The Waterford Mail.

AND MUNSTER EXPRESS.

PUBLISHED DAILY.

WATERFORD SATURDAY APRIL 30 1870.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths

The 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.

April 6, at 3, Chester-place, London, S.W., the wife of Major Montgomery Cunninghame, V.C., of a daughter.

April 20, at 18, Onslow-gardens, London, S.W., the wife of George B. Legge, of a son.

April 27, at Cromwell-place, South Kensington, the wife of ..., of a daughter.

April 27, at Manual Lodge, Monkstown, the wife of Robert Willington, Esq., of Roden, county Tipperary, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 28, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. Charles Hans Hamilton, rector of Kimberworth, Yorkshire, assisted by the Rev. William Maconchy, rector of Coolock, John Joseph Black, Esq., son of the late Rev. George Black, of Stranmillis, county Antrim, to Ellen, daughter of Andrew M'Cullagh, Esq., Mountjoy-square.

April 26, at Norwich Cathedral, by the Rev. Thomas Dix, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. C. Macbeth, William Tennant Gairdiner, M.D., Professor of Medicine in Glasgow University, to Helen Bridget, eldest daughter of Robert John Wright, of Norwich.

DEATHS.

On the 28th of April at the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin, Joseph Strangman Richardson, in his 54th year. His remains are intended to be removed from his premises, Upper Morgan-street, for interment in Friends' burying ground, on Tuesday the 3rd of May, at Three o'clock. [8985]

April 25, at Naples, John Hall Sheil, Esq., son of the late James Sheil, Esq., Q.C.

March 22, at Essequibo, British Guiana, Joseph, third son of Richard A. Walker, formerly of Grenville-street, Dublin, solicitor.

April 26, at his residence, 8, Vicarage Park, Plumstead, London, Major Andrew Orr, of the Royal Artillery, aged 48 years.

WANTED a Daily Governess, for Three Little Girls, at their own House. Hours from 10 to 12 o'Clock daily. Three Music Lessons a week can be taken at other hours, at the Teacher's Residence. Apply at this Office. (8986)

Publications.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Now ready, price 4s. 6d.,

CASSELL'S GUIDE TO THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE. By ALEXANDER C. EWALD, F.S.A., containing—

1. Directions for Candidates.	2. Standards of Qualification.
3. Scales of Salaries.	4. Specimen Examination Papers.

CASSELL, PETTER, AND GALPIN, London and New York.

TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

The South of Ireland has heretofore been dependent upon the Dublin papers for its supply of telegraphic information; and as the morning papers do not reach the principal towns in the South of Ireland until the middle of the day, the Proprietor of the WATERFORD MAIL has endeavoured to meet this want by an early daily publication of that journal with the telegrams of the previous night.

Circulation of the Waterford Mail

1868 Quarter ending	Sheets.	1869 Quarter ending	Sheets.
June 30, 1868	21,000	June, 30, 1869	46,000
Sep. 30, "	16,000	Sep. 30, "	50,000
Dec. 30, "	25,000	Dec. 30, "	60,000
Mar. 30, 1869	38,000	Mar. 30, 1870	70,500
Total	100,000	Total	226,000
Being for the year at the weekly rate of	1·962		4·326
" for the last Quarter	2,923		5·383

THE WATERFORD MAIL can be had at PASSAGE, after the arrival of the Morning Car, from Miss OREAN.

THE WATERFORD MAIL can be had in TRAMORE, after the arrival of the First Train, from Mrs. CAREY.

THE WATERFORD MAIL can be had in CARRICK, after the arrival of the First Train from Mr. J. F. MEAGHER.

THE WATERFORD MAIL can be had at the Refreshment Room at the CLONMEL Terminus, after the arrival of the first train.

THE WATERFORD MAIL can be had in CLONMEL, after the arrival of the First Train, from Mr. J. W. COOPER.

THE WATERFORD MAIL can be had in NEW ROSS, after the arrival of the First Car, from Mr. D. GODWIN.

THE WATERFORD MAIL is posted in time for the Morning Mails from Waterford.

THE WATERFORD MAIL can be had in WATERFORD at

Mr. W. KELLY'S, Little George's-street,
Mr. EDWARD WARDELL'S, Quay,
Mr. WILLIAM CROKER'S, Mall.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY

CLOTHING REQUIRED.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING for the Guards, Ticket Collectors, Porters, &c., in their service, as may be now, and hereafter required, for the TWELVE MONTHS ending 30th April, 1871.

Samples can be seen at the Traffic Superintendent's Office, Limerick Terminus, up to the Evening of Saturday, 23rd instant, and at Waterford Stores from MONDAY, 25th inst., to 2nd prox., whence full particulars can be obtained as to the number of suits and the quality required.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Clothing," to be lodged with the undersigned, up to MONDAY, 2nd prox., inclusive.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and they reserve to themselves the right of giving the Contract to one party or dividing it amongst several. (By Order),

THOMAS AINSWORTH, Secretary.
Head Office, Waterford Terminus,
April 12th, 1870.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY

CONTRACTS FOR GENERAL STORES, STATIONERY, AND PRINTING.

THE DIRECTORS are prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of RAILWAY STORES, in such quantities as they may require, during the Year commencing as from 1st MAY next. The following are amongst the principal Articles required:—

GENERAL STORES.

1 IRON (various sorts).
2 FILES, NAILS, AUGERS, SPIKES, and BOLTS.
3 TIMBER (Oak and Elm, Larch, Memel, Red Pine Deals, &c.
4 BREAK BLOCKS, KEYS, TRENAILS, &c.
5 WHITE and RED LEAD.
6 OILS, REFINED RAPE, &c.
7 IRONMONGERY and SUNDRIES.

Particulars and Forms of Tender may be had on application by letter to "The Storekeeper, Waterford Terminus." Parties applying are requested to state the Articles for which they propose to Tender.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

1 BOOKS AND FORMS, for Stations, &c.
2 GENERAL STATIONERY.
3 TIME BILLS, PLACARDS, &c.

Samples may be seen, and further particulars had, on and after 16th instant, at Traffic superintendent' Office, Limerick, and storekeeper's Office, Waterford.

Offers, addressed to the undersigned, and marke "Tenders for Stores," (or "Stationery"), will be received up to Monday, the 2nd prox. inclusive.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any Tender in its entirety.

(By Order),
THOMAS AINSWORTH, Secretary.
Head Office, Waterford Terminus,
12th April, 1870.

TO ADVERTISERS.

GREAT SUCCESS!

"THE COUNTY WEXFORD EXPRESS,"

AND

Wexford, New Ross, Enniscorthy, and Gorey Mail

A PENNY WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

THIS PAPER was started the 14th of July, 1869, with the object of supplying a good and cheap County Wexford Paper. Its success has greatly exceeded the anticipations of the Proprietor. It has been received with gladness by the Gentry, the Clergy of all denominations, the Professional men, the Shopkeepers, Farmers and Traders.

Its circulation has been greater than that of all the other papers in the County Wexford added together. It therefore offers the very best medium for advertising, as it passes into the hands of all classes.

CHIEF OFFICES { MAIN-STREET, WEXFORD. / SOUTH-STREET, NEW ROSS.

WONDERFUL MEDICAL DISCOVERY, with LOCAL MEANS OF SELF-CURE WITHOUT MEDICINE, whereby the FOLLOWING MALADIES are speedily and PERMANENTLY REMOVED, and vigorous HEALTH RESTORED: Nervous and Physical Debility, LASSITUDE, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, LOSS OF ENERGY and Appetite, Pains in the Back and Limbs, TIMIDITY, SELF-DISTRUST, Dizziness, Love of Solitude, Groundless Fears, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, Noises in the Head and Ears, Indecision, IMPAIRED SIGHT and MEMORY, INDIGESTION and BODILY PROSTRATION of the whole System.

The most important fact that these *alarming complaints may easily be removed perfectly, and at the least possible cost.* Just published, post free for two stamps. *Sent free on receipt of two Stamps.*

BY W. HILL, ESQ., M.A., Berkeley House, South Crescent, Russell Square, London, W.C.

THESE CURATIVE MEANS ARE SO EASY AND SIMPLE IN APPLICATION, THAT ALL CAN CURE THEMSELVES PRIVATELY, SUCCESSFULLY, and at the SMALLEST COST, IN A FEW DAYS.

"The object of this extraordinary publication is to prove how Nervousness and concomitant Maladies can be effectually and successfully treated, and the most convincing proof of the efficacy of this, the greatest of human discoveries, is testified by the numerous cases of cures effected."—Medical Record.

Is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the Author, fully explained—means of which

Perfumery.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO. (formerly PRICE and GOSNELL), invite attention to the following fashionable articles of PERFUMERY,

Patronised by Royalty.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO's ESS BOUQUET—Rondeletia, Verbena, Opera Bouquets, Wood-Violet, Frangipanni, &c.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s LA NOBLESSE PERFUME.

JOHN GNSNELL & CO.'s LA NOBLESSE SOAP.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s LA NOBLESSE POMADE.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s FOUNTAIN PERFUMES, or Ball-room Companion, emitting, on pressure, a jet of delicious and refreshing perfume.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s CHERRY TOOTH-PASTE is greatly superior to any tooth-powder—gives the teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s YLANG-I-LANG PERFUME.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.'s PATENT TRICHOARSON, or newly-invented HAIR BRUSH, the peculiar mechanical construction of which accomplishes the two operations of cleansing and polishing simultaneously.

Manufactory—12, Three King-court, Lombard-street, London. Removed to Red Bull Wharf, Angel Passage, 93, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

Agent for Waterford—Mr. R. LAFFAN, Perfumer.

HENRY AUDLEY & CO.,
27, BARRONSTRAND STREET,
DRUGGISTS, OILMEN, GROCERS, &c., &c

THE above Establishmant is NOW OPENED, where every article in the Trade can be had on the best terms.

H. A. & Co. assure the Public that their Stock has been selected personally, and they can therefore guarantee the quality of the Goods sold in their Establishment.

PEACOCK AND BUCKAN'S
IMPROVED
COMPOSITIONS AND PAINTS,
For the bottoms of Iron, Wood, Coppered, or Zinced
VESSELS, YACHTS, BARGES, BOATS,
BUOYS, BEACON PILES, &c.;
HOUSES and all kinds of Wood-work, &c.
Also for preserving RAILWAY SLEEPERS and FENCE POSTS.

HENRY AUDLEY & CO.,
DRUGGISTS, OILMEN, GROCERS, &c.,

HAVE great pleasure in informing their Friends and the Public that they have been appointed Sole Agents, in Waterford for the above, and that they keep the various kinds of PAINTS always in Stock.

27, BARRONSTRAND-STREET, WATERFORD.

ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES AND THE SOUTH OF IRELAND,
By GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *VIA* MILFORD HAVEN,
In connection with the Waterford and Limerick and Waterford and Central Ireland Lines.

SHORTEST ROUTE,
AND REDUCED FARES.
EXPRESS TRAINS AND NEW FAST MAIL STEAMERS EVERY WEEK DAY.

UP—Leave Waterford at 4 p.m., on arrival of 11.35 a.m. Train from Limerick, and 10.50 a.m. Train from Maryborough, arriving in London at 11.15 following morning.

DOWN—Leave London (Paddington) at 4.50 p.m., and arrive at Waterford about 9.30 a.m., in time for the Trains on the Waterford and Limerick and Central Ireland Lines.

FARES—WATERFORD AND LONDON:—

SINGLES (available 4 days)	1st Class and Saloon	46s. 0d.
" "	2nd Class and do.	35s. 6d.
" "	3rd Class and Cabin	20s. 0d.
RETURN (available for 1 month)	1st Class and Saloon	76s. 0d.
" "	2nd Class and do.	59s. 0d.

Further information can be obtained from Messrs. JACKSON and Co., New Milford; and Mr. DOWNEY, Adelphi Wharf, Waterford; and the REDUCED FARES between other important Stations, the Time Tables, and Through Rates for Goods, &c., of Mr. W. J. BUSSELL, the GREAT WESTERN COMPANY'S AGENT, PAUL'S-SQUARE, WATERFORD.

J. GRIERSON, General Manager.
Paddington, January, 1870.

PHOTOGRAPHY FOR THE MILLION.

J. PENDER will, from this date, to the First of JUNE, take all size Photographs, from Carte de Visite to 12 by 10 size, at HALF HIS USUAL PRICES!

Pictures can be taken in any weather.

STUDIO—5 & 6, LITTLE GEORGE'S STREET, WATERFORD.

PARIS FASHIONS

RECEIVED MONTHLY, in MILLINERY, MANTLES, DRESSES, SKIRTS, STAYS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

JOHN PENDER solicits an Inspection of his NOVELTIES In the above Departments.

5 & 6, GEORGE'S-STREET,
WATERFORD.

Groceries.

THE PEOPLE'S TEA, 2s. PER LB.

STEPHENS & CO. direct particular attention to th above, as combining quality with great strength, a lowest possible price, and can recommend it as a Tea tha will give every satisfaction to consumers, and be equal to that for which they are now paying more money.

To induce a trial, samples will be forwarded to any address gratis and post free on application.

SAMUEL STEPHENS AND CO.,
2, Parliament-Street,
And 87, South Great George's-Street, Dublin.

TO COUNTRY TEA DEALERS.

TEA DEALERS in the Country, who can pay Cash, will find it much to their advantage to order from Messrs. STEPHENS and CO.,

As combined with excellence of quality, not to be procured elsewhere, and a liberal discount, they will be supplied with Sugar at Cost price, and upon which no profit whatever is charged.

Samples will be sent free, and post paid, on application to

Messrs. AMUEL STEPHENS and Co.,
2, Parliament-Street,
and 87, South Great George's-Street, Dublin.

FINEST BLACK TEA.

THOSE who complain that it is impossible to procure really fine Tea at any price are solicited to order our finest Black Tea, at Three Shillings per pound, which is the choicest and most delicious imported, and unmixed with any other description.

10lb Canisters, carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

SAMUEL STEPHENS and Co.,
2, Parliament-Street,
And 87, South Great George's-Street, Dublin.

Wines

THE PEOPLE'S SHERRY,
24s. PER DOZEN.

AN excellent Dinner Wine that will please every one can be had dry, otherwise Pale, Golden, or Brown Sherry, to suit all palates—a true, unblended Spanish Wine, that only requires a trial to ensure success.

Two Dozen sent free to any railway station in Ireland.

SAMUEL STEPHENS & CO.,
TEA MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS OF WINE,
2, PARLIAMENT STREET,
AND
87, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET, DUBLIN.

THE PEOPLE'S CLARET,
12s. PER DOZEN.

THIS Wine is not a mixture of South of France Red Wine, commonly called Claret, which will neithe keep nor improve in wood nor bottle, but a Genuine Bordeaux Wine, grown in the Gironde district, and we guarantee it to improve in bottle.

Three Dozen sent carriage paid to any Station in Ireland.

SAMUEL STEPHENS & CO.,
TEA MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS OF WINE,
2, PARLIAMENT STREET,
AND
87, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET DUBLIN.

THE PEOPLE'S PORT,
24s. PER DOZEN.

SAMUEL STEPHEN & CO.

CAN strongly recommend the above as a rich, fruity, genuine Oporto Wine, old in Wood, and are confident it will bear favourable comparisons with many Ports selling at a much higher price.

Two Dozen sent free to any railway station in Ireland.

SAMUEL STEPHEN & CO.,
TEA MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS OF WINE,
2, PARLIAMENT STREET,
AND
87, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET, DUBLIN.

THIS BOOK IS GIVEN AWAY.

A GUIDE TO THE CURE OF NERVOUSNESS. By HENRY SMITH, M.D. of the Universi of Jena, author of the "Volunteer's Manual," &c.

A new Medical Work on the wonderful power of the New Medicines for the Cure of Nervous, Mental, and Physical Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Indigestion, Want of Energy, Pains in the Back, Spermatorrhœa, Impediments to Marriage, and Premature Decline, resulting from indiscretion; with Instructions for perfect Restoration to Health and Vigour without the painful shocks of Galvanism or the use of Electric Belts, &c.

THE WARNING VOICE

Illustrated with many Cases and Testimonials, Gives Advice and Rules for Cure of all diseases by the use of the new Eclectic Remedies.

Dr. SMITH invites all who have tried the falsely called remedy Galvanism or Electricity, to send a stamped directed envelope for his new pamphlet, which will be sent under seal by return of post.

Address, DR. SMITH, 8, Burton-crescent, London, W.C.

Auctions.

AUCTIONS BY MR PENDER.

MONTHLY AUCTIONS

OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, CARS, SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., at
R. S. BLEE'S HORSE REPOSITORY,
BEAU-STREET, WATERFORD,
On the First Monday of each Month (the FAIR DAYS) and on each of the old Fairs.

Horses and other Property to be entered with Mr. BLEE, or the Auctioneer, up to 10 o'Clock morning of Sale. No charge for entry.

J. PENDER, Auctioneer.

TO THE NOBILITY, CLERGY, GENTRY, HOTEL PROPRIETORS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, &c., OF WATERFORD.

LARGE AND MOST IMPORTANT SALE OF GENUINE ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED GOODS,
(On Nickle Silver), and First Class
TABLE CUTLERY, &c.,
On TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & FRIDAY,
3RD, 5TH, & 6TH MAY, 1870,
AT THE
TOWN HALL, WATERFORD.

☞ Day Sale at Twelve o'clock. Night Sale at Half-past Seven.

J. PENDER

WILL SELL BY AUCTION, under urgent circumstances, which preclude reservation, one of the largest and most magnificent Consignments of
ELECTRO SILVER-PLATED PROPERTY
That has ever come under his notice.

The Catalogue embraces a variety of Designs, both plain, elaborately chased, and embossed in high relief;

Tea & Coffee Equipages, matchless Cruet Stands, noble Dishes for Venison, Fish, Steaks, Vegetables, &c.

DISH COVERS OF THE CLASSIC MINERVA PATTERN;

Soup and Sauce Tureens, novel Designs in Hot Water & Toddy Kettles, with and without Spirit Lamps;

Liqueur Frames, with richly-cut Crystal Bottles;

EXQUISITELY-WROUGHT PICKLE FRAMES
Furnished with costly Jars;
Tankards and Goblets, lined with Pure Gold
CRYSTAL CLARET JUGS,

Silver mounted in the new Grecian Design;

Fish Carvers and Forks, in Morocco Cases;

Sauce, Soup, and Toddy Ladles; elegantly perforated Butter Dishes and Sugar Vases, superb Egg Frames, Flower Vases, Marmalade Stands, Salvers, Salts, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Tea Caddies, &c.; together with about 160 Dozen of Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt, and Mustard Spoons; also Forks, in Fiddle, King's Headed, and Lilly Patterns, all guaranteed to be electro-plated upon best Nickle Silver.

THE STOCK OF CUTLERY
Is extensive, and includes Table Knives, with Handles of the finest African Ivory;
Also others, going in 12, 24, and 50 pieces, the quality of each guaranteed; also

SETS OF DESSERT CUTLERY,
With Electro-Silver Blades and Prongs, in Mahogany Cases;

Beef and Game Carvers; Bread, Cake, and Fruit Knives, &c.

(8974) J. PENDER, Auctioneer.

RETIRING FROM THE DRAPERY BUSINESS,

OWING to the Expiration of the Lease of the Premises, and the inability of the Proprietor to procure a Renewal.

GREAT SALE
Of £5,000 Worth of very Superior French and English
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,

Tabinets, Mantles, Shawls, Millinery, Bonnets, Head Dresses, Caps, Feathers, Flowers,

Hosiery and Gloves, Worked Muslins, Chignonettes, Collars, Habit Shirts, Real Point Laces,

French Clondes and Veils,

Crapes, Parasols, Silk and Velvet Ribbons,

DRESS GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETY;

Bonnets; Ladies Hats in great variety, and in the newest styles;

Crinolines and Skirts, Stays, Fringes and Gimps
Flannels, Quilts, Printed Muslins and Calicoes,
Tickens, Carpeting;

FURS IN REAL SABLE AND ERMINE, &c.

Wool Jackets, Silk and Lawn Handkerchiefs;

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk and Woollen Neck Ties;

GENTLEMEN'S VESTS AND PANTS,
In Cotton, Wool, and Silk;

Holland and Cloth Jackets, Linens, Blay and White Calicoes, Linings, and a large Stock of Haberdashery, &c., &c.

SALE EACH DAY AT TEN O'CLOCK.

J. PENDER

Would direct most particular attention to this SALE, as the Goods are of the most Superior Description, and have been personally selected in the best Parisian and English Markets.

As all the Goods must be cleared out before the 29th September, an early call is solicited. The Goods will be all marked at considerably less than Cost Price, and the Sale, which will be solely for Cash, will commence on

MONDAY, THE 9TH OF MAY, 1870,

And continue Daily until the entire Stock is sold.

5 AND 6, GEORGE'S STREET, WATERFORD.

PURCHASE OF HOUSE FURNITURE.

JOHN PENDER is prepared to buy (if privately) by private treaty, at the highest price, the Furniture of Houses, and Property of every description. Cash Advances made on all Property sent for absolute Sale, affording the public an opportunity never before offered.

☞ Sales of Property of every description negotiated privately, and no charge made unless a sale is effected. Valuations for Probate Duty and other purposes completed with accuracy and despatch.

JOHN PENDER, Auctioneer.

AUCTIONS BY MR. WALSH.

CITY OF WATERFORD.

FIRST ANNUAL SALE.

AUCTION
OF
JERSEY COWS, HEIFERS, AND BULLS.

THE Subscriber has received instructions from the Earl of Huntingdon to SELL by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of MAY next (The Old Fair Day), at Two o'clock, at Mr. L. Dobbyn's, Beresford-street, the following, being a portion of his far-famed herd of Jersey Cattle, viz.:—

3 newly-calved Cows,
3 2½-year-old Heifers, in calf to a pure Jersey Bull, to calve in May and June,
2 1½-year-old Heifers,
2 Pure-bred Yearling Bulls,
3 Very handsome Calves.

THOMAS WALSH, Auctioneer.
The Mall, Waterford, Aprill, 16th, 1870.

BANKRUPT SALE

In re DENIS COSTIGAN, of Tramore, a Bankrupt.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 2nd MAY, at Eleven o'Clock, on the Bankrupt's Premises, known as THE STORE, TRAMORE, by directions of LUCIUS H. DEEBIG, Esq., Official Assignee,

THE STOCK-IN-TRADE,

Consisting of Teas, Sugar, Spices, Sauces, Pickles, Jams and Jellies, Fruit, Biscuits, Essences, Pepper, Mustard, Lapping and Note Paper, Wine, Spirits, Porter, Ale, Cider, Cordials, Mineral Waters, Store Casks, Measures, several Gross of Bottles and Jars, a quantity of Oil, Paints of various descriptions, Iron, Lead, Plaster and Cement, Locks and Hinges, Soap and Candles; Glass, Tea, Coffee, and Sugar Mills; Show Canisters, Beams, Scales, and Weights, Gasaliers, Iron Safe, Bottling Machine and Drawers, with a variety of Property not enumerated, also some Household Furniture, &c.

OUTSIDE—Phæton and Outside Jaunting Car, as good as new; set of Plated Harness, 2 Bread Vans, 2 Carts, Dray, Donkey and Dray, Trucks, Hand Cars, Barrows, Oat Bins, Casks and Box, with a large lot of Sundries.

THOMAS WALSH, Auctioneer.
The Mall, Waterford, April 26, 1870. (8984)

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

ROAD SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Special Presentment Sessions, previous to Summer Assizes, 1870, for the purpose of considering Applications for Public Works, Payments, Compensation for Malicious Injuries, &c., will be held for the several Baronies and County at Large, at the following places, on the day and at the hours hereinafter mentioned:—

For Kilculliheen, at Milepost, on Wednesday, 11th May, 1870, at 11 o'Clock.
Gaultier, Callaghane, same day, 11th May, 1870, at 1 o'Clock,
Middlethird, Tramore, Thursday, 12th May, 1870, at 12 o'Clock.
Upperthird, Carrickbeg, Friday, 13th May, 1870, at 12 o'Clock,
Glenaheiry, Ballymacarbery, Monday, 16th May, 1870, at 1 o'Clock.
Coshmore, &c., Lismore, Tuesday, 17th May, 1870, at 12 o'Clock.
Decies Within Drum, Clashmore, Wednesday, 18th May, 1870, at 12 o'Clock.
Decies Without Drum, Dungarvan, Thursday, 19th May, 1870, at 11 o'Clock.
County at Large, Dungarvan, same day, 19th May, 1870.

At Dungarvan the Business of the County at Large will be entered on before that of the Barony of Decies Without Drum.

All Applications for Presentments, &c., must be lodged in my Office, on or before SATURDAY, the 30th day of APRIL, 1870; and no Application will be entered on the Presentment Sheet that is not prepared in accordance with the Act of Parliament.

P. NETTERVILLE BARRON,
Secretary of the Grand Jury.
County Secretary's Office, Court House, Waterford, 1st April, 1870. (8987)

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS, addressed to JAMES POWER, Esq., Tramore, will be received up to THURSDAY, the 5th of MAY, for Building Additions to Eastlands, Tramore, where the Plans and Specifications can be inspected.

The lowest, or any Tender, need not necessarily be accepted. (8971)

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that the APPLOTMENT of the GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS, passed at Spring Assizes, 1870, will lie at my Office, No. 44, Lady-lane, for Inspection, from SATURDAY, 30th Inst., to SATURDAY, 14th MAY, from 11 till 4 o'Clock each day, for the purpose of affording the Cess Payers an opportunity of satisfying themselves of the correctness thereof, pursuant to 6th and 7th Vic., Chap. 32, Secs. 3 and 4.

HENRY SARGENT,
Secretary of the Grand Jury of the City of Waterford.
44, Lady-lane, 29th April, 1870. (8988.

NOTICE.

THE GAS CONSUMERS OF WATERFORD

ARE respectfully informed that in order to save the DISCOUNTS on the present Quarter's Accounts they will require to be paid before SATURDAY, the 30th Instant.

Accounts can be paid at the Office, Gas Works, any day (Sunday excepted) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Gas Office, April, 1870.

Hotel

DUNMORE EAST HOTEL.

OPENED 1st MAY, 1867.

JOHN POWER begs most respectfully to return his sincere thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and other visitors to Dunmore, for the kind patronage he has received since opening the above Establishment, and desires to say that his arrangements for the coming Season will be complete on the 1st May, 1870, when he hopes to receive a continuance of their support.

To those who have not visited this Hotel, he would say that it commands an uninterrupted view of the sea, and is considered a most picturesque Marine Retreat, at one of the first bathing places in the South of Ireland. It is within a short drive of the city of Waterford, between which place and the Dunmore Hotel a well-appointed Omnibus will run daily. There are spacious Livery Stables and good Posting Establishment connected with the above Hotel.

Broughams, Open Carriages, and Saddle Horses, always ready.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the sentiments of his Correspondents.

*** Letters addressed to the Editor must be accompanied by the signature of the Writer, which will not be published except with the Author's consent.*

It is particularly requested that all letters containing Advertisments, Communications, &c., will be addressed "To the Editor," and not to anyone by name.

VINCIT VERITAS

The Waterford Mail.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1870.

No Conservative candidate is announced for East Suffolk.

A private view of the Royal Academy was given on Thursday

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, the Independant Chapel was burned to the ground on Thursday morning.

The funeral of Lord Auckland, ex-Bishop of Bath and Wells, took place on Friday.

The Vice-Chancellor gave judgment in the case of "Frou, Frou," the celebrated French play, declaring the right of anyone to make an adoption.

A telegram from Calcutta brings report of serious rising at Ulwar, in Rajopootan; 20,000 Shakoovo and followers have rebelled against the chief.

Two men, who have been going to London places of amusement, flashly dressed as girls of the period, were charged on Friday at the Bow-street Police-office with the offence, and remanded.

An attempt was made on Friday, by his private secretary, to murder Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P., in his own house. Mr. Buxton, however, was not hurt. The secretary has absconded. Mr. Buxton had dismissed the secretary, and an altercation ensued on dismissal.

A brick arch of the Metropolitan railway, near Blackfriars Bridge, fell early on Thursday morning. A number of men working under it were buried. One man was recovered dead, another died after extraction; four others were injured. The search is still being made.

THE NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

WE learn that the President and Vice-Presidents of the Provincial Newspaper Society had an interview with the Postmaster General upon a subject which not only affects the Press but the public. It related to the retention of the present stamp, though it might no longer be accompanied with the right of retransmission by post. Of course the Post-office will perform for newspaper proprietors the work it now performs for the public—that of stamping their own paper. The request made to the Postmaster-General was, we fear, incorrectly stated in the brief telegraphic report, as the object aimed at was not the stamping of the paper, but the cancelment of these stamps. Some of the weekly papers issue very largely at a moment each week, and it may imperil the regular *delivery of the papers to* cancel them when posted. It would, therefore, be a boon to the Press and the public to surrender the cancelment of the impressed stamp.

It seems to us that the deputation lost sight of an equally important portion of the subject to which we wish to direct attention. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer was, and for aught we know now is, a contributor to the "Times," and it was expected by those who went deep (Lowe) enough into the subject, that he would shape any alteration in the duty to meet the special wants of the "Times." The extra liberality of carrying six ounces for a halfpenny, instead of four ounces, which was asked, will enable the "Times," which pays three halfpence on each paper, to save an entire penny per paper. The unstamped copies of the "Times" are now sent by railway and sold at three halfpence each, the newsagents' commission being twenty-five per cent., or three farthings per copy. Under Mr. LOWE's budget, the proprietors of the "Times" will be enabled to compete with the newsagents, and for a halfpenny per copy to have the paper delivered to the subscriber. By this operation the "Times" can deliver the paper free through the Post-office, and save one farthing per copy, as well as the extra commission now allowed to some of the large agents. This saving may be stated at about twenty-five shillings [illegible]; and as its postal issue will probably be more than one-half of its circulation, the saving may be estimated at forty pounds a day, or over twelve thousand per annum.

We do not grudge this boon to the Leviathans of the Press, but we complain of the injustice to the smaller—the minnows, if we may so style them. There are numbers of newspapers issued at a penny each, three copies of which are less in weight, though equal in price, to a single copy of the "Times." These three papers, though made up in one parcel, will have to pay three halfpence for an equal weight and equal value of the "Times." This is evidently unfair, and the way to equalise the duty will be to carry newspapers, regardless of the number of copies, at the rate of a halfpenny for six ounces. Even at that rate the British Post-office will not be as liberal to the Press as that of the United States at a halfpenny per copy. The British Post-office will, for a weekly newspaper, receive two shillings and twopence a-year. The American Post-office performs the same duty for tenpence; and it does not require the newspaper proprietor to invest his money in stamps—it collects the postage from the recipient of the newspaper, and takes the risk of non-payment, which in this country is thrown upon the newspaper proprietor. The injustice proposed to be done to the provincial newspapers only requires exposure. Mr. LOWE cannot persist in so notoriously unfair a mode of assessing this tax.

WATERFORD PETTY SESSIONS—FRIDAY.

The magistrates on the Bench were:—The Mayor, Thomas Wilson, Esq., in the chair; Captain Brenane, John A. Blake, Alderman Reid, Captain Johnson, H. Redmond, R.M.; Henry Gallwey.

Mr. Locke, S.I., was also present.

LARCENY.

Mary Clooney was put forward at the bar, charged with stealing clothes from a Mrs. Fahy, in Johnstown.

Sub-constable Thomas Cranwell deposed that on the evening previous a lad called to the barrack, stating that the prisoner was at Mrs. Fahy's house after stealing some clothing. He went down, and found the prisoner with them, and he arrested her.

Mrs. Fahy deposed to missing two sheets and some other things, and on asking the prisoner whether she had them, she denied it. The clothes were on lines out of a window, and the prisoner had no recourse to them lawfully.

Prisoner (an old battered-looking woman)—Yer worship, sir, I was drunk, and didn't know what I was doing.

The constable stated he got other clothing with her, but he was unable to find the owners.

The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge.

In reply to the Mayor, Constable Moloney stated it was the prisoner's first offence, and that she lived by washing.

Sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment.

ASSAULTING A MOTHER.

Christopher Ford, a young lad, was charged with assaulting his mother, but she wishing not to prosecute, as the offence arose, she said, out of her taking two glasses of whisky, he was let off with a caution.

ASSAULT.

Patrick Russell, a basket worker, charged Patrick White and Patrick Kennedy with an assault in Stephen-street, on Saturday night last.

The plaintiff deposed he was going home with his ass, his wife, and some veal, when the prisoners attacked and beat him, so that he had to run away with his life, and he saved the veal.

The prisoners, who had nothing to say for themselves, had a long list of previous convictions read out against them.

Mayor—The decision of the bench is, that each of you go to gaol for six months, at hard labour.

The magistrates consulted, and Mr. Locke stated that both these men were disorderly on the night of the petition, and that offence was in addition to the present.

The prisoners were re-called, and the Mayor intimated that if they procured bail, themselves in 20*l*., and two sureties of 10*l*., to keep the peace, they would not be sent to jail.

ASSAULT.

Anne Burke charged John Sullivan with an assault in Little Patrick-street on Monday night.

The plaintiff deposed the prisoner came into her mother's house about ten o'clock, and she asked him for some rent he owed her, and he turned and struck her. Her mother went out to call the police, and then the prisoner attacked her, and kicked her, and tore down the bar of the window, with which he struck her a blow on the shoulder, broke the window, and threw the things into the street.

The prisoner cross-examined the girl as to a discrepancy in her statement, with respect to the hour he went in.

The girl's mother gave corroborative testimony; she was "chuckled" by the prisoner, and went for the police, and on returning found him beating her daughter.

Mr. Murphy, S.I., said it was he ordered his arrest, and he saw the state of the house after he had smashed the things.

Sentenced to six months at hard labour, and at the end of that time to find bail to keep the peace towards the prosecutrix for 12 months, or in default, to remain in prison for that time.

ASSAULTING A CONSTABLE

Sub-constable Boland charged James Fenton with an assault while in the lock-up on Sunday night.

The prisoner said he was drunk, and didn't know what took place.

Constable Rigney deposed that the prisoner resisted when arrested, and that it took six men to take him to the lock-up. The prisoner was under the influence of drink. The prisoner, on being searched, gave a wrong name, and said he was from Manchester, but three books were found on him from an Incorporated Society of Carpenters, and by them it appeared his name was Fenton.

The prisoner said he had no recollection of what he said or did the night before when drunk.

Mr. Keogh, of Michael-street, gave the prisoner a good character, in consideration of which the prisoner was only fined 10s. and costs, or a fortnight's imprisonment.

The fine was paid.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.

Bartholomew Shea charged the captain of the "W[illegible]" (Norwegian ship) with an assault on the night of Saturday, the 25th, and also there was a summons for 10s.

Mr. Strange appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Howard for the defendant.

The plaintiff deposed he was engaged to make a boiler for the captain, and on bringing it aboard on Saturday, and asking for the money, the captain told him to go ashore, and caught him by the collar and dashed him three or four times against the deck, and then threw the boiler at him. He was an old man, 84 years of age.

Mr. Howard cross-examined the witness to show the boiler did not fit, and that he was ordered one of the ship's boys. He swore it did fit, and that he was glad to get out of the ship with his life.

Mr. Strange submitted that, even if it did not fit, the man should not be brutally assaulted.

A boy, who was on board the ship, gave testimony corroborating the plaintiff's story of the assault. The captain "kreeled" him on the deck.

The captain said the boiler would not last a day, and was not fit for the work.

For the defence, one of the sailors was put up, and examined through an interpreter. He saw the old man on the deck, and refusing to go on shore, and the captain put him out to the gangway, but not violently. The captain did not strike the plaintiff, but he put the boiler on his head (laughter).

Mr. Strange asked him how he knew the man refused to go ashore, when he did not understand English (laughter).

The Court found the assault was committed, and fined him £1, one-third to go to the witness.

With respect to the 10s., Mr. Pallas was requested to go and see if the boiler was a fit, and returned, stating that five minutes would settle it.

An order was made that the boiler be remedied, and that the captain should then pay the money.

ASSAULTING A WATCHMAN.

Thomas Davin, quay and river watchman, prosecuted William Hogan for an assault on the night of Thursday, the 14th, about half-past ten when on duty.

The defendant did not appear.

The plaintiff deposed to the assault, and Hogan was fined 5s. and costs, or a week's imprisonment.

HIRE OF A LIGHTER.

James Lanagan summoned Messrs. Farrell and Son, shipbrokers, for £1 wages.

Mr. Howard appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff deposed he went beside the Harvard on the morning of the 6th, and he was to get £1 for that day for his labour and use of the boat, and 10s. after for every day. He was to take into his boat anything that was got out of the hatch.

By the Court—I did nothing, but I was there to do it.

By Mr. Howard—Mrs. Meyler is the owner of the boat, and she pays me my wages.

Mr. Howard submitted there was no ownership.

To Alderman Reid—I am the skipper, and have the control of the boat. I would take the money to her, and I and my partner would get one-third.

The court decided he was a part owner, and at Mr. Howard's request amended the summons by inserting Mrs. Meyler's name in it.

The witness on cross-examination swore Mr. Farrell agreed with him, but at the middle of the day Mr. Farrell asked them what they were doing, and told them to go away. He lost his time, and swore distinctly the agreement was, that he was not to be paid 1*l.* when there was no work for him. It was M'Loughlan, the manager in his employ, who told him to go to the vessel.

Mr. Richard Farrell deposed he was aboard the Harvard. He was looking for lighters early in the day, and got some at 10s.; when out at the vessel the men asked higher money, and they had to get it. They demanded 1*l.*

The Captain said that owing to the men breaking their agreement, a great deal of property was lost.

In reply to the bench, Mr. Farrell said that if the men had liked they could have saved a lot of property.

An order was made for 10s. for the use of the lighter.

ASSAULT.

James King summoned his son-in-law, Thomas Nolan, and prayed to have him bound to the peace, for threatening his life.

Ordered to find bail, himself in 10*l.*, and two sureties of 5*l.* or, in default, two months' imprisonment.

King also summoned him for 1*l.* 19s. 11d., for the support of Nolan's wife and family. He said the man went away and drank his wages, and left his wife and children to him.

The Court held they had no jurisdiction, and advised the parties to settle by payment of 1*l.*

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Mr. John Pallas summoned James Meehan for having two bull-terriers unlogged in the city. He was passing at the time, and a little dog he had was worried, and badly treated by the dogs.

In reply to the court, Mr. Pallas said it was for the worrying and cruelty that he was prosecuting, as he had promised the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to prosecute in all such cases that came under his notice.

Fined 5s. and costs.

Meehan—That's very wrong. I have as much right to have my dog unmuzzled as he has; and he told me he would never summon me but for Mr. Reid.

ASSAULT.

Mary Walsh prosecuted Alice Lahy for an assault. The parties had a row at the Cockle Market, and blows were struck. The defendant acknowledged she struck plaintiff, but not till after great provocation in respect to selling her "share." Fined 6d. and costs.

BREACH OF THE LICENSE LAWS.

Constable Walsh prosecuted James Murphy, of Abbeylands, for selling drink during prohibited hours.

The constable deposed he saw a girl leaving the house on Sunday morning with a bottle, and a naggin of whisky in it. The girl told him she was the daughter of Quinn, the publican, next door.

Mr. Strange submitted that it was given as an accommodation for another publican, and was not sold. There was also a Friendly Society of St. Patrick met there on Sundays from 11 and 12 o'clock to three o'clock, and the house was open to allow these people in and out, and not for the sale of drink.

Captain Johnson—But you have the woman coming out with the whiskey.

Mr. Strange—Was his house open for the sale of drink? The law does not prevent a man going in or out of his house because it happens to be a public house, if there is but one door.

Major—I think when we have a house open, and a person leaving it with drink, that it is a fair inference that it was bought and paid for.

Fined 10s. and costs.

ASSAULT.

William Whitty, of the Quay, summoned Patrick Walsh, for an assault on the evening of Wednesday last, and pleaded guilty.

Mr. Whitty said he was taking a walk, and met the prisoner, who sang out, "Hurrah for Smyth," and "There's blind Whitty, that wouldn't vote for Smyth;" asked him his name, and tried to see was there a name on the car, when he found himself caught and dashed on the ground, and, when rising, he was thrown again. The boy's father came out, and dashed a broom in his face, and separated them.

The prisoner said he was drunk, and did not know what he did.

Mr. Whitty—I don't wish for a severe punishment: I only wish to be allowed to walk the streets.

Alderman Reid—You want protection, what you must get. Every respectable and well-conducted man must be protected.

Fined £1, or, in default, one month's imprisonment.

Alderman Reid—If Mr. Whitty pressed the case, we would send you to gaol for two months without the option of a fine.

Some few other cases of no interest having been disposed of, the court adjourned.

THE VIVIAN DIVORCE CASE.

The Coresespondent of "Saunders' Newsletter" writes thus:—

The case of Vivian *v.* Vivian and the Marquis of Waterford came off on Tuesday on application by the petitioner that the nisi granted last August be made "absolute." As, however, it had been for some days understood that Colonel Leslie, the uncle of the Marquis, who had "intervened," did not intend to proceed with his intervention, the proceedings created little or no interest. It was rumoured, indeed, in Westminster Hall that the legal advisers of the latter had made certain overtures to those of the former, to the effect that the case should be withdrawn "by consent," a proposition summarily rejected by the petitioner who expressly called upon the intervener to substantiate the allegations which he had ventured to set up. That such, a result, however, was impossible was very clear to those who had seen the affidavits filed in support of those allegations, and the answers put in in reply. The former are reported to have been weak and inconclusive per se, even if demonstrated every word, whilst, on the other hand, proof positive was adduced in the replies which exposed their utter fallacy. That these foregone conclusions were founded on correct information seems to have been confirmed to-day by the fact of the intervener putting in no appearance, save that of announcing by his counsel, Sir George Honeyman, that he intended to proceed no further in the matter, and it appears to have excited no small surprise generally—to say nothing of a somewhat stronger feeling—that upon grounds so utterly inadequate to be supported by testimony so doubtful, the petitioner should ever have been subjected to the delay and expense thus occasioned, still less to the inference thus falsely conveyed. In consequence of no notice having been given to the Queen's Proctor of the withdrawal from the case by Colonel Leslie, Lord Penzance decided not to make the decree "absolute" until this day week in order that the Queen's Proctor might show that he had not been instructed to "intervene" by any one else; and he intimated that in the meantime he would consider whether he should not allow costs against the intervener who had now withdrawn. On Tuesday next, therefore, this sensational "divorce" will be formally pronounced. Society is much divided as to the result, conflicting opinions being most confidently hazarded both for and against that result eventuating in a marriage. The odds, I hear, are in favour of the former!

THE POPE ON PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

A Pesth paper says that the Hungarian Archbishop Haynald had an audience of the Pope the other day, at which he warmly urged his Holiness to abandon the dogma of Papal infallibility, and represented that the promulgation of such a dogma would only lead to a schism in the Church. The Pope replied as follows:—"It is just for the purpose of preventing disturbances and dissensions in men's minds that the dogma of infallibility is necessary. Look where you will you find strife and disputes among men; there are so many questions as to which they cannot come to an agreement. Hitherto there has been no one to settle disputes and decide doubtful questions by his sentence; but if Papal infallibility is once recognised, the successor of St. Peter will give his infallible judgment on all the questions of the day. Thus will men's minds be tranquillized, for they will know on which side lies the truth."

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ATTEMPT TO MURDER MR. BUXTON.

The person who made the attempt to shoot Mr. Charles Buxton in Paris on Friday evening, is a young man named White. He was Mr. Buxton's secretary, and was under a month's notice to leave for some irregularities, and became so offensive that he was ordered to leave the house, Mr. Buxton assuring him that he would still endeavour to be of service to him. White leant over the table in a menacing manner, and said he did not believe a word of it. An instant after, when Mr. Buxton's back was turned, White fired at him and rushed out of the room into the street, and escaped in a cab. Mr. Buxton, who was unhurt, followed him to the door, but could not secure him. White is supposed to be insane.

It is probable that there will be an application to re-hear the case against Freestone and Ellis, convicted of bribery at Norwich, it having been found that a rumour of verdict being determined by lot was true.

The congregational chapel in George's-street, Ryde, was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night. It was, however, insured.

A boy named Joseph Booth, 13 years of age, and a telegraph messenger at Radcliffe, was killed on Friday at the Radcliffe railway station whilst interferring with the break of a luggage train. He was fearfully mutilated, and died in a few hours.

The Enniscorthy police have made a discovery of arms near Oulart hill, of '98 celebrity. Prosecutions will follow.

A Dublin paper says there is an extraordinary, but well authenticated report afloat, that Government are going to abandon the Land Bill, with the exception of the first six clauses which contain the principal provisions, and which are to go to the Lords at once, unclogged by the details of the latter clause. The objective view is to clear the way for the English Education Bill, and one or two other pressing measures.

LATEST NEWS.

[PRESS ASSOCIATION TELEGRAMS.]

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

At four o'clock on Friday morning a terrible accident occurred at the new station in the course of construction, at the end of Earl-street, Blackfriars, London, through the giving way of a newly-built brickwork archway, over which workmen were conveying materials for the completion of the work. A cart, laden with rubbish on the archway at the time, fell a distance of 35 feet upon the workmen below. The driver was instantly killed, and about a dozen men were buried in the ruins. One labourer was dug out dead, and many others were in the most precarious condition. It is feared that at least one man is still buried in the debris. Men were working night and day to complete the contract before the 1st May.

THE PLEBESCITE.

The *Daily News* Paris correspondent telegraphs that the committee, which last year supported the election of M. Thiers, pronounces unanimously against the plebescite as an act of personal government, and absolute negation of representative principles.

MR. NEWDEGATE'S MOTION.

The *Times* thinks in reference to Mr. Newdegate's motion for the inspection of convents, that the wisest course for the Roman Catholic laity to take, if there is no such thing as involuntary detention, to protest, if they think fit, against the spirit of the motion, but invite and welcome publicity. Mr. Newdegate's success indicates a tendency to reaction in the Protestant mind with regard to Catholicism; it is mainly due to the exorbitant pretensions of the Catholic Hierarchy at the very moment when concessions have been carried by the Protestant government to the utmost verge of political honor.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The *Daily News*, commenting on the renewal of the committee on the Irish Land Bill, describes Mr. Headlam as one of many Parliamentary liliputians, who acting in concert, might possibly succeed in fettering the ministerial Gulliver, and fretting him with their tiny weapons. Admitting the excellence of Mr. Headlam's intentions, the same journal questions the clearness of his discernment, because, though professing a desire to aid government, his amendment by enabling landlords to convert the mode of letting from yearly tenancies to yearly leases, and so to avoid the liability to pay compensation, would render the bill illusory in one of its most important provisions. The amendment was the offspring of lawyer-like pedantry; it was useless, and therefore mischievous. Mr. Headlam has received a lesson, and his experience may be useful to other members' amendments. Amendments which mean vain repetitions of exhausted debates, and retrial of issues already decided, and which reflect only vanity or factiousness of a few individuals, cannot be too sternly frowned down by the good sense of the House.

The *Standard* thinks Mr. Headlam's speech pointed to a just ground of complaint against the government. Mr. Gladstone, in introducing the bill, invited amendments, but when proposed from the Conservative side, he invariably treats them as party attacks, and when coming from his own side he has snubbed the proposals, his wish being to reduce a Parliamentary party to absolute discipline and silent obedience of a regiment. Mr. Headlam's amendment would have destroyed a vital but altogether bad principle of the bill, by securing to landlord right of re-entry at the expiration of leases, and therefore it was rejected without a division by government, which afterwards accepted the amendment of Sir John Gray, permitting the sub-letting of land without consent of landlord. Though desirous of speedy legislation, opposition will be driven to resistance by such a course as this.

REV. JOHN JACKSON.

The *Telegraph* is glad that scandals, such as that decided on Thursday against the Rev. John Jackson, Rector of Ledbury, are not frequent in the Church of England, compared with stories in common circulation regarding domestic arrangements of priests on the Continent. There must be allowed to our clergy a high standard of morality, therefore when black sheep was found, it was important to know how he got into the flock. Until some better means are adopted for preventing such things, an inquiry like the present must be pursued.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

The *Times* says consols have been without movement from the final prices of Thursday, which were 94 to ⅛ for delivery, and 94¼ for new account on the first June; metropolitan 3½ per cent. consols are further ½ better from the expectation that they will now become popular security both with bankers and ordinary investors. Railway stocks have been fractionally lower, owing to preponderance of sales, together with uncertainty as to the intentions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in reference to the duty question. The market closed heavily, and among the latest quotations were, Great Northern A, Great Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, London and North Western, and Metropolitan, ¾ each lower; South Eastern ordinary and deferred, 1 each; Caledonian and Metropolitan ½ each. In Americans, Eries was firm at a recovery of ½; Atlantic and Great Western bonds ½ better, and Illinois ¼ lower, with the exception of United States bonds, which are ⅛ better. Foreign securities have been dull, and such cases as have taken place have been adverse. The Japanese loan was quoted at a discount, on the report, of which no confirmation could be obtained, that the American consul had been murdered at Jeddo.

The *Daily News* says the rumour is without confirmation that the mortgage loan of the Khedive of Egypt is about to be withdrawn owing chiefly to preparations for Stock Exchange settlement, there was good demand for money, the general rate for best paper being 3 per cent. The market for telegraph shares was steady, with transactions to a fair extent, and the market for miscellaneous shares showed a favourable tendency.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord Auckland, ex-Bishop of Bath and Wells, was buried on Friday in the Cathedral church-yard of Wells in the presence of many spectators. In accordance with the deceased's wishes, the funeral was of a perfectly plain and unostentatious character.

A despatch from Westmeath states that, as Mr. Hope, a respectable farmer, was entering his own gate a few days ago, he was met by five men, each armed with revolvers, who warned him if he interfered respecting a piece of land which he wanted, he would be shot.

The Duke of St. Alban's writes to the *Times* urging that instead of being hard on the Greek government, England should strengthen its hands, anxious that brigandage should cease.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Lord Muncaster to his brother, giving an account of the capture of himself and party by the Greek brigands. The facts, as stated by the noble lord, are already in the hands of the public.

At Liverpool, on Thursday night, a drunken sailor hanged himself in a cell in which he had been locked up, after dangerously wounding his mother-in-law with a razor.

Three of the young men who have been so long in the habit of walking about the streets, and going to the public places of London in female attire, were tracked on Thursday night to the Strand theatre, and on leaving they were apprehended. They are respectably connected. They appeared in the dock on Friday morning in their womens' clothes. They were remanded.

[BY ATLANTIC CABLE.]

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, APRIL 28.—The Anglia arrived out today.

DISASTER AT RICHMOND.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 28TH.—The disaster at Richmond has caused the death of 59 persons, and injury to 125 persons.

Cuban accounts received here announce that the Spanish volunteers are in a state of mutiny, and that Count Valmesada refused to obey the orders of Senor Caballero De Rodas, Captain-General of the Island.

CROYDON RACES.—FRIDAY.

WINDING-UP STEEPLECHASE.—Brick, 1st; Double Event, 2nd; Red, White, and Blue, 3rd.—Four ran.

SELLING STEEPLECHASE.—Marino, 1st; Venus, 2nd.—Four ran.

CLEARING HANDICAP.—Satelite, 1st; Darkie, 2nd; Cobart, 3rd.—Twelve ran.

EGLINGTON RACES—FRIDAY.

HURDLE HANDICAP.—Man of Ross, 1st; Vance, 2nd; Veralum, 3rd.—Four ran.

MATCH.—Go beat Haughy.

HUNTERS' PLATE.—Armlet, 1st; Rap, 2nd; Weather Star, 3rd.—Six ran.

GRAND NATIONAL.—Snowstorm 1st; Greenland, 2nd; Gloster, 3rd—Eight ran.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY.

Their lordships sat at five o'clock

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in moving that the High Court of Judicature Bill be recommitted, explained the alterations which he proposed to make in the Bill. The chief of them related to the body to frame the rules, and the abolition of the home circuit, which was to be partially carried out.

Lord ROMILLY complained of the unsatisfactory manner in which the rules of procedure were to be drawn up.

Lord CAIRNS made a similar observation, and suggested that the Bill should be withdrawn, and reproduced another year with a complete code of procedure.

Lord WESTBURY also unfavourably criticised this part of the Bill, although approving of the object.

After some remarks from Lord PENZANCE, the committee was postponed for a few days.

The house adjourned at 7.25.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY,

The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock.

In reply to Mr. KINNAIRD,

Mr. MONSELL said that upon a vote of the electors of Malk, the proposal made by the Council of Government that the system of admitting ecclesiastics to the Council should be reverted, was affirmed, but the Government has no intention of sanctioning such a proposition.

In reply to Mr. W. FOWLER,

Mr. MONSELL said there was no presentation to withdraw the troops from Natal.

In reply to Colonel FRENCH,

The HOME SECRETARY stated it was true that Mr. C. Buxton, junior member for East Surrey, had been shot at that day, not by an evicted Irish tenant, but by an English shorthand writer, whom he had employed, and whom he had just dismissed for impertinence and inattention. The man left the House after firing the shot, which fortunately did not take effect, and escaped in a cab. The police were in pursuit of the culprit.

Mr. GLADSTONE stated that it was his intention to report progress at eleven o'clock on Monday evening next, in order to give an opportunity of discussing the question arising on the appointment of the committee on monastical conventual institutions.

On the order of the day for going into committee of supply,

Mr. O'REILLY called attention to the status of the persons selected, which was not sufficient to justify their appointment.

Mr. FORTESCUE said the question was at present undergoing investigation at the hands of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

The motion, after a few words from Sir J. ESMONDE, was withdrawn.

In reply to Sir L. PALK,

Mr. GLADSTONE said that after the Irish Land Bill was disposed of, the next Government measure which would take precedence was the Education Bill.

Sir G. Jenkinson called attention to the case of the convict Jacob Spinas, convicted of wilful murder, and recently reprieved.

Mr. R. FOWLER thought the decision on these cases, until the law was changed, should rest unchallenged in the hands of the Home Secretary.

Mr. GILPIN urged that it would be impolitic to deprive the Crown of its prerogative of mercy.

After some further conversation,

Mr. BRUCE intimated that he never would, without the sanction of the Judge who tried the case, and in this particular instance additional evidence was given, which induced the Judge to declare that if it had been forthcoming on the trial, the decision would have been different.

Mr. C. BENTINCK called attention to the case of the Poohado, and urged that, as the capture of the vessel was illegal, and as the subsequent proceedings of the Spanish had been unfair, it was the duty of the Government to interfere. He moved for correspondence on the subject.

Mr. OTWAY denied that the capture was illegal, and said the case had been dealt with according to Spanish law. There was no doubt that the vessel was intended for the Chilian service, and that the case was not one that called for the interference of her Majesty's Government.

The subject dropped, and the motion for going into supply was withdrawn.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at 2.20 a.m.

"THE NATIONAL TINKER."

A somewhat amusing cartron appeared in "*Judy*" of yesterday. Mr. Gladstone is represented as being an old weather beaten tinker, dressed in a wretched attire. On his knee is a vessel, bearing close resemblance to a saucepan, the leaks of which he seems about to solder, while the words "Irish Land Bill" are staring him in the face. At his feet are a number of kettles, pots, and lids wanting repair, and in the back ground is a specimen of his manufacture with the words "Gladstone,—Tinker to her Majesty." The following lines have reference to the cartoon :—

The National Tinker's a wonderful tinker
At hatching a pot, or at making a plan ;
In patching a measure he'll do what he can :
A wonderful man is the Tinker.

He winks at the truth, he blinks the fact,
He botches the laws which before he's crack'd,
And cries, "Behold, 'tis the wonderful act
Of the great Political Tinker !"

The National Tinker has wonderful skill
In filing amendments, in grinding a bill ;
At clouting a Notion he works with a will,—
A wonderful man is the Tinker.

He hammers away at a batter'd mould,
Soft solders the leaks in a kettle old,
He burnishes copper and calls it gold,—
Does this great Political Tinker !

The National Tinker has plenty to say ;
He gammons his customers day after day,
Turns soot into chalk in a logical way,—
Such a wonderful man is the Tinker.

He's up to all dodges, at nothing he sticks ;
'Tis hard as a corncrake the tinker to fix ;
Ere long, though, the world will discover the tricks
Of the great Political Tinker !

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"We have to protect the existing race of tenants against mere arbitrary or capricious or unjust eviction. This is the sum total of 'exceptional legislation' that is called for. After the period of transition is passed there will be no call for a shadow of distinction between English and Irish legislation. Instead of defining clearly the few rules to which tenancy should conform, the Government bill abandons the whole subject for ever to the arbitrary decision of local courts. Instead of dealing with any restrictions on freedom of contract as a mere temporary necessity, the bill at first made them permanent, and only lately has Mr. Gladstone consented that Parliament may revise the subject twenty years hence. Instead of respecting written contracts where it found them, and where their existence showed that there had been freedom of contract, they had to be superseded by a scale of penalties if they are not converted into permanent assignments. Moreover, all these principles are limited to holdings of a certain amount, as if what is just for a wealthy tenant is unjust for a poor one. It is this that makes the bill wear an 'exceptional' character. Its method is such as would be manifestly unfair if applied to considerable holdings, and therefore it is perforce restricted to small ones. But if it were to attempt nothing more than what is intrinsically fair, it would need no hard-and-fast lines to be drawn."

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

The sentence passed on Dessous le Moustier, the Belgian Traupmann, has been commuted into hard labour for life. It is said that King Leopold, since the loss of his young son, has vowed never to sign a death-warrant, and his Minister of Justice, M. Bara, is also a determined opponent of public executions. Capital punishment, of which the principle is at present so vehemently assailed in Germany, will be still more imperilled by such cases as those of Le Moustier in Belgium and of Rutterford at home ; and it is probable that, unless unforeseen events cause some unforeseen events cause some reaction in public sentiment, its days may be regarded as already numbered.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been heavily punished for trusting to sensational writing. In his account of the Liverpool Steeplechase, "Hotspur" of the *Daily Telegraph*, stated that The Doctor's sides were "fairly ripped up with the spurs," and on the strength of this the society brought an action. But "Hotspur" in the witness-box quietly admits that this was merely a "façon de parler"—a flavour of the spice which was considered necessary to make the description graphic. In point of fact he did not even intend to say that it was an exceptionally severe finish ! Words are often put to curious uses ; but this outdoes anything of the kind we can remember.

PAGANINI REDIVIVUS DENOUNCED FROM THE ALTAR.—The great Irish violinist is taking legal advice with a view to commencing an action for damages against the Very Rev. Archdeacon Redmond, of Arklow. In this action the very nice point would be discussed—viz., up to what limit does the priest's authority legally extend ? which, if well ventilated, would be of undoubted use to the public to guard every individual from a like unmerited and undeserved injury as was caused to Paganini Redivivus.

"WHEN ONE IS AT ROME ONE DOES AS THEY DO AT ROME."—A newspaper correspondent writes :—"The origin of this saying is not generally known. In "Bingham's Antiquities," however, we find it ascribed to St. Ambrose. It is well known that the early Church observed the Saturday as the Sabbath of the fourth commandment. Monica, St. Augustine's mother, used to fast on it at Rome. At Milan, however, it was observed as a festival ; she could not fast there. She applied to St. Ambrose as to what she ought to do. His reply was, 'When I am at Rome I do as they do at Rome ; when I am here I do as they do here.'"

CARRICK-ON-SUIR PETTY SESSIONS.—THURSDAY.

At these sessions the magistrates presiding were—Owen R. Slacke, R.M. ; Thomas B. Wilson, Thomas Lalor, John Walsh, Clement Sadlier, and M. M'Laughlin, S.I.

The opening cases for hearing were wholly devoid of interest. A case of handing over a spirit license, between Messrs. Quigley and Grey, occupied a considerable time. Mr. Vowels, solicitor, of Clonmel, conducted the case, on behalf of Mr. Quigley, and Mr. P. Walsh, solicitor, Carrick, for Mr. Grey. The case remains unsettled.

Patrick Dwyer, of Carrick-on-Suir, summoned a Mr. Quinn, of Clogher, for the sum of 14s.

Mr. Dwyer bought four sheep from Quinn on the last fair day, at Carrick, for which he paid him. Two of the sheep were shorn and two unshorn, and the fleeces were valued at 7s. each.

It seemed defendant had agreed to keep the unshorn sheep until April, the 13th, on grass, without payment. Dwyer's man sent for the sheep on the above date, and found that the fleeces were taken off the sheep.

Quinn made a very rambling defence for the transaction chargeable against him, and called upon his nephew, as green a specimen of the genus *in defenso* witness as we remember to have seen. This lad, it appeared from cross-examination, had undergone a graduated series of instructions as to how to bear out his uncle's statements. The inventive genius of the uncle and his pupil were foiled by Mr. Walsh's cross-questioning. The lad was cautioned not to perjure himself in future.

Quinn was ordered to pay 14s. and costs to the plaintiff.

A DISCLAIMER.

Peggy Gaule, *alias* Mrs. Maggie Murphy, of whiskey and water consuming propensities, got into trouble on the head of some fowl, stolen by a notorious fowl stealer, named Catherine Brennan. As Katy, however, thought fit not to appear, and absconded without leaving her card, poor Peggy was alone to meet the responsibilities of her acts as *particeps criminis*.

The charge preferred against Peggy's receiving the fowl was not denied—"not at all" ; she knew "they were stole, me dear" ; she knew the parties from whom she bought them to be "regular hen robbers," and "what's the harm, your honor ?"

Upon being sentenced to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour, Peggy protested that it was all a joke, until some efficient members of the police force "gently" dispelled the illusion by removing her to the bridewell, *en route* for the "eleven three-quarters," the professional cant for Clonmel.

A few cases of trivial interest being disposed of, the court adjourned.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR MONTHLY FAIR.

This fair came off on Tuesday. It was well attended, and the prices of milch cows ran pretty high. Mr. William Wall, of Mainstown, paid £27 15s. for second-class milch cows, and much higher prices were given for superior cattle. Bullocks were in demand, but scarce ; mutton sold at from 7d. to 8d. per lb. ; store pigs were in demand ; bonhams rated at from 21s. to 31s. 6d. each. The weather remains cold and windy. The crops are nearly all down, and wheat fields look promising.

A notable individual, known "on town" as "the Prophet," commonly called "Jack the Prophet," will give a series of *levees* early in May.

THE LATE FARCE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MAIL.

DEAR SIR—Your excellent article of yesterday on the recent farce in the Court-house, and how that farce has turned the law into ridicule, was read with deep interest through the city. All judges and lawyers admit that anything—whether money or goods, eating or drinking—given for the purpose of corrupting or influencing voters at an election will void that election. That is decided. Now, let me run, in a hasty manner, over the evidence against Mr. Osborne.

1st—De La Poer Porter, the principal witness in putting out Sir Henry Barron for receiving 10s. How much did he receive from Osborne's party ?—15s. before and 15s. after the election.

2nd—James Young, an untainted witness, got 12s., and was promised by James Power to "see him well paid" if he would vote for Osborne.

3rd—Robert Clampett is admitted to have got two sovereigns and two half-sovereigns from the commander-in-chief, Mr. John Wall. What was this money for ?

4th—Cornelius Ruth proved that he got £3, and would not get it, he said, if Osborne was not going to stand again.

5th—Patrick Walsh, an untainted witness, got £1, but proved he would not get it only he promised for Osborne. He also proved that he was promised work.

6th—John Gaule, the carman, the chief witness against Sir Henry Barron, from whom he got £1 for the carriage of trees. On last occasion he carried no trees, but got £6. For what did this carman get £6 ? £1 was great harm, and £6 was no harm !

7th—Joseph Clampett proved to the offer of a bribe by a situation, which was admitted by Dr. Scott. The judge thought it a joke, but he thought a joke "no joke" with Mr. P. A. Power ; but where does the Act of Parliament speak of jokes ?

8th—John Smyth proved that Ivory Haughton was dodging him for his vote, by promising him that he would "not be sorry, on the word of a gentleman."

9th—And Nathaniel Allen proved that he was induced to go out of town, that he was paid an obeectionable bill of £5 7s. by James Power, and that if he voted it would be the best day's work he ever did.

Now, sir, I hold in law that any one of these eight cases, putting aside Smyth, ought to void the election. No one now denies that there was plenty of bribery and offers of bribes. Osborne had thirty-three freemen more at the last election than he had at Barron's election. How were these got ? It is currently reported that those of them who were not already paid are now to get the cash.—Your obedient servant,

Waterford, Friday. LIBERAL ELECTOR.

PRIESTLY INFLUENCE IN IRISH ELECTIONS.

The official copy of the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald at the trial of the Longford Election Petition, against the return of Mr. Greville Nugent, has been issued among the Parliamentary papers to-day. The learned judge made some strong remarks on the influence of Roman Catholic priests brought to bear in favour of the Government candidate. We extract the following from the judgment :—

I now come to the most important case in the whole, and that is the case of Father Patrick Fitzgerald, which was strongly relied upon as undue priestly influence. It depends principally upon the evidence of William Crosbie. Upon the 13th of December his employer wrote to him, asking him what was taking place, and what was likely to be the course of the clergy, and who they were likely to support at the coming election. He accordingly, on the 13th, wrote to his employer giving him the detail of what he had heard and in that manner it became fixed in his memory. He says, then, that before mass, in consequence of Father Patrick Fitzgerald's attention being called to a placard, he seemed very angry when he came on the altar ; he said there was a placard put up, in favour of John Martin, and that he was a Fenian, an Orangeman, a priest-hunter, and he denounced Fenianism in very strong terms, and indeed, before he commenced second mass he cursed the Fenians. Serjeant Armstrong interrupts, and says, "Come, give us the words ?" and the man says, "I will give you the words as best I can." He did not appear, in the first instance inclined to press the thing very strongly, but being asked for the words, he says, "I will give them to you," he said, "He repeated frequently that this day will not go for nothing, this day cannot go for nothing ; the tears that I shed, may they fall upon you, and not be dried save by the burning flames of hell ! You savages, I would take little, and leave you without mass upon this occasion." He is asked then, whom he understands the priest to refer to under the term, "you," and he said, "the Fenians ; that is my impression, that it was the Fenians he alluded to under that expression." He is then asked, "Did he say anything else ?" and he says, "After mass," he asked, "Will no man point out to me this Brierly, who dare put up a placard on the chapel walls for this John Martin ?" He called him again a Fenian and a priest-hunter, and called him an Orangeman ; he said he would behead all the priests and overthrow the Catholic institutions. After that he prayed "that God might inspire our rulers to enact fresh laws to strengthen the Habeas Corpus, that it might be suspended, and that you might be taken and put into gaol, without the chance of a trial, until you rot, and rot you may till the maggots and worms eat you, and after that you may go to hell." He then prayed "that their tongues might be paralysed that they could not pray for themselves, and their arms paralysed that they could not feed themselves, and their feet might be paralysed that they could not walk, and after that they may go to hell :" and he then says further, that on the following Sunday, the 12th, he saw that there had been a meeting at St. Mels' College which he was not present at, and which he obviously had not heard of on the previous Sunday, and he said "that the people might now take the side of their priests, their cross, and Heaven, or Anti-Orangemen and hell." That is the language imputed to him by that witness. Now I have already expressed my view that this witness was exceedingly intelligent, courageous and independent, and I find nothing in his manner that would induce me to come to the conclusion that he intended to pervert the truth. His character was assailed in cross-examination ; he appears to have been in very respectable employment, and in one in which I would not expect to find him if he had not been a person of good character and conduct. The only thing I find brought against him, I mean in detracting from the weight and accuracy of his testimony is, that he does appear to be a partizan of Mr. Martin. I do not blame him for that. Now he is corroborated in the main particulars by Brierly, the person spoken of in that address from the altar, but I should not say that Brierly was a person in whom I would have much confidence. If it was necessary to find confirmation of his statement, certainly Brierly is not a witness that I would rely upon, because he gave one answer which discredited him in my mind. It was he who put up in the porch of the church, "Pray for the souls of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, the Manchester martyrs ; God save Ireland." That no doubt was upon his part a very improper proceeding. But I put the question more than once, "Did you do that intending to express your sympathy with Fenianism, or did you do it *bona fide* with intent to obtain the prayers of the congregation for these three men ?" And he, after deliberating, twice asserted that his single view was to obtain the prayers of the congregation. I must say I do not believe that statement or one particle of it ; and I can look upon that act of his as none other than a mode of exciting a Fenian spirit in the district.

BREAKFAST.—EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks :—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills." Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled:—JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London. [3949]

OXYGEN IS LIFE.
Its Deficiency the Cause of all Disease,
HENCE OXYDIZE THE BLOOD
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HALL'S CHLORATE OF POTASSA,
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Has proven an infallible remedy, by oxydising the blood and supplying its saline constituent for Indigestion, Nervous Debility, Coughs, Asthma, Consumption, Skin, Liver, Stomach, and Nervous Affections, more especially Epilepsy, Apoplexy, and Paralysis. The successful results of this new chemical preparation are beyond all precedent, and the extraordinary cures effected by the late discoverer, and by his successor (Dr. Sutton) in the above maladies, are without a parallel in the annals of medicine ; and it is confidently believed that in no case need the sufferer despair, for practical experience has demonstrated and signal success warranted the assertion, that in ninety-nine out of every hundred complete cures may be relied on by this new system of treatment. See Lecture sent for two stamps, with 1,000 cases. Sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s.

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JOHN SUTTON, M.D.,
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And by order of all Chemists—Order "DR. HALL'S Chlorate."
Sold in Dublin by HAMILTON, LONG & CO.,
Chemists, Grafton-street.

The following are a few out of Thousands of
TESTIMONIALS :—

Sir Charles Locock stated at a meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, that in sixteen cases of Epilepsy he had effected permanent cures by the use of Dr Hall's Chlorate of Potassa.

September 6, 1856—The Editor of the Bury *Gazette* returns thanks to Dr. Hall for the great benefit he has received from his Chlorate of Potassa treatment in a severe nervous disease.

Sir J Ferguson, London, says—I have repeatedly prescribed Dr. Hall's Chlorate of Potassa, and found it an agreeable and beneficial remedy.

Extract from the *Lancet*, April 1, 1857—We are of opinion that Dr. Hall's Chlorate of Potassa is a far superior remedy to the ones in general use for Nervousness, Indigestion, and Liver Complaints.

Sir Benjamin Brodie says—What Chlorate of Lime is to a foul sewer, Dr. Hall's Chlorate of Potassa is to the blood.

Professor Symes says—The effect of Dr. Hall's Chlorate of Potassa in obstinate cases of disease are as astonishing as perplexing.

Sir Patrick Crampton says—I believe there is no condition of the system that may not be benefited by Dr. Hall's Potassa.

Sir T Lawrence says I have found Dr. Hall's Chlorate an excellent remedy in skin diseases ; I presume it is by oxidization.

Sir T. Watson says—I know Dr. Hall's Potassa is an invaluable remedy.

The Earl of Clarendon, Grosvenor Crescent, certifies that it cured a case of indigestion of 15 years' standing.

Dr. Wakely, the eminent coroner, says—Dr. Hall's Chlorate of Potassa is calculated to entirely supercede iron, mercury, sarsaparilla, quinine, and cod liver oil.

Attention is called to the following remarkable cure, which can be well authenticated by Dr. Attwater, of Southmolton :—The symptoms under which this patient suffered more than 20 years were sudden loss of sensation, with convulsion of the voluntary muscles, the body bedewed with sweat, vomiting at the mouth, universal convulsions, with rolling of the eyes, with hands clenched in the fit, palpitation of the heart, respiration short, deep, and irregular ; after the convulsion subsided the patient became drowsy for a considerable time. These are the symptoms which show its decided epileptic character. For these affections he had been under many medical men, without finding any relief. He at length consulted Dr. Hall, and after taking his Chlorate of Potassa for six months, was completely cured, and has not had a relapse for last nine months.—Signed, John Tout, Southmolton, Devon, August, 1856.

Stourbridge, April 19, 1858—Sir, I have before acknowledged the receipt of a case of your Chlorate of Potassa. In accordance with your wish, I write to inform you that I have nearly taken the whole of it, and seem to be completely free from the fits, I having had but one slight attack since I commenced taking the medicine ; whereas, previous to my doing so, I frequently had four or five during the course of the night.—I am, sir, your very obedient servant, George Dowdler.

Sir Edward Borough presents his compliments to Dr. Hall. He is most anxious to know whether Dr. Hall has discontinued compounding his preparation of Chlorate of Potassa, which has been of the greatest benefit to a member of his family. Sir Edward has endeavoured for the last month or six weeks to procure a further supply of this valuable medicine in Dublin, but has tried in vain at most of the chemists. Sir Edward Borough has therefore ventured to address Dr. Hall, in hope of being more fortunate, as the Preparation of Potassa has been in great demand by so many persons in his city. Sir Edward Borough will feel much obliged by Dr. Hall letting him have as early an answer as convenient.—9, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, 6th March.

DR. HALL'S CHLORATE OF POTASSA may be procured by order through any chemist. Ask for "Dr. Hall's Chlorate," and do not be imposed on with the common article. It may be had direct from Dr. Hall's successor, Dr. John Sutton, M.D., 15 Regent-square, London, W.C., who undertakes the positive cure of all Chronic Diseases before payment, personally or by letter. Advice gratis on Thursday Evenings, from 8 to 6 only.

N.B.—Dr. Sutton will shortly repeat his lecture on this new treatment—the Lecture sent for Two Stamps—Every one should read it. It contains astonishing facts and remarkable cases.

15, REGENT-SQUARE, LONDON.

N.B.—There is a SPECIAL Saving of 3s. by taking the 11s. size bottles, and all parties are respectfully required to try a 2s 9d bottle first, and then if found to prove beneficial to order an 11s size bottle, for it must always be remembered that the principle on which this medicine has proved successful depends on the scientific fact that it supplies all vital element on which life depends, namely OXYGEN to the system.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.—Bewley and Draper, Mary-street Dublin ; and Country Chemists can be readily supplied with Show Cards, Bills, and Stock. Hamilton, Long, and Co., Dublin, have alone disposed of Ten Thousand Bottles since the introduction of Dr. Hall's Potassa within Three Months.

THE ESCAPE OF A NUN AT BIRMINGHAM.—In reference to the report of this matter which has appeared, we learn that the convent referred to belongs to a community of "Poor Clares," a variety of the Franciscan order, and that its members are chiefly foreigners. The facts already given are substantially correct, but there appears no reason to doubt that the runaway nun is really insane. Her regular medical attendant, Mr. Kimble, of Knowle, and Dr. Bell Fletcher, of Birmingham, have pronounced Sister Agnes insane, and she has been removed to the county asylum at Hatton. The poor lady's ailment is described as a form of monomania, which leads her to fancy her food poisoned, though she eats readily what she obtains by stealth.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JOSEPH FISHER, at his Office, 3 & 4, Exchange-street, in the City of Waterford, every morning, and filed by the principal News Agents in Great Britain and Ireland.
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