, and lightness—or levity, shall I say?—within a given sphere of action. That sphere is limited, and no power seems able to enlage it greatly. A pint measure can only hold a pint. French faces, be it noted, are habitually solemn, often stern in repose, and what Italians would be sure to call "unsympathetic." The oppressive sense of personal dignity keeps most Frenchmen always on the stretch, as it were, and makes them attach a great importance to little matters. They are as solemn in the discussion of the price of pocket handkerchiefs, or the nearest way to a given point, as if the fates of empires were at stake. *Badinage* is almost unknown to them, though they have the word. I except a certain class of literary men in Paris.—I suppose they had the thing, though, before the revolution, when they seem to have been really a gay and light-hearted people. All other nations are struck by French sternness and solemnity, and the fixed expression they give to their countenances, as much as we are.—*Rev. Arthur Gurney, in Macmillan's Magazine for June.*

The Late Failures.—The following is a list of the principal companies that stopped payment during the late panic:—Bank of London, London; subscribed capital, £80,000; paid-up ditto, £400,000; reserve and balance, £304,411. Effected transfer of business to the Consolidated Bank. Commercial Banking Corporation of India and the East, London; subscribed capital, £1,000,000; paid up ditto, £1,000,000; reserve and last balance. Consolidated Bank (limited), London; subscribed capital, £1,500,000; paid-up capital, £600,000; reserve and last balance, £87,259. (Stopped payment in consequence of arrangements with the Bank of London.) Consolidated Discount Company (limited); subscribed capital, £1,000,000; paid up capital, £250,000; reserve and last balance, *nil*. (Since resumed.) European Bank (limited); subscribed capital, £2,147,300; paid-up capital, £644,190; reserve and last balance, £48,872. English Joint-Stock (limited); subscribed capital, £500,000; paid-up capital, £200,000; reserve and last balance, £15,180. The Old Ebbow Vale Company, Imperial Mercantile Credit Association (limited); subscribed capital, £500,000; paid-up capital, £500,000; reserve and last balance, £94,196. New Zealand Banking Corporation (limited); subscribed capital, £600,000; paid-up capital, £60,000; last balance and reserve, £4,000. Oriental Commercial Bank (limited); subscribed capital, £1,307,440; paid-up ditto, £281,444; last balance and reserve, £90,627. Overend Gurney, and Co. (limited); subscribed capital, £5,000,000; paid-up ditto, £1,500,000.

A Hopeful Youth.—The Leicester magistrates have committed for trial a young gentleman named Eastey, for stealing a mail bag. On the 4th inst the bag in question was placed in the mail cart, whilst the latter was standing at Leicester post office. Eastey was passing on the way home; he was worse for liquor, and probably in a frolic, he took out the bag. Having got possession of it (he says) he became alarmed, and, not knowing what to do with his plunder, he took it to his lodgings and locked it up. Afterwards he went to London "on a spree," and his master becoming suspicious that all was not right, opened his boxes and found the missing mail bag. The prisoner is heir to £25,000.

Gipsy Murder in Scotland.—James Williamson, a basketmaker, with his wife and two young children, arrived at Uphall on Wednesday, the 23rd ult., and camped on the side of the road, a little to the west of the village. Williamson is of the gipsy tribe of Williamson, of Southdean, Roxburghshire, and travels with his wife through the Lothians and south of Scotland, during the summer months, mending and making willow baskets. On the 25th ult. Mrs. Williamson went to the villoge and got some baskets for her husband to mend. During the day they both partook pretty freely of drink, and in the evening, while taking some food with their children, they quarrelled. Williamson was seen to throw some tea about his wife. He also kicked her, and stabbed her in the left side with the knife which he uses at his trade. The poor woman instantly cried out that she was stabbed, and sat down at the roadside. Mrs. Williamson got her hand to her side, and withdrawing it covered with blood, she exhibited it to her husband, saying that he had done for her now. He swore at her, that he could hang as well as her uncle Bryce. The unfortunate woman at first seemed to be in no great danger, but on Monday the Sheriff Substitute and Procurator-Fiscal, and other officials, took her dying deposition. On Friday a change for the worse set in, and death took place about six o'clock on Saturday morning. Deceased, whose maiden name was Isabella Baird, also belonged to a tinker family. She was about thirty-seven years of age, and had borne a large family to Williamson. Williamson is about forty-four years of age, very tall in stature, and of dark complexion. Williamson is in prison at Linlithgow.

Milton's "Paradise Lost" and "Regained," with illustrations by Dore, will, it is stated, be issued next autumn by a London publishing firm.

The Irish American Newspaper.—We have not received our usual exchange of the above journal for some time. We have heard that its passage through the post office has been stopped by Government.

The Nation and D'Arcy Magee.—The *Nation* of this day contains a long letter from D'Arcy Magee, charging the *Nation* with fomenting a Fenian raid on Canada. The *Nation* replies that Mr. D'Arcy Magee is altogether in error, and turns the tables on that gentleman as to proofs of his own insurrectionary tendencies in 1848.

The Apothecary Profession—It is a curious fact that no profession threatens to become more scarce than that of the qualified apothecary. We know one or two large towns not far away, in which there is no apothecary. We have heard too that it is extremely difficult to obtain qualified assistants to apethecaries in several places. The reason of this is that the education of an apothecary is of a much higher character, and the examination much stricter now than formerly, and that candidates are by no means so numerous as they had been—*Limerick Reporter*.

Railway Accident.—A serious accident occurred on the Cork and Macroom Railway early Friday morning. A ballast train ran into a lorry which was lying on the line near the Cookstown station, smashing it to pieces. The injuries to the ballast train were very serious—two men being killed, and several injured. An inquest was held on the bodies.—*Cork Examiner*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday.

MEDICAL OFFICERS (IRELAND)

Mr. M'Evoy moved the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this House, her Majesty's Government should now adopt the recommendations of the select committee of 1858, which recommended 'her Majesty's Government to take into consideration the claims of Ireland to a grant of the half cost of medical officers of unions, with the view of providing for the same in future, as is now the practice in England and Scotland,' as such recommendation was by the report of the Select Committee of Taxation of Ireland in June, 1865, who reported that with regard to the grants for poor-law medical officers and workhouse schoolmasters, 'it would be reasonable that the same aid should be extended to Ireland as is already extended to England.'" The hon. gentleman in support of his motion referred to the opinion expressed by the late Sir Robert Peel, when proposing the repeal of the Corn Laws, that as the agricultural interest would necessarily suffer from the passing of the measure, it would be just and proper to afford it relief from local burdens. The principle had been recognised in England and Scotland; and as two committees had reported in favour of its application to Ireland, he trusted the Chancellor of the Exchequer would throw no obstacle in the way of its adoption.

Mr. P. Dawson seconded the motion on the ground of justice and equality, and insisted that as Ireland was an agricultural country it had a stronger claim to the relief than the two other portions of the United Kingdom.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it would not be necessary for him to occupy the time of the House at any length, because the retrospect which the hon. member gave of the history of the question was a fair one. When the proposal was last brought before the House, he had opposed it upon two grounds—first, that no great authority attached to the recommendation of the committee of 1858, because he found that it had been made after the committee had concluded its proper duties, and in the absence of several members, who were under the impression that the whole of their functions had been discharged; and secondly, because it was impossible for them to regard this question as isolated and apart from a comparison of the mode in which the local rates of the three countries were applied. However, he did not wish to meet the hon. member in a captious spirit, and he would admit that weight was due to the report of the committee of 1865. As he did not wish to escape from the effect of that recommendation, he hoped the hon. member would not think it necessary to press his motion. It would be necessary to examine what degree of State control should be applied under the circumstances. It would be their duty to investigate the fiscal regulations in force with respect to the schoolmasters and the medical officers. They should enter into the matter without any unreasonable delay; and in the estimates of next year it would be the duty of the Government to make provision to give effect to their undertaking (hear.) With reference to the Irish constabulary, it would be the duty of Parliament and the Government, in the course of the present session, as soon as certain information was laid before them, to submit additional estimates in relation to that force. Let it not be supposed that he was about to question the services of the Irish constabulary, or that he would keep out of the view that they performed a highly valuable duty in connection with the collection of a branch of the revenue, and whereby a saving of £40,000 a year was effected; but he was bound to declare that the charge on their account was a subject which called for careful investigation (hear, hear.) It was quite true that a branch of the subsidiary arrangements connected with the repeal of the Corn Laws, the whole charge of the constabulary, subject to certain exceptions was taken by the State. But what were the circumstances of the time? The population of Ireland was then 8,200,000, and the amount of charge on account of the constabulary was £486,000.—In 1866 the estimated population was 5,600,000, and the charge for the constabulary had increased to £770,000. Now there could be no doubt that such a vast augmentation of charge presented a state of things very proper for investigation. But the hon member would understand the pledge of the Government to be quite distinct, that provision would be made in the estimates for next year to give the relief promised (cheers.)

Sir F. Heygate, a member of the committee of last year, begged to thank the right hon. gentleman for the assurance which he had given. At the same time he begged to remind him that if the expense of the Irish constabulary had greatly increased, so also had Irish taxation.

Mr. Morris entered his protest against the maintenance of the Irish constabulary being in the smallest degree thrown upon the local rates. He pointed out the military character of the force, which enabled the Government to dispense with the services of the proportionate number of military in the country.

Sir H. Barron stated that since the Irish constabulary had been brought to its present state of efficiency, the Government had been enabled to effect a reduction in the military force quartered in the country to the extent of 12,000 men. He also reminded the House that Sir Robert Peel had given a distinct pledge that the constabulary of Ireland should be paid out of the national resources, as some equivalent to the country for the repeal of the Corn Laws.

General Dunne said they were rather wandering from the question before the House. The allusion which the right hon. gentleman made to the police was the cause of that. This was a small though tardy act of justice to Ireland. He dissented from the statement that the landowners of Ireland were better treated than those of England. How did the case stand between the two countries? England had risen in wealth since the union of the two countries 120 per cent., and had increased only 30 per cent. in taxatien. But in Ireland there had been no increase of wealth, and yet the taxation had increased 100 per cent. In England the population had increased from eleven millions to twenty three and a-half millions, whereas in Ireland there had been scarcely any increase.

Mr. P. Urquhart did not believe that the landowners gained anything by putting the local taxation on the consolidated fund. He considered it would be wiser policy to apply any surplus that could be spared in continuing to relieve commerce of the burdens that still bore upon it.

Mr. Fortescue hoped the House would not think it necessary to continue the discussion, especially after the reply which had been made by his right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He rose on that occasion, as an independent member, to thank his right hon. friend for the mode in which he met this claim, which he (Mr. Fortescue) thought to be founded upon justice, and which he supported as a member of the committee.

Mr. Brady did not rise to prolong the discussion, but to thank the right hon. gentleman for this concession, which would tend to conciliate the people of Ireland.

Mr. M'Evoy, in withdrawing his motion, said that there were twenty years of arrears due to Ireland, which he hoped would also be taken into consideration by the government (laughter).

Mr. Childers was afraid that if the question of arrears was to be settled between England and Ireland, the balance would be against the latter (laughter).

The motion was then withdrawn.

The half yearly examination of the pupils of the Clonmel district Model Schools was held in the large hall of the building on Tuesday. Mr. Patterson, Head Inspector, and Mr. Lane, District Inspector, attended, and there was a large assemblage of the parents and friends of the children. The answering of the pupils in the various departments was very satisfactory. The singing of the children under the conductorship of Mr. James Washington, was most effective—*Tipperary Free Press*.

EX-PRESIDENT DAVIS IN PRISON.

I believe that I am not guilty of exaggeration in pronouncing the torture of Jefferson Davis a crime without parallel in atrocity in the annals of any country. I use the word "torture" advisedly, in its literal sense, as inferring, on the part of a person having authority, a fixed purpose and its deliberate accomplishment. You have already been informed of the precarious condition of Mr. Davis's health, and of the fact that the imprisoned Confederate has found it difficult to obtain even two hours' unbroken sleep. These statements, unhappily, have conveyed only a very faint notion of Mr. Davis's real condition. Acting upon the direct order of the President, Surgeon Cooper, post surgeon at Fortress Monroe, has made a report regarding Davis's health. This report betrays no signs of sympathy with the object of the inquisition, who is, indeed, styled "Prisoner Davis." But, though proceeding from a person who has no love for the Confederate President, it gives a plain, unvarnished tale. It may be that a copy of this report has already reached you *via* Boston; but in any event I may be pardoned for making an extract. Surgeon Cooper says of "Prisoner Davis:—

"His nervous system is greatly deranged, being much prostrated and excessively irritable. Slight noises, which are scarcely perceptible to a man in robust health, cause him much pain, the description of the sensation being as of one flayed and having every sentient nerve exposed to the waves of sound. Want of sleep has been a great and almost the principal cause of his nervous excitability. This has been produced by the tramp of the creaking boots of the sentinels on post round the prison room and the relieval of the guard at the expiration of every two house, which almost invariable wakens him. Prisoner Davis states that he has scarcely enjoyed over two hours of sleep unbroken at one time since his confinement. Means have been taken, by placing matting on the floors for the sentinel to walk on, to alleviate this source of disturbance, but with only partial success. His vital condition is very low, and he has but little recuperative force.—Should he be attacked by any of the severe forms of disease to which the tide-water region of Virginia is subject, I, with reason, fear for the result."

So long ago as the 15th of September last, Mr. Davis succeeded in presenting to the Secretary of War, through the assistance of a gentleman who will take part in the defence in the approaching trial, a plain statement of his condition, with a request that some means might be employed to muffle the feet of the sentinels pacing before his cell. This appeal was treated with contemptuous silence by the secretary. Shortly afterwards (in October) the post surgeon then stationed in the fortress, Dr. Culver, of New Jersey, prevailed upon Gen. Miles, commanding the post, to place matting before the casemate, assuring the gen. that there was an absolute necessity for the change—the concession was demanded for purely sanitary reasons. Secretary Stanton was informed of the act. I have no means of knowing the effect of the intelligence upon the Secretary, but it is a patent fact that the humane doctor was removed from the fortress within ten days. When it is remembered that it was by Secretary Stanton's order that Mr. Davis was placed in irons, and that by his orders many petty indignities have been inflicted upon that helpless prisoner, and further, that Mr. Stanton supplied the "information" upon which Mr. Davis was proclaimed as an assassin, that Stanton has said that he could "—— soon dispose of Davis's case," that he is a Radical, and that he has strenuously laboured to secure Mr. Davis's trial by military commission—when these things are called to mind there is no insuperable difficulty to the formation of an opinion as to the responsibility for and the cause of the torture. Certainly the man who deliberately blocked exchanges, swearing that he "would not exchange healthy soldiers for living skeletons," and so brought about the horrors of Andersonville and Salisbury, would not hesitate to torment a political enemy, thrown into his power by the chances of war.

The President has been in no degree responsible for the outrage practised upon Mr. Davis. This is established by the fact that as soon as the condition of the Confederate President was made known to him, he ordered that Mr. Davis should be removed from his cell and permitted to enjoy the liberty of the fortress, only exacting a parole to return to Carroll Hall at a certain hour every evening. This amelioration in Mr. Davis's condition is due to the efforts of the faithful wife of the Confederate chieftain. Mrs. Davis arrived in this city yesterday, obtained an interview with the President before nightfall, and presenting the official report of Surgeon Cooper, procured an order for the change.—*New York Correspondent of the London Standard.*

CLONMEL FAIR—Wednesday.

Though there was a numerous attendance of buyers, and a fair supply of cattle to market on Wednesday, the business transacted was limited. Fat stock were very scarce, but stores were offered for sale in large numbers. Quotations generally ranged as follows:—Beef, 60s to 63s per cwt.; milch cows, £10 to £13; strippers, £9 to £12; springers, £12 to £14; three-year-olds, £9 to £12 10s; two-year olds, £7 to £10; yearlings, £5 to £6 10s. Mutton, 7d to 8d per lb.; wethers, 55s to 60s; ewes, 45s to 50s; lambs, 20s to 30s. Mr. W. L. Byrne, Glenconnor House, sold 40 lambs at 30s each to Mr. J. King; Mr. Quinlan, of Colman, sold a bull, a fine animal, to Mr. O'Dwyer, of Mount Bruis, for £20. Several lots of cattle were driven home unsold.

There was a moderate show of animals in the horse fair, and everything good was readily picked up amongst the large number of buyers in attendance. A large amount of business was transacted at the veterinary establishments of Messrs. Bell and Richardson.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

The Lady Godiva Procession at Coventry.—This ancient pageant was exhibited on Monday in the fine old city of Coventry. With their characteristic predilection for professional shows, the citizens were most solicitous to do honour to the memory of the Countess Godiva, whose reputed spirit of selfsacrificing benevolence has indissolubly associated her name with the city as its greatest benefactress. The well-known legend is first mentioned by Matthew of Westminster, who wrote in 1307, 250 years after the time of Leofric. The procession, at present exhibited, was originated during the reign of Charles II. in 1677. The usual style of the representative "lady" having of late become obnoxious, the Secretary of State has been communicated with, and Sir G. Grey wrote to the Mayor of Coventry a few days since, requesting him "to take measnres to prevent public decency being outraged on the occasion." The countess was personated by Madame Donon, described as "from the Royal Academy," who rode a splendid charger lent by Mr. C. Hengler. The pageant extended about a mile.—The city companies, attended by their followers and banners, and the local clubs, Odd Fellows and Foresters, with their glittering pharaphernalie, were well represented, and added to the imposing display.

Nagle, the informer, has left Dublin for England, having represented that he was afraid to remain in Ireland.

Mr. Longfellow has completed his translation of Dante, and it is now passing through the press.

The Belfast Town Council and the Ulster chemico-agricultural society have declared their opinion that the "Vets" are mistaken in saying there was any case of rinderpest in Drennan.

The Spanish Government will not admit that their fleet has been defeated by the Peruvians. The semi-official *Correspondence D'Espana* of Tuesday states that the Spanish squadron merely withdrew after bombarding Callao, on account of orders it had received.

The R. C. clergy of Dublin intend presenting Cardinal Cullen with "a testimonial suitable to his exhalted rank," on his return home from Rome, whither he has gone to be invested with the insignia of his new dignity.

ODD FELLOWS SOCIETY.

The members of the Munster Lodge has presented an address and testimonial to Dr. Hobart, late medical officer to the society. Mr. Bradish gave some interesting details concerning the society. He said it was rapidly extending, and daily becoming more appreciated, as its beneficial results became more apparent. If the advantages obtainable by a connection with the society were generally known, he believed there was no man of a certain class in the country but would be enrolled amongst its members. It was a great and noble undertaking, uniting all creeds in one good and charitable design. Sickness too often brought ruin and desolation into the homes of the humble, but sickness in the home of an Odd Fellow was divested of half its terrors, because the household, by the instrumentality of the society, was prepared for and protected against at least the immediate disasters of the visitation. This lodge numbered more than 200 members.—There were, besides, five lodges in the district, and the numbers were daily augmenting so as to necessitate an application for the formation of an additional lodge. By the report of the Annual Moveable Committee, it appeared that there had been admitted into the society, during the foregoing year, 28,744 members, all young men from 18 to 25 years. The total number of members was 387,990. During the past year £291,205 19s 5d had been paid out of the funds of the society to sick members, and the relatives of deceased members. The balance on the year's account was £100,000, the reserve fund being £2,000,000.

The annual banquet had for president the Earl of Lichfield. The attendance at that occurrence also included many of the nobility and gentry. The society was a noble and important one, and was therefore favoured and supported as it merited by the great and benevolent of the land (applause). The Mayor then presented the testimonial, accompanying the action with a suitable address. Doctor Hobart read an address in reply, expressive of his sense of obligation for the uniform kindness which he had experienced from the members of the society, and the valuable token of approbation with which they had honoured him. A vote of thanks to the Mayor was carried by acclamation. The Mayor, in acknowledging, said that not his service alone, but his purse also if required, was at the disposal of the society (applause). Mr. Bradish proposed a vote of thanks to the honorary members who had appeared on the present occasion to support the Mayor, and this having been unanimously agreed to, the proceedings terminated.—*Cork Examiner.*

THE FIRE IN WESTMORELAND-STREET, DUBLIN.

We are grieved to understand that the worst apprehensions of the consequences of the fire of Thursday evening have been realised. It now seems to be certain, beyond a doubt, that no less than six persons lost their lives on the occasion—Mrs. Delany, her three daughters, Mr. Anthony Strahan, and a servant girl. When this lamentable fact became known through the city yesterday morning, but one feeling pervaded the community—the sincerest sympathy for Mr. Delany, who in a brief half hour was bereft of home, wife, and three daughters under the most soul-harrowing circumstances. Indeed it is difficult to imagine a severer bereavement than has fallen on this gentleman, who, in his various relations of citizenship, has earned the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and whose wife and daughters enjoyed the affectionate respect of all who had the pleasure of their acquaintance for the many amiable and excellent qualities which they possessed, and which endeared them to their intimate friends. Their ages were respectively, twenty-one, twenty, and twelve years; and Mr. Strahan, who was the son of Mr. Strahan, of Henry-street, had only completed, we believe, his twenty-fourth year, and was engaged to one of the young ladies whose terrible fate he has shared. We have but few particulars to add to those which we published. We may, however, mention that Mr. Delany and his son were enjoying a walk, and had no intimation of the catastrophe until they returned to join the family circle, which a short time previously they had left in the perfect enjoyment of health and happiness. Miss Bridget Delany had been out spending the evening, and shortly before nine o'clock she returned, accompanied by Mr. Anthony Strahan. It is understood that they proceeded to the sitting-room at the northern end of the third floor, and were with the rest of the family when the fire broke out. Besides Mr. Delany and his family, who occupied the premises known as number 20, Mr. Williams occupied the shop number 19, in which, it is thought, the fire originated, and the apartments on the first floor were tenanted by Mr. Francis Kiernan, solicitor, and another room by Mr. Money, photographer. Owing to the peculiar construction of the staircase, which was very steep, and lay to the southern side of the premises, at the opposite side from that in which Mrs. Delany and her family were, they were ignorant of the awful fate advancing on them. After the failure of the fire escape for the first time, we understand a gentleman who had gained the southern window of the third floor of the Ballast Board office, within a few yards from where the poor fire-hunted creatures screamed in their agony for help, called to Mr. Strahan, who said, "Don't mind me; do all you can to save the women." In a few moments after dense masses of flame and smoke arose, the floor gave way, and the six unfortunate persons disappeared for ever in the masses of raging fire, but it is more than probable than that at this time life was extinct, and that suffocation had snatched them from the more agonising death by burning. From an early hour on Friday morning, and during the day, thousands visited the scene of a calamity which is the theme of general conversation, and it will be long remembered as one of the saddest events that has taken place in Dublin. Large quantities of water having been thrown on the smouldering *debris*, preparations were being made to make search for the charred remains of the six victims, but it was found that, in consequence of the intense heat, the huge pile of chimneys which ran up in the centre of the premises were coming down, and that the bressemers in front were giving way. Under these circumstances it was deemed most prudent to postpone making search for the remains until measures are taken to prop up the ruined houses. No search has been as yet made, notwithstanding the prevalence of a variety of rumours to the effect that portions of the bodies had been found. Late last evening water had to be again poured on the heaped *debris*, as symptoms of re-ignition had manifested themselves. It is, therefore, likely that no search for the remains will be [illegible] day, and should any made until in the course of to[illegible] proceeding will be the be discovered the course of pr[illegible] holding of a coroner's inquest.—*The Freeman of Saturday.*

Two Infants Murdered in Dublin.—The body of a female child about three months old was found in the Royal Canal on Friday, between Russell-street bridge and Clarke's-bridge, by three men, while going to work at Mr. Todd's mills. The body was in good condition, and was dressed in a lilac frock, with a flannel barrow, a piece of white calico round the waist, and a piece of old Paisley shawl tied round the body outside, having a large stone rolled up in it, evidently for the purpose of keeping the body under water. The three men having communicated the discovery to the police, the body was taken out of the water and conveyed to Flynn's livery stables for the purpose of an inquest. The body of another infant was also found on Thursday in the Grand Canal, near Leeson-street bridge, bearing evident marks of strangulation. Dr. Kirwan, city coroner, held inquests on Friday on the bodies, at Flynn's livery stables, in Bass-place, and Dr. A. Washington Kirwan, who made a *post mortem* examination in each case, having stated it as his opinion that, in the first case, the child had been deliberately and wilfully drowned, and that the other child had been strangled to death, the jury returned verdicts accordingly.—*Daily Express.*

Fire at the Royal Barracks, Dublin.—About three o'clock on Friday a fire was discovered in the cellars of the Highland officers' quarters, C division, Royal Barracks. The engines were at once brought out, and, as there was a good and speedy supply of water, it was extinguished in a few minutes. The fire originated in a wine hamper, which was filled with straw. A box of lucifer matches was found in the hamper, and it is supposed that they were placed there accidentally.

AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAVA.

By the arrival of the Java at Queenstown, on Friday, we have news from

New York, May 30.

It is reported that the Fenians in Cincinnati are organising a raid on Canada, and that 400 Fenians, carrying colours, under officers with sidearms, passed through Cleveland yesterday, going eastward. Numerous circles throughout the country have recognised the authority of Stephens, who is said to be in daily receipt of large sums of money. Fenian circles are organising at Nashville.

The Senate unanimously struck out the section of the proposed re-construction amendment, disfranchising the Rebel rebels until 1870.

The house, by a majority of 96 to 32, passed the bill to amend and continue in force the freedmen's bureau.

The house passed the Tax Bill, reducing the rates of internal revenue.

The Freedmen's Courts in Tennessee have been abolished.

General Wingfield Scott died yesterday.

It is reported that the trial of Davis will be postponed until November. His counsel have determined, in case of postponement, to insist on his release on bail, which they agreed to furnish to the extent of 10,000,000 dollars.

It is reported that great lawlessness exists in the interior of Texas.

A riot occurred at Quincy, Florida, originating in an attempt by the negroes to rescue a prisoner. Several were killed and wounded.

It is reported that the State Department received information that the French Government will grant to French born naturalized American citizens exemption from military conscription.

The elections in Brunswick progress favourably for confederation.

Imperial accounts, *via* San Francisco, state that the Republicans, under Corona, on May 4, captured and sacked Hermosilla, Sonora. He violated women, and massacred over 500 citizens, of whom 38 were foreigners. The Imperialists subsequently drove Corona from the town, pursuing him.

The steamer Union, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday at New York. She is in quarantine, having had 30 deaths from cholera on her passage.

The shipments of specie to Europe to-day amount to $3\frac{1}{4}$ millions dollars.

The City of Boston, City of Manchester, St. David, and Persia have arrived out.

THE IMPENDING WAR.

The Times remarks how the great tempest is rolling round to the point where the first wrong was done. It is all for Holstein that Silesia is menaced, but it is terrible to think how this storm may spread. In the rere of Italy stands France, and in the rere of Austria stands Russia. It is even said that the designs of Italy against the Adriatic provinces of Austria have suggested some political concert between the Emperor and the Sultan, nor does any body seem to doubt, indeed, that the war which begins on the Baltic, may extend to the Black Sea.

The Reform Bill.—Faction is foiled. Tory truculence, Trojan treachery, and Adullamite anility have at length met their doom. Crapulous cowardice and brazen braggadocio, begotten of the same, have been strangled in their loathy lurking places, and lie foul and filthy in their fœtid feculence. The cruel craft of the Caucasian Panjander and the cynical Cæsarism of him of Calne are alike damned and dumbfoundered before the majestic magnificence of a panoplied people. Silent in their superb strategy of superhuman splendour, the people have cowed and crushed alike the caitiffs and the calumniators; and the baffled betrayers and the slinking southhounds wallow wofully in the muddy mire of a mutual humiliation. And from the wreck of ruined reputations and the sepulchre of shameless shibboleths emerges, amid the lurid halo of cataclysmal confusion, the ennobled name of William Ewart Gladstone. If dastardly deceit and double-degraded dissimulation have been denuded of their mask of modesty and meekness, assuredly it is due to the trenchment touch of Gladstone William Ewart. Vainly have the votaries of a political perfidy unparalleled in our era essayed to elude the Ithuriel spear wielded so victoriously by Ewart Gladstone William. The shuddering shrieks which attested the torturing efficacy of the ordeal have vindicated to eternal time the mellifluous mastery, the sagacious sapience, and the stern and strenuous strategy of him whom enfranchised England points to with the finger of pre-eminent pride as the foremost man of her philanthropic and anti-phlogistic phalanx—William Gladstone Ewart. *O nec si nimium justum ac tenacem defensoribus istis sapit in horis nigroque simillima signo!*—From the *Gaily Bellowaraph.*

The Dinners at the Tuileries.—For some time past there have frequently been seen at the Imperial dinner table at the Tuileries high provincial functionaries, such as prefects, presidents of courts of law, procureurs generals, &c. This is a custom recently inaugurated by their Majesties, who desire to know individually as much as possible, all the high officials of the departments. Thus, as soon as one of them arrives in Paris, as he ordinarily goes and leaves his card at once with his Minister, notice is immediately given to the Emperor, who soon invites the personage to dine at the Tuileries. At the table the latter is usually placed by the side of the Empress, and presented to the Prince Imperial, who, since the return from Compiegne, has always dined with their Majesties. The Emperor converses freely with the guest relative to his province, and listens with interest to all details concerning it.

A Cattle Dealer Fined £60.—On Tuesday, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, William Bowes, of Leeds, and his partner, George Westmorland, cattle dealers, were charged with illegally driving 30 cattle without a pass. The Bench inflicted a penalty of £2 each head of cattle, making £60 and costs; the fine and costs to be paid before the cattle could be sold, and, if not sold within four days, to be slaughtered.—*London Standard.*

Chancery-lane Dialogue.—Coke: Heard the Chancellor's last!—Lyttleton: No, out with it. Coke: Why, a new plea for bankrupts *in forma pauperis*. Lyttleton: Well, what is it? Coke: Why, the plea of *non compos mentis*. Lyttleton: Oh! they'll never stand a plea of lunacy in bankruptcy. Coke: Ah! you don't see; *non compos mentis* means "no composition is meaut." (Lyttleton disappears hurriedly.)—*Punch.*

The Adullamites Proper.—On Tuesday evening in the House of Commons attention was attracted by the grouping together of Lord Elcho and Messrs. Lowe and Horsman, on the back seat of the Ministerial benches, under the gallery, and remote from the other members. Mr. Lowe was the central figure, and Lord Elcho and Mr. Horsman *vis-a-vis* sat on either side of the member for Calne. They were engaged in conversation, which apparently was not of a very pleasant character. Melancholy might have claimed the faces of all the gentleman as its own. Of course their conversation was only known to themselves, and perhaps the ignorance of the world in general on the particular subject will not give the world in general the slightest concern.—*Morning Star.*

Death of Blucher's Adjutant.—The Berlin journals announce the death in that capital of General Count Nostiz, who acted as Blucher's adjutant, and saved the life of his chief in the battle of Ligny. English travellers in Germany will recollect having seen on the walls of many a provincial inn a quaint print, representing Blucher lying under his fallen horse and Nostiz mounting guard over him, sword and pistol in hand. Thus he protects him against the blows of the French cuirassiers, galloping past with headlong speed. The day after this exploit both were on the field of Waterloo. Count Nostiz, who died a nonagenarian, had enjoyed a green old age, and retained the use of his faculties until within a short period of his death. He will be interred on his estate of Zobtem in Silesia.

Fatal Accident on the North London Railway.—On Wednesday, a fatal accident occurred on the above railway to a boy named Albert Taylor, aged 6 years and a half, residing at 9, Gloucester-cressent, Islinton-green. Deceased went with his brother to the New River to fish, and in passing over the railway bridge at Doughlass-road, he climbed upon the side of the bridge for the purpose of seeing the trains pass. In doing so he lost his balance and fell over on to the line a distance of about 20 feet, and before he could be picked up a train passed and caught him between the wheels of the engine, frightfully mutilated and dragging him some 300 yards.

The 'Globe' says:—Reports are current that the directors of the Consolidated Bank have made arrangements for re-opening their establishment.

BENEDEK, THE AUSTRIAN GENERAL.

First among the Generals of Austria stands Louis, or Ludwig, von Benedek, a genuine Hungarian, and yet trusted alike by Austrian and Magyar, Kaiser and peasant. He was born in 1804 at Oedenburg (Hungary), and was the son of a medical professor. He manifested a bent for a military career at a very early age, and received a suitable education at the Imperial Military Academy of Neustadt. He quitted this at 18, and joined the army as a cadet, had his first commission in 1831, was promoted to be second lieutenant placed on the staff, and sent to Italy. In 1835 he was a captain, five years later he was advanced to the rank of adjutant major, and left Italy for Poland. His conduct in that unhappy country was characterised by so much tact and intelligence that even there he avoided hatred, while both commendation and reward were bestowed on him by the authorities at Vienna. He passed the grade of lieutenant-colonel, and in 1846 was made full colonel. At this juncture the insurrection in Galicia broke out, and the position of the Austrian troops was not only dangerous but difficult. The peasants rose to a man with the object of exterminating the landed proprietors, and but for the successful result of General Collin's attack on Cracow, and the decisive advantage obtained by Benedek at Odow, the social conflagration would have lasted much longer. For this Benedek received the Cross of the Order of Leopold, and was intrusted with the task of re-establishing order in the East. The Archduke Ferdinand d'Este at once discerned and appreciated at its real value the military capacity shown by the Hungarian colonel, and recommended him so earnestly at court that the regiment of Gyulai Lancers was placed under his command, and he was dispatched to the army in Italy. Here he highly distinguished himself. The retreat from Milan to Verona was conducted by him, and at the attack of Curtatone his troops sustained a fire of artillery from either side, and finally by a brilliant bayonet charge decided the fortune of the day. For this he was honourably mentioned by Radetzky, and recommended for the Order of Marie Theresa, the highest distinction which Austria accords for military services. It was during this campaign that an extraordinary piece of good fortune rewarded his brilliant courage. Two days before Novaro the Piedmontese, under the command of Durondo and Victor Emmanuel (then Duke of Savoy), had retreated and posted themselves, to the number of 24,000, in the small town of Mortara, about which hung the Austrians, numbering 15,000 and 48 cannon. Benedek now made a proposal, which after some demur he was allowed to carry out. Accordingly, with one division, comprehending his own regiment, and supported by two companies of riflemen, under the cover of an unusually dark night, he threw himself into the principal streets of Mortara, by way of the Porta Milano, chased the surprised troops before him until he reached the Porta Vecelli, the opposite gate of the town, and here barricaded himself with broken carriages, dead horses, and anything else which served the purpose, when suddenly he heard the Piedmontese march sound full on them. He was, of course, separated from the outside body of Austrian troops, and, thus taken in the rear, resolved on a desperate move. Heading his handful of men as though they were the main body entering the town by the gate near which they had barricaded themselves, he charged and cried to the enemy to the surrender. The Italians, in the darkness, believing themselves surrounded, gave up their arms, and before they could recover their mistake the Austrians "en masse" entered the town from the other end, and the result of that night's work was the capture of 66 officers and 2,000 men, with many horses and much baggage, some of which belonged to the Duke of Savoy. When peace was restored, Benedek was rewarded by being made major-general of the Heynau Brigade, and soon after gained fresh laurels in Hungary. Both in that country and in Poland his name, from the necessity of his duty, became linked with many proceedings little in accordance with its real nature. But though he was most exact in obeying orders once received, his voice in the council-chamber was always heard in favour of conciliation and mercy. Though the war of 1859 ended disastrously for Austria, Benedek made himself both known and dreaded by the French and Italian troops, and it is on him that the burthen will fall in the coming conflict, and on him that the hopes of the Austrians rest. He is beloved by his officers for his blunt and kindly frankness, by the soldiers for the almost tender and fatherly care with which he watches over their comforts. The prejudice of birth is not yet entirely eradicated from Austrian society, and it is said that some of the aristocracy still treat Benedek with a hauteur which is as seuseless as contemptible. But as a military chief he commands the respect of the most perverse and foolish, and the Emperor in particular follows his advice and treats him with marked favour and confidence. When lately he assumed the command of the army in the North, he instantly stipulated that the Archduke should be placed at the head of the troops in the South, and that, with regard to his staff appointments, he should have entire liberty of choice; in such matters it is no secret that he prefers Poles and Hungarians to Germans. He has established his head-quarters at Pardubitz, in Bohemia, a small town containing a feudal castle, and in a secluded situation. It is almost unknown, and unfrequented by all save the artistocratic families of Vienna, the members of which were attached to field sports. The fine plains which lie around abound in game, and afford excellent hunting ground, and Pardubitz has thus become a kind of Bohemian Melton, and the members of a certain sporting club meet there every autumn, with their horses, dogs, servants, &c., for the pursuit of this amusement. The strategical advantage which this little town possesses have not escaped the eye of Benedek. It is situated at the junction of two main lines of railway, the one from Vienna to Dresden, the other from Vienna to Silesia, and so gives direct and easy transport into Saxony on the one hand and into Prussia on the other. In person General von Benedek is of the middle height, spare, wiry, and exceedingly active, of upright and military bearing, with finely sharp-cut features, and a high aqualine nose, and, like most of the continental officers, much shorn and shaven, with the exception of a pair of thick moustaches. He has quick penetrating eyes, and his manner is distinguished by the courtesy, and attractive mixture of gentleness, high courage, and gaity which used to be the mark of the old school. He boasts of being every inch a Hungarian and his scrupulous honour, both in private and public character, has never been even called in question.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

About Croquet.—Formerly cheating was considered the prerogative of our sex; a girl was thought rather clever than not who hid her ball by standing over it or moved it secretly with her feet into a good position; whereas now I should be positively afraid even to attempt anything of the kind, for people are so sharp over the game it would certainly be found out; and if it were, some good player who could forsee 50 moves ahead, would be sure to complain that his game was spoilt, since he had reckoned, after going goodness knows where, to come up to me, "take two off," and then become a rover. And this reminds me to say that I hate your clever players who offer to come back and do ever so much for you if you will only let them make use of your ball to get on with; they invariably leave you in the lurch among a lot of enemies, or make some mistake just at the end, and you have to shift for yourself. And yet if you refuse you are pretty certain to hear something about want of public spirit (I don't call it public spirit to like being sent miles away from your hoop), ignorance of the game, can't understand strategy, and other agreeable remarks of a like nature, so that one often feels obliged to give against one's own convictions.—Miss Gushington in the "Light Blue."

The laws of the Admiralty have intimated that the wages of the established labourers at the Woolwich Dockyard shall be raised from 14s. to 18s. per week, and a return is to be made of the labourers employed at the establishment, with a view to the reduction of those who are only temporarily employed.

Holloway's Pills are strongly recommended to all persons who are much reduced in power and codition, whose stomachs are weak and whose nerves are shattered. The beneficial effects of these Pills will be perceptible after a few days' trial, though a more extended course may be required to re-establish perfect health. Holloway's medicine acts on the organs of digestion and induces complete regularity in the stomach, liver, pancreas and kidneys. This treatment is both safe and certain in result and is thoroughly consistent with observation, experience and common sense. The purification of the blood, the removal of all noxious matter from the secretions and the excitement of gentle action in the bowels, are the source of the curative powers of Holloway's Pills.

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