The Waterford Mail

AND MUNSTER EXPRESS.

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

VOL. XLIII WATERFORD MONDAY EVENING JUNE 18 1866 UNSTAMPED—PRICE TWO PENCE

CHEAP PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

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

A SIXPENNY RATE

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

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

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

Not exceeding 18 Words ...	6d
Above 18 and not exceeding 30 Words ...	1s [illegible]
" [illegible] " 45 " ...	[illegible]
" 45 " 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

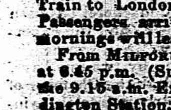
WATERFORD AND MILFORD HAVEN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

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 6.0 a.m. Train to Limerick, Cork, and the South of Ireland; and the 11.45 a.m. Train to Kilkenny and Dublin. Passengers by the 6.0 a.m. Third Class Train from Paddington will also be conveyed by these steamers, at reduced rates.

FARES.

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

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

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

Fares by Steamer. Return Tickets

	Cabin.	Deck.	Cabin	Deck.
Waterford to Milford,	12s 6d	7s 6d.	18s 9d	11s 3d.

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

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

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

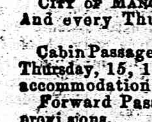
The Sea Voyage is only Seventy Miles.

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

MICHAEL DOWNEY,

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

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



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

Carrying the United States Mails.

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

CITY OF BOSTON........Thursday 21st June.
CITY OF MANCHESTER ... Monday 25th "

And every Thursday, and alternate Mondays and Saturdays.

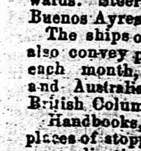
Cabin Passage by the Mail Steamers, sailing every Thursday, 15, 17 and 21 guineas, according to the accommodation

Forward Passage includes a full supply of cooked provisions.

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Money

MERSEY DOCK ESTATE

LOANS OF MONEY.

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

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

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

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

LOANS ON CALL OR DEPOSIT,

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

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

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

The Line is worked by the Waterford and Limerick Company, and for the year ending the 25th March, 1865, the Traffic Receipts were £21,153 3s 6d; the Working and other Expenses being £10,390 4s 6d, leaving a Balance of £10,763 4s 0d for Interest on Loans; after the payment of which there is a considerable surplus, and the Opening of the New Line from Kilkenny to Maryborough, now constructing (a distance of 19 Miles from Kilkenny to Abbeyleix, being completed and open for Traffic,) will materially increase the Receipts.

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

(By order),
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

MONEY ON DEPOSIT

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

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

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

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

Further information can be obtained from the undersigned, and also from the following Agents:—
A. STEPHENS, Duncannon, County Wexford.
THOMAS S. HARVEY, Little George's-street, Waterford
JOHN GRUBB, Carrick-on-Suir.
P. R. BANFIELD, Clonmel.
SAMUEL JELLICO, Caher.
DAVID COLEMAN, Tipperary.
DAVID FITZGERALD & SON, Limerick.

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

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)

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 be taken without the least fear of detection and speedily restores tone and manly vigour to the most impaired constitution. Sent through the Post to any address, prepaid, on receipt of 11s. or stamps. Each packet contains all the medical advice required in those cases. Sole Agent in this country, Monsieur A. Duval, Patent Medicine Agent, 13, New Market street, Birmingham.

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

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.

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)

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 5 noon	2 0 p.m.
Dublin (late English mail) ...	1 20 p.m.	2 0 p.m.
Clonmel, Cork, Limerick, &c.,	2 50 p.m.	next morn
Tramore (second Mail) ...	6 45 p.m.	next morn
Dunmore ...	7 0 p.m.	do
Arthurstown, Duncannon, Fethard, Passage ...	7 15 p.m.	do
New Ross ...	7 15 p.m.	do
Cork ...	8 30 p.m.	do
Ferrybank (First Mail) ...	12 0 noon	2 0 p.m.
Do (Second Mail) ...	2 0 p.m.	next morn.
Do (Third Mail) ...	7 30 p.m.	do

BOOK POSTAGE (UNITED KINGDOM).

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

MONEY ORDERS.

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

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RATES OF POSTAGE.

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

	Under half oz s. d
Australia South, via Southampton and Suez 20th each month	0 6
Australia South, via Marseilles and Suez, 26th each month	0 10
Austria via France daily ½oz., 3d; via Belgium daily	
Alexandria, via Marseilles 3rd, 9th, 18th, and 26th each month	[illegible] 6
Alexandria via Southampton, 4th 12th 20th and 27th each month	0 6
Alexandria via Belgium, daily	0 6
Baden via France, daily, ½oz. 6d; via Belgium, daily	0 8
Barbadoes, 2nd and 17th each month	1 0
Belgium, daily	0 8
Bermuda via New York, 11th Oct., 1862, and every alternate Saturday	1 0
Buenos Ayres via Southampton, 9th each month	1 0
California by British Packet, every Saturday,	1 0
California by United States Packet, every Wednesday	1 0
Cape of Good Hope, 9th each month,	
Canada via U.S., by British Packet every Saturday	0 [illegible]
Canada, by Canadian Packet every Thursday...	0 6
Ceylon via Marseilles, 10th & 26th each month	0 10
Ceylon via Southampton, 4th & 20th each month	[illegible] 6
China via Marseilles, 10th and 26th each month	1 4
China (except Hong Kong), via Southampton, 4th and 20th each month	1 [illegible]
Constantinople via Marseilles every Thursday, ½ oz.	0 6
Constantinople via Belgium Tuesday and Friday	0 11
Demerara, 2nd and 17th each month...	[illegible]
Denmark, via France, daily, ½oz. 9d; via Belgium daily	0 9
France twice daily (if not prepaid charged double ½ oz.	0 4
Frankfort via Belgium, daily	0 6
Frankfort via France, daily ½ oz.	0 6
Gibraltar, 4th 12th 20th and 27th of each month	0 6
Greece via France and Trieste, daily ½ oz.	0 1
Hanover via Belgium daily	0 6
Holland via France daily ½ oz. 6d; via Belgium daily	[illegible]
Hong Kong via Marseilles, 10th and 26th each month	[illegible]
Hong Kong via Southampton, 4th and 20th each month	1 0
India (Bombay line), via Marseilles, 3rd and 18th each month	0 10
India (do.), via Southampton, 12th and 27th each month	
India (Calcutta line) via Marseilles, 10th & 26th each month	1 0
Italy (except Papal States), daily ½ oz.	0 6
Italy via Belgium daily	0 11
Jamaica 2nd and 17th each month	1 0
Malta via Marseilles 3d 10th 18th & 26th each month ½ oz.	0 6
Malta via Southampton, 4th 12th 20th and 27th	[illegible] 6
Spain, daily via France, (if not prepaid charged double)	oz [illegible]
Sweden, via France, daily, ½ oz. [illegible] d; via Belgium, daily	
Switzerland, via France, daily [illegible] oz. 6d; via Belgium, daily	[illegible]
Trinidad, 2nd and 17th each month	1 [illegible]
Turkey, via France, daily, [illegible] 1s 3d; via Belgium, daily	
United States, every Wednesday and Saturday	
Vancouver's Island, every Saturday	1 [illegible]
Victoria (Australia), via Southampton and Suez, 20th month	[illegible]

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	1
Do. Halifax	1d.	New Zealand	[illegible]
East Indies and China, Marseilles	3d,	Nova Scotia	1d
D., Southampton	2d.	Portugal	1d
France	1d.	Turkey	1d
Gibraltar	1d.	United States	1d
		Van Diemen's Land	1d

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY.

Up Trains from Waterford

STATIONS	Week days 1: 1, 2, 3 Class, A.M.	2: 1, 2, & 3 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 4	—	—
Kilkenny ar.	9 15	2 20	6 15	—	5 30	—	—
Carlow L.S.E.	—	3 23	7 35	—	7 0	—	—
Dln GS&Wa	—	5 35	10 10	—	9 30	—	—

Down Trains from Kilkenny

STATION	Week days 1: 1, 2, 3 Class, A.M.	2: 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 55	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	2)	—	7 „	—	—

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

Up Train from 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 Class A.M.	5: 1, 2, 3 Class P.M. Mail	Sundays: Mail. 1 2&3 Class P.M.	1 & 2 Class. P.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Wford Dp..	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
Lmck 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, lowness of spirits, and all similar ailments. In course of these invaluable purifying Pills never fails in removing the cause of such morbid affections without subjecting the sufferer to any inconveniences.

INFLUENZA, DIPTHERIA BRONCHITIS COUGHS AND COLDS.

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

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

Ague	Female Irregularities	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Asthma	Fevers of all kinds	Sore Throats
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, &c., &c.
Dysentry	Piles	
Erysipelas	Rheumatism	
	Retention of urine	

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

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

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

EDWARD WALL.

109, QUAY, WATERFORD

AND

SUMMER-HILL, TRAMORE,

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

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

ALES, Younger and Co., Edinburgh.

CIDER, Stranger and Co., Totness, Devon.

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

SUGARS, Glasgow Makers. Crushed or Crystalized.

GOLDEN SYRUP and MOLASSES, Liverpool and Glasgow.

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

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

SUPPLIES ALWAYS ON VIEW.

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.

Table-Diapers Napkins Sheetings.

A LARGE STOCK

to select from, of the BEST MAKES

and SOUND BLEACH:

Robertson Ledlie & Co.,

53, QUAY,

WATERFORD.

(5838)

Music.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

PIANOFORTE, HARMONIUM AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE,

☞ 120, *QUAY, WATERFORD.* ☜

CHARLES A. JONES

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

Special terms of Hire, payable quarterly in advance.

CHARLES A. JONES

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

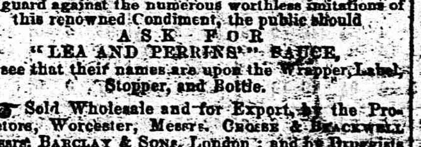
CHARLES A. JONES

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

CHARLES A. JONES

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

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 (5270)

NEW WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF "MANHOOD."

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

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

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

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

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

REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

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

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

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

*** Either of the above scientific and useful Works sent Post free by the Author or Publishers for postage stamp or in sealed envelopes for 2 Stamps.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

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

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

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

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

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

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. R. PRENDERGAST their Agent.

Kilkenny, 17th March, 1866. (5496)

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)

Commercial

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

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]

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)

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 ANY, not by particular vessels, with liberty to tow Ships and call at other Ports, and will not be accountable for injuries of losses arising from delay, Accidents of the Seas, Rivers, Fire the Queen's Enemies, Defective Navigation, or Accidents from any other cause, nor for any loss which might 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, Storage or other charges due by the Importer, Owner, or Consignees to the Company.

WATERFORD AND BRISTOL.

GIPSY DIRECT.

From W.ford to Bristol.				From Bristol to Waterford		
Tuesday June 5	—	12 Noon.		Friday June 8	—	[illegible]
Tuesday ... 12	—	7 Morn.		Friday 15	—	[illegible]
Tuesday ... 19	—	12 Noon.		Friday 22	—	[illegible]
Tuesday ... 26	—	7 Morn.		Friday 29	—	[illegible]

CALYPSO OR BRITON.

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

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

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

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

WATERFORD AND LIVERPOOL.

CAMILLA, VESTA, and ZEPHYR.

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

Cabin Fare 15s; Servants and Children 10s; Deck 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 Leadenhall 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.

THE WATERFORD MAIL, MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 18 1866.

In the Landed Estates Court, Ireland.

CITY OF WATERFORD, COUNTIES OF WATERFORD AND WEXFORD, AND TOWN OF WEXFORD.

In the Matter of the Estate of
RICHARD MAUNSELL ARDAGH, Esq.,
Owner and Petitioner.

TO BE SOLD,
On THURSDAY, the 5th day of JULY, 1866,
In Eleven Lots,
Before the Honourable Judge DOBBS, at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin,
At Twelve o'Clock Noon,
The FOLLOWING LANDS, HOUSES, AND PREMISES, viz.:—

CITY OF WATERFORD:

LOT 1.—YARD and SHEDS in EXCHANGE-STREET, held in fee, and for a term of 500 years, under lease dated 1st January, 1829, and producing a clear annual profit rent of £14 17s 9½d.

LOT 2—COAL YARD, HOUSES and PREMISES in the SCOTCH QUAY, WILLIAM-STREET, and CANADA-STREET, held for a term of 99 years, under lease dated 12th February, 1828, and producing a clear annual profit rent of £46 13s 4d.

LOT 3—PREMISES at SCOTCH QUAY aforesaid, held under same lease as Lot 2, and producing a clear annual profit rent of £6.

LOT 4—STORE and PREMISES in KEYZAR'S LANE, now OLIVE STREET, held for three lives (all now dead), and for a term of 99 years from death of surviving life, under lease dated 22nd February, 1786, and producing a clear annual profit rent of £11 4s 7½d.

LOT 5—DWELLING-HOUSES, STORES, and PREMISES, situate at COFFEY-HOUSE LANE, held under leases dated respectively 11th July, 1853, for 40 years, 3rd October, 1860, for 40 years, and 26th November, 1851, for 37 years, and producing a clear annual profit rent of £109 17s 0½d.

LOT 6—STORES and PREMISES in SPARROW'S LANE, THOMAS STREET, and KING STREET, held under leases dated respectively 18th September, 1801, for 99 years from 1827, 5th May, 1852, for 72 years, 6th September, 1829, for 39 years, and as yearly tenant, and producing a clear annual profit rent of £8 4s 1½d.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

LOT 7—Part of the LANDS of CLEABOY, in the Barony of Middlethird, held under two leases, for 99 years from 1817, containing 10A 2R 27P statute measure, and producing a clear annual profit rent of £10 12s 2d.

LOT 8—HOUSE and LANDS of GRANGE LODGE, held under lease dated 31st January, 1856, for 31 years, and Lands of Grange, held under lease dated 26th January, 1841, for 90 years, containing in the whole 11A 1R 37P statute measure, situate in the Barony of Gaultier, and producing a clear annual profit rent of £18 13s.

LOT 9—Part of the LANDS of KILCULLIHEEN, RATHCULLIHEEN, and MOUNT VERNON, in the Barony of Kilculliheen, held under leases dated respectively the 4th of June, 1742, and 13th April, 1743, for the respective terms of 350 years and 250 years, containing in the whole 82A 1R 35P statute measure, and producing a clear annual profit rent of £30 5s 2½d.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

LOT 10—Part of the LANDS of KILTRA, in the Barony of Bargy, held under lease dated 17th February, 1789, for two lives (now dead), and 31 years from death of survivor, and producing a clear annual profit rent of £53 3s 10d.

TOWN OF WEXFORD.

LOT 11—DWELLING-HOUSES and PREMISES in the MAIN STREET, and COMMERCIAL QUAY, in the Parish of Selskar, otherwise St. Peter's, held under lease dated 7th April, 1725, for the term of 600 years, and producing a clear annual profit rent of £43 7s 8½d.

Dated this 31st day of May, 1866.

JAMES CAMPBELL MOORE, Second Clerk.

SUMMARY OF LOTS.

Lots.	Denominations.	Head Rent and Rent-charge.			Yearly Rent.			Net Profit Rent.			Valuation.			Quantity of Land, Statute Measure.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	A.	R.	P.
1	Petticoat-lane, otherwise Quay-lane or Exchange-street	6	2	2½	21	0	0	14	17	9½	18	0	0	—		
2	Dwelling-houses, Coal Yard and Premises at William-street and Scotch Quay	33	6	8	80	0	0	46	13	4	63	0	0	—		
3	House and Premises, Scotch Quay ...	—			6	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	—		
4	Keyzar's-lane, or Olive-street ...	14	15	4½	26	0	0	11	4	7½	24	0	0	—		
5	Coffee-house-lane	22	2	11½	132	0	0	109	17	0½	64	0	0	—		
6	Stores and Premises in Sparrow's-lane	21	15	10½	30	0	0	8	4	1½	40	0	0	—		
7	Cleaboy	16	6	2	26	18	4	10	12	2	22	0	0	10	3	27
8	Grange Lodge and Grange ...	41	7	0	60	0	0	18	13	0	47	10	0	11	1	37
9	Kilcullihean and Rathcullihean ...	19	4	5½	49	9	8	30	5	2½	95	5	0	82	1	35
10	Kiltra...	23	16	2	77	0	0	53	3	10	66	15	0	49	1	9
11	Mainstreet and Commercial Quay in the town of Wexford	5	10	9½	48	18	6	43	7	8½	77	0	0	—		
		194	7	7½	557	6	6	352	18	10½	523	10	0			

For Rentals and further particulars apply at the Landed Estates Court, Dublin; to
JAMES KEARNEY, Esq., the Receiver, Gracedieu, Waterford; to
JOSEPH HARVEY, Esq., Solicitor, Wexford; to
USHER GLANVILLE, Esq., Solicitor, 45, Fleet-street, Dublin; or to
MARCUS H. R. DELANDRE, Solicitor having carriage of the Sale, 45, Fleet-street, Dublin, and 32, Peter-street, Waterford, who will, up to the 21st day of June, 1866, receive proposals for the purchase of all or any of the Lots, and submit same to the Judge for approval. (6023)

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 notwithstanding 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)

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

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.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

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

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

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

HELD IN FEE SIMPLE,

And producing a net estimated Annual Profit Rent of £39 12s 6d.

Dated this 9th day of May, 1866.

HENRY R. GREENE, Chief Clerk.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

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

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

For rentals and conditions of sale apply at the Landed Estates Court, Inns' Quay, Dublin; to
R. W. CHERRY, Esq., Solicitor, Waterford; or to
Messrs. M. GREEN and Co., Solicitors having carriage of the sale, 52, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin. [5994]

Tramore, County Waterford.

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

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

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

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

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

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

CHEAP EXCURSION TO DUBLIN
On THURSDAY, 21st JUNE, 1866.

RETURN Tickets (1st and 3rd Class) will be issued from

Waterford, Fiddown, Carrick, Clonmel, Caher, Bansha, Tipperary } To Dublin.

by the Train leaving Waterford at 8.0 a.m.

Available for return by ordinary Trains, according to class, for 10 days after date of issue.

Fares for the Double Journey:—First Class, 15s; Third Class, 10s.

56lbs Luggage allowed with First Class Passengers.
28lbs " " Third Class "

Fares will not be refunded for tickets lost, nor extension of time permitted.

HENRY JACOB, Superintendent.
Limerick Terminus, 11th June, 1866.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, on or before the 30th day of JUNE, 1866, will receive Proposals for WORKS to be Executed at the CHURCHES of STRADBALLY, County Waterford, and SHANRAHAN, County Tipperary, according to the Plans and Specifications, to be seen in the hands of the resident Ministers of the Parishes.

The lowest Proposals will not necessarily be accepted.

Each Proposal to be forwarded Sealed, Prepaid, and addressed thus:—
"Proposal for the Church of
"The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, Dublin."
[6039]

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

In the Matter of Edward Hayes, late of Carrickbeg, in the County of Waterford, Baker, Coal and Corn Merchant,
An Insolvent.

A Public Sitting will be held in this matter, before me, at my office, No. 3, Lower Ormond Quay, Dublin, on MONDAY, the 2nd day of JULY, 1866, at the hour of 12 o'Clock, noon, for Admission and Proof of Debts. And a Public Sitting will be held before the Court, at No. 3, Lower Ormond Quay, Dublin, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of JULY, 1866, at the hour of Eleven o'Clock, noon, to Audit the Assignee's Account, and make a First Dividend of the Insolvent's Estate; whereof all persons concerned are to take notice.

The Account of the Official Assignee will be vouched before the Chief Clerk, on Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1866, at 12 o'Clock; and the Costs of the Assignees will be Taxed on Tuesday, the 10th day of July, 1866, at 12 o'Clock.

Dated this 15th day of June, 1866.

THOMAS FARRELL, Chief Clerk.
CHARLES HENRY JAMES, Official Assignee, Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin.
JOHN MACNALLY, Solicitor for the Official Assignee, Number 1, Morgan Place, Four Courts, Dublin.
[6042]

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY AND KILKENNY JUNCTION RAILWAYS.

CHEAP EXCURSION TRAINS.

SUNDAY, 24th JUNE, 1866.

ON above day, a Special Excursion Train will leave Abbeyleix and Ballyragget for Kilkenny and Waterford, returning same day. Return Tickets at Reduced Fares will be issued, available for the day only.

	A.M.		P.M.
Leave Abbeyleix	8.0	Leave Waterford	8.15
" Ballyragget	8.30	" Kilkenny	9.45
" Kilkenny	9.0	" Ballyragget	10.10
Arrival Waterford	10.30	Arrival Abbeyleix	10.30

FARES.

	1st Class. s. d.	2nd Class. s. d.	3rd Cls. s. d.
Abbeyleix or Ballyragget to Waterford and back..	5 6	4 0	2 6
Abbeyleix or Ballyragget to Kilkenny and back..	2 6	1 6	1 0

HENRY JACOB, Superintendent.
Limerick Terminus, 11th June, 1866.

For Sale,

A Large Quantity of GRANITE STEPS, WINDOW SILLS, and LANDINGS. Apply to
JOHN RYAN & SON, Builders,
(5980) 27, William-street, Waterford.

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)

Commercial Intelligence.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE WATERFORD MAIL.]
June 18, 1866.

The weather is showery.

CORN REPORT.

Wheat held for advanced rates, which check business. Oats have recovered the late depression, and sell freely at 14s 3d to 14s 4d for blacks. Indian corn—With heavy imports barely support late quotations.

		s. d.	s. d.
UNPREPARED.			
Wheat, white Mill,	per 20stns	00 0	00 0
do Red do	do	00 0	00 0
do Shipping	do	00 0	00 0
Oats white,	per 14 stns........	14 0	15 0
do tawney	do	00 0	00 0
do black	do	14 0	14 3
Barley, grinding	per 16 stns........	— 0	— 0
do malting,	do	— 0	— 0
PREPARED AND FOREIGN.			
Wheat, Irish Mill,	per 20stns	00 0	00 0
do T'rog G'rka	do	28 0	00 0
do Odessa Ghirka	do	28 0	28 6
do Marianopoli	do	29 0	29 6
Barley, malting	per 16 stns........	00 0	00 0
do grinding	do	00 0	00 0
Oats, awney,	per 14 stns........	00 0	00 0
do black	do	14 6	14 9
FLOUR AND MEAL.			
Extra superfines	per sack........	37 6	38 0
Superfines	do	36 0	00 0
Fines and Seconds	do	30 0	33 0
Thirds ..	do	23 0	00 0
Oatmeal ..	per cwt........	14 0	00 0
Bran and Pollard	per brl	4 3	4 9
FOREIGN PRODUCE			
INDIAN CORN,—			
Odessa and Galatz	per 20stns	18 6	19 3
Ibrail and Foxanian	do	17 0	18 3
American	do	18 0	00 0

IRISH MARKETS.

LIMERICK, JUNE 15—Grain—Very little, if any, coming to market. Butter—A very large supply. Over 600 firkins in market, which stood no time. All merchants and buyers vieing with each other to know who would buy most. For 3 0 1¼, 72s 6d, a great many receiving the above price. Average 50s to 80s. Lumps 8d to 10½d.

White wheat 0s 16d to 18d; red, 0s 15d to 0s 16d oats (fine white), 12d to 14d; seed, 13d to 13½d; barley good malting), 14d to 16d; grinding, 11d to 12d; Flour—Firsts, 36s 0d to 37s 0d seconds, 33s to 35s 0d; thirds, 25s to 27s 0d; fourths, 19s to 20s 0d; bran £5 0s to £7 0s; pollard, wheaten, £5 0s d to £6 10s; mixed £5 0s to £6 0s; feeding meal, £0 0s to £0 00s; Indian meal, coarse, £7 12s 6d to £0 0s 0d; fine, £8 0s 0d to £8 5s; Indian corn, £7 10s d to £0 0s 0d; oatmeal, £13 0s to £13 10s; cutlings, £14 0s. Bacon pigs per cwt., 56s 0d to 56s 6d; scalded pork, 34s 0d to 00s 0d; American bacon, 70s to 00s. per cwt.

CLONMEL, JUNE 15.—Weather during the past few days very fine. Quotations are as follows:—

Flour—Superfines, 36s 6d; fines, 31s 0; thirds, 29s 0d; fourths, 21s 0d; Wheat—White, 26s 6d. Red 26s to 26s 6d per brl.—White oats, 14s 6d to 15s 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, 7d to 9d; mutton, 8d to 9d; bacon, 9d; hams, 10d to 11d; pork, 7½d per lb.

KILKENNY, JUNE 15—The supply of grain to our market for the past week was of wheat 53, and oats 104 cwts. No barley. There is no change in quotations. Of butter there were to market for the week 383 firkins, of which 379 came in to-day, and selling at an advance of 6d or 7d on last week's prices. Buyers to market—Messrs. Smithwick and Christie, Klikenny; Mahony, Courtenay, and Davidson, Waterford; Quinn, Dublin; and Pettigrew, Carlow. Of Wool 1284 stones, and potatoes 995 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 15—Wheat (old) per 20 stone, 0s to 0s; new 27s 0d to 28s 0d; barley per 16 st 00s 0d to 00s 0d; oats per 14 stone 14s 9d to 00s 0d; beans per 20 stone, 00s 0d to 00s 0; Flour per bag 16 stone, 30s 6d to —s 0d; seconds 29s 6d to —s 0d; 3rds 22s 6d to 26s 8d; oatmeal per cwt. 15s 0d; Indian meal per cwt. 8s 6d; butter per cwt. £4 15s d; 2nds. £0 0s 0d; 3rds. £0 0s d; bran 7s 4d. Potatoes per stone, 6d to 7d. Meat—Beef per lb. 5½d to 8d; mutton 6d to 9d; veal 5d to 8d; lamb 5s to 7s per qr.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR BUTTER MARKET, JUNE 16.—In this day's market 3 0 firkins butter; prices from 105s to 110s. Brisk demand. Quality very fine.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JUNE 16.—Firsts, 116s; seconds 113s; thirds, 105s; fourths, 95s; fifths, 76s; Mildcured—Firsts, 118s; seconds, 115s; thirds 107s. 1200 firkins at market

CORK CORN MARKET, JUNE 16.—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 0d to 9s 3d; black, 8s 6d to 8s 10d.

ENGLISH MARKETS

MANCHESTER BUTTER MARKET, JUNE 16.—Butter—As anticipated in my last, the price of Butter has again advanced about 8s per cwt., and we have experienced a good demand throughout the week.

	1865.	1866
Firkins and Crocks, last week	14,314	14,832
Do. do., since 1st April	107980	105325
Boxes and Barrels, last week	826	1110
Do. do., since 1st Apr	9676	9972

SHARE AND STOCK LISTS.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JUNE 16

RAILWAYS.

Great Southern and Western, £100 paid ...	90
Midland Great Western, £100 paid ...	59½
Ditto, account	90
GOVERNMENT FUNDS	
Three per Cent Consol ...	86⅞ ⅞
Ditto for account	—
Ditto for new account	—
Three per Cent. Reduced ...	—
New Three per 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 ...	104⅞
BANKS.	
Hibernia, £25 paid ..	35⅞
National Bank, £30 paid ..	72
National of Liverpool, Limited £10 paid or set.	13⅞
National of Liverpool, New, £5 paid limited ...	16⅞
Ditto account ..	17⅞ ¼
Provincial, £25 paid ..	84
Royal, £10 paid	32⅞ ⅛
MINE	
Mining Company of Ireland	17⅞
Do., or account	22 22¼
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dublin and Drogheda 4 per cent. guarantee Stock perpetual, £100 paid ...	—
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent perpetual. ...	90⅞
Irish North Western 5 per cent perpetual Class A, £10 paid, account ...	3

LONDON STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JUNE 16

OPENING PRICE

Consols, Money	86⅞ ⅞
Ditto, Account	86⅞ 7
New Threes	85⅞ 6⅞
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money........	86⅞ ⅞
Ditto (account)........	86⅞ 7
New Threes........	85⅞

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

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

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Captl.	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity,	9,326,477
Rest	3,178,698	Other Securities	21,447,287
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts	5,589,353	Notes	4,336,600
Other Deposits,	14,013,614	Gold & Silver Coin	785,179
Seven Day and other Bills,	565,918		
	£35,895,478		35,895,479

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF WATERFORD.

ARRIVED.

June
15th—Tuskar, Anderson, Glasgow, g.c
16th—Malakoff, Aylward, Milford, g.c
Ferdinand, Eveno, Bagonne, maize
Camilla (s), Coffey, Liverpool, g.c
Aura, Rolfe, Belfast, g.c
Gipsy, Burns, Bristol, do
Sahara, Beggs, Sulina, maize
Farnham, Stirling, Ardrossan, coals
17th—Courier (s), Aylward, Milford, g.c,
(By Electric Telegraph).
G. Palmer, St. Andrews, (N.B.) deals
18th—Clodagh, Neath, coals
Una, Troon, do
Charles, Boston, (N.S.) herrings
Bernicia, Troon, coals

SAILED

15th—John and Mary, Dark, Dungarvan, maize
Calypso, Davis, Bristol, g.c.
Charles, Rorke, do, oil
Aldebaran, Murphy, do, oats
Vesta, O'Donald, Liverpool, g.c
Tuskar, Anderson, Glasgow, do
Albatross, Carter, London, g.c.
Courier, Aylward, Milford, g.c.
Nuova Angiylina, Viacavo, Cardiff, ballast
16th—Catherine, Evans, do, pitwood
Thomas, Edmonds, Swansea, ore
Aura, Rolfe, Belfast, g.c.
City of Paris, Pearn, Milford, g.c
(By Electric Telegraph).

Nil.

Wind—W.S.W

WATERFORD SHIPMENTS

The Albatross (s), which sailed on the 15th inst. for London, had on board 1487 bales Bacon, 175 firkins Butter, 101 kegs Lard, — boxes Eggs, — casks Porter — Cattle, 20 bales Wool.

The Vesta which sailed for Liverpool on the 15th inst, had on board 2897 firkins Butter, 60 sacks Flour 66 Cattle, 131 Pigs, 370 Sheep, 33 casks Porter, — bales Wool, — kegs Lard, 37 cases Eggs, — bales Bcn — boxes Fish.

The Calypso which sailed on the 15th inst, for Bristol, had on board 41 Pigs, 20 cases Eggs, 15 packages Poultry, — Cattle, 50 firkins Butter, 51 casks Porter, 4 boxes fish, 132 sheep, — bales Rags, — Horses — sacks Flour, — kegs Lard, — bales Bacon.

The Courier (s), which sailed on the 16th inst. for Milford, had on board 250 bales Bacon 120 firkins Butter, 50 kegs Lard, — sacks Flour, 205 casks Porter 35 cases Eggs, 3 packages Poultry, — Horses, — pigs, — Cattle, 7 boxes Fish, 2 casks Whiskey — bales Rags, — Sheep.

The City of Paris which sailed on the 16th for Milford, had on board 145 bales Bacon, 40 firkins Butter 100 kegs Lard, 116 casks Porter, 2 casks Whiskey, — Cattle, — Sheep — Pigs, 35 cases Eggs, 45 packages Poultry, 145 boxes Fish, — bales Wool.— Horses, 41 sacks Flour.

The Tuskar (s) which sailed on the 15th inst., for Glasgow, had on board 247 firkins Butter — — kegs Lard, 112 sacks Flour, 11 cases Eggs, 98 bales rags, — casks Porter, 2 bales Bacon, — Sheep.

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

Births, Marriages, & Deaths

BIRTHS.

On the 6th inst., at Tallavara-place, Templemore, the wife of Michael O'Rielly, Esq., Officer of Inland Revenue, of a son and heir.

On the 12th inst., at Churchtown Park, Dundrum, the wife of Robert M. Johnson, of a son.

On the 11th inst., at 42 Philipsburg-avenue, Fairview, the wife of Mr. Francis Lyons, of a son.

June 15, at the City-quay, Dublin; the wife of Mr. Henry Rochford, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 12th inst., at the Church of St Michan, North Anne-street, Dublin, by the Rev. H. Beardwood, Mr. Francis Doyle, 23 Lower Ormond quay, Dublin, to Miss Maria Whelan, Ormond Market.

On the 9th inst, at St. George's Church, Dublin, Hardin Burnley Esq. 6th Dragoon Guards, son of W. F. Burnley, Esq. of Edinburgh and Dunoon, to Emily Isadore, eldest daughter of John Rowe, of Ballycross House, Co. Wexford, Esq.

On the 13th inst., at St. George's Church, Dublin, George, son of John Judkin Butler, Esq., to Matilda Olivia, youngest daughter, and at the same time, Charles Henry Grattan Emerson, Esq., to Isabella Maria, fourth daughter of the late Edward Sparrow, Esq., of Killabeg House, county Wexford.

DEATHS.

On the 12th inst, at the residence of her daughter, Woburn, Grosvenor-road, Rathgar, Dublin, Mrs. Catherine Alcock, aged 86.

June 15, at Cavendish-row, after a lingering illness, Kathleen Teresa, youngest and dearly beloved daughter of John Quinlan, Esq.

June 13, in Dublin, Mrs. Maria Coade, eldest daughter of John Farrell.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

On Friday night the Marchioness of Waterford had her second assembly at the family mansion in Charles-street, St. James's-square, London. Previously to the evening reception, the noble marquis and marchioness entertained at dinner the Marquis of Ormonde, the Marchioness of Downshire and Lady Alice Hill, the Marchioness (Louisa) of Waterford, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Lady Gertrude Talbot, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, the Earl of Tyrone, Lord and Lady Templemore, Sir Ralph and Lady Howard, Colonel Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, &c.

The Waterford Mail.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 18, 1866.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

From a circumstantial account of the Fenian invasion of Canada, in the Toronto papers, it would appear that the volunteers, though badly led, behaved well, and the invasion is not likely to be repeated.

The proceedings of the inquest on the bodies of the unfortunate people destroyed by the late fire in Westmoreland-street, Dublin, were resumed on Saturday. Additional testimony was given as to the hours at which the various engines, &c., arrived at the scene, and a witness was also examined who proved that, after the fire had been discovered, he forced an entrance up the staircase in Mr. Delany's house as far as the dormer door. When he arrived there he found the door was securely fastened, and, finding it impossible to open it, he was obliged to return to the street again. The inquiry was then adjourned to this morning.

The court-martial at the Royal Barracks resumed its sittings on Saturday last, when the trial of private James Keily, 53rd Regiment, was proceeded with.—Evidence of his complicity in the Fenian movement was given by several witnesses, it being substantially what had been offered at the trial of Colour-Sergeant M'Carthy.

At the Commission Court on Saturday, before Baron Deasy and Mr. Justice O'Hagan, Richd. Dowling was indicted for having, on the 21st of April last, discharged a loaded pistol at a soldier named James Mears, with intent to murder him. In a second count the prisoner was charged with doing Mears grevious bodily harm. The occurrence, it will be remembered, took place in Hoey's public-house in Bonham-street. The prisoner was acquitted, but on leaving the dock was again taken into custody under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.

The great news of to-day is that the Prussian troops have entered Saxony and Hanover, and thus commenced the war so long expected, and so long deferred. To-day we have an account of the first engagement.

As a matter of precaution and defence against the complications that may arise in the war in Germany and Italy, the Governments of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark are said to have entered into an offensive and defensive alliance.

The Cuba has brought intelligence from New York to the 7th inst. The Fenian raid upon Fort Erie had proved a complete failure, the whole band of invaders having been either captured by the Canadians or taken prisoners in their retreat by the Federal boats; among the latter is O'Neill, and many other officers. As the Federal authorities had at length taken active measures against the movement, and the Canadians were prepared for any attack, the total abandonment of the Fenian scheme for the invasion of Canada was considered as certain. President Johnson had issued a proclamation against the proceedings of the Fenians, and General Sweeney and President Roberts had been arrested. Stephens was at Washington awaiting events.

On Friday an important experiment tested the efficiency of Captain Cowper Coles' turrets on board the Royal Sovereign. The trial took place off the east end of the Isle of Wight, in the presence of Board of Admiralty, Prince de Joinville, the Count de Paris, many English officers of distinction and scientific men. There were four steel shots fired, each weighing 250 pounds, from the 12½ ton guns mounted in the central battery of the Bellerophon, which was moored 150 yards from the Royal Sovereign. The result was that the turret itself was left intact, and worked easily, although several plates about it were displaced. Considering the calibre of the gun, the weight of the shot, and also the insufficient thickness of the turret plate, Captain Coles may justly lay claim to a signal success.

The charge against Christian Olifiers, a pickle merchant, carrying on business in London, and a woman named Ellen Houghton, for the abduction of a girl named Tolley, came before Baron Bramwell, at the Central Criminal Court on Friday. The particulars will be fresh in the recollection of our readers. The prisoners were found guilty, and Olifiers sentenced to two months, and Houghton to one week's imprisonment.

Another of those terrible catastrophes which are continually happening in the colliery districts took place on Thursday in the neighbourhood of Stockport, by which 37 men and boys have been killed and 11 seriously injured. On the men and boys, 73 in number, going down the pit to work, they found a great influx of gas from old working, which, mixing with the atmospheric air, became highly explosive. It is the duty of the "fireman" to go into every working with a safety lamp, and certify that it is free from danger, before the men are allowed to go in, but how far this rule was observed, or by what means a naked light came into contact with the explosive mixture, is not yet known. The most stringent rules as to ventilation and lights do not appear to meet the case of these sudden out-pourings of gas. A new contrivance, however, was exhibited on Thursday last to a select committee of the House of Commons, sitting on the subject of coal and iron mines, by which the presence of noxious gases, in the smallest degree, is indicated by an electrical conductor, ringing a bell like that of a telegraph machine, which may be put up in the manager's office at the mouth of pit.

PRESENTATION TO THOS. SLATOR, ESQ.

We had this day the pleasure of inspecting at the *atelier* of our well-known fellow-citizen, Mr. Mosley, the Quay, a very rich and valuable service of plate, which has been prepared for presentation to our worthy and valued friend, Thomas Slator, Esq. It consists of a very splendid, handsome, full-sized tea urn, with spirit lamp complete, and a handsome 14-inch salver, together with a massive fine gold signet ring, with Mr. Slator's crest and initials engraved thereon. The urn, and salver bear each the following inscription, executed in appropriate and pleasing lettering:—

"This service of plate, together with a signet ring, was presented to THOMAS SLATOR, Esq, P.M, and H.K.T., by the Brethren of the Masonic Lodge 5, Waterford, in testimony of the great regard and esteem they have for him, April 1866."

No remarks of ours could enhance the value of such a gift; however, it cannot but be highly gratifying to Mr. Slator's numerous friends, as it has been to us, to find that he carried with him to the discharge of distinguished and honorable offices that urbanity, dignity, and inexpressible all which so endeared him to those who know him in private life. The expression of good will of his brethren towards Mr. Slator, as embodied in the rich testimonial before us, will find a willing echo amongst all classes of citizens in the *Urbs Intacta*. Few (if any) men in Waterford are more deservedly entitled to such a high compliment, and we warmly congratulate him upon it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FIRE ESCAPE.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE MAIL.

MY DEAR SIR—I perfectly agree with what Mr. *Causidicus* said in your paper of Friday last, about the fire escape and the fire engines, generally, and in fact I think we all agree with him. 'Tis a most monstrous thing; monstrous, I say, to have the city in such a deplorable state of neglect, and I am sure the public generally will feel very thankful to Mr. *Causidicus* for drawing attention to it, and also to "Fire;" and as the former gentleman dates his letter from Bridge-street, me and he are neighbours, in fact we ought all to be neighbours on such an interesting point: But I would like to ask my friend *Causidicus* what would be the use of good engines without plenty of water? Now we can do nothing without water (!!) Dr. Cameron says good water is essential to health, in fact to life itself, and I agree with the doctor there—plenty of water, next to gas, is one of the greatest blessing we can have. Now, the corporation didn't settle the water scheme yet, and I can't see the use of the engines without water; it would be "live horse and get grass;" in fact they would be no use at all; it would be like having the lamp-posts and no gas, and then we'd have to return to the parafin-oil again; see now, what a *News*ance that would be; and talking of the fire escape (!) I think with my friend *Causidicus* that Mr. Pallis is a very energetic and praiseworthy public officer, in fact the right man in the right place; but, of course, as my friend says, he cannot do the work of six—a whole half-dozen—'twouldn't be right to expect it, 'twouldn't be fair to expect it, and, I may say, 'twouldn't be just to expect it. Mr. Pallis is a personal friend of mine; yes, indeed, and there is no man I entertain a greater respect for, and the city deserves well at his hands, and they shouldn't treat him this way. 'Tis the same way the public always treats its useful public men! I have advocated the great water question for time out of mind, and all I ever got was an easy chair—not for myself, I disclaim a sordid idea—but a relative. But I'd take the goold chain if they give it me, and who knows, as the girl said when she followed the carriage. I might do as another did—keep in for three years, and then get me porty face into St. Stephens; but you see, the people are very stupid; they won't see what's good for them. When a man is willing to devote his talents (!) to their benefit, they won't see it—turn their backs on him—give him the cold shoulder in fact, and his genius (!) is wasted hunting for magots at Ballyscanlon lake. 'Tis alright to think of it; but, as I was saying if the citizens want a fire brigade they ought to form one themselves, and then apply to the corporation for accoutrements, for caps and boots, and hatchets and ladders, and everything in fact, and the corporation would be obliged to give it, as my friend *Causidicus* says. Now, I've gone through fire and water before now, and I suppose will again, and if they form the brigade, I'll propose they get the arms. But talking of the fire engines, what I say is, get the water first—I hope the pumping scheme will never be revived—and then talk about the engines. As soon as I get a few more ideas, I'll let you have the benefit of them.

My dear sir, yours truly,
COR-NEY-TI-CUS.

Queen-street, June 16th.

[We have inserted the above as a personal compliment to the writer, for which we think he ought to be duly thankful. We now beg of him, in the name of charity, not to inflict our readers with any more of his "ideas." We, who are daily subjected to the punishment of reading through such stuff, could not stand it, and we therefore would not be surprised if our readers rebelled against it. Should he, however, make the trial, the precious manuscript will only find its way to our wastepaper basket.—E. W. M.]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CORN ARRIVAL.—A very large screw steamer, the *Sahara*, of London, laden with 7,000 quarters of corn and 600 bales of tobacco, arrived here on Saturday evening from the Black Sea. She will discharge her cargo here.

FISH.—The take of herrings and mackerel has been unusually large during the past week, and the exportation to England is very extensive.

ACCIDENT.—A carriage, drawn by two fine bays, whose occupants had just alighted at the Chamber of Commerce steps on Friday, was driven into the window of Mr. Pender's top-shop, corner of Little George's-street. One of the horses became, from some cause, suddenly restive, and before anything could be done had backed against the window, a pane of plate glass was broken, and the sash is seriously damaged.

ICE.—Several cargoes of ice are now discharging at our quays. Two into the stores of Messrs. Denny, one into that of Mr. J. S. Richardson.

ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday, a young boy, named Maurice O'Donnell, employed on the blue loft of Messrs. White Brothers, Hanover-street, while in the act of attaching a belt to a wheel in connection with the machinery used for the manufacturing of blue, found himself suddenly caught by the side, and before any assistance came to his relief he was carried several times around by the wheel—his screams and the heavy "thudding" of his body against the floor at last attracted some persons to the spot, who succeeded in cutting him from his perilous position even before the machinery ceased working. On examination it was found that he had not sustained any vital injuries, but his arms, back, and legs received some very severe bruises, and in some places the skin was torn off. He was at once conveyed to the Leper Hospital, and we understand he is gradually recovering from the shock and other injuries which he received. Had the clothes in the front part of his person been caught, he would have inevitably been killed, but owing to the rather circular form he assumed, from being gripped by the side, his resistance to the objects near the wheel was comparatively slight, and to this fortunate circumstance he owes his escape from a horrible death.

LECTURE IN THE PROTESTANT HALL.—The Rev Mr. Wilson, Wesleyan Minister, will deliver a lecture on to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, in the Protestant Hall, upon the all-engrossing topic of "The Sign of the Times," in which he will allude to the Continental crisis. The Rev. Mr. Wilson is an able and eloquent speaker, and we anticipate a large audience.

THE MODEL SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—These examinations will be held to-morrow (Tuesday). The friends of education are invited to attend, and to those who have leisure, we know of few more interesting and pleasing intellectual treats. At these exhibitions people have a very good opportunity of making themselves up on the pros and cons of the much vexed question of education.

BAD FISH.—High Constable Pallis seized a large quantity of bad fish in High-street on Saturday last, which was in the possession of a number of women from Duncannon. Mr. Gough Purcell, market juror, attended and condemned it as unsound and unfit for use as food. His Worship, the Mayor, ordered it "to go the way of all fish," and had it consigned to a deep portion of the river. When the seizure was made, the fish was found to be in a very advanced state of putrifaction, and emitting a most offensive smell. It is satisfactory to observe that the municipal officials are keeping their eyes open at this dangerous season.

MANOR-STREET POLICE STATION.—The Manor-street police have left the house they lately occupied near the corner of College-road, and taken up a new station in the house lately occupied by Captain Wilson, opposite Parliament-street.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening a man, who was employed at the Messrs. White's stores on the Quay, carrying sacks of flour, slipped off one of the planks and fell to the ground, smashing one of his thigh-bones in a deplorable manner. He was at once removed to the Leper Hospital, and put under the care of Dr. Cavet.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A BARQUE IN TRAMORE BAY.—Yesterday evening a large barque was seen approaching up the bay at Tramore. Notwithstanding that the coastguards fired repeatedly, she continued on her course until she actually bumped against the sand. Nothing could exceed the consternation of those on board at this moment, as they had evidently laboured under the impression they were approaching Waterford. Two of the Cove men then put off, and succeeded in a most gallant manner in getting her out of her extremely perilous position, she being at the time inside the breakers. It is a matter of marvel how she was ever got round. She took off the two men in her. It is not more than a month since we chronicled a similar narrow escape made by a very large steamer. The services rendered, on both occasions, by the coast-guards cannot be too highly lauded.

POLICE COURT—MONDAY.

(Before the Mayor and Mr. Goold, R.M.)

There was an unusually large number of prisoners.

A VERY ROUGH CUSTOMER.—John Driscoll, who looked the reverse of a handsome young man, pleaded guilty to being drunk and disorderly on Saturday night, adding it was his first time.

Constable 57 stated the charge. He said the prisoner was drunk and disorderly. When arrested he resisted by every possible means, kicking and striving to bite, and became most violent. An immense crowd of people crushed in upon us, and caught hold of us, and attempted to rescue the prisoner. There were a number of women striving to rescue him. The crowd kept knocking, shoving, pushing, and striving to give us all kinds of annoyance. A greater ruffian I never met since I came to the force. The crowd at length shoved both myself and the prisoner into the house of a man named Quinn, a hatter in Patrick-street, but I still held on by him. He tore down the counter when help came from the barrack to take him away.

Prisoner—I dont know what I was doing. I don't know whether I did anything at all or not.

Constable Mercer—I think he knew very well, for he did everything to excite the crowd. He roared out that his head was cut, when no such thing was the case.

Ordered to pay a fine of 10s., or go to gaol for a week.

The Mayor told the constable to summon any of the parties he knew who assisted in the rescue.

THROWING STONES.—Francis M'Connell, Francis-street, was charged with being disorderly. He pleaded not guilty.

Constable O'Grady said—About eight o'clock yesterday evening I arrested the prisoner for pelting stones. I was passing up Manor-street on duty, when my attention was attracted by stones crossing from the Railway towards the Manor. I went across and saw this man pelting stones in the direction of the children that were running away. I went up and arrested him, and he dropped a stone. The sub-constable with me arrested a lad named Walsh that was with him. After being arrested he deliberately struck me in the face. He afterwards struck at me very viciously. He tore a new tunic that I had on, rendering it perfectly worthless.

Prisoner—I have plenty of witnesses to prove that I had no stone in my hand yesterday.

The Mayor said this was too grave a case to be disposed of at the police court, and he would return it to the petty sessions, prisoner to be allowed out on bail, himself in £5, and two sureties, £2 10s each. Prisoner had not obtained bail up to the time the court rose.

HIS COMPANION.—Thomas Walsh (tailor), pleaded guilty to being drunk and disorderly. He was in company with M'Connell, and also attempted to assault the constable. He became very disorderly in the lock-up. Fined 5s.

QUERULOUS.—A young man, named Thomas Dorney, pleaded guilty to being disorderly at Barrack-street, the previous night. Constable Cokely said he was attempting to fight another young man. Fined 2s. 6d. and costs.

LIQUORISH AND FOUL-MOUTHED.—James Grant pleaded guilty to being drunk and disorderly. The constable who arrested him said he used expressions—and very bad ones too—towards the police not fit to be repeated. Fined 2s. 6d. and costs.

INCITING TO DESERT.—A rather luberly-looking sailor, named Michael Larkin, pleaded guilty to being disorderly. He said he belonged to the county Wexford, and was being beaten by some of his comrades because he would not desert his vessel, the steamship *Sahara*, now lying here. Let off, on paying the costs of court, 6d.

SUFFERING FOR HIS COUNTRY.—An old man, named Richard Nolan pleaded guilty to being drunk at Barrack-st. yesterday evening. He had a smart cut on the side of his face.

Mayor—Was he fighting when he got that cut?

Constable Walsh—No, your worship, he got that cut in the lock-up, fighting with some others about the Fenians (laughter).

As it appeared he was up a few days ago and fined 5s., he was now fined in a similar penalty.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—John Dunphy pleaded guilty to being drunk.

Constable Cokely—He was very drunk and very quiet (laughter). Let off on payment of costs.

RESPECTABLE DRUNKENNESS.—A young man, who is in respectable employment as a clerk, was brought up in custody, and pleaded guilty to being drunk.

Mayor—It is a great disgrace and misfortune to see a respectable man like you brought up on such a charge. When I was a young man you would not in seven years see such a person brought up before a bench of magistrates.

Constable—He was staggering about, and knocking up against the walls.

Let off on paying the costs. Adjourned.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL MARRIAGES.—The Venerable Thomas Thorp, B.D., Archdeacon of Bristol, created some consternation by a statement made in his charge on the occasion of his visitation at Bristol last week. The ven. archdeacon, after stating that he had given notice in the convocation of a motion for the production of a copy of the original Prayer-book, said that he had no hesitation in declaring that to publish the banns of marriage after the second lesson, as was done in many instances at present, was illegal, and every marriage that took place after banns so published was liable to 14 years' transportation. The proper time at which the banns should be published was just before the offertory sentences were read. He had no doubt, however, that an act would be passed to indemnify all clergymen who had erred in this respect, and to recognise the validity of the marriages which had been solemnised after banns so published.

A BELFAST PROPERTY ROMANCE.—A few years ago, in one of our best streets, there was a wood yard, or something of the sort, close to some first-rate houses, which had become a repulsive nuisance. A gentleman residing directly opposite was so annoyed that he at last proposed to his wife that they should leave their house. The lady proved herself the better financier of the two, for, while if possible more disgusted than her lord, she suggested that he should buy the property, as it bore a notification that it was for sale. On inquiry, he found that it had been offered by auction, but withdrawn because only £300 was offered, instead of the £450 asked by its owner. Our friend cheerfully paid the money, put up some inexpensive buildings, which returned a good interest on his outlay, and has just sold the plot of land—92 feet frontage by some 200 deep—for a rent of £300 a-year! Need anything further be said of the growing prosperity of Belfast.—*Northern Whig.*

Dr. Thomas, when Bishop of Salisbury, used to tell the following story:—" While I was chaplain to the British factory at Hamburg, a gentlemen belonging to the factory died at a village about ten miles distant; application was made to the pastor of the parish for leave to have him buried in his churchyard, but on being told that he was a Calvinist he refused. 'No,' said he, 'there are none but Lutherans in my churchyard, and there shall be no other.'—'This being told me,' says Dr. Thomas, 'I resolved to go and argue the matter with him, but found him inflexible. At length I told him he made me think of a circumstance which once happened to myself when I was a curate in Thomas-street. I was burying a corpse, when a woman came and pulled me by the sleeve in the midst of the service, saying, 'Sir, sir, I want to speak to you—'Prythee,' says I, 'woman, wait till I have done—'No, sir, I must speak to you immediately'—'Why, then, what is the matter?'—'Sir,' says she, you are burying a man who died of the small pox next my poor husband, who never had it.' This story had the desired effect, and the pastor admitted the bones of the poor Calvinist to be interred in his churchyard.

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

POLICE COURT—SATURDAY.

On the bench—The Right Worshipful the Mayor, and P. D. Walsh, Esq.

Sub-Constable Malony charged Thomas Keating, of Patrick-street, with being drunk. Constable Walsh stated that he had been repeatedly before the court on former occasions. Fined 1s. and costs.

Prisoner's mother said she would not pay the fine unless her son took the pledge. The fine was eventually paid.

A charge was made by a Mary M'Grath against Mrs. Quinlan. It was heard, and found to be so frivolous and vicious, that their worships dismissed the case, with costs against the plaintiff.

Mary Power, a young girl with a baby in her arms, pleaded guilty to a charge of being disorderly in Power's-lane, John-street, preferred by Sub-constable Sheridan. She said she had been annoyed by people telling stories, and was only fined in the mitigated penalty of 1s., and costs.

MALICIOUS INJURY.

Mr. John Keating, slater, prosecuted a labourer, named Edmond Power, for a malicious injury. It appeared that Mr. Keating found it his duty to dismiss the defendant from his employment, and that as a piece of revenge, the defendant, taking the advantage of Mr. Keating's men being absent at dinner, upturned a barrel of whitewash at the Mayor's-walk, and thereby very considerable retarded Mr. Keating's operations. Defendant pleaded drunkenness, and denied that he would be guilty of such a crime in his sobriety. Fined 10s., or a week's imprisonment, one-third the fine to go to the prosecutor. The defendant went to gaol.

A VERY CURIOUS CASE.

A respectable-looking man, named Walsh, in the employment of Mr. Lalor, coach-builder, addressed the court, and asked that his wife, who had been arrested the previous evening (but not brought down to court this morning) should be brought up and her case heard. He said—Try her if she is guilty, but do not keep her in custody without trial. I move that she be brought down here.

Mr. Head-Constable Barry—In this case, your worships, I arrested this woman yesterday on a warrant issued by his worship Mr. Walsh, on a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences, and there has not been time yet to complete inquiries.

Walsh—There has been ample time.

Head-Constable—I have good reason to suspect that goods have been got at other places, inasmuch as she (prisoner) had a bundle of pawn-tickets with her.

The case was postponed to allow time to send for witnesses.

The charge was of obtaining goods under false pretences from Mr. Toomey's millinery establishment, the Quay.

In about three quarters of an hour Mr. and Mrs. Toomey attended, and the prisoner (Mrs. Maria Walsh) was brought down. She was a respectably-dressed and decent-looking woman.

Walsh—This case is going to be settled between us. Let a document be prepared, and whatever my wife owes Mr. Toomey, I will sign to pay for.

The Court informed him that the case should be heard.

Mrs. Toomey was then sworn and examined by Head-Constable Barry—Mrs. Walsh (the prisoner) got goods from me, in the name of Mrs. Purcell, on the 23rd April last.

What did she say? She said Mrs. Purcell sent her for a dress, and her (Mrs. Purcell's) husband was outside the window at the time while she was getting it; the dress was not made up; I sent the bill afterwards to Mrs. Purcell, and the answer she wrote back was, that she had never purchased a penny's worth in her (Mrs. Toomey's) house; she denied that she had ever got those goods.

Head-Constable—Did you, on another occasion, give her (prisoner) goods in the name of any other person? Yes, in the name of a Mrs. Thompson; I gave her a bonnet and shawl and four yards of material to make a petticoat with; gave her also nine yards of another material for the same purpose; these latter things were given after the dress.

Did you find out this Mrs. Thompson? No—on making inquiries I found there was no such person; Mrs. Walsh told me that this Mrs. Thompson's husband was in the same employment with her husband, and that she (Mrs. T.) would pay in the same way as she herself paid; that is the reason why I gave the goods—I had had previously frequent dealings with Mrs. Walsh, and always found her quite correct; I certainly was misled by seeing Mrs. Purcell's husband outside.

Walsh—I will bring an action against Sergeant Purcell next Monday, as sure as I live.

Mayor—Did she get anything else from you? Nothing for any one except herself.

Neither Mrs. Purcell nor Sergeant Purcell being present, the court was about to adjourn till they should arrive.

Walsh—Mr. Toomey is in court, and I am prepared to satisfy him for any damage he may have sustained.

Mr. Toomey—I am satisfied if I am myself secured.

Mr. Hanrahan, C.P.S., said that Mr. Toomey had better be cautious—that if he said he would be satisfied to compromise a felony, he might find himself in the dock.

Mrs. Toomey continued—I saw Mrs. Walsh, when she was buying the goods, hold a conversation with Serjeant Purcell at the door; I therefore believed the things were for Mrs. Purcell.

The Mayor asked if the goods were in court?

Head-Constable—Yes (producing a dress). I got this with Mrs. Purcell, and she told me the way she got it was, that the prisoner had it in pawn, and that being indebted to her (Mrs. P.), she gave her the ticket of the dress in payment, and that she released it by paying 6s for it.

The Court read from Mrs. Purcell's information, made the previous day—she swore, with respect to the dress, "which I never received, or authorised any one to buy for me from Mrs. Toomey."

Mrs. Toomey—To the best of my belief, I saw the dress upon Mrs. Purcell; she was on the opposite side of the street, and I remarked to Mr. Toomey that that was the dress.

The Head-Constable showed Mrs. Toomey the dress, which she then identified as the one she sold.

Walsh said it was Mrs. Purcell, and not his wife, that should have been prosecuted—the guilty parties were not in custody at all.

Mrs. Toomey—I never had any dealing before with Mrs. Walsh but she acted very straightforward and honourable.

The case was then adjourned for the attendance of Mrs. and Sergeant Purcell—on their arrival the court resumed.

The Mayor (to Mrs. Purcell)—I see in your information you state you received a bill from Mrs. Toomy "for a dress which you never received, or authorised any one to buy for you from Mrs. Toomey."

Mrs. Purcell—No, sir, Mrs. Toomey gave it to Mrs. Walsh for her own use, and Mrs. Walsh promised her in my presence to pay eighteen pence per week for it; I was present when Mrs. Walsh bought this dress from Mrs. Toomey, and she bought it for herself.

Mayor—You were present by yourself? Yes, sir.

Then how did you get it? She put it in pawn for 6s., and she was in my debt since herself and her husband lived with me, and as she said she would not release it she gave it to me for an old debt; herself and her husband had been lodging with me.

Mrs. Toomey—I never saw Mrs. Purcell present at the selling. I did not see her till I saw it upon her, to the best of my belief.

Prisoner—When I was buying, Mrs. Purcell was with me.

Mrs. Purcell—Yes, she was with me.

Mr. Toomey—Mr. Purcell told me the reason why he was standing at the window was, that she (prisoner) called him back when he was passing the street, and told him to stand while she went in to pay some money.

Sergeant Purcell—I recollect my wife telling me one day that she was along with Mrs. Walsh making a purchase at Mrs. Toomey's.

Court—Do you recollect her calling you?—Yes, I recollect the occurrence; she said to me that she had something to tell me, and to "stand here till I come out"; I am not sure, but as well as I can recollect, she told me it was to pay some money on account of this dress.

Mayor—This is a very complicated case.

Mrs. Toomey said her shop assistant was in Dungarvan, but would return by Thursday next; there were two dresses charged to Mrs. Purcell, both in this young lady's handwriting.

The Head-Constable said since the court previously sat he had inquiries made at Mrs. Lalor's to ascertain if any person named Thompson had worked there and he found there had not.

Walsh—It was for a Mrs. Thompson, a militia man's wife. They are both left town.

Mrs. Toomey—There was a young girl in my shop yesterday when Mrs. Purcell said that she had never been in my shop since she bought a bonnet there three years ago.

The court remanded the case till Friday's petty sessions, bail to be accepted for the prisoner, and directed Mrs. Toomey to secure the attendance of both her shop girl and the young girl just now mentioned.

Sergeant Purcell offered to become one of the bails. The court then adjourned.

CASHEL.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

(*From our Correspondent.*)

The usual weekly meeting of the board was held on Thursday last—

In the chair, J. M. Bushe Esq., J.P., V.C.

Also present: R. N. Bayly, J.P.; Samuel Cooper, J.P.; N. B. Green, J.P.; Charles Minchin, J.P.; Wm. Murphy, J.P.; Richard Philips, J.P.; Capt. Andrews, J.P.; Capt. Sankey, J.P.; Dr. Russell, J.P.; Major Kellett, J.P.; Capt. Taylor, J.P.; Capt. Graham, J.P.; H. M. Harding, J.P.; N. Wall, J. J. Scully, G. Ryall, J. Dunn, D. Laffan, Pierce Grace, T. Connor, E. Auglin, S. J. Murphy, Patrick Quinlan, E. Heffernan, J. O'Brien, J. Loughnane, J. Corcoran, W. Dwyer, T. Moloney, P. Heney, Michael Brien, R. O'Dwyer, and P. Flynn.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Weekending Saturday, June 9.

Remaining at last report			507
Admitted during the week			42
Born			0
Discharged			35
Died			2
Remaining on above date			512
Number corresponding week last year			540
Decrease this year			28
Increase this week			5
Number in hospital			117
In Fever Hospital			13
Out-door relief			60
Cost of do.	£6	5	7
Cost of provisions received	58	3	10½
Do. consumed	60	16	8½
Average cost		2	3¼
Amount received by treasurer	7	11	4
Do. paid	8	0	10
Balance in favour of guardians	992	5	3
Rates outstanding	396	6	0
Number admitted this day			4
Refused			6

The subject of Union Rating was brought before the board in an eloquent speech by Capt. Harding, J.P., but was adjourned in consequence of the absence of several gentleman who intended to speak in its favour.

A troop of the 12th Lancers, from Castlebar, passed through this town this week on their way to join headquarters at Cahir.

IRISH RAILWAYS.

MR. EDITOR—A paragraph has been going the round of the press, headed "Irish Mendicancy," stating that the directors of railway companies in Ireland were begging assistance from the national exchequer for the purpose of making or finishing their lines. This is not exactly the case. The proposal is that as many of these lines are unprofitable, and have to pay from 5 to 6 per cent., in some cases more, for their mortgages and preference stock, that the Government should lend them the money on these securities at from 3¼ to 3½ per cent., and an additional half per cent. to pay off the principal. This, you will perceive, is quite different from begging; it is simply to substitute the credit of the Government for their own, for it is quite certain that there would be no money lent on those lines, whose net revenue would be inadequate to pay the interest on this Government loan; it is not a new principle. Money has been advanced for public purposes at these rates. No doubt it will be a considerable saving to these poor companies; but they propose to give the public some compensation in the reduced rates and fares which they propose. There was a small but influential deputation from Ireland, headed by Mr. Malcomson, whose name is well known in the south of Ireland, and who is a director of a great number of these poor lines, and who, I believe, has sacrificed a great deal of money with the view of developing the traffic of the country, and it is understood that the deputation was favourably received. It is hoped, under all the circumstances, if their object may be obtained without loss to the exchequer, they will succeed. Ireland is a great field for railways, as soon as Irish directors can be brought to understand that, with wages at an average of 8d and 9d a day, there is no chance of getting the same fares as in England, where the wages are at least 50 per cent. higher. It is a most extraordinary fact that the third class fares are higher than either in Scotland or England, and the excursion traffic almost nil. Let any one read the evidence before the Royal Commission on Railways. The fact must be admitted; all the witnesses for the public testify to this, and complain, which I know to be the case, that the general opinion of the boards of directors is, that the traffic would not increase whatever the rates or fares might be. This is contrary to all our experience, and if it were possible to carry out a large and liberal reduction, the whole of the country would be immensely benefited. While on this subject allow me to say a word about the traffic to the south of Ireland via the Great Western Railway. This company is most anxious to increase their traffic over their system to that district, but every impediment is thrown in their way by the Irish companies, who appear to entertain the opinion that they should have the whole of the profit on their side, and a large portion of ours as well, and that a costly sea-packet service should be found, without any contribution from them. Very little of course can be expected from the Southern railways of Ireland, whose dividends are almost *nil*, and all they can be reasonably asked is, that they will bring all the traffic they can to Waterford, and let the Great Western work it in their own way. We have no idea of the extent of traffic that might be brought over the Great Western line through Wales to the south and west of Ireland, and probably even to the north, could the southern Irish railways be brought to work harmoniously and unitedly with the Great Western Company.

In the north of Ireland under the same laws we see the prosperity of that district, the large commercial towns rising about Belfast, the numerous steamers between the ports of the North of England, Scotland, and the north of Ireland. Is it not because the northerns are a more commercial people, and have a keener sense of making a profit than the south? Our Great Western system of nearly 1,300 miles would derive great benefit from a first-rate connection between Milford and Waterford, bringing it in contact with the whole of the Irish railways; and I do hope, as soon as we can afford to put on a superior line of steamers equal to those between Holyhead and Kingstown, we shall do so, and not allow nearly the whole of the traffic from the south and west of England to be diverted from its natural route.

Yours, &c., THOS. ADAMS.

—*Herepath's Railway Journal.*

DEATH OF MR. PATRICK MURPHY.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Patrick Murphy, of the London Newspaper Press, which took place within the last few days in a London lunatic asylum, at the early age of forty-two years, after a long and painful illness. Mr. Murphy had been for many years a distinguished member of the Liverpool Press, which he left for the metropolitan. An able reporter, he was for some time a member of the *Morning Star* Parliamentary corps, and latterly of the *Morning Herald* and *Standard* establishment. The malady of which he died—softening of the brain, and its consequences, mental derangement and physical prostration—was contracted while he was engaged in the active discharge of duties which proved too severe for him.—*Morning Advertiser.*

[The above-named gentleman began his professional career in Waterford, of which he was a native. By those who knew him he was held in high esteem. If he had a fault it was lavish generosity. In him the young Irish aspirant for journalistic honours in London found a good friend, who never spared himself to further a friend's interest.]

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN IRELAND.

(*From the Farmer*)

It is much to be feared that an outbreak of cattle plague has at last taken place in Ireland.—The district in which the malady is reported to have appeared, however, is not important either as a grazing or even as a breeding district, although this will not render the disease less heavily felt by those who may unfortunately suffer from it. The farms in that part of the country are generally small, but the tenants are nevertheless comparatively comfortable; the large manufacturing population in the adjoining vale of the Lagan affording a ready market for all kinds of farm produce.

The facilities possessed in Ireland for the establishment of cordons, and the manner in which the people have been accustomed to submit to restrictions controlled by a semi-military force, give good hope of a much speedier arrestment of the malady in that country than could have been looked for under the more lax regulations which prevail in Great Britain.

As there still appears, however, to be some doubt as to the identity of the cases of disease which have recently occurred in the county of Down with cattle plague, it would be advisable, we think, to get over two or three veterinary authorities, such as Professors Gamgee and Simonds, for the purpose of examining any further cases of disease that may occur, and also the general health of the stock in the suspected neighbourhood.

While we earnestly counsel our Irish friends to use every means in order to satisfy the public mind on the subject—for if it really be the plague the sooner people are aware of the fact the better, and if otherwise it is equally important that the truth should be speedily known—we would at the same time caution them against being carried away by panic. A depreciation in the value of cattle is inevitable under the circumstances; let them not increase the depreciation by their own doings. The remoteness of the suspected district from the leading cattle breeding and grazing parts of Ireland is so far satisfactory that there is no reason as yet to place any undue restrictions on the Irish cattle trade. With proper health certificates, which should not be charged for by the inspecting surgeons, there is not much danger as yet; but with this measures ought to be taken at once to compel railway and steamboat companies in Ireland, and in all parts of the kingdom, to provide an efficient system of watering and feeding cattle, &c., on their journey. The warm weather has now, we may expect, set in, and the sufferings of cattle from thirst while travelling must become exceedingly great, and productive of serious injury to their health. Ignorance of the means of providing water cannot be any longer pleaded, and it is imperatively necessary that due provision to supply it to cattle in transit in sufficient quantities should be rigidly enforced by the legislature, and not left to the "don't-care-a-damn" ideas of railway people and cattle jobbers.

DEALING IN BANK SHARES.

The Stock Exchange committee had under consideration on Saturday a memorial from the leading brokers praying that for all contracts in Bank Shares there shall be one day in each week appointed for a settlement, and that shares not delivered within seven days shall be bought in against the seller. Under the existing practice there is a period of nearly four weeks, during which speculative operators may carry on their machinations to produce a fall. Even this proposal, however, is said not to have been received with cordiality, and its further discussion was adjourned till Monday.

LOW RATE OF MORTALITY ON BOARD STEAMERS TO NEW YORK.—The Directors of the National Steam Navigation Company have received a highly complimentary letter from Mr. Bernard Casserley, the general agent to the Commissioners of Emigration for the State of New York, with regard to the treatment and condition of passengers by the Co's steamers. He says that the improvement attained by these steamers is very great, and he gives an official statement of the number of passengers carried to New York during 1864 and 1865, and of the deaths during the voyage. The deaths are in the proportion of but one to every 1,000 souls, while the average ratio of the deaths of passengers over eight years is only one in every 3,080. These results are very satisfactory, and show with what safety a passage may be made across the Atlantic in large and well-appointed steamships.

THE COBRA DE CAPELLA.—Four Englishmen were playing at whist in India. One of them quietly said—"I entreat you all to sit perfectly still. If one of you move, I am a dead man instantly." They obeyed him. He called to an attendant in the same quiet tone. "Bring a saucer of milk, and put it down where I point—a cobra de capella has twined round my leg." The sitters sat courageously fixed. The milk was brought; the snake is very fond of it, and soon recognises it if near. It quietly unwound itself from the whist player's leg, turned to the milk, began to drink, and life was preserved.—*Notes and Queries.*

A NEW SWINDLING DODGE.—The *Carlow Sentinel* and *Kilkenny Moderator* publish copies of letters sent to several parties in Ireland by a person calling himself Mr. James F. Burton, of Australia, and now in Germany, offering for a sum of £6[illegible] or £65 to put the parties in possession of money bequeathed to them by friends in Australia. The letters are all exactly similar.

A SKETCH FROM GARRISON SOCIETY.—Mamma—"Now, Miss, have you written down the distinctions of rank on your card, as I told you?" Alice—"Yes, Ma." Mamma—"Very well, then, recollect you've no excuse this time; and, if I catch you dancing with anyone below a captain, you don't go out for a month."—*Punch.*

IRREPRESSIBLE.—Late developments seem to indicate that the "pretty waiter girls" of New York are more than a match for the Legislature of the Empire State, and the Metropolitan Police combination. The Legislature tried to put them down by interdicting refreshments at places of public entertainment, and the "waiter girls" instantly changed their base to free concert saloons and evaded the law. The Excise Commissioners next thought to squelch them by refusing to grant licenses to places where females were kept as "waiters." Yet the "pretty waiter girl" still lives, adapting herself to circumstances; has taken the temperance pledge and now openly defies Police Superintendant Kennedy. In other words, the "pretty waiter girls'" saloons on Broadway have decided to keep open and sell ice creams, cordials, soda, pastry, fruit, segars, etc. At the "Metropolitan," the "Oriental," and the "Zouave," the leading concerns of this kind in New York, a bountiful supply of these things were retailed on Saturday night. The *Herald* says:—"Another new feature is the dressing of all the lady waiters alike. In one of the saloons they appear in white dresses every other evening and in black alternate nights. On Saturday evening they all appeared in their new costumes, no low neck dresses being allowed. All the saloons were crowded on Saturday and did a thriving business, the Oriental keeping open till near two o'clock. Everything in the eating line was disposed of, and fully as much soda and sarsaparilla dispensed as when liquor was sold. In fact the receipts of two or three of these places exceeded those of any night when they disposed of liquor." The exasperated police authorities appear to be fairly outwitted in their efforts to break up the "pretty waiter girl" system, and will have to wait until next January before they can make another strike at them through the Legislature.—*American Paper.*

Sir Bellingham Graham is dead.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that Prince Teck will proceed, in case of hostilities, to join his regiment; but it was hoped that the Emperor of Austria will insist on his taking leave of absence.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

The *Times* says, Prussia has not hesitated to treat the vote of the Frankfort Diet as a declaration of hostilities on the part of the States who supported the Austrians, and the Prussians have entered Saxony on the one side and Hanover on the other. The crossing of the Saxon frontier brings the largest military levies that have taken the field in Germany into necessary and probably immediate collision. As soon as Field Marshal Benedek learns by telegraph that the enemy has begun operations he must at once put his great army in motion. Leipsic and the northern part of the Saxon kindom will no doubt be seized at once by the Prussians, but the Austrians having but a few miles to advance, and the railway at their service, will establish themselves at Desden. From Prague to Berlin the road lies through Dresden and across the plains of Prussian Saxony. Prussia, has indeed, a powerful ally in Italy with its immense and increasing levies, but in Germany itself Prussia is overmatched, and she must (as under the great Frederick) make up for inferiority of numbers by activity and military skill. Before the Confederation has time to muster its forces, Hanover will probably be overrun and occupied, and its resources placed at the disposal of the conquerors. Count Bismarck knows the value of promptitude.

The *Daily News*, in its remarks, says now is the time for Austria and her allies to act, the war was begun, the Emperor cannot leave the King of Hanover to feel the whole weight of Prussian power after receiving his assistance in the Diet. He must march out, fall upon the Prussians in his front, and achieve some important success before Germany is dismayed by the boldness of his adversaries initiative, and whenever he does, then it will be time for the Italians to try what they can do for their country.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says the Russian force concentrated in Southern Poland is now slowly advancing in the direction of the Silesian frontier, and, it is assumed in Austrian Poland, they will take up such a position as to eventually be at the disposal of the Kaiser. According to Paris gossip there exists an Austrian despatch, meant to be private and confidential, which, among other things, states that if the Austrians were allowed to beat the Prussians and Italians, but particularly the Prussians, there would be an opening for treating for the cession of Venetia.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

(Per the Union Company's steamship Roman).

Amongst her passengers are Justice Bell, on six months' leave of absence, and the Rev. A. Murray, of the Dutch Reform Church, deputed by the Synodical Commission to visit England to watch the appeal, which has been made to the Privy Council, in the Bevar case. The weather continues remarkably fine for the Cape, and a quiet to action towards the return of better times progressed. Farming operations were being carried on very favourably in every direction; but heavy losses still occurred in isolated districts from disease among cattle and sheep. Mr. J. Becker, sub-sheriff at Malmesby, had absconded, after forging bills and promissory notes to the amount of £15,000. The settlement of a treaty of peace between the Basutos and free states was progressing satisfactorily. The Cape colonists had presented an address to President Brand, congratulating him upon the honourable conclusion of the war. The gold discoveries in Tradeval were confirmed. Several expeditions had left Natal on their way to the diggings.

The *South African Advertiser and Mail* says the Colenso question still rages violently. The court had granted an order requiring the dean to give the bishop access to, and the use of, the baptismal registry. In reply the dean had positively stated to the court, in writing, that he declined to obey the order, as he deemed the matter beside the functions of any civil court. For this contumacy the court had, without awarding any personal punishment by imprisonment or fine, decreed the dean to be in general contempt and under sentence of legal excommunication. He is unable to go before the court to seek any redress so long as he is at contempt. The bench declined to make a martyr of the dean by more extreme measures than placing him in the position of deprivation of law. Mr. Justice Philips remarks, in reference to the judgment, that it did not affect the dean more than ecclesiastical excommunication did on the other side. The troopship Lady Melville had arrived in Simon's Bay from Madras.

SPREAD OF THE CHOLERA.

The General Telegraph Company have received news that the cholera has broken out at Angers and Saint Nazaire, and that it continues at Nantes, and is on the increase at Amiens and the surrounding country.

THE REFORM BILL.

The "Times" thinks the opposition would readily agree to £12 by the rate book instead of £14 by Mr. Gladstone's estimated rental, and would probably take £6 by the rate instead of Mr. Gladstone's £7.

A CITIZEN'S LOT IN WAR.—On the 31st of May, 1814, Perthes entered Hamburg with the troops. What a year had passed since he had escaped with his family in May of the previous year!—"a weary and tumultuous space." But he had finished his duty as a soldier, and now he resolved to resume his business, and his place among men of letters. "I can rejoice, I can forgive, I can forget all but my lost child," wrote his wife, "but there are hard times still before us." Before the quiet life could be resumed, before they "could live a year as they were wont to live," there was much to be gone through of mental anxiety, and much of bodily toil. The house was standing, and that was about all that could be said for it; there was not a corner in it fit to sit down in, the floors were a foot deep in filth, the lower story had been used as a guard-room. A stove been in the middle of the large hall, and the soldiers disinclined to take the trouble of constantly feeding it, had hit on the expedient of pushing trunks of trees through the windows, so that one end reached the fire and as it was consumed they could shove it further and further in! We have heard of an indolent Asiatic doing this to save the trouble of chopping wood, but it was new to us as a European practice. Every bit of wood-work had been torn down, every morsel of furniture was gone, and if the want of money precluded any, but the most necessary expenditure, the aspect of the greater poverty pressing on all around reduced even this to the lowest possible limit.—"Cornhill Magazine" for June.

The trial of Smith, for the Cannon-street murder, has concluded. The learned Judge having summed up, the jury turned round in the box and found the prisoner "Not guilty." The prisoner exclaimed—"Thank you gentlemen. I am as innocent as a babe."

EXPERIMENTS WITH STEEL SHOT.—The Royal Sovereign was experimented upon yesterday by the Bellerophon, firing at her with 300lb. steel shot from rifle gun at short distance. The turret ship maintained its superiority over the gun in a very striking manner.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—It is arranged that the Great Eastern with the new Atlantic Cable shall sail from Sheerness on Saturday the 30th inst. The entire cable was completed on Thursday.

THE LATE FIRE IN DUBLIN.—We (*Freeman*) are happy to perceive, as we anticipated last Monday, that the widespread and deep sympathy felt by the entire community in the lamentable loss sustained by Mr. James Delany has already manifested itself in the most unequivocal manner. A number of his fellow-citizens, representing all classes, have formed themselves into a committee, for the purpose of giving direction and shape to the sympathy felt for him, and, as far as is possible under the painful circumstances, to mitigate at least one portion of the calamity which has overwhelmed him. It is truly appalling to think that in the incredibly short period of half-an-hour Mr. Delany has been bereft of home, wife, and we might add, family—stripped of all he held dear, and of everything he possessed—and left not only utterly destitute in a wordly point of view, but reduced to a state of domestic wretchedness seldom surpassed. That such a calamity should evoke unusual sympathy for the bereaved is but natural, and we are sure nothing beyond the mere mention of the facts is necessary to direct attention to the course that has been, most properly, resolved on by the committee. In such a sad case solicitation would be as unbecoming as it is unnecessary; but, in order to establish the depth and extent of the sympathy which exists, a prompt co-operation with the committee is desirable.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

Prague, Saturday, June 16.

The Prussians occupy Lobau and Zittau, and menance Sckendits and Zeitz. The railway between Riese and Dresden is destroyed. The passenger traffic and postal communication between Prussia and Saxony is stopped. The Crown Princess of Saxony proceeds to Vienna. The Saxony treasury, valuables, and provisions for the army were transported for security to Bohemia.

Frankfort-on-Maine, Saturday, June 16.

Prince Charles of Bavaria will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Federal army.

Berlin, Saturday, June 16.

It is expected Mecklenburg will afford active support to Prussia for the defence of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein.

Paris, Saturday, June 16.

It is asserted that the recent proceedings of the Federal Diet have determined the several powers, signitaries of the Vienna treaty of 1815 to declare that, in their opinion, articles 54 and 63 of that treaty, which forms part of that European international law, have been violated. The *Moniteur* of this morning reproduced the article published in yesterday's *Constitutionnel* on M. Emile Girardin's interpretation of the Emperor Napoleon's letter.

Florence, Saturday, June 16.

The Austrians have interrupted all lines of communication on the side of the Po and Mincio.

Vienna, Saturday, June 16.

The *Neue Fre Presse* of to-day asserts that Prince Gortschakoff has sent a circular to the representatives of Russia abroad, stating that, for the slightest violation of neutrality by France, Russia will abandon her present neutral attitude.

Berlin, Saturday, June 16.

Prince Sigismund, third son of the Crown Prince of Prussia, was taken seriously ill yesterday, but is a little better this morning.

Hanover, Saturday, June 16.

The King of Hanover and the Crown Prince set out last night for the camp of the army, which is being concentrated near Gottingen. The Queen and Royal Princess remain here. It is rumoured that a ministerial crisis exists.

MAIL NEWS.

Southampton, Saturday, June 16.

The Nyanza, with the Calcutta, China, and Australian Mails, has arrived.

Marseilles, Friday, June 15.

The Massilia, which arrived with the Bombay Mail, left for London at 10 p.m.

Malta, Friday, June 15.

The Ceylon left to-day for Southampton.

THE FENIAN RAID IN CANADA.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says, those Fenians have no base of operations at all. In their rere is a hostile fleet, an outraged Government, a vast army headed by one of the greatest captains of modern times. Arrayed against them in front is all that is powerful, wealthy, and energetic.—Canada resting on such a *point d'appui*, is all the force Great Britain, naval and military, can establish. The river they have crossed is guarded by Federal gunboats—the great lakes are patrolled by Federal men-of-war. Unless there be something in it that we cannot see, a more singularly wicked raid, and contemptible enterprise has never been described or imagined.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Sunday, June 17.

The *Presse* publishes a report that the first engagement between Prussian and Saxony troops took place this morning near Leipsig. No confirmation of this rumour has been received.

Berlin, Saturday, June 16.

The Prussian ultimatum forwarded yesterday to the governments of Saxony, Hanover, Hesse Cassel, and Nassau, offered those states the alliance of Prussia upon the following conditions:—That they should reduce their military establishments to the peace footing upon which they stood on the 1st of March last; that they should agree to the convocation of a German parliament, and appoint the elections to take place simultaneously with those which would be held for the same purpose in Prussia. Prussia offered to guarantee to those sovereigns who would accept her alliance all their rights and territory conformably with her reform project of the 10th instant. The proposals were rejected by all the governments to which they were addressed.

Dresden, Friday, June 15.

The entry of the Austrians into Saxony is hourly expected. The Prussian Minister is about to take his departure from this city.

The entry of the Prussians into Saxony was preceded by a formal declaration of war. It is officially stated that in rejecting yesterday the Prussian ultimatum which demanded the reduction of the army to a peace footing, Baron Von Beust justified the mobilisation of the Saxon troops by referring to the resolution of the Federal Diet. In reply to the point of the ultimatum relating to the elections for Parliament simultaneously in Saxonia and Prussia, Baron Von Beust declared that a German Parliament could not be convoked by any single Government. The King of Saxony approved the motives for the rejection of the ultimatum, on the ground of his duties as a member of the Confederation.

Bodenbach, Sunday, June 17.

It is rumoured that the Saxony army has effected a junction with the Austrian forces.

Mentz, Sunday, June 17.

The Prussians entered the capital of Hanover this morning.

Berlin, Sunday, June 17.

The King left to-day for the army, accompanied by Count Bismarck.

Cologne, Sunday, June 17.

The telegraphic communication between Cologne and the north of Germany has been cut off, as also between Meissenburg and the south. The passenger trains for Bavaria and Wortemburg have discontinued running in consequence of the lines being occupied with the conveyance of troops.

Florence, Sunday, June 17.

King Victor Emmanuel left here this evening with General Lamarmora to join the army.

Vienna, Saturday, June 16.

The *Neue Fre Presse* of to-day asserts that Prince Gortschakoff has sent a circular to the representatives of Russia abroad, stating that, for the slightest violation of neutrality by France, Russia will abandon her present neutral attitude.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON COLOUR-SERGEANT M'CARTHY.

It is rumoured that the court-martial on Colour-Sergeant M'Carthy have sent in their finding of guilty and sentenced him to death, with a recommendation of mercy on account of service and previous good conduct.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—The first thing which catches the eye of the visitor who enters the waiting-room of a great personage—the second, indeed, in Paris—is a fine picture, painted by De Rossi, at Rome, in 1861, of the "Resurrection of Italy." A winged angel sits on a rock with the book of Fate opened before her.—Around her head a golden glory—now much copied in the Bois—her wings slightly tinged with the red, white, and green of Italy.

Poetry

THE DAISY CHAIN.

Little children, glad and merry,
Toddle, romp, and race along,
Hand in hand
To daisy land,
With trills of laughter and of song.

Silvern treasure without measure
Shines upon the sunny fields;
Every elf
Upgathers pelf,
Which all the ground in plenty yields.

Now they weave a chain of daisies;
Link by link it longer grows,
But a hand
Breaks through the band,
And all around the treasure flows.

Life is such a chain of daisies,
Each on the other must depend;
One rude break
A breach will make,
That tears nor wishes ne'er can mend.

The Quiver.

THE EMPEROR'S LETTER.

"Will France be led to draw the sword?"
"No!" the great Emperor swears;
"But settle nought without my word,
And my 'fin mot' is 'shares!'"

The Owl.

A DEUCED GOOD REASON
WHY AUSTRIA SHOULD DECLINE ATTENDING THE CONGRESS.

Of the Congress of Cooks we have all of us heard
Who once the grave case of the goose took their seat on,
When the question was solemnly put to the bird
In what way he preferred to be cooked, carved, and eaten.

"Well, really, my pref'rence," poor Goosey replied,
"For one style of *cuisine* over others is small;
Indeed, if an answer you'll not be denied,
I'd choose *not* to be cooked, carved, and eaten at all."

"The point," quoth the President-Cook, "pray, recall,
Was *what* style of *cuisine* you thought best for digestion;
As for *not* being cooked, carved, and eaten at all—
That is really wandering away from the question."

This ven'rable apologue Austria recalls
When asked to a Congress Imperial and Regal;
And, as good ground for shunning the Elysee's halls,
Think's "What's sauce for the Goose *may* be sauce for the Eagle."—*Punch.*

THE FORESTERS.

The first qualification for admission into the Order of Foresters is good health; were it otherwise the institution might become a mere hospital. No person is therefore admitted—excepting as an honorary member—who is in ill health. So much for the physical condition of the members; but morality is also required. No one is admitted—whether as an honorary or financial member—who bears a bad character, who leads a dissolute life, frequents bad company, is guilty of habitual intoxication, or is of a quarrelsome behaviour. Any member knowingly proposing a candidate in opposition to this law is expelled the Order, or suffers such other punishment as the Court in which such misdemeanour occurs shall think proper. Should any member be convicted by a jury or by a magistrate of felony, larceny, or embezzlement, or by a committee of his Court of any crime or offence calculated to bring disgrace upon the Order, he is expelled, and his name is circulated in the quarterly report of the Executive Council. But such expulsion is not inserted until the time has expired for appealing to the Court next in superiority to that by which he is expelled. Of course, should the member ultimately succeed in establishing his innocence in any of the cases, after conviction, the law of expulsion and its consequences do not apply.

Nor is that all. The society wisely holds forth to her members the great boon of securing forgiveness and restoration, by wooing the angel of repentance. Should any convicted member, on the expiration of the term of his imprisonment, show by his future good conduct, for the space of twelve month, a sincere repentance for his offence, and lead a sober, honest, virtuous life, he may, on application to the Court to which he formerly belonged, and with the consent of the Districts, be eligible for re-admission. It is only on being found guilty of a second offence that he is for ever expelled from the order.

No person is admitted as a financial member who is under the age of 18 years, or whose age exceeds 40 years. With the Odd Fellows, the limit of age is 36; but the Districts have discretionary power to admit persons above thirty-six years of age, upon payment of £1, and the contribution of the lodge for each lodge-night that has elapsed since the person admitted was thirty-six years of age up to the date of initiation, together with the additional payment, at the rate of 7s. 6d. per annum, in addition to the usual contributions during membership. We know not why a similar arrangement is not adopted by the Foresters, as it seems desirable to exclude no one from the benefits of such an institution.—"General View of Forestry and its Working," from the *Working Man.*

NATIONAL ENTHUSIASM IN ITALY.

There is one characteristic of the present outburst of national enthusiasm in Italy that has scarcely received so much attention in England as it merits. It is too generally assumed that this exuberance of popular feeling is occasioned entirely by the desire to relieve Venetia from the Austrian rule. This is far from being the fact. A strong instinct of self assertion really influences the present movement. It is felt that Italy, as a nation, must win her spurs. In 1859 it is admitted that France really decided the destinies of the country, and there is an uneasy sentiment that the subordinate part then played was derogatory to the national honour. Italians long to show Europe that Italy is able to maintain its own rights, to guard its own interests, and above all, to fight, if occasion should arise, for its own land. The cry for Venice is a mere outward and visible sign of the strong voiceless passions that in effect guide the nation at this moment. A peaceful entry into the possession of Venetia will in no way satisfy the unreasoning lust for war that has inflamed men's minds. These unavowed feelings that decide public opinion must be taken into account in attempting to estimate the action of the Government. Lamarmora would have represented at Paris the policy of "Venice or war." It is significant that at the innumerable demonstrations, whilst the newspapers complacently speak of cheers for the King and for Garibaldi there was only heard (except on one or two rare occasions) one watchword shouted by the people, and that was, "Viva la guerra!"—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

EARL RUSSELL'S LAST PRIVATE TELEGRAM TO KING VICTOR EMMANUEL.—Take the rest and be thankful.—*The Owl.*

A JUDGE SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.—The Court of Assizes of the Hérault has condemned a person named Vitalis to perpetual imprisonment, a fine of 100f., and degradation from the Legion of Honour, for having forged commercial bills and used fraudulent documents, knowing them to be so, when he filled the high post of judge in the Imperial Court of Nismes.

A RETENTIVE MEMORY.—There is at the present time in St. Mary's Workhouse, in Reading, an old woman, nearly 90 years of age, who is able to repeat the whole of the second book of Milton's "Paradise Lost." There are not less than 1,025 lines in this book. The woman of whom we are speaking learnt these lines at the instance of her mother, when she was a child of nine years, and has not forgotten the lesson since. She is, it need scarcely be added, a person of unusual intelligence.—*Berk's Chronicle.*

LISMORE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The flower show, in connection with this society, took place, according to public announcement, on Tuesday, 12th inst. It was held at the Ballyin pleasure grounds, commonly known as the Dean's Garden, some half a mile from the town, and was a complete success. It, in fact, far surpassed in this respect the expectations of its sanguine supporters. There were some accessories about this show which made it peculiarly attractive. The splendid band of the 37th Regiment, second to none in the service, was in attendance, and enlivened the scene during the day with strains of exquisite melody, for which the committee were much indebted to Mr. Ricks, the band master. The *locale* of the show was an attraction in itself. Wood, water, hill dale—all that constitute the glorious landscape—are blended there in graceful profusion. Amidst the enchanting scenery with which Lismore abounds, there is no place which for quiet beauty surpasses this favoured spot. The attendance of visitors, too, was unusually large, and far exceeded all former shows in that regard. The *elite* of the entire neighbourhood, the rank and fashion and beauty for many miles around, were present, and the array of aristocratic equipages of every variety was quite unprecedented.

There was only one small drawback to the complete success of the whole, as if there were to be no perfect enjoyment in this sublunary world. The weather had become overclouded and some showers fell during day, which, as the proceedings were necessarily carried on in a great measure in the open air, could not but have a disagreeable effect, and figuratively as well as literally, might be said to throw a damp upon them.

Yet in the face of this drawback the attendance was, as before mentioned, most numerous and fashionable, and the general remark was how much greater even would it have been if the weather had been more favourable. At about two o'clock, when all the arrivals had nearly taken place, the scene presented to the beholder was gay and charming in the extreme.

All the arrangements were most satisfactory, and too much praise cannot be given to the very efficient committee and the hon. secretary, Mr. William Ross Baldwin, on whom, as a matter of course, the greater weight of the duties devolved, in carrying out the details. The judges were—Messrs. Becket and Flynn, and their decisions afforded much satisfaction. Subjoined is a list of the prizes.

Amongst those who got the greatest number were:—The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Stuart de Decies, Mrs. Captain Barry, Mrs. Chearnley, and Mrs. Foley. The first prize for bouquets, a handsome bonquet holder, was awarded to Miss Keane, Ballyin.

The following are the prizes awarded:—

6 Plants of Ornamental Fol age—Lord Stuart, 1st; Mrs. Chearnley and Mrs. Captain Barry, 2nd (equal). 6 Greenhouse or Stove Plants—Mrs. Chearnley, 1st; Duke of Devonshire, 2nd; Lord Stuart, highly commended. 3 Greenhouse or Stove Plants—Lord Stuart, 1st; no merit, 2nd. Single Exotic—Duke of Devonshire, prize.

6 Cape Heaths—Duke of Devonshire, 1st. 3 Cape Heaths—Lord Stuart, 1st; Duke of Devonshire, 2nd.

Collection of Ornamental Exotics—Mrs. Capt. Barry, 1st; Mrs. Chearnley, 2nd.

Specimen Fern—Duke of Devonshire, prize.—6 foreign ferns—Mrs. Chearnley, 1st; Mrs. Capt Barry, 2nd. 3 foreign ferns—No first prize awarded; Mrs. Chearnley and Mrs. Barry, equal, 2nd. 12 native ferns—Duke of Devonshire, 1st; W. H. Baldwin, 2nd.

Hand Bouquet—Miss Keane, Ballyin, prize; Miss Keane, Cappoquin House, highly commended.

6 Fuschias—Mrs. Capt. Barry, 1st; Mrs. Foley, 2nd. 4 fuschias—Mrs. Foley, 1st; Mrs. Capt. Barry, 2nd. Specimen fuschia—Mrs. Capt. Barry, the prize; Mrs. Foley, highly recommended.

6 pelargoniums—Mrs. Chearnley, 1st; Dr. Curry, 2nd. 4 pelagoniums—Mr. Chearley, 1st; Dr. Curry, 2nd.

6 Begonias—Mrs. Chearnley, 1st; Lord Stuart, 2nd.

12 Calceolarias—W. H. Baldwin, 1st. 6 calceolarias—W. H. Baldwin, 1st; Duke of Devonshire, 2nd.

4 Roses in pots—Dr. Curry, prize.

6 Achimenes—Lord Stuart, prize.

6 Zouave Geraniums—no first; Mrs. Captain Barry and Mrs. Chearnley, equal, 2nd. 6 Variagated Geraniums—Mrs. Chearney, 1st., Mrs. Captain Barry, 2nd. 3 Azaleas—Duke of Devonshire, 1st. 4 Petunias—Hon. Mrs. Moore Smith, Prize. 6 Cacti—The Ven. Archdeacon Power, Prize.

Cut Blooms—24 Roses—W. H. Wigmore, Prize. 18 Roses, W.H. Wigmore, Prize. 12 Roses—W. H. Wigmore, 1st Prize; Mrs. Chearnley, 2nd.

Cut Pelargoniums—G. W. Lloyd, Prize, Mrs. Chearnley, commended. 24 Seedling Pansies—Lord Stuart, 1st, W. H. Wigmore, 2nd. 12 Pansies—W. H. Wigmore, Prize. 6 Pansies—W. H Wigmore, Prize.

FRUIT—Grapes (black)—A. E. Ussher, Prize. Apples—Mrs. Foley, Prize.

VEGETABLES—Best collection of four kinds—Duke of Devonshire, 1st; Hon. Mrs. Smyth, 2nd. Two cucumbers—Mrs. Chearnley, 1st; A. Power, 2nd. Three cauliflowers—Duke of Devonshire, 1st; Lord Stuart, 2nd.—Correspondent of the *Cork Examiner.*

A CANDIDATE FOR THE ROPE.—The town clerk of the imperial city of Nordlingen had a curious visitor in the year 1594. A ragged, wild-looking land-louper, about twenty years of age, and as strong as an ox, stepped one morning into his office, planted himself without ceremony before the man of law, and stared at him in silence. To the gruff question, "What do you want?" he answered as gruffly, "A rope." The town clerk told him he had come to the wrong place, the rope-maker's was round the corner to the left. The stranger replied that he did not want the rope-maker, but the hangman; he wanted to be hanged. The startled town clerk thought the fellow was mad, and called in a stout-fisted attendant before he continued the strange conversation. His visitor then declared himself to be a rogue and a vagabond, known among his pals as George Muckenhuber; and as the language he spoke was a patchwork made up of as many scraps of different dialects as his clothes were of all sorts of old rags, one might safely infer that he was everywhere and nowhere at home, and that so far his account of himself was correct. Next he stated, in a cool, matter-of-fact way, that he had several weeks before, murdered a pedler within the territory of Nordlingen, and also an Italian Jew between Augsburg and Kaufbeuern. But the Jew and the pedler would not let him rest at night, so he wanted to be hanged; and as he had committed the last murder on Nordlingen ground, the town council could not refuse to hang him on the town gallows. The town clerk grumbled at this. The town, he said, had set up its gallows for its people, and not for strange rabble. Nevertheless, he ordered Muckenhuber to be taken into custody, and laid the affair before the town council. At first the council could not make out whether the fellow was a fool or a conscience-stricken villain; but, as in those days it was the custom to throw crazy folks into the same black hole with thieves and murderers, George Nuckenhuber was for the present made safe in the tower. There he was visited in turn by the executioner, the parson, and the barber, each of whom examined him in his own way; and they unanimously declared that truly the fellow was as uncouth as a bear, but that he was in full possession of his wits, and that he persisted in his confession.—*Cassell's Paper.*

A PARTY BURIED UNDER AN AVALANCHE.—The *Berner Zeitung* publishes a statement from Frutigen that a Russian family, consisting of three gentlemen and a lady, with four guides and three horses, had been covered by an avalanche not far from that place, but had in the end been extricated. One of the guides, named Frederic Ogi, a vigorous man, having succeeded in getting himself free, set to work to liberate the others, and his exertions were crowned with success. The whole of the party were able, after some rest, to continue their route for Loosche.

THE IRISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Irish Medical Association was held on June 5th, at the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin.

On the motion of Dr. Labatt, seconded by Dr. Darley, Dr. T. L. Mackesy, of Waterford, was moved to the Chair.

The Chairman, on rising, spoke as follows:—Gentleman—The honour of addressing you from this chair again devolves on me as President of the Irish Medical Association—an honour I value most highly, as a proof of the kind feeling and confidence of my medical brethren. The meeting of so many old and valued friends adds much to my gratification, and as I look round this crowded hall, seeing such a number of men of the highest talent and position in their profession, I feel a pride and pleasure at being the President of such an Association that I can but feebly express. As the proceedings of the Council of the Association during the year will be submitted to you in the annual report, I shall not enter on their details. I shall, however, call your attention to a letter I had the honour, as President of the Association, and as Chairman of the Medical meeting held in December last at the Limerick Junction, to address to the General Medical Council, enclosing a resolution passed unanimously at the meeting. This letter was commented on freely without being published.—I therefore forward a copy for publication to the Editor of *The Medical Press and Circular*, in order to place the matter fully and fairly before the members of this Association and the profession generally. I had intended to have taken up the observations of the different members of the General Council *seriatim.* This would occupy too much of your valuable time, and the General Council having carried out my object in bringing the subject so prominently before the profession and the public, and the President, by his admission "that the Council had not done as much as they ought to have done," having confirmed the tenor of my observations, I shall leave my letter and address on the table, satisfied that the discussion at this meeting on preliminary and medical education and examination will be carried on with that good feeling, temper, and moderation that should mark the proceedings of medical men. I wish to add that, in expressing my views in firm language, I am not aware of having used any observation that could be considered disrespectful to the General Council or its distinguished members, and nothing was further from my intention. I cannot, however, but express my gratification that the Irish Medical Association has been successful in directing the attention of the General Medical Council to the necessity of passing a curriculum for preliminary education, and which, when a knowledge of Greek shall be included, will, if strictly enforced, enable the medical student to master the various subjects of medical study, and also fit him to enter that position in educated society, so desirable both for the advantage of the patient and for the respectability of our profession that the medical practitioner should maintain; and I trust, having been roused to action, that they will draw up an improved system of medical education and examination, so that incompetent persons shall not obtain diplomas in medicine or surgery, as has been so painfully evinced in the examination of candidates for the Military and Naval Medical Service. In consequence of the short time the Amended Medical Bill, as adopted by the General Council, has been before the profession, I have been unable to communicate with my medical friends on the subject; therefore the observations I now offer are my own private views. No man is more anxious to put down empirics than I am, and the penal clause of the Amended Bill to prevent irregular practitioners, not on the Medical Register, from assuming the title of doctor and practising medicine, is most valuable and necessary for the protection of the public, and of the profession.—Other clauses of the act are defective, and it is a matter for mature consideration how far it will be prudent to introduce such a bill at this advanced period of the session, particularly as it does not contain any clause to confer additional power on the General Council to enforce their orders on the different medical bodies empowered to grant diplomas or licenses to practice medicine or surgery; and if such powers are not already vested in the council under the present act, I believe that no amended medical act not conferring such power will be satisfactory to the profession. I would therefore suggest, with much respect, that the General Medical Council should hold their next annual session in January or February next, make all arrangements for a full and comprehensive medical act prior to their meeting, and as members of parliament are, with scarcely an exception, totally unacquainted with the requirements for the medical profession, take the necessary measures to lay those requirements before them, and have the bill introduced at the commencement of the next session. Should any medical university or college prove recusant to their orders, an opportunity will be thus afforded of testing their powers by bringing the subject before the Privy Council before the introduction of the bill. The extension and amendment of our representative form of government has recently claimed and still continues to engage a large share of public attention, and it strikes me that it would be difficult to select a more fitting opportunity than the present for again soliciting the attention of the public and of the profession to the important question of granting Parliamentary representation to the medical profession in its collective capacity. This association may feel a just pride in having been the first medical body that has brought prominently under the notice of the government and of the profession the advantages that would be derived from an adequate representation in Parliament of the medical and surgical colleges of the United Kingdom. If my remarks were intended only for the distinguished gentlemen I have now the honour of addressing, I should deem it unnecessary to preface my observations by earnestly disclaiming, on the part of our profession, selfish or ambitious motives in seeking to send our own representatives to Parliament; but addressing myself, as I desire to do on this point, to the ear of the general public, I consider myself the humble exponent of the sentiments of this association, and of the medical profession generally, when I affirm that it is for the benefit of that public as well as for the profession that we look for medical representation. We ask to send a few distinguished members of our body to Parliament, in order that their knowledge of the laws of health, their professional experience of the sanitary defects of our large cities, and their practical skill in providing against the spread of epidemics, may be placed at the disposal of the legislature, rendering practical and efficient the sanitary legislation of the empire, and thus adding to the health and longevity of the community at large. I do not hesitate to state that if the House of Commons had the advantage of the presence of a few medical representatives of experience and standing, to suggest and to advise on sanitary legislation, the lives of thousands might be annually saved—lives which are now sacrificed from the want of proper hygienic enactments, and the absence of practical sanitary legislation. It may be objected that the few members of the profession who, by some rare chance have forced their way into Parliament, have not conspicuously distinguished themselves in connection with subjects affecting the public health. This, it appears to me, is an argument in favour of the principle of medical representation. The few medical members of the House of Commons to whom the objection may be applied were elected for political objects or for local interests; their medical qualification was an accidental circumstance that had no influence in their election. I think it must be obvious that the medical practitioners of the United Kingdom are the men who should form the constituencies and be entrusted with the selection of medical members of Parliament, if such members are to occupy and deserve the elevated position which it is our hope they will hold as the constituted guardians of the public health. It has also been objected that medical representation would be a class representation. It has, however, in the recent debates on the Reform Bill been put forward that all classes should be adequately represented in the British House of Commons, and that no class unrepresented would have adequate protection for consideration and justice, and it is now universally admitted that intellect and education possess the strongest claims to representation. The present unrepresented state of the medical profession (a profession remarkable for the high educational and intellectual attainments of many of its members, becomes the more conspicuous when contrasted with the other learned professions. The Church has for its support in the House of Commons the representatives of the Universities, and in the House of Lords the bench of Bishops, men of the highest class of intelligence, who bring to bear for its support the energy and the talent which have gained for them the exalted position they have attained. The legal profession, furnishing numerous candidates for high offices of state, most easily to be won by a course of political life, sends a large number of its members into the Legislature, and although this profession is not represented in its collective capacity, yet, holding out, as it does, to the ambition of its members the attainment of such influential posts as those of Attorney and Solicitor-Generals, Lord Advocate, &c., in the House of Commons, and having at its head the President of the House of Lords, its interests are amply provided for, and at the same time the public is benefited by the advice and counsel of this numerous and highly educated and talented body of men on all matters in which their special information may be useful. The representatives of the legal profession may be said to be the skilled advisers of the Legislature upon all questions which either directly or indirectly come within the sphere of their special attainments. The medical profession, on the contrary, is almost totally unrepresented in Parliament, and yet how often do questions affecting the health of towns, the mortality of our infant population, the legislative regulation of trades, injurious to the health of factory operatives, the pollution of public streams, the poisonous effects of gaseous exhalations incidental to several branches of our manufacturing industry, the sale of poisons, and other several social subjects, come under the consideration of Parliament, on all of which it would be difficult to exaggerate the value and importance of practical advice and guidance in committee on the part of medical practitioners of experience and sound scientific attainments! The presence of such men in the House of Commons would render unnecessary the circuitous and expensive resort to Royal Commissions of Inquiry, which have hitherto been the only means within the reach of Parliament for gaining the required information from the very class of men that we, as a body, would select and depute to represent our interests and those of the public health in the Commons House of Parliament. Aware of this deficiency in the Council of the nation the Medical Association, in 1858, passed unanimously the following resolution:—

"That, considering the numbers, respectability, and special acquirements of the medical profession in these kingdoms, neither its interests or its views, or questions affecting the health of the community, are adequately represented in Parliament; that our President and Secretary be requested to communicate with the medical colleges and associations of the empire, to impress on them the necessity of bringing before the Prime Minister the claims of the medical profession in its collective capacity to Parliamentary representation."

The Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, always foremost in supporting the dignity and interest of our profession, at once took earnest action in drawing up the following petition, which places our claims in clear and intelligible language:—

"*To the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, in Parliament assembled:*

"THE PETITION OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND

"HUMBLY SHEWETH,—That the importance of judicious sanitary legislation has been for some time generally acknowledged.

"That little progress has as yet been made in applying medical science to the preservation of the public health, in consequence of the want in the Imperial Parliament of medical men, qualified, by educated intellect, to propose and arrange those hygienic measures necessary for health and longevity.

"That efficient legislation for this purpose is not likely to be adopted until medical representatives shall be retained as members of Parliament.

"That the medical members of the House of Commons should be elected by medical constituencies, as the best guarantee for the selection of men possessing the scientific acquirements and the sound practical knowledge of their profession that will fit them to decide on all hygienic and medical subjects.

"Impressed with these views, the President, Vice-President, and Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, claim for their college a representation in the Commons House of Parliament.

"The Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, from its first formation, has uniformly maintained a high standard of education. There are at present registered Fellows on the roll of the college 397; and licentiates, 1210; total, 1607; so that a large constituency could be found of men of high education, intelligence, and liberality, both of thought and action, having intimate relations with all classes of society, and being thus enabled to judge with accuracy of the measures required for the relief of the sick poor, and for the health of the community.

"The medical profession, unlike the legal and other interests, is totally unrepresented in the Imperial Parliament. Its duties restrict the sphere of its influence very much to private life, and its members are not generally in the habit of coming before the public or engaging in political contest; therefore, the only way for their entrance to Parliament is medidal representation being granted to medical constituencies.

"The President, Vice-President, and Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, therefore pray your honourable House that in any measure of reform provision shall be made for granting a representative in the House of Commons to the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

"And your petitioners will ever pray."

I think it would not be difficult for our profession to send to the House of Commons representatives whose attainments and reputation would shed additional lustre upon the muster roll of that distinguished assembly. In England there is a medical constituency of nearly 15,000; in Ireland about 2500; in Scotland about 1790; making a total of about 19000 men of high education and special attainments, who, from their intimate intercourse with all classes of society, are thoroughly acquainted with the habits and wants of the community at large, and especially the sick poor, a class which furnishes such constant subject matter for legislative enactments. The non-political character of the constituency the medical profession would afford would impart an influence and a scientific character to our representatives which would lend additional weight to their views upon all questions affecting the public health. Finally, no cumbrous machinery would be required for recording the votes of our profession for special representatives. The medical register gives the registry of voters, and it would only remain to issue voting papers, the same as the universities. In conclusion, I beg, gentlemen, to return you thanks for the attention with which you have honoured me.

COLLIERY ACCIDENT—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—A great loss of life has occurred by an explosion at the Victoria Pit, Dickensfield Colliery. Thirty men and boys have been brought up, but it is feared the remainder, forty-two in number, have been suffocated.

The Ryves case is concluded. The jury found against them. On the application of the Attorney-General the documents were ordered to be impounded. The *Times* treats the case as an imposture, sustained by vanity and madness.

AMERICA.
ARREST OF PRESIDENT ROBERTS AND GENERAL SWEENY.
CAPTURE OF THE FENIAN FORCE IN CANADA.

NEW YORK, JUNE 7TH.—President Johnson has issued a proclamation against the Fenians. General Sweeny and Roberts have been arrested.

NEW YORK, JUNE 5TH, EVENING.—The Fenians at Fort Erie being prevented receiving reinforcements by the Federal picket boats evacuated the place before daylight on the morning of the 3rd inst., leaving 32 men on picket duty, who were captured by the Canadians. Four hundred, including picket and a number of other officers were captured by the Federal boats, and are now held prisoners at Black Rock, under the guns of the Federal steamer Michigan.

General Meade arrived at Buffalo on Sunday, and ordered General Barry to seize all the arms intended for use by the Fenians.

The reports of the killed and wounded in the fight at Ridgeway are conflicting. Only six Canadians are positively reported killed.

It is reported that five Fenians were tried by a drum-head courtmartial at Fort Erie, on Sunday, and were shot on the following Monday.

The Fenians are reported to be moving in large bodies towards the frontier, concentrating opposite and threatening Montreal, Cornwall, Prescott, and Kingston. The Federal district attorney, Dart, ordered the vessels guarding the St. Lawrence river to sink any boat attempting to cross with Fenians on board. The Fenians are in large force near St. Alban's, Vermont.

Thirty Fenians seized arms in a private store, at Watertown, York, and carried them towards Potsdam. General Meade sent troops to intercept them.

It is rumoured that armed Fenian vessels left Chicago, Detroit, and Erie. British regulars and volunteers are arriving at all the exposed points along the frontier in large numbers. No further danger of raids apprehended.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

NEW YORK, 7TH, EVENING.—President Johnson has issued a proclamation, admonishing all good citizens against aiding or countenancing the expedition now being carried on by evil-disposed persons from Federal territory against British Colonies, in violation of laws of the United States and the laws of nations. He exhorted the national officials to employ all lawful power to arrest and bring to justice such persons. He empowered General Meade to employ the Federal land and naval forces to prevent the carrying out of said expedition.

General Sweeny was arrested last night by the Federal authorities. Roberts, President of the Senate faction, was arrested to-day at New York by the Federal Marshalls. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of other prominent Fenians.

The Fenian prisoners at Buffalo were released on Tuesday. The men on their own recognizances and the officers on bail to appear when called on to answer the charge of breaking the neutrality laws.

Various seizures of Fenian arms and supplies by the Federal authorities are reported.

The Fenians who seized the arms at Watertown were overtaken by the Federal troops at Richville. The arms were recovered and the Fenians retained prisoners.

It is reported that 5,000 Fenians are on the St. Lawrence, mostly at Malode, Potsdam, and opposite Montreal and Edwardsburg. They have no artillery and are poorly armed. Numbers were arriving yesterday, but it is reported to-day that many are seeking to return. 1,000 left Fairfield and 800 left Highgate yesterday, all going towards the border.

Recruiting progressed vigorously among the Fenians in large cities on Tuesday and Wednesday. 2,000 were enrolled in New York.

Funds were largely donated, but it was generally conceded that the action of the Federal authorities would cause the permanent and immediate abandonment of the Fenian scheme of the invasion of Canada. Stephens is at Washington.

INNOVATIONS IN THE CHURCH.

On behalf of "several archbishops and bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland," a case, the first paragraph of which runs as follows, has been submitted to the Attorney-General, Sir Hugh Cairns, Q.C., Mr. Mellish, Q.C., and Mr. Barrow:—

"In consequence of an attempt which has been made of late years to revive the use, by the officiating ministers, of certain vestments and ornaments during the performance of Divine service, some of the bishops of the Established Church are desirous of obtaining an opinion as to what is the present state of the law upon the subject."

The questions submitted to the eminent counsel mentioned were:—

"1. Suppose a clergyman of the Established Church of England to administer the Holy Communion in a parish church, habited in the vestments prescribed in King Edward VI.'s first Prayer Book (1549), does he infringe the law, and commit an offence cognisable by any legal tribunal?

"2. Suppose him to introduce into the Communion Service the use of two or more lights on the Communion Table, not burned for the sake of giving light, but as an ingredient in the service itself; or the use of incense burned in thuribles or censers for censing persons or things; or the ceremonial mixing of water with the sacramental wine; or the use of wafers instead of bread, such as is usual to be eaten; or the use of hymns before or after the Prayer of Consecration, or at the time of administering the elements; does he thereby infringe the law, and commit an offence cognisable by any legal tribunal?

"3. What would be the best way in which to raise these questions so as to obtain a decision upon them?"

The "opinion" is as follows:—

"1. We are of opinion that the first question should be answered in the affirmative. A careful consideration of the language of the Act of Uniformity of 1662, and the Rubric of the Prayer-book, and a comparison of that language with the previous rubrics and enactments applicable to the question, lead us to the conclusion that the intention of the Legislature was not to revive or restore the use of any ornaments which had become obsolete. The statute of Elizabeth, as altered by the advertisements, had been recognised both by the Liturgy and Canons of James, in 1604, and appears unquestionably to have been in force down to 1662; and since there is nothing in the statute of that year (except so far as it establishes the rubric) which touches the point, it is by the rubric alone that the practice which had been established by the advertisements, can have been altered or repealed. We do not think that the rubric has, or was intended to have, this effect. On the contrary, it would seem to apply only to such ornaments of the minister as were common to all times of his ministration, and to point to a retention of such as had been displaced by the advertisements. This interpretation is supported by the universal practice which has prevailed from 1662 down to the present time, and which affords a contemporaneous exposition of the rubric, to which great weight would be attached by every court of law in England.

"2. We are of opinion that the second question should also be answered in the affirmative. We think that the use of lights in the manner indicated in the question is illegal. The point is, in fact, *res judicata*, having been settled by Dr. Lushington's judgment, to which we have been referred. We think the use of incense in the way suggested clearly unauthorized and illegal. The ceremonial mixing of water with the wine, as a significant act in the course of the service, appears to us to be illegal. We think that wafers would not be considered to be bread within the meaning of the rubric referred to. The introduction of hymns, either immediately before or after the prayer of consecration, or during the administration of the elements, appears to us to be unauthorized and illegal, since it would interfere with the unbroken continuity of the service.

"3. In answer to the third question, we consider that a proceeding under the Church Discipline Act of 1840 would be the only way to raise these questions so as to obtain a decision upon them."

THE QUESTION OF UNION RATING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MUNSTER NEWS.

Limerick, 11th June, 1866.

DEAR SIR—In the *Freeman* of Saturday last, I perceive a letter from Mr. Byrne, purporting to be a reply to mine, which appeared in your cotemporary of the 7th instant. Permit me to say that I expected this gentleman would, as he had undertaken, have endeavoured to combat my arguments, but in place of it, he absolutely evades the question at issue, and seeks to distract the attention of his readers by the introduction of matter entirely foreign to the subject in hand. Public men are public property, and when statements are publicly made they become fairly liable to criticism. I regret exceedingly, for Mr. Byrne's sake, that he did not remember so much before he appeared in the presence of his Excellency as the champion of the party who oppose Union Rating. Now that this gentleman has entered the arena, I cannot allow him to evade the material point. He has made certain statistical and other statements, and I must require him to prove these, or admit his error. My appeal is to the tribunal of public opinion. As for myself, I challenge Mr. Byrne to prove the incorrectness of a single figure of those which I have put forward.

Mr. Byrne states that he has "no motive to influence him, no prejudice to control his judgment;" whilst with a lavish hand he attributes *selfish* motives to the gentlemen who are opposed to him.—Allow me to suggest to Mr. Byrne that the imputation of motives where the most honourable, patriotic, and philanthropic exist, must recoil on the head of the person from whom the invidious accusation originates: It suggests that he must be engaged in a bad cause.

Facts, not insinuations, should govern the discussion of a subject so fraught with interest to the welfare of Ireland, and of the utmost importance as regards the prosperity of the rural districts of our county, as well as of its cities and towns.

I too could be personal, as Mr. Byrne well knows, but I make it a rule never to indulge in personalities, my object being to appeal to the understanding, not to the passions. When that appeal is well grounded, as in the case of union rating, in which we are embarked, I have no doubt that the issue must sooner or later be as successful as the advocates of the measure, in common with the public at large, desire. I see symptoms of wavering on the part of my learned antagonist, and I feel inclined, at this stage of our correspondence, to give him a little *gratuitous* advice, and it is, to adopt, as he can with advantage, the course taken by the Waterfoard Board of Guardians, which, pronouncing on previous occasions by unmistakeable majorities *against* union rating, yet, to their honour, on Thursday last, having for two days fully discussed the question, resolved on petitioning the Legislature *in favour* of that most important reform. This is a significant fact, and I am persuaded that others will recognise its perfect propriety. Mr. Byrne can then gracefully renounce his errors. If not, let him, as he is bound to do, prove any figures of mine incorrect, or I must regard him as a man whom no reasoning can convince, or as a victim to the old perversity expressed by the adage—

"Convince a man against his will,
And he's of the same opinion still."

Mr. Byrne, at the Dublin meeting, and before his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, seemed to have taken particular trouble to show that the statistics of Limerick sustained his views. I have adopted the common sense principle of proving his statements absolutely erroneous, especially as regards Limerick, and I believe that my letter of the 7th instant has totally refuted the figures from which he endeavoured to extract his views. He can of course say that my statistics "are at variance with those of the Registrar-General," but here again he is in error, as the accredited documents from the Census Office and Poor Law Boards are at this moment in my possession. Mr. Byrne makes a flourish, as he points to a period "when the rural divisions of the Limerick union paid a rate of 6s. 6d., whilst the city at the same time paid only 3s 6d. This is another proof of the hap-hazard statements of Mr. Byrne. The fact is, that at the period mentioned by him Limerick city had to pay a rate of 7s. 6d., not 3s. 6d., as unaccountably and flippantly stated by Mr. Byrne, committing himself again to the statement of another of the gross inaccuracies, which it has been my duty to expose. This will, I trust, shew the public the necessity of viewing with caution any future emanations from the figurative head of Mr. Byrne.

My statement deals with the "Census reports of 1841 to 1851," being the famine period. Mr. Byrne finds fault and says "it is idle to contend that that period of fearful transition can form any basis for an alteration, which should be only consequent upon the permanent operation of the laws." A wonderful discovery, whereas it was during that very decade the evils occurred that led to the state of things of which we now complain. My opponent knows the difficulty of his position, and hence his anxiety to shuffle out of it. Let him even now answer my previous queries, which I here repeat.

Why did the rural population of the Limerick Union diminish in the ten years ending 1851, from 74,872 to 49,315?

Why did the city population during the same period actually *increase* from 54,418 to 63,073?

Why are the rates on the rural divisions now at 10½d. as against 3s. heretofore, whilst the city division continues exclusively and oppressively high?

Why has the number of paupers charged on our *county divisions* reduced in 15 years from 3,615 to 197, whilst in the like period the city has had a reduction of only from 3,081 to 1,356?

Why is this city, in addition, actually supporting as many more *country paupers* as the sum total of all the rural electoral divisions?

As soon as Mr. Byrne has answered these queries, I propose taking him to a wider field; and will there, I hope, prove, if not to his satisfaction, yet to that of the public, that the Census Commissioners' Report of 1861 shows clearly and broadly the immigration of the rural population into towns.

Mr. Byrne attempts to shield himself under the vague allegation, that he has Mr. Donnelly as authority for his statistics; let Mr. Byrne prove, on the same authority, that a single figure of mine is incorrect, if he can.

In conclusion, Mr. Byrne lays stress on his own statement, that Limerick has increased in the number of its houses by 315, from 1841 to 1861. A moment's reflection proves my case here also, my answer being, that to meet our increased population from 1841 to 1851, we had to build a certain class of houses, otherwise our excessive overcrowding must have produced even a far more sad state of things than then existed. But Mr. Byrne does not specify the class of houses comprised in his convenient "addition," or he might learn that many of these were not for the poor; and that those for a higher order may be erected in large numbers without affecting the lodging places of the humble one way or another.

I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

JOSEPH PARKER, M.D.

ATTEMPT TO POISON THE KING AND QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.—The *Journal de Commercio* of Lisbon contains the following:—"A rumour has been current here that, in the palace of Ajuda, an attempt has been made to poison the King and Queen. In the apartments of the Queen was discovered at the bottom of a jug of drinking water a quantity of phosphoric matter more than sufficient to poison the liquid. A rigorous inquiry was immediately set on foot. One of the Queen's household who had drunk of this water had been taken ill. Another version states that no one had drunk, but that the discovery had been made in time."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nervous Irritability. The very perfection of the human body renders it like a complex machine, very liable to be thrown out of order—a state that is at once made man fest by the nerves. Holloway's Pills are always the seasonable and reliable remedy; they relieve every ailment, which is not mortal, in the human system. As alteratives, stomachics, tonics and aperients, these Pills occupy a proud preeminence, from which no other medicine can dislodge them; they restore health and strength which nervous and dyspeptic sufferers have failed to recover elsewhere. Holloway's Pills act so directly upon the organs of digestion, assimilation and circulation that they immediately arouse torpid organs, augment, diminishing vital power and support failing energies.

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