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 WEDNESDAY EVENING JUNE 13 1866 UNSTAMPED—PRICE TWO PENCFE

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.

Sailings,

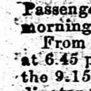
WATERFORD AND MILFORD HAVEN

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 mornings will leave per the 11.0 a.m. Train.

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

FARES.

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

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

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

	Fares by Steamer. 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]

ADVERTISE!! ADVERTISE!!

THE PROPRIETORS OF

THE IRISH WEEKLY ADVERTISER

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

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

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

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

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

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

Printer and Publisher—JOHN WARREN.

Office—20, Fownes's-street, Dublin.

MARINE INSURANCE

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

Every description of Marine Risk effected.

Office—15, Queen-street.

Money

MERSEY DOCK ESTATE

LOANS OF MONEY.

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

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

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

By order of the Board.

JOHN HARRISON, Secretary.

Dock Office Liverpool, April 17, 1866. [6550]

THE IMPERIAL HOTEL

SQUARE, DUNGARVAN.

J. BUCKLEY, PROPRIETOR,

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

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

Dungarvan, November 30th, 1864. (5205)

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

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

I have received a fresh supply of

Potted Lobster, Sardines,

WESTPHALIA HAMS,

POTTED SALMON (daily expected),

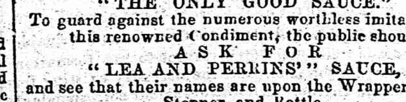
which I offer at my usual Moderate Prices.

WOODWARD MASON,

FAMILY GROCER,

Quay and Mall.

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)

POST OFFICE GUIDE.

MAILS FROM WATERFORD

Corrected up to this date.

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

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

The mails arrive and are delivered as under:—

	Arrival.	Delivery.
Dublin (early English Mails), &c.,	4 0 a.m.	7 0 a.m.
Clonmel, Cork, Limerick, &c.,	4 0 a.m.	7 0 a.m.
Thomastown, New Ross, Wexford, &c.	9 30 a.m.	2 0 p.m.
Tramore (First Mail)	11 40 a.m.	2 0 p.m.
Dungarvan, Kilmacthomas, &c.	12 0 noon	2 0 p.m.
Dublin (late English mail)	[illegible]	[illegible]
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 packe not exceedin fou ounces ... ... d
,, exceeding 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces 2d
,, ,, 8 ,, ,, ,, 16 ,, 4d.
,, ,, 1 lb. ,, ,, ,, 1½ lb ... 6d.
and so on 2d for every add t onal half pound, or fraction r half pound

MONEY ORDERS.

The Money Order Office, for the payment and sse of Orders, at 3d each, for sums of £2 and under, and 6d or sums of £ and over £2, is open from 10a.m., to 6p.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 Franc daily ¼ oz., 8d; via Belgium daily ...		
Alexandria, via M rseilles 3rd, 10th, 18th, and 26th each month ... ¼	z. 0	
Alexandria vi Southampton, 4th 12th 20th and 27th each month ...	0	6
Alexandria via Belgium, daily ...	0	6
Baden via France, aily, ¼ oz. 6d; via Belgium, daily ...	0	8
Barbadoes, 2nd and 17th each month ...	1	0
Belgium, daily ...	0	3
Bermuda via New York, 11th Oct., 1862, and every alternate Saturday ...	1	0
Buenos Ayres via Southampton, 9th each month	1	0
California by British Packet, every Saturday,	1	0
California by United States Packet, every Wednesday ...	1	0
Cape of Good Hope, 9th each month, ...		
Canada via U.S., by British Packet ever 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	4
China (except Hong Kong), via Southampton, 4th and 20th each month ...	1	8
Constantinople via Marseilles every Thursday, ¼ oz.	0	6
Constantinople via Belgium Tuesday and Friday	0	11
Demerara, 2nd and 17th each month... ...	1	0
Denmar, via France, daily, ¼ oz. 9d; via Belgium daily ...	0	9
France twice daily (if not prepaid charged double ... ¼ oz.	0	4
Frankfort via Belgium, daily ...	0	6
rankfort via France, daily ... ¼ oz.	0	6
Gibraltar, 4th 12th 20th and 27th of each month	0	6
Greece via France and Trieste, daily ... ¼ oz.	0	1
Hanover via Belgium daily ...	0	6
Holland via France daily ¼ oz. 6d; vi Belgium daily ...		3
Hong ng via Mar es hand 26th each mont ...		4
Hong ng via Sou aampton, 4th and 20th each month ...	1	0
India (Bombay line), via Marseilles, 3rd and 18th each month ...	0	10
India (do.), via Southampton, 12th and 27th each month ...		
India (Calcutta line) via Marseilles, 10th & 26th each month ...	1	6
Italy (except Papal States), daily ... ¼ oz.	0	6
Italy via Belgium daily ...	0	11
Jamaica 2nd and 17th each month ...	1	0
Malta vi Marseilles 3d 10th 18th & 26th each month ... ¼ oz.	0	6
‡ Malta via Southampton, 4th 12th 20th and 27th		6
¶ Spain, daily via France, (if not prepaid charged double) ... oz		
Sweden, via France, daily, ¼ oz. d; via Belgium, daily ...		
Switzerland, via France, da oz. 6d; via Belgium, daily ...		1
Trinidad, 2nd and 17th each month ...	1	
Turkey, via France, daily, oz. 1s 3d; via Belgium, daily ...		
United States, every Wednesday and Saturday ...		
Vancouver's Island, every Saturday ...	1	
Victoria (Australia), via Southampton nd Suez, 20th month ...		3

SENDING NEWSPAPERS ABROAD.

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

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

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY.

Up Trains from Waterford:

TATIONS	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.SE.	—	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	8 30	—
Grange	8 17	—	—	—	—	8 47	—
Fwn & Plt.	8 25	—	11 41	3 15	9 0	8 55	—
Carrick	8 40	—	11 56	3 28	9 15	9 10	—
Kilsheelan	8 57	—	...	...	...	9 27	—
Clonmel	9 15	—	12 27	4 0	10 0	9 45	—
Caher	9 45	—	12 55	4 30	10 45	10 45	—
Bansha	10 5	—	1 16	4 50	...	...	—
Tipperary	8 30	10 15	1 28	5 5	11 30	11 30	—
Jtion dep	—	12 24	1 57	5 35	12 15	12 15	—
Oola	—	8 5	—	5 47	—	—	—
Lir k... Ar	9 45	1 20	3 0	6 45	1 20	1 20	—

Down Train to Waterford

	Week days 1, 1,2,3 Class A.M.	2, 1 2&3 Class A.M.	3, 1,&2, Class, A.M. Mail.	4, 1 2 3 Class P.M.	1,&2 Class, P.M. Mail.	Sundays 1, 1 2&3 Class P.M. Mail	2, 1,2,3 Class P.M.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Llick Dep	6 45	11 0	12 45	4 0	10 45	10 45	...
Oola	7 37	Flag		4 55			...
Junction Ar		12 0	1 45	5 5	12 0	12 0	...
Tipperary	7 57	12.25	12 10	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 53	1 46	—	7 30	2 55	2 55	...
Fdwn & Pl	10 4	1 56	—	7 40	3 7	3 7	...
Grange	10 12	Flag	—	7 48	—	—	...
Waterfrd A	10 35	2 20	—	8 10	3	3 45	...

Medical

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

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

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

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.

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

DISEASES OF THE HEAD AND HEART

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

FEMALES OF ALL AGES AND CLASSES.

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

ALL DISORDERS AFFECTING THE LIVER, STOMACH AND BOWELS.

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

DESPONDENCY, LOW SPIRITS.

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

INFLUENZA, DIPTHERIA BRONCHITIS COUGHS AND COLDS

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

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

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

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

*** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes

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

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.

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

SUGARS, Glasgow Makers. Crushed or Crystalized.

GOLDEN SYRUP and MOLASSES, Liverpool and Glasgow.

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

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

SUPPLIES ALWAYS ON VIEW.

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)

AUCTION OF HORSES, TRAVELLING MACHINES, &c

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

On MONDAY, JULY 2, 1866,

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

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

Sale to commence at ONE o'Clock.

THOMAS WALSH Auctioneer

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 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' practice experience in the Treatment and Cure of NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, LOSS o 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)

Table Diapers Napkins Sheetings,

A LARGE STOCK

to select from, of the BEST MAKES

and SOUND BLEACH:

Robertson, Ledlie & Co.,

53, QUAY,

WATERFORD.

(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)

TRINITY QUARTER SESSIONS, 1866.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD } I Hereby Give Notice,
To WIT. } that GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS

of the Peace for the County of Waterford will be held as follows:—

At LISMORE, for the Division of Lismore, on TUESDAY, 19th JUNE, 1866.

At DUNGARVAN, for the Division of Dungarvan, on THURSDAY, 21st JUNE, 1866.

At WATERFORD, for the Division of Waterford, on TUESDAY, 26th JUNE, 1866.

W. J. DENNEHY,

Clerk of the Peace,

County of Waterford.

Peace Office, Waterford,

May, 1866. [6011]

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 BY ANY, 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 oss 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 of 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, Storeage 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.for 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 5 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 6d; 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 Aftn'.
Thursday — 14— 4 Aft'n.	Thursday — 14 — 8 Aftn'n
Thursday — 21 — 4 Aft'n.	Thursday — 21 — 8 Aftn'n
Thursday — 28 — 4 Aft'n.	Thursday — 28 — 8 Aftn'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 A'tn
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.

(5958

RICHARDSON, BROHTERS, & CO AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS & OIL CRUSHERS, BELFAST,

Prepare Special Manures for each Crop.

POTATO MANURE.	GRASS MANURE.
TURNIP MANURE.	GRAIN MANURE.
BONE COMPOUND.	FLAX MANURE.

GROUND BONES AND BONE MEAL.

LINSEED CAKE AND MEAL,

Of superior quality and warranted genuine.

Analyses, Price Lists, and Reports on Application.

AGENTS:

A Stephens & Son, Waterford.

Abraham Stephens, Duncannon, County Wexford

(5802)

PURE OLD COGNAC BRANDY.

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

George Sayer and Co's Old Brandies,

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

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

Each Cork and Capsule bears the shipper's name.

(5770)

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 Willis, 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, 27, William-street, Waterford. (5980)

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. GROKER, Bookseller, 11, the Mall.
Mr. JOSEPH FISHER, MAIL Office.
Mr. EDWARD BRENAN, Postmaster, Dungarvan. (6022)

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, 5 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)

LOCOMOTIVE CANTERING HORSES AND PONIES.

THESE Horses run rapidly over any good road-sidewalk, or park grounds, with a graceful cantering motion, propelled mainly by the weight of the rider, alternating from the saddle to the pedals in the act of rising to the motion of the horse, and with about the same amount of exercise to the rider as in riding a live horse. They may be started, stopped short, or controlled in going down hill, by the rider. They are directed by the bridle. As the motions are identical, it is a good mode of training for equestrianism. They are unequalled as a means for agreeable and healthful out-door exercise. Girls ride by using the side-saddle horn; those under ten years old usually ride astride. The size for boys is strong enough to carry a man of 300 pounds weight.

OUT-DOOR EXERCISE FOR INVALIDS.

Physicians pronounce this a means for the most genial exercise, because every part of the body is put in motion without fatigue. PRICES, from £2 2s to £6 6s.

AGENTS FOR WATERFORD:

M. & F. FOGARTY, BRIDGE-STREET.

☞ The above can be seen and tested, in full working order, by applying to the agents. [5990]

THE WATERFORD JOINERY WORKS

JOHN MURPHY, Proprietor.

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

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

LA MAISON DE PARIS.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

4, LITTLE GEORGE'S STREET.

W. BEHM invites attention to his well-selected STOCK of GOODS, of the Newest Style and Best Quality.

W. BEHM CHALLENGES COMPARISON between the Style and Workmanship of Clothes turned out of his Establishment and any other in Ireland.

Gentlemen who have not yet favoured him with an order, will find on trial they are superior to anything they have been in the habit of getting.

W. BEHM takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks for past favours, and trusts that through unremitting attention to his business, he will merit a continuance of that esteemed patronage.

W. BEHM,

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

4 LITTLE GEORGE'S STREET. (5751)

THE "UNIVERSAL NEWS" IS THE ONLY ORGAN OF IRISH CATHOLIC OPINION IN ENGLAND.

Price 2d; Stamped 3rd. Every Saturday.

£2,000 TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN CASH PRIZES

Order of any Newsagent, or direct from the Head Office, 147, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

NO IRISHMAN SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Agents in Dublin—Messrs. SMITH and SON. (5900)

NATIONAL EDUCATION, IRELAND.

Waterford District Model School.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION of this Institution will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th Instant, commencing at Eleven o'Clock.

The Parents of the Pupils, and the Friends of Education, are invited to attend.

Signed, by order of the Commissioners of National Education.

JAMES PATTERSON, Head Inspector.
CHARLES W. BATEMAN, Sub-Inspector. (6034)

LANDED ESTATES COURT.

FINAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AND INCUMBRANCERS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Richard Maunsell Ardagh, Owner and Petitioner.

TAKE NOTICE that the Schedule of Incumbrances affecting the Lands and Premises following—viz: Premises in Exchange-street, held in fee, and under lease, Lombard's Marsh, or William-street, held under lease, and other premises, situate in the City of Waterford, part of the lands of Cleaboy, in the Barony of Middlethird, Grange Lodge, and part of the lands of Grange, both situate in the Barony of Gaultier, part of the lands of Kilculliheen and Rathculliheen and Mount Vernon, situate in the Barony of Kilculliheen, all situate in the County of Waterford, part of the lands of Kiltra, in the Barony of Bargy, and County of Wexford, and Premises in the town of Wexford, all formerly the estate of William Marchant, or of William Marchant Ardagh, is lodged with the Clerk of the Records of this Court; and any person having any claim not therein inserted, or objecting thereto, either on account of the amount or the priority of any charge therein reported to him or any other person, or in respect of a certain mortgage dated 29th July, 1837, made between William Marchant Ardagh, of the one part, and Richard Hassard, of the other part, to secure the principal sum of £1,125 and interest, or claiming under a mortgage bearing date the 15th day of September, 1852, made between William Marchant Ardagh, of the one part, and Michael Mortimer, of the other part, to secure the principal sum of £500 and interest, or in respect of two deeds bearing date respectively the 13th day of October, 1860, made between William Marchant Ardagh and Thomas Samuel Grubb and Michael Dobbyn Hassard respectively, to secure the respective sums of £40 each, upon foot of which said several deeds nothing is admitted to be due, or in respect of a deed of annuity dated the 8th July, 1834, made between Thomas O'Brien and wife, first part, William Hughes, second part, and William H. Coppinger and others, third and fourth parts, and which said last mentioned deed is not admitted to affect the premises in this matter, or objecting for any other reason, is required to lodge an objection thereto stating the particulars of his demand, and duly verified, with the said clerk on or before the 9th day of July, 1866, and to appear on the following Saturday, the 14th July, 1866, at 11 o'Clock, before the Hon. Judge Dobbs, at his Court in Dublin, when instructions will be given for the final settlement of the schedule. And further take notice that any demand reported by such schedule is liable to be objected to within the time aforesaid.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1866.

R. DENNY URLIN, Examiner.

MARCUS H. B. DELANDRE, Solicitor having carriage of proceedings, No. 45, Fleet-street, Dublin. (6035)

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 improvements, 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.

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.

REGISTERED LABEL. TO PREVENT FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. GEORGE BORWICK'S PUDDINGS WITHOUT EGGS. BREAD WITHOUT YEAST. PASTRY WITH LESS BUTTER. BAKING POWDER. NONE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED George Borwick

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)

WATERFORD COACH FACTORY.

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

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

CARRIAGES LET ON HIRE, with option of Purchase.

Repairs done in the best manner.

☞ WANTED—A few respectable Youths as Apprentices.

(5660) LAWLOR & FLYNN.

GAOL OF WATERFORD.

THE Board of Superintendence will, at their Meeting on SATURDAY, the 7th of JULY next, Elect a SCHOOLMASTER TURNKEY, at a Salary of £30 a Year, with Rations, a Suit of Uniform and Apartments. He must be a Competent Teacher, and not over 35 Years, or under 25 Years of age.

Sealed Applications, with Testimonials, will be received at the Gaol by the Local Inspector, on or before Friday, the 6th July.

The Attendance of Applicants will be required at the Gaol on the 7th July, at Twelve o'Clock. [6026]

Commercial Intelligence.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE WATERFORD MAIL.]

June 13, 1866.

The weather is fine.

CORN REPORT.

Wheat held for an advance of 1s per barrel. Oats and Indian corn unaltered.

		s.	d.	s.	d.
UNPREPARED.					
Wheat, white Mill,	per 20 stns	00	0	00	0
do Red do	do	00	0	00	0
do Shipping	do	00	0	00	0
Oats white	per 14 stns	14	0	15	0
do tawney	do	00	0	00	0
do black	do	14	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'rog G'rka	do	28	0	00	0
do Odessa Ghirka	do	27	0	27	6
do Marianopoli	do	29	0	00	0
Barley, malting	per 16 stns	00	0	00	0
do grinding	do	00	0	00	0
Oats, awney,	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	8	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 since last post were 2302 firkins. There were 23 firkins to market on yesterday and 259 this day. Price from 105s to 110s per cwt.

BACON AND PIGS.—The exports since last post were 279 bales bacon, 75 kegs lard, and 110 pigs: There were 300 pigs on the Hill to-day

PROVISIONS.	s.	d.	s.	d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	58	6	59	0
Steak offal	38	0	46	0
Heads	30	0	32	0
Feet	11	6	12	0
Chandler's Lard	48	0	00	0
Keg Lard	85	0	00	0
Bladder Lard	94	0	96	0

RETAIL MARKETS.

(Specially Reported for the Waterford Mail).

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

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

FISH.—Newfoundland, per cwt., 16s to 23s; Herrings per brl 17s to 18s; Salmon, per lb 1s 6d to 1s 4d Sole, per lb., 0s 7d to 0s 8d; Turbot, per lb., 1s 0d.

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 40s to 48s; Staves, per 1000, 65s to 70s; Laths, per do., 10s 6d to 12s.

IRISH MARKETS

LIMERICK, JUNE 12—Grain—Very little, if any, coming to market. Butter—200 firkins in market. Prices still hold firm, and buyers are as anxious. 70s for 3 qrs. Average 50s to 80s. Lumps 8d to 11d.

White wheat 0s 16d to 18d; red, 0s 15d to 0s 16d oats (fine white), 12d to 14d; seed, 13d to 15½d; barley good malting), 14d to 16d; grinding, 11d to 12d; Flour—Firsts, 35s 0d to 36s 0d seconds, 33s to 00s 0d; thirds, 27s to 30s 0d; fourths, 22s to 24s 0d; bran £5 0s to £7 0s; pollard, wheaten, £5 0s 0d to £6 10s; mixed £5 0s to £6 0s; feeding meal, £0 0s to £0 00s; Indian meal, coarse, £7 12s 6d to £0 0s 0d; fine, £8 0s 0d to £8 5s; Indian corn, £7 10s 0d to £0 0s 0d; oatmeal, £13 0s to £13 10s; outlings, £14 0s. Bacon pigs per cwt., 54s 0d to 54s 6d; scalded pork, 34s 0d to 00s 0d; American bacon, 70s to 00s. per cwt.

CLONMEL, JUNE 12.—Weather variable; alternate showers and sunshine. Quotations are as follows:—Flour—Superfines, 37s 0d; fines, 31s 0d; thirds, 27s 0d; fourths, 00s 0d; Wheat—White, 26s 6d; Red 25s to 25s 6d per brl.—White oats, 15s 0d to 00s 0d black 14s 3d to 0s; Indian meal, £7 16s to; oatmeal £14 10s; wholemeal, £0 0s per ton; bran, 5s 0d pollard, 5s 0d per brl. Butter, 100s to 108s per cwt. Beef, 8d to 9d; mutton, 8d to 9d; bacon, 9d; hams, 10d to 11d; pork, 7½d per lb.

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.

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, Kilkenny; 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.

WEXFORD MARKETS, JUNE 12—Wheat (old) per 20 stone, 0s to 0s; new 27s 6d 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 12—Firsts, 107s, seconds, 106s; thirds, 100s; fourths, 99s; fifths, 72s Mild cured—Firsts, 112s; seconds, 109s; thirds 104s. 4050 firkins at market

CORK CORN MARKET, JUNE 12.—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 0d to 8s 6d.

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 00d 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

LONDON PROVISION MARKET, JUNE 11.—Butter—A demand for Irish has commenced, a few sales of best Clonmels, &c., made at 106s to 108s, free on board; third and fourth Corks in request, and advanced about 4s per cwt. The supplies of Foreign being reduced prices of all descriptions advanced from 4s to 6s per cwt. Bacon—Early in the week we had but little doing, towards the close the demand was good, and prices of some descriptions rallied 1s to 2s per cwt. Lard more inquired for. Hams—Fine in request.

P.S.—Foreign Butter advanced 4s to 8s per cwt. to-day.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF STOCKS, DELIVERIES, &C.

BUTTER.	Firkins.	BACON.	Bales.
Irish Stock this day	1004	Irish Stock this day	3370
Delivery last week	1021	Delivery last week	2069
Arrivals ,,	1046	Arrivals ,,	3150
,, from 1st May	3447	,, from 1st Oct.	106726
	Casks.	Foreign Stock	6291
Foreign Stock this day	2,105	Delivery last week	2169
Delivery last week	9,902	Arrivals	2946
Arrivals ,,	15,584	,, from 1st Oct.,	55739
from 1st May	120,574		

LONDON CATTLE MARKET, JUNE 11—The total imports of foreign stock into London, last week, amounted to 10773 head. In the corresponding week in 1865 we received 13,936; 1864, 12,207; in 1863, 9,513; in 1862, 5585 in 1861, 9,083 and in 1860, 9,764 head. There was rather an extensive show of foreign beasts here to-day in fair condition. The supply of foreign sheep was good, whilst there was a fair number of calves on offer.

FLAX.

(From the Belfast Linen Circular).

Drawn up by a Committee of the Linen Trade, appointed under the sanction of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce. June 11, 1866.

		Mill Scutched. Tons.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Armagh, per stone of 4lbs		2	9	6	to	12	0
Ballibay ,,	,,	—	—	—	to	—	—
Castleblaney ,,	,,	..	..	—	to	—	—
Cootehill ,,	,,	—	..	—	to	—	..
Monaghan ,,	,,	1	9	0	to	11	6
Aughnacloy ,,	,,	6	9	0	to	12	0
Dungannon ,,	,,	..	—	..	to	..	..
Enniskillen ,,	,,	..	—	—	to	—	..
Lowtherstown ,,	,,	..	—	—	to	—	..
Omagh ,,	,,	4	8	0	to	11	0
Belfast ,,	,,	3	8	0	to	11	6
Ballynahinch ,,		..	—	—	to	—	..
Newtownards ,,	,,	..	—	—	to	—	..
Ballymena ,,	,,	—	—	—	to	—	..
Cookstown ,,	,,	..	—	—	to	—	—
Garvagh ,,	,,	..	—	—	to	—	..
Kilrea ,,	,,	..	—	—	to	—	—
Maghera ,,	,,	..	—	—	to	—	—
Magherafelt ,,	,,	..	—	—	to	—	—
Randalstown ,,	,,	..	—	—	to	—	..
Kilkeel ,,	,,	—	—	—	to	—	—
Newry ,,	,,	4	9	0	to	11	0
Rathfriland ,,	,,	3	8	0	to	11	0
Banbridge ,,	,,	—	—	—	to	—	—
Portadown ,,	,,	—	—	..	to	—	..
Tandragee ,,	,,	—	—	—	to	—	..
Derry & Strabane per cwt.		3	65	0	to	80	0
Ballymoney	do.	5	70	0	to	90	0
Newtownlimavady	do.	..	—	—	to	—	..
Coleraine	do.	—	—	—	to	—	—
Total,		31					
Hand Scutched per st. of 14lbs		25	8	0	to	9	3
Total		56					

State of various markets during the past week as reported:—Armagh, Monaghan, Aughnacloy and Newry—During the past week these markets have been rather better supplied with flax than for several weeks previously—prices continue firm. Omagh—Supply rather larger than that offered for sale in previous market, but not adequate to the improved demand that existed. There was a large attendance of buyers, and these evinced a desire to purchase freely at an advance on last week's prices. Belfast—All flax offered for sale was bought up freely, at slightly advanced quotations. Rathfriland—Demand moderate. Derry and Strabane—Markets very small—prices irregular. Farmers now show very little disposition to sell, and are evidently holding their flax over until they see the probable result of the new crop. Buyers now exhibit an increased inclination to purchase. Ballymoney—Prices of all descriptions of flax advanced 5s per cwt. over rates of previous market.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

(77 MILES OPEN).

Traffic for week ending June 8, 1866:	£	s.	d.
Passengers, parcels, etc.,	639	7	8
Goods and cattle,	678	12	7
Total,	£1318	0	3
Corresponding week for last year—	£1339	6	11

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY

(31 MILES OPEN)

Traffic for week ending June 8, 1866:	£	s.	d.
Passengers, parcels, etc.,	157	8	8
Goods and cattle,	231	12	2
Total,	£389	0	10
Corresponding week for last year	£301	17	3

LIMERICK AND FOYNES RAILWAY.

(26½ MILES OPEN).

Traffic for week ending June 8, 1866:—	£	s.	d.
Passengers, parcels, etc.	£68	8	11
Goods and cattle,	62	18	4
Total,	151	7	3
Corresponding week last year,	121	8	5

LIMERICK AND ENNIS RAILWAY.

(24½ MILES OPEN)

Traffic for week ending June 8 1866:—	£	s.	d.
Passengers, parcels, etc.,	114	9	10
Goods and cattle,	87	7	0
Total,	£201	16	10
Corresponding week last year,	£194	8	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF WATERFORD.

ARRIVED.

June

11th—Village Belle, Davies, Ardrossan, coals
Julia, Ceader, Troon, do

12th—Saltee, Stirling, Glasgow, g.c.
City of Paris, Pearn, Milford, g.c
Camilla, Coffey, Liverpool, g.c

(By Electric Telegraph).

12th—Venus, Cardiff, coals

13th—Kinsale, M'Donald, Glasgow, g.c
Malakoff, Milford, g.c.

SAILED

11th—Vesta (s), O'Donald, Liverpool g.c
Alicia, Maney, Newport, ballast
Duchess, Pybus, Shields, do
Alcedo, Cummins, Cardiff, pitwood
Albatross, Carter, Bristol, g.c.
Malakoff, Aylward, Milford, g.c

12th—Downes, Dunphy, Cardiff, ballast
Lady Stuart, Nugent, Dungarvan, coals
Cambria, Causey, Truro, oats
Avon, Dunsford, Portsmouth, do
Orlando, Doyle, Swansea, pitwood
Aurora, Pearce, Belfast, g.c.

(By Electric Telegraph).

12th—Saltee, Glasgow, g.c
Courier, Aylward, Milford, g.c

13th—Enfield, Swansea, pitwood
Mary, Cardiff, do
Brothers, do, g.c
Prince Leopold, do, pitwood
Adelaide, Newport, —
Collector, do, —
Violet, Cardiff, pitwood
Hope, Bannow, —

Wind—North.

WATERFORD SHIPMENTS

The Vesta which sailed for Liverpool on the 11th inst, had on board 1714 firkins Butter, 34 sacks Flour 5 Cattle, 102 Pigs, — Sheep, 37 casks Porter, — bales Wool, — kegs Lard, 37 cases Eggs,—bales Bacon 205 boxes Fish.

The Albatross which sailed on the 12th inst., had on board 70 casks Porter, 48 Cattle, — Sheep, 8 Pigs, 27 cases Eggs, 20 packages Poultry, 8 Horses 48 firkins Butter, 5 boxes Fish, — kegs Lard, —

The Malakoff, which sailed for Milford on the 11th inst., had on board 55 bales Bacon, 220 firkins Butter, 25 kegs Lard, 218 casks porter, — Cattle, 25 Pigs 19 cases Eggs —packages Poultry, — boxes Fish, 8 bales Rags, 1 casks Whiskey, — Horses, — sacks Flour, .. Sheep

The Courier (s), which sailed on the 12th inst. for Milford, had on board 224 bales Bacon 70 firkins Butter, 50 kegs Lard, — sacks Flour, 154 casks Porter 36 cases Eggs, —packages Poultry, — Horses, — pigs, — Cattle, — boxes Fish, 1 casks Whiskey — bales Rags, — Sheep.

The Saltee (s) which sailed on the 12th inst., for Glasgow, had on board 250 firkins Butter — —kegs Lard, 22 sacks Flour, 30 cases Eggs, 98 bales rags, — casks Porter, — bales Bacon, 63 Sheep.

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

Births, Marriages, & Deaths

BIRTHS.

June 11, at 22 Usher's Island, the wife of D. O'Callaghan, Esq., of a son.

June 6, at Tivoli, Cork, the wife of Gustavus W. Herbert, Esq., of a son and heir.

May 6, at Dhurmsala, in the Himalayas, Punjab, the wife of Captain C. Lennox Tredcroft, A. Brigade R.H.A. of a daughter.

On the 6th inst., at Omagh, Tyrone, the wife of Captain Egerton Todd, Staff Officer of Pensioners, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

June 9, Edgeware, Middlesex, by the Rev. Thomas Wall, Richard Wilkinson, to Mary Anne Eldridge, Tasmania.

On the 7th inst., in the Wesleyan Church, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin, the Rev. William Nicholas, Skibbereen, to Eliza, only daughter of William H. Baskin, of Richmond-st., Mountjoy-Square.

DEATHS.

On the 7th inst., Mr. Anthony James Strahan.

On the 9th inst., at 14 Patrick-street, Limerick, of bronchitis, Miss Maria O'Gorman.

On the 7th inst., at Paris, Sir Thomas Rokewode Gage, Bart., of Hengrave Hall, Suffolk.

The Waterford Mail.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1866.

UNION RATING.

The motion for the second reading of the Bill is fixed for this day (Wednesday); it will be moved by Mr. Sergeant Barry, second by Mr. John A. Blake, M.P.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

No further step has yet been taken by either of the armed Powers towards commencing the war. The Austrian people are, it is reported, ardent for war, while, on the contrary, the Prussians are addressing their King in favour of peace. His Majesty is very indignant at his people's lukewarmness, and has replied through the Minister of the Interior, regretting the absence of devotion to his cause, and calling on the people to come forward and support him against the growing dangers of his position. At the sitting of the German Diet, on Saturday, the Prussian representative repudiated the insinuation that Prussia intended to annex the Duchies by force, and charged Austria with violating her engagements, which the Austrian representative repelled.

The proceedings of the Prussians in Holstein cannot but lead to the immediate commencement of hostilities by Austria. On Monday the Prussian general entered Itzehoe, arrested Herr Lesser, the Government Commissioner, and dispersed the Holstein Estates. General Von Manteuffel is now advancing quickly on Altona, which town, it is said, the Austrians will leave and evacuate the Duchy, crossing the Elbe into Hanover.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has adopted almost unanimously the first article of a bill for the suppression of all religious bodies throughout Italy.

The news from Australia is very satisfactory. The important constitutional dispute between the two branches of the Victoria Legislature has been settled, an arrangement having been come to at a conference between the two houses, followed by the Tariff Bill and the Appropriation Bill being both passed. The recall of Governor Darling gave rise to much discontent, and to mark their sense of his conduct it is said that Parliament will vote him £25,000. The Sydney Parliament was prorogued at the latter end of March. In Adelaide there had been a reconstruction of the Ministry. Trade was flourishing in all the colonies.

A Drawing Room was held on Saturday at St. James's Palace by her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales on behalf of the Queen. The number of presentations was unusually large, being considered equivalent to those made to her Majesty. The Princess, who was supported by her Royal husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Crown Prince of Denmark, appeared to be in excellent health, and bore the somewhat fatiguing ceremony with great cheerfulness and untiring grace and condescension.

The question of the endowment of the Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford was before the Lord Chancellor on Saturday. The salary of this professorship being only £40, it was proposed to raise it to £500 per annum. This proposal was several times rejected by the Convocation of the University on account of the unorthodox views of Professor Jowett, who was one of the writers of "Essays and Reviews." The Dean and Chapter of Churchtown then came forward, and offered out of their own revenues a sufficient stipend to the professor until the office should be properly endowed. The Dean and Chapter now petition the Court of Chancery to give its sanction to the endowment, out of their unappropriated revenues, of the professorship. The consent of the Crown as visitor would also be required. Owing to the absence of the Attorney General the hearing of the application was postponed.

The case for Mrs. Ryves and her son, the petitioners in the trial now pending before the Court of Probate as to the legality of the marriage of the Duke of Cumberland with Olive Wilmot, was closed on Saturday. The reply on the part of the Crown will be taken on Wednesday next.

The Prince of Wales lent the sanction of his exalted position on Monday to the great society which gathers and dispenses annually a princely revenue in the publication of the Holy Scriptures in, it may also be said, every language and amongst every people on the face of the earth. His Royal Highness laid the foundation stone of a new house in the City of London for the head-quarters of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of Winchester and Carlisle, the Dean of Westminster, Sheriffs Gibbons and Figgins, &c. The Prince having duly "tried and squared" the stone, delivered an unusually interesting address, claiming an hereditary interest in efforts to disseminate the Scriptures, as the two versions more widely circulated than any others are—first, the German one of Martin Luther, produced under the protection of the Elector of Saxony, an ancestor of his lamented father; and secondly, that of Tyndale, the foundation of the authorised English version, introduced with the sanction of a Royal predecessor of his mother, who expressed a desire that the Bible "should have free course through all Christendom, but especially in his own realm." After the ceremony his Royal Highness and a distinguished party were entertained at luncheon by the Lord Mayor.

After a long and somewhat stormy meeting on Monday, the shareholders of the firm of "Overend, Gurney, and Co," unanimously agreed to wind up the estate "voluntarily." A permanent committee of supervision, to act with the official liquidators, was then appointed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE DISASTROUS FIRE IN DUBLIN.

TO THE EDITOR.

DEAR SIR—Reading the accounts of the terrible fire which took place a few days ago in Dublin, in which is recorded the heartrending scene of six human creatures burning as it were before the eyes of some thousands of people, and which, as is generally thought, could all have been saved had the corporation of Dublin done their duty in having the fire escapes in proper order, makes us think of how we ourselves are situated here in Waterford, and makes us naturally ask would we find ourselves in the same fix if a fire broke out here, and if the lives of several people were in danger?

Being one of those curious people, I would ask, through your good paper, has the Corporation made proper arrangements for working the fire-escape in case of need, and has there been a body of men drilled to use it, who, *under the command of Mr. Pallas*, will be found able to save life from a burning house? It is now more than a year since a meeting was held in the Town Hall to make those arrangements, and I now want to know have they been made? If you can answer me, dear sir, you will greatly oblige yours truly,

FIRE.

I enclose my card.

[We cannot answer "Fire's" query. It will be remembered that after the disastrous fire in Bailey's New-street, in this city, which occurred in May, 1865, when one little child lost its life and a mother and her two children were severely injured, because the fire-escape was not there in time, some correspondence was inserted in these columns with respect to the future management of the "fire escape" and the fire engines, and some pertinent and valuable suggestions were made with respect to the formation of a small fire brigade, and the necessity existing for a steam fire engine. A meeting, as our correspondent states, was held in the Town Hall, but we cannot say whether anything was done for the better protection of life and property, in case of another such calamity. We are not even aware that the "escape" has been tried for some time past. The question is one of deep interest to every member of the community, for no one knows when or where the next fire may take place.—E.W.M.]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CONFIRMATION IN THE CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Cashel will hold a confirmation in the Cathedral in the course of the present year. Preparatory classes have been formed, and meet every Thursday evening in the Protestant Hall.

CHURCH EDUCATION SCHOOLS—ANNUAL INSPECTION.—The Rev. C. Fry is at present making his annual inspection in this vicinity. On Tuesday he visited Lady-lane Industrial School. There were present—Rev. Thomas Gimlette and Mrs. Gimlette; the Rev. J. F. Ryland, and Miss Ryland; the Rev. Mr. DeRenzy, Miss Triphook, Mrs. Lewis, Miss Strike, the Misses Cherry, the Misses Hoare, Mrs. and Miss Courtenay; Miss Fleury, Miss White, Miss Price, Mrs. Locke, Miss Hobbs. The answering in all branches was most satisfactory, and the Rev. inspector passed a high eulogium on the result of the labours of the excellent teachers, Mrs. Armour, Miss Edwards, and Miss Short. The school was fitted up in a most pleasing and attractive manner.—Prizes were awarded to Fanny Atherton, Letitia Taylor, Minnie Armour, Alice Jenks, Louisa Perry, and Eliza M'Keon.—(*Communicated.*)

NEW LETTER RECEIVER.—The authorities have placed a letter receiver in the side wall of Mr. Power's coal yard, at the John-street car stand. A receiver of some description was a want long felt by the inhabitants of that locality, and the adjoining streets. It is in a most central position between John's Hill, The Manor, Beresford-street, Johnstown, and John-street, and its presence will no doubt be duly appreciated by the public of that quarter.

THE FRANQUEFORT BEQUEST.

At the last meeting of the committee of the City Protestant Orphan Institute (the Rev. Mr. De Renzy in the chair), a report was read from Isaac Thornton, Esq., solr., relative to the bequest of the late Rev. Peter Franquefort, minister of the French Church, who, by his will, left two city seals, value £100 (Irish currency) each to two charitable bequests, viz., to this institute, and to the Lady-lane Industrial School. His executor Mr. Bessonett (late Chairman of the County), received the interest during his life time, and handed it over for the purposes of the testator. Mr. Bessonett, however, died some eight years ago without appointing proper trustees, and the consequence has been that the corporation could not pay, and the charities could not receive the interest since. Mr. Thornton was accordingly directed to proceed energetically to enforce the will, and the following was his report:—

"GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to report that, pursuant to the instructions contained in your resolution of the 1st March last, under the advice of counsel (Mr. Ryland), I prepared and presented to the Lord Chancellor a petition in this matter, praying to be put into possession of the bequest of the late Mr. P. A. Franquefort, in the hands of Mr. Bessonett's executors, &c.

"On the 30th ult. the cause came on for hearing before the Master of the Rolls, and Mr. Warren, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the executors, and opposed. He urged that the fund should be lodged in court to be subsequently drawn out by another application to the court, &c., by the trustees—a course which would possibly lead to a reference in the Master's office, which we were anxious to avoid, on account of the expense and delay attendant on such a proceeding.

"The Master of the Rolls would not listen to Mr. Warren's application, or allow the fund to be absorbed by costs of motions, &c., and we have now an order made by him for payment of the amount with all interest to 1st May last, by the executors of Mr. Bessonett to three of the trustees. Thus avoiding all the tedious and expensive proceedings in the Master's office.

"The solicitors for the executors of Mr. Bessonett were about presenting a petition, on their client's behalf, for the administration of the fund, when they received notice of our petition, &c., by which timely proceeding they were deprived of the carriage of the proceedings, and a considerable sum of costs has been saved to the charities.

"The Attorney-General for the time being is entitled to a fee of £5 5s. for "allowing" a petition in a charitable matter. In this case Mr. Lawson, on receipt of a communication from Mr. Henry Denny, one of the petitioners, kindly waived his right, and filed the petition without fee.

"This is the first Chancery suit, in my experience, which has come to an end so speedily.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"ISAAC THORNTON."

Warm votes of thanks were passed both to Mr. Thornton and to the Attorney-General, for their conduct in the transaction.

HARBOUR BOARD.—MONDAY.

The usual monthly meeting of the Harbour Board was held on Monday last,

H. N. NEVINS, Esq., in the chair.

The other commissioners present were—Ald. Murphy, T. C. Spencer, J. Kent, T. B. Prossor, E. Clibborne, Ald. Kiely, and Loughlin Freeman.

Mr. Cherry, solicitor, and Mr. Stephens, C.E., were also present.

THE FORD CONTRACT.—The Ford Committee reported that Messrs. Jameison and M'Cormack, who had now entered on the Ford works, had offered them either personal security or a mortgage on the their dredger, for the due performance of the contract. Mr. Coode, superintending engineer, had examined the dredger, and advised the committee to accept a mortgage on her. The committee had done so.

A discussion then took place as to the advisability of accepting a mortgage on a vessel, which had not yet arrived in port. Several members were of opinion that it was very hazardous to do so.

Mr. Cherry said that there was nothing said about the dredger being here when the mortgage was accepted, and he thought they should now not go back of their own act, by raising the objection that she was not here. They would be also delaying the work at the Ford.

Mr. Kent asked was there any prior claim to theirs on this dredger?

Mr. Cherry said he could not say more than that Mr. Jameison had said there was not.

Mr. Kent thought it their duty to put that point beyond the possibility of a doubt.

After some further conversation, the resolution was put, confirming the acceptance of the dredger as security, and passed.

The Ford Contract and Bill of Sale on the dredger was then signed, on the motion of Ald. Murphy, seconded by Mr. Clibborne.

Mr. Stephens was then re-elected engineer to the board for the ensuing year, on the motion of Mr. Nevins, seconded by Mr. Spencer.

A fortnight's leave of absence, on account of ill-health, having been unanimously accorded to the Secretary (Mr. Farrell), the board adjourned.

FANNING INSTITUTE.

The usual monthly meeting of the Governors of the above charity was held on Tuesday last—

The MAYOR in the chair.

Also present: Alderman Ryan, Thomas W. Jacob, Henry Ridgway, Joseph Clampett, C. Redmond, Henry Denny (Sec.), James Doherty, A. Maher, Wm. Kelly, Mark Delandre, John Hudson, and Thomas H. Strangman (Treasurer).

Mr. Denny's notice for admission of Richard O'Neill was withdrawn.

A woman named Bolger, admitted some eight months ago on payment of £20, applied to the board to refund her £5, she having got a situation out of the house.

After some conversation, the governors present subscribed the amount asked for.

Mr. Clampett objected to the principle of admitting persons on payment of money, as by this means most meritorious cases of people once in affluent circumstances, but now so unfortunate as not to have friends willing to subscribe, and have it not themselves, are excluded, whereas this was the class for which it was originally founded.

St. Paul's Church, Westminster-road, Southwark, was broken into on Tuesday evening last, and various articles of furniture, surplices, communion cloths, communion plate, &c., stolen.

THE WATERFORD MAIL. WEDNESDAY EVENING. JUNE 13 1866

TRAMORE PETTY SESSIONS.

(From our Reporter.)

These sessions were held on Monday last:

On the bench—Edmond Power (presiding), P. W. Power, Esq., Captain Palliser, and James Power, Esq.

There were 13 cases entered for hearing, most of them at the suit of police for road nuisance.

Constable Morrissey had a man named Michael Burn summoned for being drunk. Fined 2s. and costs. He also had Michael Whelan, of John-street, Waterford, summoned for having his horse and car in the public street without a driver.

Defendant said he was guilty; he was not aware of the law, and he was only in the house opposite on business.

The Constable applied for the expenses in going to Waterford to summon the defendant.

Mr. Hanrahan, clerk petty sessions, informed the court that it had power to give expenses in such cases as far as twenty shillings.

Defendant was fined 1s., and 2s. costs, and got a week to pay.

Laurence Keoghan had Ellen Foley summoned for malicious injury to his property, by tearing off a flower from one of his cottages.

Mr. Devereux appeared for complainant, and stated his case. He said the case might at first sight appear very paltry, but it really was a serious offence. The preservation of flowers was of great moment to persons having houses to let, in order to induce respectable tenants to take them.

Complainant being sworn, said he was a fisherman; on the 4th of June he saw this girl tear off a flower and take it out on the road, and trample upon it when spoken to by his wife; she told me to ——; the house was let to a lodger, but he had no claim to the flowers; he had warned her on other occasions not to take them.

Keoghan's son was examined, and corroborated his father's story.

Mr. R. O'Johns, of the Coastguard corps, came forward on the part of the defendant. He said he had been tenant of this house for three years past; was a yearly tenant, at £7 a year, but had an understanding that if ordered elsewhere the house was to be taken off his hands; he has cultivated these flowers for the past three years; the defendant was his milk girl; these flowers are in the little place before his door.

Defendant denied that witness had any claim to the flowers.

Witness—Sure, how else could I get to my place? I planted flowers there myself, and have taken all the care of them.

Chairman—Was it you planted this particular flower?

Witness—No; I could not swear that.

Mr. Devereux cross-examined witness upon his gallantry in general, and more especially regarding the interesting defendant.

The case was finally dismissed.

The process of Mr. W. K. Commins v. Kersey, of Dunles, for goods sold and delivered, was settled before coming on.

John Ruth and John Power appeared to answer the complaint of P. W. Power, Esq., J.P., for having taken and detained, without permission, a wheelbarrow of his.

A lawyer sort of individual, named John Kirwan, caretaker to Mr. Power, proved to the missing and subsequent discovery of the barrow at Mr. Jacob's new building. Ruth said, when asked about the barrow, that he didn't care a d— about witness or Mr. Power; a leg was broken out of the barrow when got; it is not yet returned. [Witness caused some merriment by describing certain not unfamiliar sounds with which Ruth greeted him from "the back of the behind of his coat."]

Mr. P. W. Power—I frequently lend my barrows and ladders when asked for them, and I would have lent the barrow to this man if he had asked me for it, but I will not allow my property to be taken away without my permission, and only get impertinence when it is required afterwards.

Mr. Hanrahan said the court had power to fine as far as £5, and order the article taken to be returned in the same condition.

The defendant was fined 3s. and costs, and ordered to get the barrow repaired.

[Mr. P. W. Power did not act as a magistrate during the hearing of this case.]

Defendant—I am sorry I did not give him (Kirwan) the half gallon last night, when he sent a message to settle for that much (laughter).

Kirwan—Oh! do you hear that for spite.

"A lone widdy," named Julia Mooney, of Lisaviron, summoned her neighbour, William Kane, of Kilstague, for trespass of "a sow and little ones."

Defendant complained of the way the fences were kept.

Fined 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. costs.

An enterprising young sub-constable, named W. R. Finnegan, about 17 years in the world and about as many days in the force, opened a book to-day on his own account. He had Mary Ryan and Geoffrey Hayes summoned for having their dogs unlogged. He said the first named defendant refused to show her license.

Mr. Hanrahan—It is as well that the public should know that refusing to show a licence to a constable when he requires it is punishable by the same penalties as if no license had ever been taken out.

Chairman—It is well, too, that the public should know that the payment of license for a dog will not exempt it from being logged or muzzled.

Mr. P. W. Power—A log is no good; dogs should be muzzled; a log only sets them mad.

Same complainant charged James Power with being the owner of a wandering donkey, for which a fine of 1s. and costs were imposed.

CHARGE OF OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

Thomas Beahan, whose case was postponed from last court day, surrendered to his bail to answer the charge of obtaining 27 barrels of oats from Mr. P. K. Reid, Waterford, on a false representation that he was getting it for Mr. Power O'Shee.

His Worship the Mayor of Waterford (P. K. Reid, Esq.) and Nicholas Power O'Shee, Esq., were both present during the hearing.

Mr. P. W. Power (agent to Mr. O'Shee) said he would take no part as a magistrate in the case.

Mr. John Wall, solicitor, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Wall—He is going to plead guilty.

Mr. Hanrahan—There is no power in this court to try him, and therefore a plea of guilty cannot be received.

Mr. W. Hampton, manager of the brick works at Gardenmorris, was the first witness examined. He said the accused was a carrier employed to deliver bricks and goods at Waterford, and to bring back whatever he was ordered to bring back. He has been in that employment for three years or thereabouts. For the last two he has charge of a horse and car, bringing bricks to Waterford. On the 20th July last an order was given him upon Mr. Reid for two barrels of oats for Mr. O'Shea. On the 15th April Mr. P. W. Power sent a bill to witness for oats up to 2nd April. He (witness) never received any oats from Mr. Reid since the 7th November last. Witness never could obtain the pass-book from the accused; he always gave some excuse about not having it.

Accused—I have nothing to say only that I am guilty of the crime.

The Chairman cautioned him to say nothing that might criminate himself, else it would be taken down, and given in evidence against him. The accused did not after this repeat his confession of guilt.

Mr. Nicholas Phelan was the next witness examined. He was clerk to Mr. Reid. [He produced the first order he received; it was signed by a Mr. Champion to give bearer (accused) two barrels of oats, and a pass-book with entries.] The accused used to come to witness after that and ask for, and receive oats, and produce his pass-book, in which the entries were made.

Chairman—Did you ever give him oats without the pass-book?

Witness—Yes, but when he would come next time I would enter it in the pass-book. I always thought it was for Mr. O'Shee, and I never heard anything about stopping. I never knew any one in the transaction but the accused.

Mr. Hampton—I never got any oats after the 7th November. I began to deal with the farmers about.

Mr. Wall (to witness)—Did he state that he (accused) was sent by Mr. O'Shee or any one on his part?

Witness—I don't know that he did.

Did he make any pretence that he was sent by Mr. O'Shee or any one in his employment? No.

Did he say a word about Mr. O'Shee? I don't remember that he did.

The Mayor of Waterford—We got no intimation that Mr. O'Shea had ceased dealing, or was dealing anywhere else. We only got the one written order; all the other were verbal.

It appeared from entries in the book that 14 barrels were sent previous to 7th November.

Mr. Wall said the order (that previously read) was a specific order for two barrels only, which were delivered.

Eventually the case was sent for trial to the Quarter Sessions.

CHARGE OF STEALING SEAWEED.

Capt. Wray B. Palliser had two summonses issued against two countrymen, named Michael Power, of Kilsteagne, and Pat Power, of Benvoy, for trespass and stealing seaweed.

Thomas Plunkett was examined, and deposed that he got these boys saving seaweed on Mr. Palliser's strand, at Annstown; he warned them, and they went off; he found them next day again.

Mr. J. Power—Which was it—rock weed or floating with the tide?—It was that yellow weed, floating.

Chairman—Which was it high or low water?—High water.

One of the defendants said it was floating, and that he and his comrades were in past their middle in the water collecting it with weed rakes.

Witness said that was so.

Chairman—Do you know that Mr. Palliser exercises ownership over the shore?

Yes, sir; so far that some of his own tenants have to pay him.

Mr. P. W. Power—Was any of it washed ashore? No; but if it got time it would fall down on the shore; it was wavering back and forward with the tide.

Defendant—I always saw people taking it, and no person to prevent them.

Capt. Palliser—I have proved my right to this place.

Chairman—Whatever is floating belongs to the Crown, and the poorest man in the community has a right to it as well as a peer.

Mr. J. Power—If it was floating no one can establish a right to it.

Mr. P. W. Power thought it was the same as if it had fallen on the shore.

Captain Palliser—Every one of my tenants have to pay for this.

Captain Palliser was then sworn, and stated this strand was his property; he did not give defendants permission, because they did not ask him.

A member of the court said that in any case there was a trespass, no matter to whom the seaweed belonged.

Chairman said there was a common law right all round the coast of Ireland, that no person going to or coming from a wreck was punishable for trespass.

Mr. J. Power—This kind of seaweed is called wreck (laughter).

Mr. P. W. Power—Yes, sea wrecked.

Chairman said when these cases first came on he was one of those for dismissing them, but Mr. Palliser afterwards produced a lease from the crown which altered his (chairman's) views.

After some other observations,

Chairman asked Mr. Palliser what penalty he would suggest.

Mr. Power—You have no right to ask him that question; he is not acting in this case.

Chairman—I have a perfect right to ask does he press for a heavy penalty.

Mr. J. Power suggested a light penalty.

Mr. P. W. Power—Such a penalty as would deter them from doing the like again.

Captain Palliser—It is a regular conspiracy to annoy me.

A fine of 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. respectively, and 1s. 6d. costs, was imposed.

Adjourned.

INVESTIGATION AT CARRICK-ON-SUIR WORKHOUSE.

THE MYSTERIOUS CHILD.

(From our Reporter.)

An inquiry was commenced on Monday at the workhouse, Carrick-on-Suir, by Capt. Hamilton, P.L.I., as to the parentage of a child named Anne Loughman, aged 12 years, now an inmate of the house. The child was claimed by Colour-Sergeant Jago, of the 53rd, as the reputed daughter of a soldier of the 39th Regt., a cousin of the sergeant's wife, who was married to a Carrick girl, named Loughman. The reputed maternal grandmother of the child had it put into the workhouse when her daughter went away with a second husband (another soldier). The maternal grandmother first consented to Sergeant Jago's proposition to take away the child from the workhouse, but she subsequently revoked that permission, swearing an affidavit that she had no claim on the child; that it was not her daughter's child. The account she then gave of the child was, that it had been given to her to care, and that she neither knew the father nor the mother. The following statements are in circulation in Carrick anent the transaction.—The girl, Ellen Loughman, married a soldier named Leake, of whom Jago's wife is a niece. Leake went to England shortly after his marriage, but his wife did not accompany him then. Four months or so after she followed him to England, and remained with him for some time, but afterwards returned to Ireland.—About twelve months from the time of the marriage it was reported that she gave birth to a child. The husband, Lake, appears to have been under the impression that the child was his, and some time after, when his regiment went to Canada, his wife and the child accompanied him. In Canada Leake died, and the wife married second time, and had, by her second husband, five children. The second husband subsequently abandoned her, taking up with another woman. She came to Carrick last year, and when leaving was asked by parties why she was not going to take the child, Anna Leake, with her, when she replied that it did not belong to her, and she was not bound to take care of it. She left the child in charge of her mother, who, to get rid of it as affectionately as possible, put it in the workhouse. Serjeant Jago having heard that a relative of his wife's was an inmate of the workhouse, applied for it, promising to do for it. With that intention he applied to the guardians for the child, when some question arose as to the right of the guardians to deliver up a child under the circumstances. The opinion of the commissioners was asked, and the reply was that the guardians ought to deliver up an orphan child to its relatives, if they were suitable persons. During this delay Mrs. Loughman made public the story that the child was not the offspring of her daughter, and hence the investigation was called for.

The following guardians were present during the day:—Colonel W. Villiers Stuart, J.P., D.L. (Chairman of the Union); Thomas Lalor, J.P., D.L.; T. B. Wilson, J.P.; Carbery Scully, J.P.; Captain Mansfield, J.P.; John Richardson, D.V.C.; Owen Callaghan, P. Gaule, M. Quirke, John Shee. Dr. Purcell, Medical Inspector; Dr. O'Ryan, Medical Officer; the Rev. R. Fitzgerald, P.P., the Rev. P. Power, C.C., and Sergeant Iago were also present during the inquiry.

Mrs. Catherine Loughman, the reputed maternal grandmother, was the first witness called and examined. She said—I know the child, Anna Leake; a medical gentleman came to me twelve years ago and asked me would I take a child just after being born; I asked him where would I get it, and he told me to go about a mile and a half on the road from Carrick to Fiddown, and that I would meet a woman there who would hand me the child; I met the woman, who asked me, are you Mrs. Loughman? I replied that I was; my daughter, Mrs. Lake, was with me at the time; "here," said the woman, "is the child, and near as I am to it, my heavy hatred go with it;" she gave me £1; my daughter brought it home, as I was unable to carry it myself; my daughter wrote to my son-in-law, saying she was confined of a daughter; she also wrote to his friends to the same effect, to a Mrs. Myers, sister to George Leake; my daughter passed the child off as her own; I do not know the woman who gave the child to me, but as she drew her cloak around her, it sounded as if it rustled against a silk dress; Doctor Edmundson was medical gentleman in question; he did not say how long I was to keep the child. About four months after the child was given to me, a little boy came and told me that a woman wanted to see me. I went to her, and she asked me how much would I take for keeping the child altogether. I told her two years' wages. She then gave me £12 and a half sovereign, which I handed to my daughter, Ellen Leake. I never saw the old woman since, nor do I know who she was.—She did not come to my house, but sent the boy for me, with word to bring the child with me. She kissed the child. George Leake wrote to his daughter to go to Montreal; the child was then ten months old, just able to prattle; he left for Quebec soon after, where he died in about seven weeks' time. She then got married to a soldier, Ben Kenan; she was with him for nine years at Bermuda. Some one in the 39th Regt. told her husband that the child was not hers, and that created ill feeling between him and my daughter. She was married to Leake about twelve months when I got the child. My daughter was never confined while married to Leake. I considered him a very innocent man, to be so easily imposed upon. I got the child baptized by Father Pat Power, after I had some clothes made for it. I got it baptised as my daughter's child. When Ellen, my daughter, was going to Montreal, she got the child baptised by the Rev. Mr. Foote, Protestant minister. Fell out with my daughter, because she turned Protestant. She would not take the child away with her, because it was not hers, and said she therefore had no right to provide for it.

The witness was cross-examined by Sergeant Jago. She said—Father Power stood for the child; I cannot tell when I did inform Father Power the child was not my daughter's; on my oath I cannot tell why Father Power objected to have the child given up to Sergeant Jago, unless he had learned the child was not my daughter's, and if so it was a curious thing to have it given up; now sergeant you need not ask any more questions, I say the child was not anything to any of you; it's the truth I am telling, and nothing else; I did not say I would not give up the child because you were a Protestant; my daughter was in Carrick last summer.

The registry was here produced by the Rev. P. Power, certifying that the child was baptised 7th June, 1854, as the child of George Leake, and Ellen, his wife. There was an extract also produced from the registry kept in the parish church, showing that the child had been a year subsequently baptised by the Rev. Mr. Foote, rector.

Cross-examination continued—Mrs. Jones, Mrs. O'Neill, and R. Power knew the child was not my daughter's; she was never confined until married to her second husband.

Anne Loughman, daughter of the last witness, and sister to the supposed mother of the child, was sworn and examined. She said—I believe the child is not the child of my sister; I lived with my mother; I never saw my sister in bed when the child was first in the house; she was not sick; I was young at the time, and thought the child was hers, and continued to think so until last summer, when my sister said she had no claim on the child, and would not support it. I assisted to spoon-feed the child. She made the child's clothes, and sewed them herself.

Mrs. Loughman—So well she might, for nothing ailed her.

Examination continued—I would willingly give up the child if it was hers, even though it was to Protestants; went with Mrs. Jago to buy clothes for the child, after we first consented to give it; retracted that consent on account of religion; told Serjeant Jago that I would do all in my power to get the child for him, if he would not bring it before the board of guardians; we fell out with my sister because she changed her faith.

Mrs. Jones was next examined—Mrs. Lukeman, who is a nurse, was attending my husband, when she asked leave to go for the child; when she returned she told me that she had got it from a large woman; when the woman gathered the cloak about her, it rustled like silk, but she did not know her; I am certain the child is not Leake's child.

Mrs. O'Neill said she was speaking to Mrs. Leake, the supposed mother of the child, and that she said the child was not her's, and that she would leave it after her when going away.

Sergeant Jago said he was willing to do for the child, in any case, if the guardians would give it to him.

Mr. Callaghan rather tartly assured him that the guardians could not give children to every one who asked for them.

It was decided to summon Dr. Edmondson to attend on Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, until which time the proceedings were adjourned.

TUESDAY.

The investigation was resumed this day, before Captain Hamilton, Poor Law Inspector.

There were also present Colonel Stuart, J.P., D.L. (Chairman of the Union); Thomas Lalor, J.P., D.L.; T. B. Wilson, J.P.; Carbery Scully, J.P.; Patrick Whelan Richardson, D.V.C.; M. Quirke, Patrick Whelan (Carrickbeg); Patrick Gaule, Owen Callaghan.

The Rev. R. Fitzgerald, P.P., the Rev. P. Power, C.C., and Sergeant Jago were also present.

Dr. Joseph Edmundson was the first witness examined. He deposed—The statement, so far as to Kitty Loughman having received a new born child about 12 years ago, is perfectly true, and so far as I am aware, that child is no relative of Kitty Loughman; I can state positively that no female member of Kitty Koughman's family was mother of the child, nor am I aware that she knows who the mother is; I am aware who the mother is; am not aware who the father is; I simply attended the case professionally, and know no more about it.

Dr. Edmundson expressed an anxiety that he should not be asked who the mother was.

Captain Hamilton said he would not allow such a question to be put; he thought it would be abusing his position to permit it, unless he got special instructions relative to it. He would for the present only examine whether the child was any relative of Sergeant Jago's. He would, however, suggest to Dr. Edmundson, as he knew the mother, to endeavour to have the child taken out, and relieve the ratepayers of the burden of maintaining it.

Dr. Edmundson was understood to say he would.

To Colonel Stuart—I cannot know that this is the same child.

To Mr. Lawlor—Don't know what month it was; know it was about twelve years ago, because it was about two years before I got married myself.

To Sergeant Jago—I can positively swear it was a female child was delivered; it is twelve years since the occurrence, and during that time I never saw the mother more than three times and never spoke to her, don't know whether she is dead or alive.

Sergeant Jago—May I ask the religious persuasion of the mother?

Mr. Quirke and Mr. Lalor objected, and Dr. Edmundson appealed not to be asked the question, as tending to lead to the identification of the mother.

Captain Hamilton said he would not allow the question.

Mr. Quirke said it would be wrong to go into private matters.

Mr. Callaghan—I now respectfully ask you, Captain Hamilton, to close this inquiry. It is now clear that Sergeant Jago has no claim to the child, and it can serve no purpose to go further.

Sergeant Jago—I am satisfied it is not the child of Leake, but still it is a poor case that it should remain in the poorhouse (laughter).

Some guardians said they could easily get rid of their children if they gave them on the terms he wanted them.

Sergeant Jago—It is quite clear the child should not have been christened Leake. I don't know if there is any law to punish such a thing. I am, however, satisfied I have no claim on the child.

Captain Hamilton—Is there any one else you would wish me to examine?

Sergeant Jago—No, sir.

Rev. Mr. Power—There is one question I would wish to ask Sergeant Jago, whether, when he said it was a pity that there was no law to punish a person for christening this child Leake, did he allude to me?

Mr. Lalor—I didn't understand Sergeant Jago as alluding to you at all.

Rev. Mr. Power—I never knew anything about it at the time, and there should be no idea I connived at it.

Sergeant Jago—I did not allude to you. There has been money obtained from the Patriotic Fund under false pretences."

The investigation then terminated, Captain Hamilton informing Sergeant Jago that he would give him copies of any portion of the evidence he might desire for the information of old Mrs. Leake. He continued—I never held a more delicate investigation with greater ease—the good feeling and good temper on both sides. I feel very grateful for the good feeling that has been exhibited.

Mr. Richardson—I hope other boards of guardians will follow our example (hear).

Mr. Callaghan—I think we may all congratulate ourselves upon having such an impartial judge as Captain Hamilton.

The Mayoralty of Dublin for '67.—I see that on Saturday last the Conservatives nominated Mr. Maclean, T.C., as their candidate for the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. I question if this nomination will be acceded to. The name of Alderman Joynt has already been mentioned, and he will very probably be the Chief Magistrate for 1867. The "compact" to elect a Liberal and Conservative alternately has been repudiated by the Liberal party after a careful enquiry concerning its origin, in which it was found that the alleged compact never was entered into, and never in reality had more existence than usage knowingly employed by the Conservatives, conferred upon it. —Correspondent of the "Tipperary Free Press."

MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS MARY OF CAMBRIDGE.

London, Tuesday Night.—The marriage of the Princess Mary of Cambridge with his Serene Highness Prince Teck was solemnised to-day at Kew Church. The Earls of Derby, Clarendon, Russell, Granville, Mr. Gladstone, and other distinguished persons arrived early. At twelve o'clock her Majesty entered the church, leaning on the arm of the Duke of Cambridge. The Duke shortly afterwards retired, and appeared leading in the Princess of Wales, and the rest of the royal procession then entered. At a quarter past twelve o'clock the bridegroom appeared, accompanied by the Austrian Ambassador. The Duke of Cambridge left the church for the purpose of ushering in the Princess Mary. The royal bride, who was dressed in white satin, with long white lace veil, and a wreath of lilies, approached the altar, as did also Prince Teck, and the service was gone through, the replies of both bride and bridegroom being most distinctly heard all over the church. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Winchester. The Royal party adjourned to Cambridge Cottage, where the marriage register was signed, and the bride and bridegroom soon afterwards left to spend the honeymoon at Ashbridge Park, Herefordshire.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT LETTER OF THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE.

Paris, Tuesday, June 12.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day M. Rouher read a letter from the Emperor Napoleon to M. Drouyn de l'Huys, in which his Majesty, after detailing the offers made in common with England and Prussia to prevent an armed conflict, says:—

Had the Conference assembled, my Government would have declared that France repudiated all idea of territorial aggrandisement, so long as the European equilibrium remained undisturbed. France could only think of an extension of the frontier in the event of the map of Europe being altered to the profit of a power, and of the bordering provinces expressing, by a formal and free vote, their desire for annexation. In the absence of these circumstances, the French Government prefers, to any territorial acquisition, a good understanding with its neighbours, resulting from its respect for their independence and their nationality (cheers).

We should have desired for the Germanic Confederation a position more worthy of its importance—for Prussia, better geographical boundaries; for Austria, the maintenance of her great position in Europe after the cession of Venetia to Italy, in exchange for territorial compensation.

The Conference has failed—will France be led to draw the sword? The French Government thinks not. Whatever may be the result of the war which may break out, no question affecting us will be resolved without the assent of France. France, therefore, will continue to observe an attentive neutrality, confident in her right and calm in her strength (cheers).

M. Rouher said—I think that after this declaration the Corps Legislatif will understand the inadvisability of a debate upon the affairs of Germany and Italy (shouts of yes, yes).

MM. Thiers, Favre, and Laroux endeavoured to prevent the closing of the debate, but the subject was declared to be closed by 202 against 31 votes, and the Chamber passed to the vote on the amended budget, which was adopted by 233 against 18 votes.

The sitting then terminated.

London, Tuesday Evening, June 12.

The *Times'* military correspondent gives an account of the present state of the Prussian army. The number of combatants and non-combatants is estimated at 783,000 men, 146,900 horses, and 1,100 guns. The whole army in the field at the present moment may be considered as representing 280,000 actual sabres and bayonets present in the ranks. The whole of the troops with which in the event of hostilities Prussia intends to take the field are now spread in cantonments along the Saxonian and Bohemain frontiers. These with the detachment in Schleswig constitute the entire force with which this kingdom, without extraordinary exertions, can open a campaign. It is stated that some of the positions of the Italian troops are very unhealthy, and that marsh fever has already made its appearance. The cholera has now unmistakeably broken out at Stettin, and carried off twelve victims in three days.

Altona, Tuesday, June 12.

All the Austrian troops have evacuated Holstein, and have marched towards Harburg. The Duke of Augustenburg left yesterday evening, and General Von Gablenz early this morning.

The Prussians entered this city and its vicinity at half-past one o'clock this morning.

General Gablenz has issued a proclamation dated from this town to-day, addressed to the Holsteiners, which says:—

"Forcible measures have followed the occupation of Holstein, in violation of the Gastein Convention—the assembly of the States has been prevented by force of arms, and the Holstein Government Commissioner has been arrested.

"In his proclamation of the 10th the Governor of Schleswig has declared that he will also assume the chief governing power in Holstein. He has announced the dismissal of the Holstein government, and has substituted another civil administration in its place.

"The Prussian troops are marching upon Altona.

"The forces at my command are not sufficient to offer resistance to a hostile attack from the German power which has hitherto been our ally. I am not in a position to protect the right with my small force. Following the Emperor's orders I yield to superior numbers, and leave the country. When I undertook that government you met me with confidence; retain that confidence, and accept my heartfelt thanks.

"Troublous days will come upon you, and for the present force will rule. Yield to that good sense which you have so often shown, and remain faithful to the good cause. Your fate is in God's hands—endure, trusting in a happy issue."

Ithoo, Monday, Evening, June 11.

Twenty-six members of the Holstein Estates have entered a protest against the arrest by the Prussians of Herr Lesser, the Holstein Government Commander.

Vienna, Monday, June 11.

The *Neue Free Presse* of this evening publishes intelligence from Cracow, stating that the management of the Warsaw-Cracow Railway have received orders to have everything in readiness for the conveyance of 100,000 Prussian troops. The same journal states negociations have taken place between Austria and the middle states in reference to the convocation of a German parliament. Austria has declared herself ready to abandon her proposal for a delegated assembly in favour of a parliament elected by the direct votes of the German people, and to accept as a national executive a directory of three, the presidency to be assumed by fixed rotation.

Vienna, Tuesday, June 12.

The Imperial Government has determined to break off diplomatic relations with Prussia in consequence of the violation of the Vienna Treaty and the Gastein Convention, arising from the entry of the Prussians into Holstein, and the assumption of the entire administrative power in both Duchies.

THE EVACUATION OF HOLSTEIN BY AUSTRIA.

Vienna, Tuesday, June 12.

General Von Gablenz had originally received orders to maintain his position in Altona, but under all circumstances to avoid firing the first shot. The general declared in reply that the Prussian troops being six times superior in number to his own, the order was impracticable, and that either the Austrian brigade must be sacrificed or withdrawn. It was then General Gablenz was instructed to leave.

IMPORTANT DECLARATION OF PRUSSIA.

Hanover, Tuesday, June 12.

Prussia has declared to all the government of Northern Germany, that if the motion brought forward in the Federal Diet by the Austrian representative yesterday for the mobilisation of the Federal army be adopted on Thursday next, Prussia will consider the Germanic confederation to be dissolved, and will then allow herself to be guided only by the considerations of military expediency.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—Tuesday.

(Before the Chief Justice and Judges O'Brien and Fitzgerald.)

The Queen v. Charles McCarthy.

The judgment in this case was given this morning. A full report of the application on behalf of the prisoner will be found in our fourth page. The following is the judgment:—

The Chief Justice said this was an application to the court for a conditional order for a prohibition to stay the proceedings of a court-martial on Colour-Sergeant M'Carthy. Some preliminary matters had been stated as to the prisoner being first in civil custody charged with treason felony, and then taken by the military authorities to be tried by court-martial. There was no objection to the constitution of the court. There was no allegation that the prisoner was not a soldier—there was no assertion that the court-martial had not jurisdiction to try a soldier *qua* soldier for an offence under the Mutiny Act. But it was contended that the offence charged against M'Carthy, of knowing of an intended mutiny, and not giving information to his commanding officer, might very well be an overt act of treason or treason-felony, and that being so, the charge under the Mutiny Act was merged in the treason or treason-felony. That would be a very good argument, if there were not two acts to be considered—the Treason Felony and the Mutiny Act. The latter act was passed every year, and what were the Legislature doing? Were they every year since 1848 passing an act which was a nullity, which became void the moment it received the Queen's assent? It would appear so, if the doctrine of merger put forward was well founded. It was perfectly absurd to hold this. There was no authority to sustain it. But even if the latter act the Mutiny Act, was inconsistent in any way with the Treason Felony Act, that act was so far repealed. Well, then, here was a court duly constituted, and a crime distinctly specified by the Mutiny Act, that is, having intimation—which, no doubt, the prisoner received as a Fenian—of an intended mutiny, and not declaring it to his commanding officer, and was the court, under these circumstances, to stay the proceedings of the proper tribunal under the statute for dealing with that offence? The doctrine of merger had no application to this case, and there being no ground for sustaining the application, the members of the court concurred that the conditional order for a prohibition should be refused.

Mr. Justice O'Brien said the offence with which the prisoner was charged was within the 15th section of the Mutiny Act. As the Chief Justice had observed, there was no objection raised to the jurisdiction of the court martial, but the court was asked to interfere on the ground that in proving against the prisoner the offence with which he was charged, the facts showed him to be guilty of high treason or treason felony, and that, accordingly, the offence charged of concealing knowledge of an intended mutiny merged in the higher offence of treason, and thereby rendered the prisoner entitled to an acquittal by the court-martial. Was there any foundation for that proposition? The Mutiny Act provided, in express terms, for the trial by court-martial of the offence charged against the prisoner. The act also provided for other offences, one of which was in terms an overt act of high treason—that is, holding correspondence with and giving intelligence to rebels or enemies of her Majesty by letters, messages, signs, or tokens, in any matter whatsoever. They had then the legislature in the Mutiny act, providing for the trial of the very offence charged against the prisoner, and also in the same section providing for the trial of an offence which would be an overt act of high treason. How, then, could the doctrine of merger apply? It had no application. If the evidence sustained the charge alleged against the prisoner, the court-martial was the proper tribunal to deal with it and no writ of prohibition should go to stay the proceedings.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald observed that the case was one of great importance to the public. The prohibition was sought on the ground that the court-martial was proceeding in excess of its jurisdiction, and that under the pretence of trying the soldier for an offence under the Mutiny Act, it was really trying him for treason. If that allegation was sustained it was the duty of the court to interfere, but in his opinion there was no foundation for it. The charge against the prisoner was misprision of an intended mutiny, and there could be no doubt, as the other members of the court observed, that the court-martial had jurisdiction to try that offence under the 15th section of the Mutiny Act. He had carefully read the whole of the evidence and the proceedings, and it appeared to him that that evidence, if true, established two things—first, that Colour-Sergeant M'Carthy involved himself in the meshes of a treasonable confederacy, and if there were overt acts proved sustaining the treasonable intent he would be open to sentence for high treason; and next, the military offence of having become cognisant of an intended mutiny amongst soldiers, and withholding the fact from his commanding officer. Instead of the one offence being merged into the other, the two offences were distinct and separate, and if Colour-Sergeant M'Carthy was acquitted for the offence against the Mutiny Act he would be liable to be tried before the civil tribunal for the offence of treason. Instances could be multiplied in which the Mutiny Act provided for military offences to be tried by court-martial, the facts establishing the military offences disclosing what amounted to crimes under the general law. There was no pretence, therefore, for the argument of merger in this case. If any error was committed by the military tribunal trying the prisoner, even after sentence was passed, it was open to the prisoner to come to the court for a prohibition against the sentence being carried out. The court had power to rectify anything done by the court-martial in excess of its jurisdiction, if excess there was any at stage. He believed there was no excess here. If he entertained the slightest doubt on the point, he would be anxious that the conditional order should go to have the question discussed. But he entertained no doubt, and he believed that it would be most mischievous—even to the prisoner himself—to grant the conditional order. The court-martial was conducted with the most perfect fairness. It was presided over by an able and distinguished lawyer, who would, he was sure, set right any error, if error was committed at any stage of the proceedings, and he had the most perfect reliance that the decision of the court-martial on the case would be in exact accordance with justice and law.

Counsel for the prisoner—Mr. Butt, Q.C., and Mr. O'Loghlen, Attorney—Mr. John Lawless.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Monday.

In the House of Lords the Royal assent was given by commission to a number of bills, including the following relating to Ireland:—

Poor Persons Burial (Ireland); Improvement of Parsonstown and Portumna-bridge Railway; Letterkenny and Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railways, and Belfast Gas Bills.

Lord Ebury moved that an address be presented to her Majesty for the appointment of a commission to revise the Liturgy of the Established Church.

The Archbishop of Canterbury opposed, and the Earl of Chichester supported the motion.

The Bishop of London opposed the motion, on the ground that the questions involved were not of sufficient importance to divert the attention of the bishops from matters of more real moment which they were at present considering. As to the question of ritualism, the bishops had obtained the opinion of the Attorney-General and Sir H. Cairns, who held that there would be no difficulty in proceeding, according to law, against those who had disturbed the Church on these matters. Having obtained this opinion the bishops could not refuse to go further.

Lord Houghton expressed regret at hearing that it was the intention of the bishops to appeal to the law in respect to ritualism.

The Bishop of Ripon remarked that the bishops would rather rely upon the good sense of the clergy, and it would only be in the event of actual necessity that they would appeal to the law.

The motion was defeated by a majority of 46

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

Mr. Kinglake called attention to the present state of Continental affairs, and said he believed it was the duty of the House of Commons to express an opinion on the subject. He attributed the imminence of war to the proceedings of Italy, which he denounced in strong terms, stating that they evinced nothing but a desire for aggrandisement on the principles of Garibaldi, which were simply Fenian principles. He asked whether her Majesty's Government had advised Austria to cede Venetia to Italy, advice, which if they had given it, was in reality encouragement of the strongest description to Italy.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer deprecated the discussion of this subject at the present juncture. The question of Venetia was not the only one that prevented the Conference from being held. The declaration Austria required from the Powers who were to be parties to the Conference, embraced Prussia and the Duchies as well as Italy and Venetia, and it was the reference of the question of the Duchies to the Diet and the convocation of the Estates of Holstein which were likely to afford the immediate occasion of war. The British Government as a Government had given no advice to Austria whatever; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer should not deny that the had unofficially made known to Austria that it would be well if, compatible with her honor, she would make arrangements for the cession of Venetia. With reference to the question of the Duchies, the cause of right and justice was to a great extent on the side of Austria. In her quarrel with Prussia she had the sympathy of this country, but as to the Italian difficulty, she did not possess our sympathy. He was afraid there were no grounds for hoping that peace would be preserved.—

A lengthened discussion ensued, in the course of which Sir G. Bowyer and Sir R. Peel condemned the conduct of the Italians, the latter observing that Naples and the south of Italy were in a worse state now than when under the Bourbons.

Lord Cranbourne attributed all the complications which had arisen to Lord Russell's incurable habit of interfering for evil with the affairs of other countries.

Ultimately the House went into committee on the Reform Bill, but no progress was made.

The House adjourned at 1.40 a.m.

THE FENIANS IN ACTION.

(Per City of Boston via Crookhaven.)

New York, June 22nd, Noon.

The Fenians crossed the Niagara River on Thursday night, and captured Fort Erie and a small village near Buffalo.

Troops marched against them. It is reported that an engagement occurred this morning at Rideway between the Fenians and the volunteers. Result unknown.

Federal troops are marching towards the frontier to preserve neutrality.

The *Manchester Guardian* says that Messrs. James Baines and Co., of Liverpool, and T. M. Mackay and Co., of London, the well-known shipowners, have issued a circular announcing that, in consequence of the suspension of Barned's Banking Company, they have found it necessary to place their affairs under inspection.

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. Jusiice O'Brien.

The Home.—Mr. Baron Fitzgerald and the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

SHIP NEWS.

The Bellina steamer of this port arrived at New York, May 23, from London.

The Dunbrody arrived at Quebec, May 26, from New Ross.

The Albinus arrived at Quebec, May 24, from this port.

The Vigilant of this port arrived at Shoreham, June 7, from Penzance.

The Emma sailed from Liverpool, June 8, for this port.

The Julia, from Troon, for this port, put into Kingstown June 6.

The Village Bell sailed from Troon, June 5 for this port.

In the list of dames which appeared in most of the London daily papers on Thursday morning of gentlemen who were on Wednesday called to the degree of barrister-at-law, by the honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, we have much pleasure in noticing the name of Mr. H. Rowland Brown, who, during some years past has been connected with the literary staff of this journal and by whom many articles of political and social interest have been contributed to our columns.—"Tipperary Free Press."

Landlords and the Rinderpest.—Sir John Trollope, M.P., has generously returned to his tenants one-third of the losses which they have sustained by the cattle plague. In the aggregate this return amounts to a large sum; one tenant, Mr. G. Drury, of Barholme, alone receiving £100. The agent of the Duke of Bedford has issued a circular to the tenantry of the noble duke, requesting particulars as to their losses sustained through rinderpest.

SHARE AND STOCK LISTS.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JUNE 12

RAILWAYS.

Great Southern and Western, £100 pai ...	90
Midland Great Western, £100 paid	59½
Ditto, account	93

GOVERNMENT FUNDS

Threeper Cent Consol	86⅛ ¼
Ditto for account	...
Ditto for new account	...
Three per Cent Reduced ... ——	—
New Threeper Cent Stock ——	85⅞
Ditto for account July 10	85⅞
Ditto for new account	85
New 5 per cent Stock	...
India 5 per cent Stock, transferable at the Bank of Ireland	104⅛

BANKS.

Hibernia, £25 paid	35⅞
National Bank, £30 paid	72
National of Liverpool, Limited £10 paid or act.	13⅛
National of Liverpool, New, £5 paid limited ...	16⅛
Ditto account	17⅞ ⅞
Provincial, £25 paid	84
Royal £10 paid	82⅞ ⅛

MINE

Mining Company of Ireland	17⅞
Do., for account	22 22⅛

RAILWAY PREFERENCE.

Dublin and Drogheda 4 per cent. guarantee Stock perpetual, £100 paid	—
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent perpetual.	90⅛
Irish North Western 5 per cent perpetual Class A, £10 paid, accoun	8

LONDON STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JUNE 12

OPENING PRICE

Consols, Money	86⅞ ⅞
Ditto, Account	86⅞ 7
New Threes	85⅞ 6⅛

CLOSING PRICES.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

The appointment of Inspector-General of Embodied and Disembodied Militia in Ireland will be vacant in September, when Colonel Selby Smyth will have completed his term of five years —*Court Journal.*

Gigantic omnibuses on a new model have been constructed in Paris, especially for horse races and other out door sights. They are so contrived that upwards of fifty persons can be seated on the roof, and become a kind of travelling grand stand.

An Indignant Votary of Fashion.—The Academie of Marseilles has been awakened from its torpor by a strange incident. At a recent sitting one of its members begged permission to read a poem on the follies of the day. Herein the ladies were most bitterly criticised for their exaggeration in dress, manner, and morals—the indecency of Teresa—the absurdity of the Benoitons—in short, every vice and folly of modern society was held up to ridicule. In the midst of this severe lashing, while the audience, all attention, interrupted the silence only by a sympathetic titter, a lady arose, screamed out in the greatest excitement, "You are nothing but a pack of asses," burst through the crowd, and disappeared.

Lord Brougham.—The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* says:—The *France*, in announcing Lord Brougham's arrival on Paris, observes that, despite his eighty-eight years, his lordship's memory is prodigious, his conversation charming, and that he has had inscribed over the door of his villa at Cannes the well-known lines:—

> "Inveni portum; spes et fortune, valete!
> Sat me lusistis; ludite nunc alois!"

(I have reached a safe harbour; hope and fortune, I bid you farewell! You have often enough disappointed me; now go and disappoint others!)" The same journal adds, that his lordship is far from being indifferent to passing events, but, on the contrary, takes the greatest interest in the great questions which are agitating Europe. All that is quite exact, except the fact of the inscription. I can affirm that it has never found a place over the door of the villa at Cannes, and that so sarcastic a distich does not express either his ideas or his feelings. For that reason it ought to be prevented by publicity from taking its place amongst those errors of which Chateaubriand has said that they become historical truths by force of constant repetition.

One of the most amusing trials ever brought before the tribunals is just now coming on. We all know that human vanity has no particular home of its own, but lodges itself everywhere—sometimes in the most strange and out-of-the-way places.—Who would have thought that old Bousquet, the tobacconist, had placed it on the top of his shining bald pate? Yet, so it was, and when M. Carrey, the eminent hair-dresser, declared that he had discovered an infallible remedy for baldness, M. Bousquet believed him, and begged him to try it at once. Now M. Carrey is a man of reflection, and in walking in the woods of Satory, one fine Sunday afternoon, all alone by himself, he was led into admiration of the beauties of nature, and, above all, was he astonished at the growth of the mushroom which, without soil, root, or branch, springs up and grows and flourishes. "*Parbleu!* the very thing for baldness!" exclaims M. Carrey, who forthwith gathers his handkerchief full of mushrooms, boils them down, and calls aloud for some bald head on which to try his remedy. That of M. Bousquet offers itself quite naturally, and the delighted inventor hastens to apply it. Now, after two months' experience, does M. Bousquet stand weeping before the tribunal. Not a single hair had appeared upon his skull, which is still bald, but no longer shining, for all over its surface are scattered the most hideous little wens, which promises to become bigger with time, and will disfigure its proportions most wofully. With this melancholy prospect before him, he demands heavy damages, but the hairdresser defends himself like a man, and declares that willingly and at his own risk and peril did M. Bousquet consent to have the experiment tried, and that consequently his own responsibility is completely covered. The case is exciting some little interest amongst the doctors, as it is clear that this decoction of mushroom, if it will not actually produce hair, has sufficient action on the skin to produce something, and may be of use in certain diseases —*Globe's* Paris correspondent.

An Italian Officier of Police.—An Italian deputy, M. Petrucelli de la Gattina, writes to the *Debats*:—"I had just finished my letter when the servant of the horrible wayside inn where I had been able to find a shelter in this military invasion announced that an individual wished to speak to me. Two minutes after a man presented himself, about 30 years old, with long brown moustaches, large eyes as black as sloes and looking to all points of the compass at once, and very dirty. 'Sir,' said he, 'I am an officer of the police.' 'I am delighted to hear it, sir,' I answered. 'I am come to know your name.' 'You are very polite, sir.' 'Have you any papers?' 'Oh! as for that, I have plenty.' 'Show them.' 'Whence do you come?' 'From Paris.' 'Then you ought to have a passport?' 'By no means. There are no longer any passports between France and Italy.' 'That is wrong, sir.' 'I do not say it is not, and I hope that one day you may be Minister of the Interior, to put an end to that enormity.' 'But you ought, however, to have something to prove your identity.' I showed him my deputy's medal, my railway pass, my card, and the envelope of a letter. But as the honest man put all these to his left eye, which looked to the right, it was impossible for him to see anything. 'That is the same name that is there written?' 'I cannot help it, sir; it is my father's fault, who gave me no other.' 'Is that medal gold?' 'I do not know. Possibly the Minister of Finance has tricked us a little.' 'What are you then here for?' 'I am a martyr to curiosity, and I adore *cafe a la creme*, which would be excellent in this country if they did not replace the coffee by burned beans.' 'Do you know any one at Lodi?' 'I knew General Brignone.' 'Ah! why did you not say so at once? I beg your pardon, sir, but the fact is that Austrian spies swarm here.' 'I understand that is what makes it so cold and dark. Spies! that ought to be black indeed!' The agent saluted me with a not very well satisfied air, and withdrew. He would have given his moustache and the ubiquity of his look to find a spy, which would have procured his advancement. I write this for tourists and correspondents who wish to travel about here. Be sure to bring your papers, gentlemen."

Black Rain.—The black rain showers, which are now so well known in Scotland, and about which the inhabitants of a part of Aberdeenshire are in the way of speaking with no greater astonishment, when one of them falls from a peculiarly-coloured dark cloud blackening materials exposed to it, than they speak of a white shower from a snowy cloud, have been at last recognised in England. Between the beginning of January, 1862, and the middle of January, 1866, there have been no fewer than eight authenticated black showers in Scotland. Seven of these fell in Stains and the extensive surrounding district. Two of them were accompanied with pumice stones, some of the balls of which measured eight to ten inches in diameter, and weighed upwards of a pound avoirdupois. The first four, including the Carluke shower, were contemporaneous with outbursts of Vesuvins, and the intermediate three with those of Etna. But now it has been discovered that England gets her share likewise of black showers, although she did not think that she was so distinguished. On the 3rd May of the present year ('66) at eleven, a.m., and again at four, p.m., the town of Birmingham and surrounding country were for three quarter of an hour each time enveloped with black clouds producing darkness and rain. A large quantity of black rain, similar to the Scottish, fell, and blackened rain water in tanks and clothes on greens, not only in Birmingham itself, but at rural places many miles distant, unaffected by soot and smoke, and even windward of that town. So far as is known, however, no word has yet arrived of any volcanic outburst, although judging from what has taken place in Scotland, a probability exists that some volcano has been in a state of activity emitting its contents, whether it be heard of or not.

Sir Walter Scott Swinging in Mid-air.—All readers of "The Antiquary" must remember the description of the storm and flood—that powerful and thrilling narrative, in which certain characters in the novel are saved from impending death by means of an extempore crane and an arm chair lowered down to the ledge of rock, on which the sufferers crouched for safety, while the advancing tide foamed and raged below. The fearful danger of the chair and its occupant being dashed either by the wind or the vibrations of the cord against the rugged face of the precipice, is painted in such vivid colours that the reader all but sees the awful scene, and hears the turmoil of the stormy elements. "He best can paint them who shall feel them most." Scott, it appears, was once in a situation of peril somewhat resembling that of his imaginary characters. In a Canadian paper, the *Guelph Mercury*, April 5, is a communication from an old Scotsman employed in the erection of the Bell Rock Lighthouse, and who afterwards was foreman for lighthouse-building repairs. This veteran emigrant, Mr. William Kennedy, in his 83d year, gives "Recollections to the late Mr. Robert Stevenson and the Scotch Lighthouses," from which we take the following extract:—"In the fall of 1814 a number of Edinburgh gentlemen, including Mr. Robert Stevenson, civil engineer, and the celebrated Sir Walter Scott, formed a party to take a trip across the channel to France, on board the lighthouse yacht, a handsome, smack-rigged craft, about 100 tons, finely fitted out for their use. They sailed from Leith about the 1st of August, crossed the Channel, up the Seine to Paris, stopped about a week, thence back again, and came down upon the Bell Rock Lighthouse. I was a captain of the station at the time, with two assistants. At low tide the whole party landed on the rock. Mr. Stevenson leading, climbed up the rope ladder in sailor fashion, the others following him. Sir Walter was a heavy man, and lame, and had to be hoisted up with the crane. A large arm-chair made for the purpose was lowered down to the rock, fixed Sir Walter into it, locked the chain, and hailed to heave away I ran up the rope ladder and received him at the door, thirty feet up from the rock, relieved him from the chair, and assisted him up through the house, describing the contents of each room as we ascended. On getting to the upper room, or library, I sat a chair and laid the house Album before him—that is a large ruled book in which every visitor wrote his name and made what remarks he pleased.—He looked over it a little, then took the pen and wrote the six lines of poetry which since then have gone over the world. We then ascended twelve feet higher to the light room, where he stood quite in amazement. The beautiful machinery was in motion. The lantern frame, with its twenty-four silver reflectors, was revolving—the two bells on the balcony tolling, and everything in fine order. Sir Walter said he never had seen such a sight before. He was rather timid, and dare not look over the balcony rail, ninety-five feet up from the rock. The whole height is 116 feet. But now the tide was rising, and the party must descend. Mr. Stephenson led the way down, and I stuck by Sir Walter. I went before him backwards, he following, also backwards, while I directed his feet on the iron steps of the twisted rope-ladders down to the door, placed him in the safety chair, turned out the crane, and Sir Walter was dangling in mid-air, 30 feet from the rock, as pale as a ghost. I was down before him, and relieved him from the chair. He did not utter a word but gave my hand a squeeze, got into the boat with the party on board the yacht and made sail to the North, to the Shetland Isles, where Sir Walter was gathering matter for his tale of the Pirate."

Attempted Outrage on a Lady.—Early on Friday morning an attempt was made by a strolling fellow named John Connors, a native of Kinsale, to criminally assault a young lady, the daughter of Mr. Couran, a gentleman of property, residing at Ballinona, near Midleton. Miss Conron left home about five o'clock in the morning to attend Mass at the Presentation Convent in Midleton. On her return, and when near the foot of Bilbery Hill, a short distance from the town, Connors jumped over the ditch at the side of the road, and dragged her into the dyke. The young lady screamed, and her screams brought to the spot Mr. William Garde, jun., who happened to be out shooting. Connors ran away, followed by Mr. Garde, who threatened to shoot him if he did not surrender. Under fear of the threat of being carried out he halted, and, in obedience to Mr. Garde, walked before that gentleman to the police station, the knowledge that a loaded gun was at his rere, in the hands of one who might use it, preventing him from making any attempt at escape. Shortly after, Mr. Conran and another of his daughters were coming into town, and met the young lady who was the victim of this gross attempt at outrage and conveyed her home.—Connors is an immense fellow—about six feet four in hight, and stout in proportion. Some time since a young girl was assaulted criminally by a man whom she met on the road, and whose description corresponds with that of the prisoner. —*Cork Examiner.*

Alarming Fire at the Patent Type Company's Works.—On Saturday night much alarm was caused in the neighbourhood of Red Lion-square from the sudden outbreak of a fire in the premises belonging to the Patent Type Foundry Company, in the before-named square. The alarm having been given the land steamer by Shand, Mason, and Co., from Holborn, quickly attended, as well as several manual ones of the Metropolitan Brigade. Abundance of the New River Company's water was immediately obtained.—The fire had, however, by that period obtained a strong hold of three of the stores, and was threatening destruction to the entire plant.—The damage done is very considerable. The salvage corps, under Mr. Swanton, rendered essential aid in protecting the adjoining property. The origin of the fire is unknown. The company, it is understood, is insured.

The Sheep Pox.—A supplement to the *London Gazette* of Friday publishes an order in council of thesame date, referring to the act of the 11th and 12th Vic., cap. 107, relating to the infectious disorder described as sheep pox, or *variola ovina*, then prevailing in a certain part of the United Kingdom, reciting that orders in council had thereupon been issued respecting the removal of sheep and lambs from East Colne, in Essex, and other matters; also that on the 5th and 6th April last, like orders had been issued respecting lambs and sheep in Great Yeldham, Essex, and in Black Notely and Fairstead, Essex. The order now issued declares that the said orders were no longer necessary, the Lords in Council do hereby revoke all the orders above described.

Frightful Accident in a File Manufactory.—On Friday a frightful accident occurred at the file manufactory of Messrs. Blake Brothers, Sunderland, by the breaking of a large grindstone. A young man named John M'Donald, 22 years of age, was working at the stone, which had been in use about a week, and previously carefully tested, when owing to the velocity with which it revolved, about 300 times per minute, it split into three pieces. The deceased was struck and flung through the roof of the grinding-shed, and falling into the yard, was picked up dead, his head being shattered to pieces, and his brains scattered about in all directions. A great portion of the roof was also carried away.

Three Men Drowned on Portland Beach.—On Friday a fishing boat, with seven men, put off from the village of Wyk Regis for a haul of mackerel, which are now unusually plentiful in Portland Bay. They had just taken up a position, and were about to put out "the seine," when an enormous wave came rolling in, and completely capsized the boat. As they were at no great distance from the shore four of the men were saved, and the others were drowned. The bodies were recovered, and around the neck of one the seine line was so firmly twisted as to make it doubtful whether the immediate cause of death was strangulation or drowning.

A Long Union.—A family *fete* of great rarity has just been celebrated at Olmutz, in honor of M. Wisgrill and his wife, whose united ages reached 200 years, the husband being 103, the wife 97. They were married 25th May, '91, and celebrated the 75th anniversary of their union.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

A serious obstruction occurred on the Great Northern Railway on Saturday night, in the Wellwyn tunnel about ten miles from London, under the following circumstances:—A train of empty coal waggons was going northwards through the tunnel when the engine burst a tube, and was unable to proceed. A goods train was following, and by some mistake on the part of the signalman, at present unexplained, was allowed to enter the tunnel before the signalman had received the telegraphic message from the other end of it, that the preceding train had passed out. The second train came into collision with the break van of the train of empty waggons, throwing the van and several of the waggons of the first and the engine of the second train off the line. The guard of the first train was killed. At this moment an up goods train reached the north end of the tunnel, and as there was nothing to indicate an obstruction on the up line, the engine of the down train with several waggons, was also thrown off the line. Before any means could be taken to remove the broken waggons, the fire from one of the engines had caught the debris, and the wind blowing through the tunnel caused the fire to spread so rapidly that it was impossible to clear the line. Arrangements were therefore made to work the traffic over the Great Eastern railway, via Hertford, Cambridge, and Peterboro, and it will continue to be so worked until the line through the tunnel is again fit for traffic. This, it is hoped, will be the case in the course of Monday. It is hardly necessary to mention that the most rigid inquiry will be made as to the error of the signalman which has led to such serious results—I am, &c.,

Seymour Clarke, General Manager.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The train which took fire and came to a standstill in the tunnel consisted of empties. It was quickly followed by a down midland goods train which dashed into the rear. The violence of the shock threw the Midland engine and the several waggons laden with casks of oil over on to the up line, piling them one upon the other in heaps reaching to the crown of the arch and completely blocking up the tunnel. The next train which entered the tunnel, was a Scotch meat train. It entered from the north. The engine turned over, and goods and waggons were soon on fire. All this occurred between half-past 12 or 1 o'clock on Sunday morning. About two o'clock a gang of some 200 men reached the scene. There were then 36 carriages or trucks in a blaze. The repeated explosions rendered any attempt, even if the heat and smoke had not prevented it, to enter the tunnel abortive. From the air-shaft issued smoke, and at intervals flames, although some 50 or 60 feet in height from the roadway to the summit of the shaft, together with sounds resembling the roaring of a mighty cataract or river, indicated the character of the fire that was raging underneath. The authorities, in the absence of water, and inability to approach the scene of the conflagration deemed it advisable to let the fire expend itself. At 6 p.m. it had become sufficiently reduced to enable persons to enter the tunnel.

THE PRESS AND MR. NEWDEGATE.

At the third annual festival of the Newspaper Press Fund, held in London on Saturday last, Mr Newdegate is reported in the columns of the *London Standard* as follows:—"He said he thought the gentlemen of the press might be considered as the domestic establishment of the House of Commons. But he need not remind them that it had been said there were few heroes to their own valets (a laugh.) At present the aspect of the House of Commons was certainly not dignified. They were in the position of having compounded a medicine for themselves, and they were making wry faces (laughter), at the idea of drinking it (hear, hear). He was exceedingly pleased to see the noble lord (Earl Granville) who was, as he had said, an old school fellow of his, presiding upon that occasion (hear, hear.) He had the highest opinion of that institution, believing that it was a most admirable one. He trusted that under the auspices of Earl Granville the society would grow and strengthen (cheers). A free press stood in the position of being daughter of the freedom of debate, and he believed they could conceive of no greater evil than a corrupt press (hear, hear.) In supporting that institution, he believed they were supporting the independence of the press (cheers), as it provided for the exigencies of age and sickness, which were incidental to all people of every class (cheers.)

A society has been established having for its objects to draw up a report on infanticide, with the view of suggesting the best means of checking the crime and to report on the cause of death of young children; the best means for preventing excessive infant mortality, and to suggest some plan for the care and rearing of illegitimate children other than the present workhouse system.

It is stated that the petition laid on the table of the House of Commons on Thursday evening by Mr. J. S. Mill, for the extension of the franchise to widows and unmarried women possessing the property qualification, was signed by 1,500 women, among whom were Mrs. Somerville and Miss Martineau.

Cattle Disease in the North—Drumra, Sunday.—Since the last report no further cases of cattle disease have occurred on Mr. M'Kittrick's farm at Drumra. The *cordon* which is to be drawn round the district has not yet been fully marked out. It will embrace about four miles in circumference. The townlands included in the "infected district are:—The whole of the townland of Drumra, part of Creevy, part of Carrickmaddyroe, part of Bresagh, part of Ballycarnagaunon, and part of Drennan. There are at present about forty men of the constabulary force drafted from the surrounding station to Drumra to maintain the *cordon*, and an additional number is expected to-morrow. The farmers in the neighbourhood are apprehensivethat the disease, which manifested itself in a virulent form on Mr. M'Kittrick's farm during the week, may extend to other stocks, and every means is being taken to prevent the spread of the contagion.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

The Court-Martial upon Colour-Sergeant M'Carthy.—In reference to the motion for a prohibition in this case, we may remark that during the sitting of the court on Saturday, Mr. Nagle, the Master of the Crown Office, had to proceed specially to the Arbour hill Military Prison, in order to swear Colour-Sergeant M'Carthy to the affidavit necessary to ground the motion on his behalf. This is the third occasion upon which during the present term the Clerk of the Crown had specially to leave court to enable persons in legal confinement to swear affidavits to ground applications to the court, the two previous occasions being to Richmond Bridewell.—This duty devolves upon the Master of the Crown Office, for want of authority in any other functionary in the Crown-office—or, indeed, in Dublin, in any one else.

A special meeting of the Cattle Plague Committee was held on Monday at the Mansion-house. There appeared, from the remarks of some of the speakers, to be still a lingering doubt in their minds as to the existence oi the rinderpest in Ireland, but all admitted the propriety and necessity of the active measures taken by the Government on the subject. A resolution was passed, requesting the Lord Lieutenant to procure the opinion of some of the most eminent veterinary surgeons in England on any case of rinderpest that might occur, so that tenant-farmers might have it authenticated beyond a doubt. For our own parts, we are perfectly willing to accept the opinion which has been pronounced on the recent cases at Drumrath. The suggestion of the committees however, that the opinion of such men as Mr. Gamgee and Mr. Seymounds ought to be taken, is a reasonable one, and we hope, for the satisfaction of the public, that the request may be complied with.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

Tuesday's papers contain the following:—

London, Monday.

The *Times* does not feel certain that the German Powers will go to war after all. Neither seems bold enough to incur the odium of the first onset. If Italy goes to war with Austria for Venetia she will incur the most powerful risks—an insurrection in the Neapolitan province, and the probable breaking up of the Italian Kingdom.

Rendsburg, Sunday Evening, June 10.

General Von Manteuffel has issued a proclamation to the Holsteiners to-day. He says that he recognises the orderly conduct of the Holsteiners upon the entry of the Prussian troops. He orders that all political societies are to be dissolved, and suspends the publication of all political newspapers unprovided with legal authority, until such authority be granted. The General proceeds to announce that the Holstein Government, which had been appointed by the Austrian authorities, is dissolved. Baron Schel Plassen assumes the civil administration as Chief President of both Duchies under the authority of the highest military power, with residence at Kiel. The proclamation states in conclusion that it is the intention of the King of Prussia, in conformity with the principle of the unity of both Duchies, to convocate the Estates of Schleswig and Holstein in order to prepare the unity. The necessary preparations for the convocation have already been made.

Itzhoe, Sunday, June 10.

The assembly of the Holstein estates was dispensed with to-day by General Manteuffel.

Itzhoe, Monday, June 11.

General Manteuffel is advancing. He reached Pinneberg to-day, and will arrive before Altona to-morrow. Herr Lasser, the Holstein Government Commissioner, was arrested last night, and conveyed to Rendsburg. The Austrian Kalik Brigade will cross the Elbe to-night, remaining at Harburg to-morrow, and proceeding thence to Bohemia.

Brussels, Monday, June 11.

The Emperor of Mexico has demanded an advance of money from France stating that this is indispensable to enable him to maintain his position, and that if the advance is refused he would be obliged to lay down his crown and withdraw from Mexico. A council of ministers was held at Paris, at which it was resolved to refuse the demand. It was also resolved that when Maximilian leaves Mexico, Marshal Bezaine shall take a plebiscite to ascertain the wishes of the population.

Hamburg, Monday, June 11.

Business is totally at a stand still on the Bourse in consequence of the rumoured arrest of Herr Lesser, the Holstein Government Councillor, at Itzhoe, and report that Herr Hoffman, the Austrian Civil Adlatus, had fled from the town; it is also reported that the Austrians leave Altona to-day.

Genoa, Monday, June 11.

Garibaldi arrived last night from Caprera, and sets out to-day direct for Como.

Munich, Monday, June 11.

General Adjutant Von Tann left this city for Vienna last night upon an extraordinary mission to the Austrian Court.

THE AUSTRIAN DESPATCH IN REPLY TO COUNT BISMARCK'S CIRCULAR.

Vienna, Monday, June 11, Evening.

Count Mensdoff, Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed a declaration to Count Karolyi, dated the 9th, replying to the statement in the Prussian circular despatch of the 4th instant. The Austrian minister says Count Bismarck has considered himself allowed to attack the truth of the words we have spoken in the Federal Diet. This attempt will not succeed, for the proofs of what we have said are but too well remembered by all. They weigh heavily against the Cabinet of Berlin, and not only in Austria, but also in non-Prussian Germany, the voice of the public conscience is unmistakeably in union with our own. Even in Prussia, there are many truthful, independent minds to whose judgment we could appeal with full confidence. Count Mensdorff goes on to mention recent proceedings of Prussia in Holstein, and enters a solemn protest against the statements with which it has been attempted to justify these proceedings. He declines, on the part of the Austrian Government, all and every responsibility for the serious consequences of the Prussian decision, by which the conflict is henceforth consigned to the domain of facts; and proceeds to prove that since its despatch of the 26th January, 1866, the Prussian Government has, both by word and deed, and without lawful ground, taken up a position in the Duchies which has rendered utterly precarious the condition of co-possession settled by the Galstein convention. Austria (continues Count Mensdorff) respected nevertheless the settlement of the possession of the Duchies. She did not give notice of withdrawal from the Gastein convention, and would have allowed the Provisirium established by the Convention to remain undisturbed until the district should have given its decision.—Prussia, by marching troops into Holstein, completed *de facto* on her side the completion of the Gastein Convention, and our protest is grounded on the fact of Prussia having proceeded to acts of self redress, and of her having violated, by the occupation of Holstein, not only her treaty relations with Austria, but also Article Eleven of the German Federal Act. She has thereby lost about the state of things contemplated by article nineteen of the treaty of Vienna.—In conclusion, Count Mensdorff reserves to the Imperial Government the right of taking such steps and resolutions as may be found necessary, since nothing remains to Austria but to take steps for defending her honour and guarding her rights from being treated with contempt.

THE PRINCIPALITIES—A TURKISH INVASION.

Bucharest, Monday, June 11.

The Government had addressed a circular to the foreign consuls, which states that it has several times declared and proved its determination to respect the ties attaching the Principalities to the Ottoman Empire. It has also maintained perfect order in the interior. Nevertheless, the attitude of the Porte and the intelligence received by the Roumanian Government leave no doubt of the imminence of a Turkish invasion. The Turkish agents also do not cease to incite the Roumanian Frouteir Guards to revolt. The circular proceeds to state that, in view of an attitude so openly hostile, the Government has decided to energetically oppose any violation of the territory and the rights of Roumania, and will take every defensive measure dictated by necessity.

An Epitaph.—A friend of mine, a surgeon in Gen. Sherman's army, copied the following inscription from a tombstone in a graveyard at Cheraw, South Carolina, while on the march through that State:—

> "My name, my country,
> What are they to thee?
> What, whether high or low,
> My pedigree?
>
> Perhaps I far surpassed
> All other men;
> Perhaps I fell below them all—
> What then?
>
> Suffice it, stranger,
> Thou see'st a tomb;
> Thou know'st its use:
> It hides—no matter whom."

—*"Editor's Drawer," in Harper's New Monthly Magazine.*

The Projected Submarine Tunnel Across the Channel.—M. Thome de Gamond has revived his project for constructing a submarine railway tunnel across the Channel. He has modified his plans so far as to suppress the costly and artificial islands which were to contain air shafts. Four galleries are to be pierced, the longest of which will not exceed ten kilometres, or six miles. The plans in relief of this extraordinary enterprise will be shown at the Great International Exhibition of 1867.

The Vacant Dublin Police Magistrateship.—The *Sunday Gazette* makes the announcement that "Mr. Charles O'Donel, of the Irish Bar, has been appeinted a Divisional Police Magistrate in Dublin, in the room of Mr. Stronge, the new Solicitor of Inland Revenue in Ireland."—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—Monday.

(Before the Chief Justice, and Judges O'Brien and Fitzgerald.)

THE FENIAN CONSPIRACY—APPLICATION TO PROHIBIT THE SITTING OF A COURT-MARTIAL.

Mr. Butt, Q.C. (with him, Mr. M'Meehan), applied to the Court for a writ of prohibition to stop the court-martial on Colour-Sergeant M'Carthy, of the 53rd Regiment of Foot. The affidavit of the prisoner stated that he was arrested on the 2nd of February, at Carrick-on-Suir, by the military authorities, and was handed over by them to the civil authorities, by whom he was brought before Mr. Hanna, a magistrate of the county of Tipperary, who committed him to the county goal on an information swore by a constabulary detective named Talbot. The information disclosed most clearly that the accusation against the prisoner was for being a member of the Fenian conspiracy. He was brought to Dublin on the 13th of February, and confined in Kilmainham gaol, where he remained till the 10th of March, when Mr. M'Dermot, one of the divisional justices, attended at the prison, and on another information sworn by Talbot committed him for trial at a commission, which was to open on the 13th of April. On the 7th of April a military guard removed him to the military prison at Arbour-hill. His name appeared in the calendar for trial at the commission. The unfortunate man appeared to have been badly advised. He had no legal assistance, for after his name being in the calendar it was very questionable whether he could have been taken by the military authorities. Many years ago, Baron Pennefather, at Cork, where some sailors, who had been committed for trial for desertion, had been put on board a man-of-war to be tried by the naval tribunal, directed the sailors to be sent back under pain of an attachment against the officers of the man-of-war. He (Mr. Butt) apprehended that once the prisoner's name appeared in the calendar he was under the protection of the judge who sat to deliver the gaol. A court-martial upon M'Carthy commenced on Monday, 28th of May, at the Royal Barracks.—On the Sunday night previous he was furnished with a copy of the statement of a soldier named Brennan, who was coupled in the charge against him, but had turned informer. The charge against M'Carthy was that of knowing of an intended mutiny without giving information to his commanding officer, but there could not be the slightest doubt that the real charge, and the charge the evidence supported, was that called by the new-fangled term of treason-felony, but which was really high treason. The very statement of Colonel Fielding, the prosecutor, showed that under the pretence of trying Colour-Sergeant M'Carthy for an offence under the Mutiny Act, the court-martial was really trying him for high treason. This, he submitted, could not be done.

The Chief Justice asked whether the charge on which he was at trial before the court-martial was one of treason or of mutiny?

Mr. Butt—It is a charge of knowing of an intended mutiny and not disclosing it, but the evidence has made the charge one of high treason.

The Chief Justice—Are we to try that here?

Mr. Butt—I should say so.

The Chief Justice—Have we all the evidence before us?

Mr. Butt—Yes; and what I submit is that the offence under the Mutiny Act merges into the greater one of high treason. The only offence of mutiny proved was one nurturing treason, and the court-martial has no jurisdiction to try that. The Mutiny Act defines the specific acts of treason which the court-martial may try, where there is no civil tribunal available to do so, which excludes the jurisdiction of the court-martial to try for treason under the circumstances here.

Judge O'Brien—Would the result of deciding that the case proved was one of high treason involve an acquittal on the charge under the Mutiny Act?

Mr. Butt—Yes. A protest against the court-martial continuing was handed in during the course and again at the close of the prosecutor's case, but it is clear that it will not be attended to, because M'Carthy was called on for his defence, and the court is to sit on Wednesday to hear it.

The Chief Justice—Is the prisoner to escape the consequences of mutiny by committing the higher crime of treason?

Mr. Butt—That argument would apply to every case of merger. If in a rebellion an officer is shot, the crime of murder is merged in the higher one of treason. It is not necessary to read the evidence to prove that it is treason the evidence has established against M'Carthy. Nagle and Brennan, two informers, were examined against him. Talbot, the detective, who was sent amongst the Fenians to pass as one of them, was examined against him. In a charge of high treason the accused is entitled to all the advantages of the common law. A jury should decide on the credibility of witnesses, and there should be full power of cross-examination.

Judge Fitzgerald—Dose the evidence given disclose a knowledge by the prisoner of an intended mutiny?

Mr. Butt—It does.

Mr. M'Mechan—It does not.

Mr. Butt—My learned friend who was at the court-martial says the evidence does not. Brennan's statement, however, is that on a certain night the military at Carrick-on-Suir were to rise and give over the barracks to the Fenians.

Judge Fitzgerrld asked Mr. Butt was this the state of things, that the evidence disclosed not only the military offence, but also another offence?

Mr. Butt replied that that was not exactly accurate. There was no military offence proved that was net an act of treason.

Judge Fitzgerald asked was it contended that the military could not try a soldier for mutiny because the mutiny took place in pursuance of treason?

Mr. Butt replied that it could not be done in time of peace.

Judge Fitzgerald—Is there any authority for that?

Mr. Butt admitted there was not. But he found no case where it had been done. The question of the principle of merger was broadly raised in this application. It was stated by the prosecutor that after the finding and sentence, if there was a finding and sentence against the prisoner, the civil court could be applied to, but the court-martial would then have been dissolved, and the warrant could not be directed to any one. The Court of Queen's Bench had full authority to control the proceedings of an inferior court. Here the charges against the prisoner was clearly treason. The sentence, if he was found guilty, would be death, and most likely the sentence—not too severe a one if the case was clearly proved—would be carried out. All the safe-guards of a prisoner charged with treason ought to be given to him, and therefore in this most serious case the Court ought to grant a rule for a writ of prohibition staying the court martial which, while affecting to try the prisoner on one charge, was really seeking to convict him of another.

Mr. M'Meehan was heard also in support of the application, and submitted that notwithstanding the provisions of the Mutiny Act, a court-martial was not competent in time of peace to try a person, whether a citizen or a soldier, for treason, and that the evidence in the case was one of, if it proved anything, evidence of high treason, in which the minor offence of mutiny was merged. The opening statement of the prosecutor, Colonel Fielding, stated that the prisoner had been guilty of treasonable practices, and there were matters mentioned which had hot been proved—namely, that Sir Hugh Rose had himself investigated the facts before the assembling the court-martial. This statement, which was not proved, ought not to have been made before a tribunal of officers, whose promotion might depend upon Sir Hugh Rose.

Mr. Butt, in answer to a question from Judge O'Brien, said that the evidence before the court-martial of an intended mutiny, was an intended mutiny amounting to a design to levy war, and proclaim an Irish republic.

Judge O'Brien—The charge is, that the prisoner was aware of an intended mutiny, and did not give evidence of it to his superior officer.

The Chief Justice—And is not that an offence within the Mutiny Act?

Mr. M'Mechan submitted that it was merged in the treason, and referred to the provisions of the 14 and 15 Victoria, chap. 100, to show that but for express legislation, a misdemeanor would have merged in the felony, and prevented a prisoner being tried on the former if the facts disclosed during the trial proved a felony. If a military tribunal could, under the charge for mutiny, try a soldier for treason, he would be deprived of all the safeguards the subject had by statue when prosecuted for the latter crime. Was it likely to conduce to loyalty amongst the troops, that they should be told it was competent to have men arraigned on one charge and to have another proved against them? What would the Irish people in America say to it?

The Chief Justice said he hoped it would have the effect, at all events, of keeping them from coming to Ireland (laughter)

Mr. M'Mechan said he was sure it would. It was not at all for their interests that they should come. The articles of war provided for the trial of soldiers out of the Queen's dominions, but they were not amenable at home to a prosecution for treason before a military tribunal, and the articles of war could not extend the provisions of the Mutiny Act.

The Chief Justice said the importance of the question raised is such that we think it right not to dispose of it on the instant. We will give judgment to-morrow morning.

UNION RATING.

A public meeting of the ratepayers of Cork was held in the Court-house of that city, on Monday last, for the purpose of passing resolutions condemnatory of electoral division rating, and adopting a petition to Parliament in favour of *union rating.* The meeting was a highly respectable one, and was presided over by the Mayor of Cork. The first resolution was proposed by Mr. Dunscombe, J.P., to the effect that after 27 years experience, the present system of electoral division rating "has proved unsuitable, delusive, and unjust," and as that system had failed in the expectations formed as to its results, the meeting believed that it should be superseded, and union rating adopted, which had worked efficaciously both in England and Wales.

The High Sheriff of Cork seconded the resolution.

A Mr. Greer moved as an amendment "that the petition be abandoned."

A gentleman rose to second it, but would not be heard.

The resolution was then declared carried.

Mr. Mahony then moved that the following petition be adopted:—

"That a bill has been introduced into your honourable house and read a first time entitled, 'A bill for the amendment of the law for the relief of the poor in Ireland by substituting an union rating for the present system of rating by electoral divisions.'

"That your petitioners are convinced, from long experience and matured observation as to its working and effects, that the present system of rating by electoral divisions for the maintenance and clothing of the poor has proved unsuitable, mischievous, and unjust; and that the substituting of union rating, as proposed to be enacted by the said bill, now before parliament, will put an end to possible abuses, will lighten and equalize taxation, and tend to promote cordial co-operation amongst all classes for removing the causes of pauperism and administering relief more liberally, which the selfish policy, suggested by, and naturally resulting from, divisional rating has hitherto materially prevented.

"That your petitioners, therefore, earnestly call upon your honourable house to pass the said bill, instituted as aforesaid, into law.

"And your petitioners will ever pray."

Mr. Cantillon seconded the proposition.

The Mayor put the motion to the meeting, and was passed with acclamation.

Mr. Scott then moved the following:—

"That in order to manifest our views effectually on this subject, we hereby urgently request the Mayor of the city, and the High-Sheriff, and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Poor Law Union of Cork to proceed as a deputation, on our behalf, to London, to solicit an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in order to call the attention of government particularly to this subject. And that such deputation be requested to invite all the Poor Law Unions in the south of Ireland, to send gentlemen to represent them on such deputation, and when in London to call upon all the Irish members whose views are favourable to the proposed alterations to accompany them, for such interview with the government."

The resolution having been seconded, was put from the chair and passed, when the meeting was brought to a close.—*Abridged from the Cork Examiner.*

Mr. Sheridan, the member for Dudley, is resolved to take the judgment of the house on the propriety of maintaining the fire insurance duty, in order that the national debt may be reduced by some infinitessimal amount. The hon. member will not oppose the Terminable Annuities Bill, but he has given notice that he will, on Tuesday evening, submit the following amended form of resolution:—"That the house, having by its resolutions, repeatedly affirmed the desirability of a large reduction of the fire insurance duty, and the reduction already made being insufficient to satisfy this house or the country; this house is of opinion that it is inexpedient, until a reduction of such duty is made, to commit itself to the scheme of prospective finance proposed by the Terminable Annuities Bill."

Death from Hydrophobia.—A fearful death from hydrophobia has occurred at Hylton, about three miles from Sunderland. On Whit-Monday a boy five years of age, named Bridger Henderson, son of a shipwright living in Quarry Open, was playing about the door, when a black dog seized him by the lip, threw him down, and was worrying him, when the child's cries brought his mother and some men to his assistance. They drove off the dog, which ran up the village, but no one dared approach it. The poor boy bled very much from the lip, but the wounds were dressed, and soon healed. On Sunday last feverish symptoms set in, the child became delirious, and on Monday symptoms of hydrophobia were manifest. The child becoming gradually worse, several medical men were called in, but all they could do was to administer chloroform, when the fits were worst. The sufferings of the little fellow at such times were frightful to see, and ultimately he had to be strapped down to a form to prevent him doing injury to himself, and on Wednesday evening he died in great agony.

Two Soldiers Flogged.—Limerick, June 8.—A short time since a garrison or regimental court martial was held for trial of Private Walker, stationed with the detachment at present quartered at Clare Castle, for being drunk, insubordinate, and striking a sergeant of his company. By the finding of that court he was sentenced to fifty lashes, and three months' inprisonment at hard labour. Accordingly, the corps parade, on Wednesday, when the triangle was pitched, and Walker having been tied thereto the drummer began his disagreeable duty. The soldier went through the ordeal with firmness; and when the cords which bound him to the triangle were loosed, he was marched off to the military hospital, to receive the necessary medical treatment. The second soldier of the 73rd Regiment, who also received fifty lashes a few days before, was Private O'Brien, and it is stated that the drummer who inflicted the punishment upon him fainted after giving the tenth lash, and had to be replaced by another of stronger nerve. The offence of which O'Brien was found guilty was for drunkenness, disobedience of orders, and frequent acts of insubordination.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Sound Lungs: Unless the blood be purified from the foul matter which enter it in its passage through the chest the strongest lungs will often be inconvenienced and the delicate chest will assume positive disease. Holloway's remedies exert the most wholesome power in cleansing the air-tubs, dislodging accumulated mucus and clearing the blood. When there is any congestion of the chest, stitch, or heavy pectoral pain, some of this Ointment well rubbed over the seat of suffering will speedily remove the evil, and certainly prevent worse consequences. In ordinary colds, shortness of breath, wheezing and chronic or spasmodic coughs, Holloway's Ointment and Pills will give present comfort and avert future danger.

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