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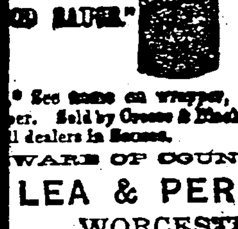

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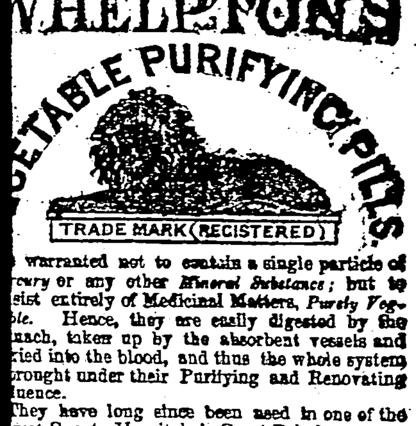

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On all cases of Nervousness, Palpitations, Blushing, Timidity, Lassitude, Weakness of Sight and Body, Spasms, Premature Decline, Secondary Symptoms, Female Complaints, Irregularities, Stoppages, Skin Diseases, &c, by V. P. MULVANY, M.L., L.A.S., and General Medical Practitioner, MEDICAL HALL, 4, CHRISTCHURCH PLACE, DUBLIN.—"I am the only legally qualified Medical Man in Ireland who makes these a Special Study."—Treatise sent, post free, to any address for Two Stamps

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The turn of life is the most distressing period in woman's existence; it destroys thousands. The whole of the gross humours collect together, and, like a tide, sweep away life and health itself, if not timely and powerfully checked. The most certain antidote for all these dangers is Holloway's Pills. Armed with them the fiery ordeal is passed through, and the sufferer is once more restored to the possession of unimpaired health. It is but little known that at the so called "turn of life," man also, when verging on forty or forty five, discovers that his health is considerably deranged and knows not the cause—a critical period in his life. All perils to both sexes are at once removed by recourse to these Pills.
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Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

Ague	Fevers of all kinds	Sore Throats
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The Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533, Oxford street, London; also by nearly every respectable Vendor of Medicine throughout the Civilised World, in Boxes and Pots, at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s each. The 2s 9d size contains three, the 4s 6d size six, the 11s size sixteen, the 22s size thirty three, and the 33s size fifty two times the quantity of a 1s 1½d Box or Pot. The smallest Box of Pills contains four dozen; and the smallest Pot of Ointment one ounce.
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THE WINTER SESSION, 1871-72 will commence with Dissections on MONDAY, 2nd OCTOBER.
The Lectures will be commenced on FRIDAY, November the 3rd, at Three o'Clock, p.m, by an Inaugural Address from the Dean of the Faculty Dr Cryan.
The several Courses will be as follows:—

Anatomy and Physiology,	Dr. Hayden. Dr. Cryan.
Anatomical Demonstrations,	The Professors of Anatomy and Physiology.
Chemistry,	Dr. Sullivan.
Theory and Practice of Surgery,	Mr. Tyrrell.
Theory and Practice of Medicine,	Dr. Lyons.
Theory and Practice of Midwifery,	Dr. Byrne.
Practical Chemistry,	Dr. Sullivan.
Materia Medica,	Dr. Quinlan.
Medical Jurisprudence,	Dr. MacSwiney.
Pathology,	Dr. Lyons.
Botany,	Dr. Sigerson.
Logic,	Dr. Dunne.
Natural Philosophy,	Mr. Hennessy, F.R.S.
Dissections, under the superintendence of the Professors of Anatomy and the Demonstrators,	Dr. Hayes. Dr. Fennelly. Dr. Nixon. Dr. Ward. Dr. Coppinger.

The Lectures delivered in this School are fully recognised and received by the Universities and all other licensing bodies in the United Kingdom. The School is therefore strictly on an equality, as regards privileges, with any other School of Medicine in Great Britain or Ireland.
Special accommodation has been provided by the University for the residence of Medical Students, under the direction of a resident Dean. Application to be made to the Very Rev Dr O'Loughlin, or the Very Rev Dr McDevitt, 85 and 86 Stephen's Green, South.
A Connolly Exhibition (value £20) will be offered for competition at the termination of the Winter Session, in the combined subjects of Physiology, Physiological Anatomy, Chemistry, and Botany; also a Gold Medal of the value of £7, in Surgery, Practice of Medicine, and Midwifery (including female and infantile diseases). The usual class prizes will likewise be given.
The Summer Session, 1872, comprising Operations in Practical Chemistry and Lectures on Materia Medica, Medical Jurisprudence, Pathology, Botany, Natural Philosophy, and Logic, will commence on the 15th April and terminate on the 18th July, when class Prizes will be awarded in each subject, and a University Exhibition (value £20) in Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Medical Jurisprudence combined.
For particulars, apply at the School, Cecilia Street.
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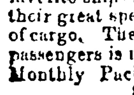

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SUBSCRIBERS have been favoured with instructions from the Executors of the late Lord Bishop of Cashel, to SELL BY AUCTION, at the Palace, Waterford, and at the Farm, Bishop's Court, near Waterford, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, 25th, 26th, & 27th March, and following Days, the entire Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Farm Stock and Produce, &c., comprising—

In The Drawing Rooms.—Splendid Bordered Brussels Carpet, 24 × 18; 1 Do, 25 × 21, with Hearth Rugs; 18 Mahogany Balloon-Backed Chairs in Damask, Splendid Sofas & Couches in Do, Centre & Side Ottomans, Splendid Pier Glass 9 × 6, with Cabinets; 2 Marble Top Cabinets, Valuable Bronze of Louis XIV., Excellent Piano, by Broadwood; Loo, Sofa, Reading & Coffee Tables, Easy, Reclining, & Prie Dieu Chairs, Window Curtains, Gilt Cornices & Blinds, antique Carved Oak, Chair in Work, Foot Stools, Polished Steel Fenders & Fire Appointments, Fancy Stools, Pole Screens.

Dining-Room — Splendid Turkey Carpet & Hearth Rug, 26 × 18; 20 Superior Mahogany Chairs in Hair cloth, with Arm Chairs to Match; Reclining Chairs in Morrocco Leather; Sofas & Loungers, Splendid set of Pillar & Claw Dining Tables, 19 × 5; Elaborate carved Sideboard, Pr Sarcophagus; Window Curtains in Damask, Writing & occasional Tables, Pole Screen, Timepiece, Fender & Fire Steels, &c.

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The Kitchen, Servants, and House-keeper's rooms are fully furnished.

Pantry—Valuable Morning and Evening China, Dinner and Desert Services, Cut Glass, Plated Ware, Lamps, &c. About 40 dozen of very old Port, Claret, and Sherry; Brandy in Bottle, very old.

Out-Door—4 Splendid Carriage Horses, 1 Magnificent Circular-fronted Brougham, with Pole Shafts, and Lamps, by Long & Son, Dublin, only a short time in use; 1 splendid Sociable, by Hutton & Sons, Dublin (all but new); 1 Phæton, by Moyles, Dublin; 1 outside Car, 1 Break, Single and Double Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Bath Chair. Garden Tools, Green House Plants, &c.

At Bishop's Court—Eleven Fat Heifers, Three in-calf Cows; Two Milch Cows, Fifteen Heifers, highly bred; Two Calves, pedigrees of Cattle at Sale; large Rick of Prime Hay, 2 Sacks of White Oats, Large Heap of Prime Manure, Turnips and Mangolds, 2 splendid Carts, Tackling, Ploughs, Harrows, Grubber, &c.

☞ *Order of Sale*—1st Day, Farm Stock; 2nd Day, Furniture; 3rd Day, Carriages, Horses, Remainder of furniture. Sale at 12 o'Clock sharp, Each Day. Purchasers to pay Auction Fees.

Bishop's Court is within Two-and-half Miles of Waterford, and near Williamstown Racecourse. Tickets of Admission, 1s Each, refunded to Purchasers only.

WILLIAM SMITH & SON, Auctioneers.
43, Michael-street, Waterford,
Feb. 29th, 1872

This is one of the few genuine Turf Investments advertised—*West London Gazette*, November 26th, 1870.

GRATIS! GRATIS!! GRATIS!!!

MESSRS. CAMPBELL & DUNCAN (Proprietors of the Epsom Turf Investigator) have just published a Special Supplemental Circular containing

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Our Grand National horse has lately won a splendid trial, and as he is under the charge of one of the cleverest Steeple Chase Trainers of the day, no mistake has been made in the trial spin, full particulars are given in Circular, and when we inform Subscribers that we are more confident than we were over THE LAMB last season, they can judge what a certainty the race is for our selected one.

For the Lincoln Handicap our representative has been in special reserve all last season; he has been tried with the speediest animal in training, and his owner, trainer, and all connected with the stable look on the Carlholme prize as a foregone conclusion.

Circular will also contain

A certain winning system,
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WINNING BEING A POSITIVE CERTAINTY as the following results of the present season will testify.

Carmarthen each £5 share realised £20 net winnings
Birmingham „ £5 „ „ £22 „
Bromley „ £5 „ „ £48 „
Kingsbury „ £5 „ „ £89 „

and during the season 1871 a £5 share realised £2470 16s, at Epsom Summer Meeting above £248. £16 was realised on each share of (£5). Circular forwarded post free on receipt of stamped envelope. Address all communications to A. W. Campbell, High Street, Epsom, Surrey.

In the Landed Estates Court, Ireland.

SALE on Friday, 26th day of April, 1872.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

In the Matter of the Estate of The Right Honourable JOHN LUKE GEORGE, Earl of Donoughmore, Owner and Petitioner.

TO BE SOLD, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of April, 1872, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, before the Honourable Judge Flanagan, at his Court, Landed Estates Court, Inns' Quay, in the City of Dublin, the Lands of Milltown, situate in the Barony of Knocktopher, and part of the Lands of Mocully, now known on the Ordnance Survey as part of Garrygaug, in the Barony of Iverk, and part of the Lands of Killaghy, known on the Ordnance Survey as Killahy, in said Barony of Knocktopher; part of the Lands of Clara Upper, and part of the Lands of Bawnmore, known on the Ordnance Survey as part of Kingsland in the Barony of Gowran,

ALL IN THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY,

HELD IN FEE,

And producing a net rental of £675 12s 3½d, in the following

TEN LOTS.

No. of Lot	Denominations	Net Annual Rental	Tenement Valuation	Quantity of Land Statute Measure
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	A. R. P.
1	Milltown (Part of)	38 12 8	35 0 0	55 3 39
2	Same (Part of) with Part of Garrygaug	54 10 6	60 15 0	42 1 2 / 30 0 35
3	Milltown	117 17 6	114 15 0	184 2 23
4	Same (Part of) with Part of Garrygaug	66 2 8	61 15 0	72 1 6 / 1 2 5
5	Milltown (Part of) with Part of Garrygaug	89 5 [illegible]	111 15 0	208 2 11 / 1 2 6
6	Milltown	63 18 7	63 7 0	375 2 38
7	Killahy	64 12 8	67 5 0	95 3 13
8	"	105 17 1¼	117 5 0	138 2 3
9	Clara, Upper	28 11 4	30 5 0	40 2 3½
10	Kingsland	56 4 3½	59 15 0	82 1 5
	Total	675 12 3½	701 17 6	1,330 0 29½

Dated this 24th day of February, 1872.

C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.

DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

The Lands of Milltown, Garrygaug, and Killahy (except portion of Lot 6 in Milltown) consist of arable, pasture, and meadow land, well divided and fenced, and all in the possession, at low rents, of industrious and improving tenants, who pay their rents punctually. They are situate about three miles from the town of Mullinavat, which is a Station on the Waterford and Central Ireland, and Kilkenny Junction Railway, within 7½ miles of the city of Waterford, 12 of Thomastown, and 24½ miles of Kilkenny. Waterford being a first class seaport city, and all well known fair and market towns. The county roads to and from the places before-mentioned run through, or in contiguity to the Lands.

The Lands of Clara Upper and Bawnmore are about 2½ miles from the city of Kilkenny, close to the high road from Kilkenny to Carlow, and consist of arable, pasture, and meadow land, well divided and fenced, and in the possession, at low rents, of industrious and improving tenants, who pay their rents punctually.

Proposals for the purchase, by private sale, of all or any of the Lots, will be received up to the 12th day of April, 1872, and not afterwards, by the Solicitor having the carriage of the proceedings, and will be by him submitted to the Judge for his approval.

For Rentals, and further particulars, apply to the Landed Estates' Court, Dublin; to THOMAS FRANKLIN, Esq, 42, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin; or to

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Class B. Age.	£500.	£1000.	Class A. Age.	£500.	£1000.
25	£7 6 9	£14 12 8	25	£8 4 6	£16 8 9
35	9 10 0	19 0 0	35	10 13 9	21 7 6
45	12 17 3	25 14 6	45	14 9 6	28 18 9

See Prospectus for Explanations.

CLAIMS and CASH BONUSES have been paid for nearly TWO MILLION STERLING. INCOME for 1871, £306,715. FUNDS on hand, £1,382,409.
PROSPECTUSES will be forwarded on application, also the ANNUAL REPORT, with Revenue Account, Balance Sheet, and Details of Funds, &c, as deposited with the Board of Trade.

The THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALANCE will be made as at 5th APRIL, 1872. Previous Entrants will secure substantial advantages over later Assurers, and in Class B. ONE-FOURTH MORE BONUS at next Division of Profits.

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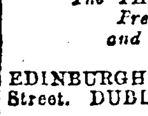
AT THROUGH RATES.



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At 1, p m; Rail to Greenock, 7, p m.

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FROM CORK TO BELFAST DIRECT.
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BELFAST TO CORK & WATERFORD, VIA GLASGOW.
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CORK TO DUBLIN, VIA WATERFORD.
Tuesdays, 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th March
WATERFORD TO DUBLIN DIRECT.
Wednesdys, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th March.
FROM DUBLIN TO CORK & WATERFORD Via GLASGOW.
Thursdays, 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th March.

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Glasgow (via Waterford & Dublin, 5th	..	12 n n
Glasgow (direct) .. Friday, 8th	..	1 p m
Glasgow (via Belfast).. Monday, 11th	..	2 p m
Glasgow (via Waterford & Dublin) 12th	..	3 p m
Glasgow (direct) .. Friday, 15th	..	6 p m
Glasgow (via Belfast).. Monday, 18th	..	8 p m
Glasgow (via Waterford & Dublin) 19th	..	12 n n
Glasgow (direct) .. Friday 22nd	..	1 p m
Glasgow (via Belfast) Monday, 25th	..	2 p m
Glasgow (via Waterford & Dublin 26th	..	3 p m
Glasgow (direct) .. Friday 29th	..	5 p m

FROM WATERFORD TO

Dublin and Glasgow	Wdnsdy, 6th	.. 1 p m
Cork and Glasgow,	Wednsdy 6th	.. 1 p m
Cork, Belfast, & Glasgow,	Friday 8th	.. 1 p m
Dublin and Glasgow,	Wdnsdy 13th	.. 1 p m
Cork and Glasgow,	Wednsdy 13th	.. 1 p m
Cork, Belfast, & Glasgow,	Friday 15th	.. 1 p m
Dublin and Glasgow,	Wdnsdy 20th	.. 1 p m
Cork and Glasgow,	Wdnsdy 20th	.. 1 p m
Cork, Belfast, & Glasgow	Friday, 22nd	.. 1 p m
Dublin and Glasgow	Wdnsdy, 27th	.. 1 p m
Cork and Glasgow	Wdnsdy, 27th	.. 1 p m
Cork, Belfast, and Glasgow	Friday, 29th	.. 1 p m

FARES.	Cabin	Deck
Glasgow to Waterford or Cork	17s 6d	10s
Cork to Belfast	17s 6d	10s
Cork to Waterford..	8s 0d	4s
Cork and Waterford to Dublin..	10s 0d	6s

Return Tickets, available for One Month, not Transferable—
Glasgow to Cork or Waterford .. Cabin, 25s
Waterford to Cork .. .. Cabin, 12s 6d

For Rates of Freight, &c, apply to
MICHAEL DOWNEY,
Customhouse Quay, Waterford.

COALS.

STEPHENS and SON have at present on hand at their Stores, Conduit Lane, a large assortment of Cardiff, Liverpool, and Scotch Coal Weight and delivery guaranteed.

Just Published, Post Free for Two Stamps.

WONDERFUL
MEDICAL DISCOVERY.
SHOWING THE TRUE CAUSES OF
NERVOUS, MENTAL, AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY,

LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, INDIGESTION, WANT OF ENERGY, PREMATURE DECLINE, with plain directions for PERFECT RESTORATION TO HEALTH AND VIGOUR IN A FEW DAYS.

The most important fact that these *alarming complaints may easily* be removed

WITHOUT MEDICINE,

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

EVERY ONE IS ENABLED TO CURE HIMSELF.

perfectly, and at the least possible cost. Sent free on receipt of two stamps.

By W. HILL, Esq., M.A., Berkeley House, South Cresent, 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.

Just Published—Post Free for Two Stamps.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!
OR
EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

A TRUE GUIDE to the SELF CURE of all diseases arising from the excesses of YOUTH and MATURITY, the causes of MENTAL and PHYSICAL DECAY, IMPEDIMENTS TO MARRIAGE, &c., with plain and explicit directions for their SPEEDY and PERMANENT REMOVAL.

Let no young man enter into the sacred obligations of MARRIED LIFE without reading this book.

Let no one suffer from the long list of fearful maladies known as NERVOUS COMPLAINTS (resulting from the errors of YOUTH and MATURITY) rest until he has

READ THIS GUIDE TO HEALTH.

Have the married, or those about to marry, any IMPEDIMENT? Read this Invaluable Adviser, which has been the MEANS OF SAVING thousands from suffering and distress.

Sent free, on receipt of two penny stamps, by Dr WATSON, 1, South Crescent, Bedford Square, London, W.C.

"Every victim of Nervousness, Debility, &c, may speedily cure himself, if he follow the advice and prescriptions given in this book."—Globe.

"The true beacon to health and happiness."—Sun.

"We heartily recommend this invaluable work to all young men."—Herald.

"Truly—Golden Rules and remedies for the afflicted."—Express.

MR. J. S. MITCHELL,
Professor of
SINGING AND THE PIANOFORTE,
WATERFORD.

REFERENCES kindly permitted to F. G. BLOOMFIELD, Esq, J P, Newpark; Mrs WALL MORRIS, Rockenham; N. A. POWER, Esq, J P, Bellevue; and G. I. GOOLD, Esq, R M, Waterford.

MISSING,

FROM her friends' home, in Waterford, since the 4th March—A. P.—a Young Woman, about 30 years of age, rather short in stature, dark hair and eyes, with a deep scar across the front part of the head—supposed to be dressed in mourning. Any information respecting her will be thankfully acknowledged if sent to the Police Station, Waterford.

WATERFORD AND CENTRAL IRELAND, AND KILKENNY JUNCTION RAILWAYS.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

EXTENSION OF RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and Second Class ordinary Return Tickets, issued on the 28th inst, and intervening days, will be available for Return up to and including the 4th April.

The usual Week Day Trains will run on Good Friday.

By Order,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Waterford Terminus, March 22, 1872.

☞ The Great Southern and Western Railway Company advertise a similar arrangement for their system.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE LET, BY AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, the 2nd of APRIL, 1872,
At 1 o'Clock,
ON THE PREMISES,
By directions of J. W. CONDELL, Esq,

THE TWO FARMS known as BALLINVELLA HOUSE QUARTER and BALLINVELLA MILL QUARTER, containing respectively 100 Acres and 112 Acres of Prime Land, with suitable Dwelling Houses, Out Offices, and Wind Mill on the latter, with a Lease of 61 years, from the 25th March, 1872, at the nominal Rent of 13s 6d per Acre. Immediate possession will be given.

Also, will be Sold, unreservedly, the FARM STOCK, consisting of 52 Head of Prime In-Calf Cows, Fat Cattle, 2 Thoroughbred Bulls, One and Two year old Store Bullocks and Heifers; 7 Horses, comprising Farm Horses, Colts, and Fillies; a large and varied assortment of Farm Machinery, by the best makers; Carts, Tackling, Farm Produce; some Furniture, with a variety of Sundries. (For details, see placards).

The Lands of Ballinvella are situated within five miles of the City of Waterford, and the Sea Bathing Town of Tramore, and three miles of the fashionable Watering-Place, Dunmore East, from whence several conveyances pass daily to Waterford, half a mile distant from the lands—the greater portion of which has been thoroughly drained by the proprietor, and thousands of loads of bacon cellar blood, and stable manures, drawn from Waterford, as well as all the manures made on the farms, have been put into the lands within the past 14 years.

For all particulars apply to
THOMAS WALSH & SON, Auctioneers,
The Mall, Waterford.
March 5th, 1872.

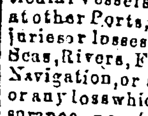
PLUMBERS
AND
GAS FITTERS.
COMMINS & Co.,
66, *Quay, Waterford.*

DEPILATORY.

WELLS' DEPILATORY is the only *effectual* remedy for the immediate and permanent removal of superfluous hair from the face, arms, neck, &c. This preparation effects its purpose almost instantaneously, without pain or injury to the most sensitive skin. Full particulars on receipt of a stamped directed envelope. JOHN WELLS 6, Great Russell Street, Bedford Square, London, W.C. N.B.—Hundreds of testimonials have been received from the nobility, and ladies of rank, who have tried this miraculous remedy.

GIVEN AWAY. A Prescription for the cure of Youthful Error, Private Diseases, &c, by which a great number of persons have been restored, will be sent on receipt of One Stamp Address, A. JONES, Esq, 34, Somerford Grove Stoke, Newington, London.

WATERFORD STEAM COMPANY
INTENDED ORDER OF SAILING—MAR, 1872



NOTICE.—The Waterford Steam ship Company receive Goods for Shipment on the following terms *only* They reserve the right to carry *by any*, not by particular Vessels, with liberty to tow Ships, and call at other Ports, and will not be accountable for injuries or losses arising from delay, accidents of the Seas, Rivers, Fire, the Queen's Enemies, Defective Navigation, or accidents from any other cause nor or any loss which might have been covered by Insurance, nor for Leakage, Breakage, Condition Quality, or contents, of any Parcels or Package unless specially entered and *ad-valorem* Freight paid. Goods not removed, to be stored at the risk and expense of the Consigness.

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 Consignee to the Company.

☞ In order to insure Punctual Sailings Shippers will please take Notice that all goods must be on Board Two Hours, and all Cattle at least One Hour before the Advertised time of Sailing; and the Company will not be responsible for the Carriage of, or Injury or Delay to, any Cattle or Goods not so delivered to them on board their Ships.

WATERFORD AND BRISTOL
Gipsy direct.

From Waterford to Bristol:		From Bristol to Waterford.	
Tuesday Mar 5... 3	Aftrn	Thursday Mar 7, ...4	Aftrn
Tuesday „ 12,...10½	Morn	Thursday „ 14, ...9	Morn
Tuesday „ 19,... 3	Aftrn	Thursday „ 21, ...3	Aftrn
Tuesday „ 26,... 9	Morn	Thursday „ 28, ...8	Morn

Juverna.

From Waterford to Bristol: Direct.		From Bristol to Waterford calling at Pembroke Dock.	
Friday Mar 8, .. 8	Morn	Tuesday Mar 5, ... 2	Aftrn
Friday „ 15, ...11	Morn	Tuesday „ 12, ... 5	Morn
Friday „ 22, ...8	Morn	Tuesday „ 19, ... 1½	Aftrn
Friday „ 29, ...11	Morn	Tuesday „ 26, ... 7	Morn

☞ 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, 15s.; Servants and Children, 10s.; Return do. 25s.; or with liberty to return from Dublin, Cork, or Wexford, 31s 6d. Stewards Fee included; Deck, 7s. 6d. Females attend the Ladie Cabin.

WATERFORD AND LIVERPOOL
Lara, and Camilla.

FROM WATERFORD:		FROM LIVERPOOL:	
Tuesday „ 5, ...10½	Morn	Thursday „ 7, ... 8	Morn
Friday „ 8, ...11	Morn	Monday, „ 11, ...10	Nght
Tuesday „ 12, ... 3	Aftrn	Thursday „ 14, ... 1	Aftrn
Friday „ 15, ...12	Noon	Monday „ 18, ... 5	Aftrn
Tuesday „ 19 ...10½	Morn	Thursday „ 21, ... 8	Morn
Friday „ 22, ...10½	Morn	Monday „ 25, ...10	Night
Tuesday „ 26, ...12	Noon	Monday „ 28, ...11	Noon
Friday „ 29, ...12	Noon		

Cabin Fare, 15s.; Servants and Children, 10s; Deck, 7s 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: WEEKLY. — FROM LONDON: WEEKLY.

LOADING BERTHS:—London—Britishand Foreign Steam Whar 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: WEEKLY. — FROM PLYMOUTH WEEKLY.

Taking Goods for Falmouth, Southampton Portsmouth, and places adjacent.

WATERFORD AND NEW ROSS.
From Waterford—Daily, Sundays excepted, at 3.15 p.m.
From New Ross—Daily, Sundays excepted, at 8.45 a.m.

WATERFORD AND DUNCANNON.
From Waterford—Daily, Sundays excepted, at 3.15 p.m.
From Duncannon—Daily, Sundays excepted, at 8.15 a.m.

The Waterford Chronicle

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1872.

THE BUDGET.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer made his annual financial statement in the House of Commons on last (Monday) night. The statement may be summarized as follows:—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the sums granted during the year in the Committee of Supply amounted to £72,736,000, while the actual expenditure had only been £71,720,000, showing a saving of £1,106,000. Upon the Consolidated Fund there had been a reduction of expenditure, in comparison with the sums granted, of £70,000. Upon the army, including the sum voted for abolition of purchase, of £255,000; upon the navy an excess of £2,000; a reduction upon the Civil Service grants of £595,000; upon the Post Office, of £24,000; upon the telegraphs the grants were exactly balanced by the expenditure; upon the packet service there was a reduction of £9,000; and on customs and inland revenues of £48,000. The receipts of the telegraphs, after paying for working expenses and interest on stock, has yielded a surplus of £50,000, which has been applied to the reduction of the capital debt. The cost of abolition of purchase, estimated at £600,000, had been £400,000. The total receipts, which were estimated at £72,315,000, had yielded £74,535,000, showing a gain of £2,220,000, and, deducting the expenditure from that yield, there was a surplus of income over expenditure of £2,815,000, of which £1,016,000 was due to curtailment of expenditure, and the remainder to increase of revenue. Since 1869 the National Debt had been reduced by £12,740,000, and now stood at £792,746,000. The estimated expenditure for the coming year was £71,213,000, and showed a reduction, as compared with the estimates for 1871-72, of £1,423,000. The estimated revenue from all sources would be £74,915,000, so there was a clear surplus at the disposal of the Government of £3,603,000. He proposed to reduce the duty on coffee and chicory by one half, namely, coffee from 28s per cwt to 14s; the custom duty on chicory from 26s 6d to 13s 3d; the Excise duty from 24s 3d to 12s 1½d. He further proposes to extend the amount of abatement in regard to the income-tax from £60 to £70, and to apply it to incomes up to £300 instead of £200. In regard to the income tax itself he would take off the additional sum, namely, two pence put on for an emergency last year. The house-tax on warehouses, offices, and shops, under £20, would be taken off. These changes would still leave a surplus of £362,000 which he proposes to keep in hand. He concluded by moving resolutions with regard to the income-tax.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

IT is a well-known fact that the general policy of Railway management has hitherto been to discourage third class passengers, and pay all possible attention to first class, totally ignoring the fact that the great bulk of the community are third class—and in direct opposition to the penny postage principle—and what has been the result?—a bare existence, and a great struggle for even that, in most cases. Some of the Railway companies are beginning to see their error, and by encouraging third class passengers, and moderate fares, have greatly improved their receipts—witness the Midland Great Western of Ireland, which, a few years ago, was in a very low condition, and now is able to pay 4½ per cent. on its original stock, and if any one will examine its statement of accounts, he will find that the actual cash received from third class passengers is twice as much, and in some cases nearly two and a half times as much, as from first-class. The London and Brighton, a year or two since, reduced its fares, and gave encouragement to third class, and what has been the result? Last year the receipts had considerably increased, and it was able to pay a dividend. Now we observe that the Midland has given notice that on the first of April *third class passengers will be taken on all trains*, and the information is cordially encouraged by the English Press, as a move in the right direction. We notice this subject for the purpose of drawing attention to the reiterated refusal of the Chairman of the Great Southern and Western Railway to give any encouragement to third class passengers, and to warn the shareholders of the Waterford and Limerick Company, and the public generally, of the pleasant prospect which would await them if the proposed connection with that company were carried out. The value of a railway is the greatest possible despatch and accommodation to all classes of the community, and a commensurate reward may be confidently expected. But how is this carried out, when third class passengers are pushed to one side, and only carried at most inconvenient hours, constantly obliged to pay second class fare to return same day, or when two companies meet at a junction. This policy is simply suicidal, and we have no doubt will prove its unsoundness by sorrowful and tedious experience.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. MAGUIRE, M.P.

MANY of our readers will be glad to learn that the sum already subscribed towards the National Testimonial to Mr. Maguire, M.P., on the completion of his twentieth year of Parliamentary life already amounts to about £3,500, and funds are still pouring in. From all parts of Ireland and Great Britain, from the Western world and the antipodes Irishmen have responded to the call to acknowledge the merits of a man whose political life is without stain and without reproach. Mr. Maguire has his faults like other men, and he may follow up an idea too ardently, but of his honesty, his integrity, and his patriotism there can be no question. His countrymen are never slow to recognise earnestness and honor, and hence the wide spread response to the call for subscriptions, which we trust will amount to such a sum as to render the testimonial worthy of the man and of the nation. Mr. Maguire sat for many years as member for Dungarvan, till he was called upon to represent his native city of Cork, and during twenty years he has never sought place, never truckled to party, but kept what he believed to be the interests of Ireland steadily in view. A polished scholar and a graceful speaker Mr. Maguire always—as we trust he will long continue to do—commands the respectful hearing of the House.

A THREATENED DISSOLUTION.

The London Correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* writes—Mr Gladstone will, it is said, dissolve Parliament as soon as the ballot bill is passed. Rumours have been current for some time past to this effect. I notice them now because the information comes from what I may call a semi-official source, and because the idea has got abroad, founded doubtless upon the same foundation, that the parliamentary session is likely to be a short one. The Premier, it is said, will sacrifice everything to send the ballot bill up to the lords by the end of May, so as to get it back again in sufficient time to carry out his intentions. As matters at present stand, however, this is considered to be, to say the least, doubtful. The Conservatives have resolved to oppose the bill at every stage, and by every means direct or collatoral, and their leaders are confident of dragging the discussion into June. Should this turn out to be the case, the bill would not get back to the Commons till July, in which case, perhaps, the session being near its end, it might be allowed to die naturally.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

THE *Observer* is informed upon reliable authority that the despatch forwarded from the Foreign Office in reply to the American note is of a most conciliatory and friendly character. It is of great length, and enters fully upon the argumentative aspect of the question at issue; at the same time, the despatch not only reiterates the protest contained in the note forwarded on the 3rd of February as to the inadmissibility of the indirect claims, but states explicitly that our Government is unable to submit the question of the admissability of these claims to the decision of the tribunal of arbitration.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CHRONICLE CRITIC CRITICISED.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—Judging by the letters of sundry wrathful correspondents of yours, an amateur critic in the *Chronicle* appears to have achieved a feat which reminds one of the misadventure of Phaeton of old, who, having been entrusted for a day to guild the chariot of the sun, contrived to set the world in a blaze. In certain notices which appeared in the *Chronicle*, relative to the late Concert in the Town Hall and the "Entertainment" in the Catholic Young Men's Society on St. Patrick's Day, sufficient discrimination, or fairness, was not shewn—at least in the opinion of your correspondents—as regards the distribution of praise and censure, some, who deserved it not, having been praised, and that extravagantly, amongst the rest, and in an especial manner, the *Chronicle* critic, whilst others, who really deserved favorable notice, were barely mentioned, or mentioned not at all. Amongst the latter was a lady whose musical talent is undoubted, and who, on more than one occasion, in response to rapturous *encores*, has rendered, in a manner to thrill us to the soul, not selections from Italian composers, which few understand or care for, however much they may pretend the contrary, but some of the glorious melodies of Moore, now too rarely heard, but in a single stanza of any of which there is more of the virgin gold of poetry and song than in an entire volume of sentimental trash. Well, strangely enough, this lady's name is not even mentioned in the *Chronicle's* notice of the concert; but in a subsequent paragraph allusion is made to the omission, whereupon a champion enters the lists on behalf of the lady, in an ably-written letter. He tauntingly points out that the rude, but not inexact, imitation by some celestial on the gallery, of the final notes of the song sung by your critic at the concert, and the laughter it elicited seemed to indicate an appreciation of the singer by the audience different from that expressed of himself by himself; and he hints too, as regards your critic's animadversions relative to dummies on the stage, that it would not have been amiss had there been one dummy more.

Equally dissatisfied and indignant is another correspondent signing himself "John J. Murphy," who appears to think that some justice should have been done to his performances in the Catholic Young Men's Society, and who seems tremblingly apprehensive lest he should be considered the writer of the critique, his name having—not contemptuously, but through jealousy—been omitted therefrom. I think I may safely take on myself to quiet his fears, and to assure Mr. John J. Murphy that whoever reads his letter in the *Chronicle* will, without hesitation, hold him guiltless of the enormity of being the author of the critique in question.

But how comes it every one seems to know the *Chronicle* critic? Could he, through an unhealthy craving for notoriety, have been going about "telling in Gath, and whispering in Samaria:" I am the writer of the critique which has caused such a sensation." See what he has brought on himself by not preserving his incognito. However, it is impossible to please everybody. There is a character in one of Carleton's works—a demented creature, called "Steeple Tom"—whose peculiar craze or fancy was that he was of gigantic height. "You tall man Willie Reilly," he exclaims, "but not so tall as 'Steeple Tom.'" There are far more "Steeple Toms" in the world than perhaps the world imagines; and so, your critic, need not expect to be able to give universal satisfaction until he shall have discovered the grand secret of how to pen his notices so that every person named in it is made to appear that he himself is considered the most deserving, and is the most highly praised. But I would, in all friendliness, suggest two things, firstly, that your critic should not be so forward in "blowing his

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own trumpet," and secondly, that he study well the lines of Pope, in his "Essay on Criticism:"

> 'Tis hard to say if greater want of skill,
> Appear in writing or in judging ill.

A common fellow is never expected to write or speak as well as his betters, and the time-honored canon, that what is "woeful stuff" in the former, may be "wit refined" on the lips of the latter, should ever be held sacred.

FREE LANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

SIR,—Mr. Mark Delandre and Mr. Thomas Delandre having publicly denied that they had given authority for attaching their names to a Document lately published, in which those who signed it repudiated the intention of casting any imputation upon my character when they signed the Advertisement in the *Standard* of the 16th inst., I desire to state the simple facts of the case, and I shall allow your readers to form their own opinion on the subject.

Late in the afternoon of Friday, the 15th inst., I received a telegram stating that the presence of the Archbishop's Secretary was required in Waterford by first train on the next morning. I reached Waterford by 10 o'clock, a.m., on Saturday, in total ignorance of the attack which had been made on me. A copy of the paper referred to was then put into my hands, and I say nothing of the feelings with which I read it.

I did not become aware until the Monday following that a circular in the same words had been sent throughout the united dioceses, and was actually in the hands of my own Parishioners.

It was plainly intended by those who originated that Advertisement that I should have no opportunity of confronting and exposing it until the Synod had been held and the document had done its work.

Immediately upon reading I proceeded to call upon those whose names were attached to it, and from one after another I received the expression of deep regret that they had in any way lent themselves to such an attack on me.

Many assured me that they had not read the document at all; others had glanced at it so hastily as not to know that my name was mentioned in it. One told me that he did not see the connection between the paragraph in which my name was mentioned and that which followed immediately and which contained the offensive words.

Before I left in the evening for my own parish I had obtained the signatures of a considerable proportion of those who had signed the original Advertisement, to the document disclaiming the intention of reflecting upon my character, which has been already published.

To those whom I failed to see I sent a copy of that document, with the names attached to it, up to the time of my writing; and as the case was urgent, I asked for an immediate reply.

Before I left Waterford, at 8 30 p.m, I had received a letter from Mr Charles Dobbyn, stating on behalf of himself and his brother, Mr. Robert Dobbyn, that they had no objection to sign it. From the Messrs Delandre I did not receive a reply till Monday morning, when there were but a few hours before the meeting of the Synod. I now subjoin their letters. The similarity of the expression, with the slight differences gives, I think, unmistakeable evidence of concert.

I thought it strange that any one who had read the original advertisement with intelligence could assert that there was no reference at all to me in the offensive paragraph. It also appeared somewhat strange that if a joint letter were to be written at all it was not written by the two brothers.

I confess that I did not and could not bring myself to believe that these letters were written with the purpose of deceiving me; and although I should have desired something more frank and manly, I considered that they contained a most substantial disavowal of all intention to reflect upon my character; and with that persuasion I directed the addition of those two names, and I accept the entire responsibility.—Yours, &c.,

March 25, 1872. ROBERT BELL, D.D.

"Waterford, 16th March, 1872.

"DEAR SIR,—In order to prevent any misunderstanding, we take leave to state that the fourth paragraph of the document to which you make reference in your letter of this evening, does not refer to you, your moral character or religious principles in any way.—We are, dear sir, yours truly,

"ROBERT DOBBYN,
"THOMAS F. DELANDRE."

"Waterloo, March 17th, 1872.

"DEAR SIR.—I was out at the time your note to my brother arrived, and did not receive your message until this day.

"In order to prevent any misapprehension, I now beg leave to inform you that the fourth paragraph of the document mentioned in your note does not refer to you, your moral character or religious principles.—Your obedient.

"MARK DELANDRE.

"Rev. Dr Bell, DD"

WATERFORD CATHEDRAL SERVICES.

EASTER DAY.

MORNING—11.30. Anthems, Humphreys; Psalms, Hayes; Te Deum, Robinson; Jubilate, Bacon; Anthem, "O give thanks unto the Lord" (Goss); Kyrie Eleison, Goss; Hymn 72 (Monck). Responses, Tallis and Marbeck.

EVENING—7. p.m. Psalms, Goss; Cantate, Dupuis; Deus Misereatur, Mammatt; Anthem, "O give thanks unto the Lord" (Goss); Hymns 72 and 32. Responses, Tallis and Marbeck.

THE BISHOPRIC OF CASHEL.—In a letter intimating his acceptance of the vacant see of Cashel, the Very Rev. the Dean of Limerick says:—"I can truly say that nothing but believing it to be the will of God concerning me could lead me for a moment to think of accepting a weighty a charge; but, as the matter appears to have been determined through the hearty union of clergy and laity in the diocese, seeking—as I am sure they did seek—guidance from above then I feel there is but one course open to me—marked out plainly in the Lord's goodness and mercy—cheerfully to accept the post, and to cast myself on Him for strength and wisdom. I am sure that those who have thus taken part in laying his burden upon me will continue to remember me in prayer before God, that I may be enabled rightly to carry it out, and labour with all my brethren in the ministry for the advancement of the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour."

ELECTION OF POOR LAW GUARDIANS—The annual election of poor law guardians for the Waterford union took place yesterday at the board room of the workhouse. Mr Conn having previously resigned, Mr Fitzgerald was elected in his stead. Mr Devereux was two votes ahead of Mr Keogh, for the West West, but Mr. Keogh signified an objection to some of the votes of the majority. In the South Ward Dr Condell opposed Mr Murphy and defeated him. There was also a contest for the Customhouse Ward, but the outgoing guardians, Ald Redmond and Mr O'Shea were re-elected.

☞ Ross News in the fourth page.

THE INTERNATIONAL IN THE SOUTH.

THE *Evening Telegraph* says:—The account which we publish elsewhere of a scene of tumult last night enacted in the Cork Athenæum will be read with shame and sorrow by every sensible and patriotic Irishman. That the International should have gained adherents at all in an Irish city is most lamentable; that it should have made a sufficient number of adherents to present itself in the force it did yesterday cannot be too much wondered at and deplored. The only explanation that can be given of the phenomenon is that the working men in Cork who have affiliated themselves to this atrocious brotherhood have done so in ignorance of its true character. And yet we would imagine that for this ignorance little or no excuse could be found. It is now known to all men that the International is no more a trade society than the Carbonari or the Wahabees. It is an organisation devised to uproot the present fabric of society, and to establish in its place a social system in which there shall be no God, no religion, no marriage, no civil order, nothing but infidelity, chaos, and ruin. "By their fruits you shall know them" is an ancient law of received authority, and the most notable fruit of the International up to this has been the insurrection of the Commune. We see that at the meeting in Cork on Sunday some of the Internationalists had the impudence to deny the truth of this allegation. The recent disclosures before the Versailles court-martial leave no doubt whatever of the complicity of the International in the Communal insurrection. Many of the conspicuous Communal leaders, the notorious Assi for example, were also conspicuous leaders of the International. On the bodies of most of the Communal slain were found the cards showing the membership of the International. And as if to leave no room for even the shadow of a doubt in the matter, on the 18th of this very month of March, the Internationalists of London met to celebrate the anniversary of the establishment of the Commune! Surely Irish Catholic artisans will not be mad enough, will not be impious enough, to ally themselves with the body which begat the most terrible political crime of the age, that insurrection which burned churches and murdered priests and persecuted all good men, and added the bitterest of bitter woes to the sufferings of poor France herself. Whatever their errors and misfortunes, the Irish race have kept themselves aloof from the seductive advances of Continental infidelity and anarchy, and we are confident that the act of a few persons in Cork is the result of mere passing folly, not a deliberate design to enter into an alliance with the deadly and implacable foe of civilization and of faith.

WATERFORD PETTY SESSIONS—FRIDAY.

(Before the Mayor, Capt. Johnson, Aldermen Jacob and Reid, Dr. Mackesy, Capt. Brenan).

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Mr Pallis, High-constable, charged John Walsh, of Ussher's-arch, with cruelly ill-treating a mule, by overloading him while in a state of starvation, and having sores on his back. Mr Pallis said that previous to the 15th of this month he had received several complaints of the manner in which defendant was treating the animal. He cautioned him, but, nevertheless, he found him on the following Monday with a heavy load on, under which the unfortunate animal was unable to stand. Mr. Pallis further said the animal was half starved. Walsh had bought him from a farmer for a pound, but he would be worth a dozen pounds if properly cared.

Fined 2s 6d with costs.

John Grant, a little boy, was also charged by Mr Pallis with cruelly beating a donkey and forcing him against the hill in Colbeck-street under a heavy load. Fined 1s with costs.

ADULTERATED MILK.

Mr Pallis also charged a woman, named Ellen Dwyer, with selling milk at Passage Road, which, on the application of the lactometer, was found to contain 33 per cent of water. Ellen did not appear, but her husband did, and said that it was by an accident that the water happened to get into the milk on that particular day. The servant girl had left some water in a vessel, and his wife had strained the milk into it by accident. This not going down very well with their worships, Mr. Dwyer paid the sum of 22s 6d for the accident.

A DEFAULTING TAILOR.

A tailor was summoned by Mr. Towsen, of the Quay, for having kept from him two pairs of trowsers, given him to be repaired. He was fined in the sum of £1, and ordered to return the trousers or go to jail for a month.

WATERFORD UNION.

HALF-YEARLY CONTRACT.

The tenders for the half-yearly contracts were considered on Monday last. Present:—

Ald. REDMOND in the chair;

Ald P K Reid, Messrs O'Shea, J Leamy, W Kelly, J Clampett, D Keogh.

Groceries—Arrow-root, at 8d. per lb.—E Fielding. Port wine, 22s. per dozen—H Lee. Washing soda, 7s. per cwt.—L Healy. T C soap, £28 per ton; dipt candles, 5½d. per lb.; tea, 2s. per lb.; snuff, 4s. 6d. per lb.—Ryan & Phelan. Soft sugar, 4d.; loaf sugar, 5½d.; sherry wine, 22s.; tea, 2s.; cocoa shell, 15s. per cwt.—R. Ryan.

Clothing—Shrouding calico, 2d. per yard; cotton balls, 1s 10d per lb; broad tape, 3½d per 18 yards; shirting calico, 5d per yard; lining ditto, 3½d; printed, 5½d; white frieze, 1s 5d; grey frieze, 7d; gingham, 8d; linen, 8d—D Holden. Corduroy, 1s 8d—J and E Maher. Thread, &c, 1s 11d; narrow tape, 2d per eighteen yards; tweed, 1s 8d; linsey wolsey, 1s 2d—Walter O'Donnell & Co. Sheeting calico, 5d; white flannel, 1s 2d, ticken, 1s 2½d; grass bleached calico, 4¾d; Bengal stripe, 6½d—Power & Hearn. Sole leather, 1s 3½d per lb; English ditto, 1s 1d; kip butts, 2s; basils, 2s 6d each; blay hemp, 1s 2d; patent hemp, 1s 5d; Russian hairs) 1s; iron heels, 3s 6d.

There was one tender (and two samples) for whiskey, at 16s 9d per gallon, which was not accepted, the guardians preferring to advertise for a quarter cask when wanted. There were three tenders for whole pepper—one at 8d and two at 9d—but as there was no sample, none was accepted.

☞ At a meeting of the directors of the Waterford and Limerick Railway, held last week, the resignation of Mr Ainsworth, Secretary and Traffic Superintendent, which was tendered at the last half-yearly meeting, was accepted by the board. The appointment of Mr Isaac Banks, as Traffic Superintendent of the Waterford and Limerick line, was confirmed.

WATERFORD TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A large and influential meeting, convened by the Waterford Temperance Society, was held in the Temperance Hall, Beresford-street, on Friday evening last, for the purpose of advocating the cause of total abstainence and promoting the principles of the Permissive Bill. The audience, although a mixed one, was perfectly orderly, and the speakers throughout were listened to with the deepest attention.

The chair was occupied by Dr. ELLIOTT, and subsequently by Dr. PALMER.

Mr. Johnson, of Dublin, having been introduced to the meeting, was received with applause. He proceeded to explain the nature and objects of the Permissive Bill, which, strange to say, was misunderstood by some and misrepresented by others. Some of the Society's best speakers had come down to Waterford more than once and fully explained the principles of the Permissive Bill, so that the people of Waterford ought to be as well up on it as most others. Still he found that there was considerable misapprehension even in this city, and amongst intelligent and well-informed men on the matter. He attended last night a public debate on the Permissive Bill, and heard objections against the bill put forward which could not or dared not be urged by those who understood the question. Now, what was the nature and object of the bill? Now, plainly its object was to prevent the liquor traffic, and the way that was endeavoured to be accomplished was by permissive action on the part of the people. One individual objected to it on the ground that he, a moderate drinker, should not be deprived of his pleasure for the sake of those who chose to indulge to excess. No he need not. The bill might remain in action for fifty years and not a public house feel its effects. It simply placed within their reach the opportunity of protecting themselves, whilst they might indulge in strong drinks if they chose. It simply afforded them the means of protecting themselves and their families from what they might deem injurious. Two-thirds of the ratepayers, and no less, of any district shall have the power to say, "We will have public houses in our district, or not." Suppose there were 600 ratepayers in a district in Waterford, and 400 of them said, "We will not have the drink traffic in our district, then away with it." Such a majority has a perfect right to say no and to demand it. Parliament made laws by a bare majority, and why then should not a majority of two-thirds of the ratepayers have the right to decide what was proper for their own district? Another objection was that the bill was revolutionary, that if they closed the public houses and abolished the breweries a great number of persons would be thrown out of employment and become chargeable to the poor rates. Now that was a very important question, but let them take one example. The great brewery firm of Guinness and Co. in Dublin had a million or more money sunk in the plant and working of their brewery and they employed 800 hands at wages ranging from 12s to 18s a week. If they took that million of money and invested it in affording any other kind of employment, say the flax trade, they would employ 10,000 hands at the same amount of wages. So by keeping the brewery they employed 800 hands and left 9,200 to go on the rates. The bill was said to be so ercive. Lord Derby said the bill was coercive, and that education would do away with drunkenness; but what were the facts? What did Chief Justice Whiteside say on the matter? He declared that since he sat on the bench most of the crimes which came before him could be traced to drink. Education would not prevent drunkenness. He was shown lately in Wicklow the grave of a promising lawyer of rare talents who with all the advantages of education and a splendid career open before him had died in delirium tremens. Would education save them from falling into habits of intemperance? No, experience proved the contrary. The *Saturday Review* said there was more drawing room drunkards—aye and high lady drunkards—than people were aware of. Education never would save a man from becoming the victim of the habits of intemperance. Another objection was that government had no right to interfere with a legitimate traffic. Had not government a right, and did it not interfere with their physical health? If not why was it that acts of sanitary reform were passed and enforced. This was done lately in England where the gases from some chemical works destroyed the flowers and shrubs in a nobleman's garden. If government protected vegetables why should not it also protect the physical and the moral nature of man, and seek to protect his immortal soul? It will punish crime committed; why should not it seek to prevent it? The Society only asked to be protected from what they deemed calculated to destroy human beings, just as the nobleman asked and obtained protection for his flowers, which were being destroyed by works useful in their way. They were told that people could never be made sober by Act of Parliament. No, but Government could go a long way to do so. The Government could not make people honest by Act of Parliament, but it went a long way in preventing theft and fraud. It could not make men moral, but it preserved the public decency. Let the law against theft be abolished and see what a revolution they would have. If the Government tried to make people moral and honest why not try to make them sober? It is said the laws against theft and immorality are for the protection of society. Well, the law against drunkenness would be equally for the protection of the poor weak drunkard himself. It was asked why should men be asked to abstain from enjoying the good things of God. Certainly that was an important question, but was drink one of the good things of God, or was it a perversion of one of his best gifts. The good gift had been so manufactured and distorted as to preserve scarce a trace of its original ingredients. Pure water was a good gift of God, but was that the reason why men should drink the water of a stagnant pool? Drink manufacture caused Sabbath breaking, for it could not be manufactured under seven days, and thus 40,000 persons were employed in breaking the solemn command of God, not to mention all the publicans and other assistants who kept open house on Sunday, and men kept hard at work too. Then it was argued—and this was a very favorite argument—that because a man here and there cut his throat that was no argument against the use of the razor. Well, if 40 out of every 50 people cut their throats he would ask them to abstain from using the razor, if not for their own sakes, for the sake of others (hear, hear). They were a great and a mighty nation, foremost in the van of the arts and sciences: they were celebrated for their civilization, their humanity, their charity and their philanthropy; but it was also sad to add that they were also celebrated as being the most drunken nation in the world. Let them do away with that reproach (hear, hear). It was said that prohibition of the liquor traffic would so decrease the revenue as to cause bankruptcy in the state; but the contrary was the fact, for the country never enjoyed such a revenue as it did whilst the principles of the great and good father Matthew prevailed (loud applause). Look at what the public houses did. A man after a speech at a temperance meeting is convinced of the evils of drunkenness, and he takes the pledge and goes home fully determined to keep it. In the morning, which is perhaps cold and cheerless he goes out to his work and passes one public house, but he has resolution sufficient to pass it without entering. He passes another and another, each with its temptation and his resolution becomes weaker and weaker. At last he enters one and he comes out a greater drunkard than ever. The society was now canvassing Dublin and they found that the majority required was in favor of the bill. The lecturer concluded by asking all present who were not tetotallers to come forward in the name of God and sign the pledge and to assist in promoting the permissive bill.

On the motion of Mr Sam D Budd seconded by Mr Barden a warm vote of thanks was passed to Mr Johnson for his able and interesting lecture.

Dr Palmer said that the worst of crimes which had hitherto been confined to England murder and wife-beating had crept into Ireland through drunkenness, and it was therefore full time to rise up against it and prevent it from spreading further.

Mr Barden said most of them had been in a menagerie, and they first looked at the lions and afterwards at the monkeys (hear, hear). Now he appeared in the shape of the monkey (laughter). He had seen a great deal of wife beating, but he never did it himself, drunk or sober (laughter). Yes, they saw before them an old drunkard, but, thank God, a reformed one. No man in the habit of drinking gave it the same trial as he had done, and therefore he could speak of its terrible effects from experience. Let them try total abstainence for a while and if they did not like it why let them turn the other way. Of all evils let them shun the public house, and they would find that the best side of the public house was the outside (hear, hear). He really thought that the publicen was morally responsible for the crimes of the drunkard, for if he did not put a knife in his hand he put that in his brain which impelled him to use the knife, and therefore he was morally accessory to the act. He thought it would be a good thing to introduce a clause into the marriage ceremony whereby the young man would not only promise to love and cherish his wife but to abstain from all intoxicating drinks as long as he lived with her (laughter and applause). That would prevent many black eyes and bruised faces. If they could only get the thin end of the wedge into the liquor traffic they would work like the countryman he need not name, who would get his body in wherever he could insert his finger (laughter). The total abstainers were with the women, and he hoped that the women would be with them (hear, hear). Let them work together and they would soon destroy the Moloch of drink. He knew a man John Eardley of Newcastle, a first class workman, as strange to say drunkards generally are in their calling, who spent all his money on drink. One day he went to an old huxter to buy tobacco, and she told him he ought to take the pledge. He asked her why she did not take it, and she said she had no wife and family to support. He retorted that if it was good for him it was good for her. She pondered on these words, and took the pledge next day. When John came in next day, Betty asked him why he did not take the pledge, and he replied as usual by asking her why she did not do it. She said she had, and that he should do the same. He did so, and kept it; and now he is a master-builder. The speaker then drew a striking contrast between the home of the sober workman and the drunkard, and earnestly requested them all to give total abstinence a trial for twelve months, and then they would find their physical and moral condition much improved. He had now to tell them that the Society was about to do in Waterford as they were doing in Dublin, to canvass the ratepayers, and see if two-thirds of them were not in favor of the Permissive Bill.

A petition in favor of Sir Wilfred Lawson's bill was then read, and all invited to sign it.

Books were then opened for all who chose to sign the pledge, and the meeting separated.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

The following is a synopsis of the able and eloquent address delivered by our talented young fellow-citizen, Mr. M. Keogh, at the Catholic Young Men's Society, on the evening of St. Patrick's Day. The sentiments which he enunciated were such as we would be glad to find our fellow-countrymen subscribing to. He first, with scholarly precision, laid it down as an axiom, which he afterwards amply sustained, that in the records of all nations, at every stage in their national existence, we find memory of the past shaping the actions of the present and moulding the destinies of the future. Hope and Memory were so inseparably interwoven that on the influence of the one depends the realization of the other. Memory guilds the by-gone, and bids Hope spring eternal. On their national festival, celebrating, as they were, the trials and triumphs of their imperishable past, he thought they could not more profitably occupy a few moments than in passing the inquiring torch along the dim vista of our history, pausing for an instant at three prominent, misinterpreted epochs, as their lessons, read by its unsparing light, and in the tolerant spirit of to-day, might teach wisdom, inspire hope, silence an imputation on the character of one religious creed, and remove a perpetual ban to the union of all. Our past, he continued, truthfully translated, might teach Catholics that they were not always the only or the truest of patriots, that they had often mistaken the source of evils or the motives of men; and that he who, like Maccabee, first struck off their fetters, and then built up their holy altars, was not one of themselves. Having adverted to the confederation of Kilkenny, as furnishing a cogent refutation of the charge that the teachings of the Catholic faith being incompatible with the assertion of their independence. He next glanced at the fratricidal wars of William. He very truthfully remarked that, through a stupid misconception of why our fathers fought at different sides of the Boyne, a memory which should have been a homily on discord is one of the bitterest inheritances of our past. Honest men ought labour to forget all in connection with the period save that the combatants fought with a heroism of which their descendents may be proud. It might be well if demonstrative politicians of to-day remembered that the conquerors on the Boyne were forced to negotiate on the Shannon. Well, if we Catholics learned to honour the Irish valour that kept Derry's walls as good, Protestants are beginning to honour the desperate heroism of the men, and women too, who held Limerick's ramparts. Thus ought our past, read aright, proclaim, trumpet-tongued, to honest men the necessity of clasping hands for ever over memories so baneful and abiding as the spirits of our fathers, smiling on the solemn covenant, may exclaim, "We are the witnesses" (applause). But the last eventful occurrences in our national life which have become history, he (Mr. K.) believed, for Irishmen of to-day, formed its most instructive page, is an unerring chart, which may guide us through the shoals and quicksands of the future to the haven of our hope. That era which saw the morning star of our deliverance arise, liberty repair her golden beams and, with redoubled heat, re-animate a peaceful and prospering land; which supply the unique exemplars of all that is revolting in national apostacy or worthy of eternal gratitude and glory in unpurchasable and fearless fidelity to a hopeless cause and to a helpless people; which saw that splendid phalanx marshalled under the old flag by the ablest and the bravest of them all, "the father of his country, Henry Grattan, at the sound of whose mighty voice the citadel of corruption reeled to its centre, even as the walls of the city of old crumbled to the dust at the sound of Israel's trumpet. There closes the unfinished chapter of our history. Providence alone can divine the deeds wherewith it may be completed. May they realise the promise of the past and equal it in all save in its issues. Read aright, it bids us "hope on and hope ever." Upwards of 70 national anniversaries have come and gone since then; upwards of 700 since Plantagenet became "Lord of Ireland;" nigh twice 700 since Patrick preached the Christian faith and our ancestors embraced it. Many found us depressed, none despairing. This St. Patrick's Day finds us militant still with hopes as high, resolves as earnest, faith as firm, and spirit as unbroken as ever. That past may teach our rulers the futility of coercion, that our fathers refused to be ignorant when they made it penal to be educated, as we, their children, inheritors of their fame and its guardians, spurn to-day the honours of an education in which the rights withheld but poison the good communicated. It may teach them that discontent will outlive oppression, but cannot outlive justice; that bigotry will defy persecution, but cannot co-exist with toleration. It may teach ourselves how cursed discord has haunted us through our national life, like our shadows, marring all coherent action, and prevented Benburb from becoming the Bannockburn of Ireland. It may teach us how to fitly value blatant patriots, and that patriotism, instead of being the 'last resource of a scoundrel' in Ireland, it has ever been his first; that honorable men labour as patriots to become worthy of purchase as apostates; that now, as ever,—

> "Undistinguished they live, if they shame not their sires,
> And the torch that would light them through dignity's way
> Be caught from the pile where their country expires."

(applause). But to-day there exists an intelligent sense of right and unmistakeable signs that their demand is no unmeaning menace, a political faith and manly resolve, as the 'armed negotiators' at Dungannon, that our allegiance and our lives are our Sovereign's, but our liberties we received from God, and we will not resign them to man (applause). In the present to honest men battling for Ireland a trusting and resolute people unitedly cry out, as did God's chosen people to their leader, "Take thou courage and do manfully." Now we are entering upon that broad highway on which Ireland's patriots have left their footprints, and her martyrs consecrated with their blood, leading to that grand goal to which a glorious past beacons us onward. May we reach it hand in hand or not at all (cheers). At last, thank God, Irishmen are beginning to think, feel, and act as brothers, children of the one bounteous soil and sons of the same hapless fatherland (hear, hear). As Catholics we must prove that we can afford to forget and to forgive all of the past that can mar our union in the present; that we seek neither retaliation nor atonement, and, as the Pilgrim Fathers, we are resolved—

> "To leave untouched what here we find—
> Freedom to worship God."

To us it is enough to know that to-night we are celebrating another year's unchilled and unchanging devotion to the faith preached by Patrick on the heights of Slane and to our pagan ancestors at Tara; that, if triumphant, we are tolerant; that we have been driven neither to "hell nor to Connaught," but own our fathers' hearths and kneel at our fathers' altars. In the past the fortunes of our faith and our country were identical: may they participate together the triumphs of the future. The only green spot in the history of our past has been the superhuman fidelity of our fathers to the olden faith. When driven from its sanctuaries it found a home and an altar in the heart of every Irishman. It became their only solace in their tribulations here, as it was their only hope for happiness in the great hereafter. As did the angel shield the children of Israel in the furnace, Patrick brought forth unscathed his children through the fiery ordeal of persecution; and to-day, after upwards of thirteen centuries, marked by epochs of blood and tears, it is fixed as firmly and as deeply in our souls as our round towers and druid altars are pillared in our soil (loud cheers). [Here Mr. Keogh ably alluded to the religious dissentions of the past and eloquently adjured his audience to forget and bury them in oblivion for ever. Speaking of this tolerant spirit, he beautifully remarked—There is one day in each year heralded by the balmy zephyrs, fresh and smiling landscapes of spring, on which men of all religious and political doctrines merge their differences, glory in their nationality, and proclaim it to mankind, as on Patrick's Day they wear its index on their bosoms, on each recurring national festival, to show "that still it lives"—within the breasts of all glow a spirit of nationality which abjures every party, recognises no sect but Ireland, and worships only at her shrine. Such a feeling, "kindly Irish of the Irish," it is worthy of a true man's hope, and an honest man's labour, to render enduring (applause). Coming to the day we celebrate, Mr Keogh glowingly remarked—To-day, far, far away, in strange lands, "from one bright Island flower," are assembled thousands, celebrating, with fond memories and fervent prayers, the festival of Zion. Now, and may it be for ever, "One in name and one in fame are the scandivided Gael." To-day, across the waters of the Atlantic, to the green speck on its ocean breast, which they call home, they send, from "the fulness of their hearts," words of comfort, friendship, and assistance. To-day, they in fancy re-visit the old homes of their youth, and re-people them with the companions of their boyhood; in fancy tread again the green fields of Holy Ireland, where, on by-gone Patrick's mornings, with loved friends, now no more, they gathered the Irish shamrock. To-day, in spirit, "they are with their own," kneeling beside the grave, in some of Ireland's lone by-ways, which contains the sacred ashes

> "Of the mother who looked on their childhood,
> Or of a bosom-friend, dearer than all."

To-day Ireland's exiled daughters, unchanged and unchangeable to the last, place the shamrock sent from the old country, emblem of Celtic "love, valour, wit," on the breasts of their little children as the badge of our outcast race, tell them the story of the old motherland, from the loins of which they sprung; tell them of her faith and of her misfortunes, of her trials and of her triumphs, of her rise and of her fall, till their little hearers breath a prayer for their mother's land, and after their fathers lisp the vow of Ireland. With the following prayerful and graceful peroration, at which his audience were visibly touched, Mr. Keogh concluded:—May those whom Providence will permit to remain in their native land, representatives now not of a nation, but of a race, for the sake of her wandering children jealously guard her honour, cherish her traditions, and preserve her sacred faith. May, in the words of the founder of our society, the shamrock continue to entwine the Cross and the cause of Ireland and of Ireland's faith be indissoluable for ever. May our national watchword be Excelsior, and the fate of the Gibeonites be ours no longer. May He to whom all pray, though at different altars, grant that the future may see

> "Our various tints unite
> And form in heaven's sight
> One arch of peace."

That the Ulster Protestant may garland with the olive and shamrock the genius of Ireland, and the Munster Catholic accord, the cross as her standard, typical of the sacred union of both, unchanging allegiance of one to faith, and firm fidelity of both to fatherland. May this old Catholic Society of ours continue to gather within its walls the future men of Ireland, and by educating render them fit and worthy for that high destiny to which with sure and steady step our old land is striding. May the gifted daughters of our city continue as on to-night by their active co-operation to help you onward in your high and holy mission. And though some of us may on next St. Patrick's night be celebrating Ireland's festival in other and distant lands, may you who will again assemble within those old walls on the national festival of 1873 do so with hopes as high, with hearts as light, and joys as little clouded. May it be yours if not to celebrate a national thanksgiving and martial the vote, throng at the shrine of Ireland *in excelsis*, at least to celebrate new conquests of our indestructible race and unchanged fidelity to our old religion. Thus to-night parting with another St. Patrick's Day, with the trials and the triumphs of the year on which it closes the portals, thus hoping, thus resolving, thus praying fervently in the present, we courageously confide the future of our poor old country to the will of Providence (loud and continued applause, during which Mr. Keogh, who was listened to with the greatest interest during his splendid address, of which we have given but an imperfect synopsis, retired from the platform).

REPRESENTATION OF WEXFORD.—We understand that Mr John Thomas Devereux, who represented the borough in Parliament for many years will seek to succeed his nephew (Mr Richard Joseph Devereux), whose imminent resignation we announced in our last. A Home Rule candidate is talked about. Mr Motte, a previous candidate, and Mr W A Redmond, nephew of a late popular representative of the borough have also been spoken of as lately candidates.—"Wexford Constitution."

HORSE STEALING.—On Friday last head constable Barry proceeded to the house of a man named Phelan, about three miles from Waterford, and asked him to show him a horse which he had in his possession and which he obtained lately. Mr Phelan told him that he got the horse in exchange for another one at the last fair of Carrick-on-Suir, but that he had since swapped him with another man named Fitzgerald for a horse and £5 boot. Mr Barry on further enquiries ascertained that the horse which had lately changed hands so often was stolen from a Mr Reynolds of Nenagh about a month ago. He is not in a position to prosecute either Phelan or Fitzgerald who would appear to have acted in a *bona fide* manner in the matter. Phelan says that the man with whom he exchanged horses appeared to be a respectable dealer. The animal is a valuable farm horse worth at least £25.

One of the broadest hints to pop the question which it is possible for a young lady to give a young gentleman is to declare to him her intention to never marry.

WATERFORD MARKETS.—No. of firkins of butter in market on Saturday, 175; price per cwt, 140s to 145s; Monday, 43; price, 140s. Hay per ton, 65s to 80s; wheaten straw, 65s to 70s; oaten do, 55s; turnips, 17s to 18s; mangolds, 19s to 20s; carrots, 30s to 35s. Wheat—white, per barrel, 31s to 31s 6d; red do, 28s to 29s 6d; oats—black, 11s 3d to 11s 6d; Galatz and Odessa Indian corn, 17s 9d to 19s; Foxanian, 17s 6d to 19s. Bacon, 50s to 51s 6d: heads, 28s to 30s; offal, 50s to 52s; feet, 10s to 11s.

The two most precious things on this side the grave are our reputation and our life. But it is to be lamented that the most contemptible whisper may deprive us of the one, and the weakest weapon of the other. A wise man, therefore, will be more anxious to deserve a fair name than to possess it, and this will teach him so to live as not to be afraid to die.

EPPS'S CHOCOLATE.—*La Situation* (the Imperialist organ), in an article entitled "France et Angleterre," says:—

"Nous n'avons en France qu'une seule usine ou la preparation du Cacao emploie un materiel et un personnel aussi considerables que ceux que nous avons vus dans l'usine de Messieurs Epps.

"C'est une veritable curiosite dans son genre que cette immense fabrique."

The wrapper of each cake of Chocolate prepared by this firm is labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." Also, makers of Epps's Milky Chocolate (Chocolate and Condensed Milk).

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, or any irritation or soreness of the throat are now imported and sold in this country, at 1s 1½d per box, put up in the form of a "lozenge." It is the most convenient, pleasant, safe, and sure remedy for clearing and strengthening the voice known in the world. The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher says: "I have often recommended them to friends who were public speakers, and in many cases they have proved extremely serviceable." The genuine have the words "Brown's Bronchial Troches" on the Government Stamp around each box. Sold by all medicine vendors.—London Depot, 493 Oxford Street.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR!—A very nicely perfumed hair dressing called "The Mexican Hair Renewer," now being sold by most Chemists and Perfumers at 3s 6d per bottle, is fast superseding all "Hair Restorers"—for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, by a few applications, without *dyeing* it, or leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth on bald spots, where the hair glands are not decayed. Certificates from Dr. Versmann on every bottle, with full particulars. Ask for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," prepared by H. C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford Street, London.

'THE LION, THE NET, AND THE MOUSE'—To prevent Pirates, and unprincipled Traders from deceiving the public, the proprietor of POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED, has been compelled to adopt the above Trade Mark, (Lion, Net, and Mouse), and this design will, in future, continue to appear upon the wrapper of each genuine Bottle, and any one imitating it, will render themselves liable to FINE or IMPRISONMENT. The following letter will bear testimony to the wonderful curative properties of this OLD COUGH MEDICINE.—Her Majesty's Gun Boat, "Netley," Wick, North-East Coast of Scotland, *September 7th*, 1868—Dear Sir,—Having had a most distressing and severe Cough, which caused me many sleepless nights, and restless days, I was recommended by HIS LORDSHIP, THE EARL OF CAITHNESS, to try your most *invaluable* Balsam of Aniseed, and I can assure you with the first dose, I found immediate relief, even without having to suspend my various duties; and the first small bottle completely cured me, therefore, I have the greatest confidence in fully recommending it to the million. Most respectfully yours, W. LINZELL, H.M.G.B. "Netley."—To Mr. Powell.—Prepared and Sold by Thomas Powell, 16, Blackfriars Road, London; and Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World. In Bottles only, at 1s 1½d, 2s 3d, and 11s each.—Ask for "Powell's Balsam of Aniseed."

NEW METAL POCKET VESTA BOX WITH PATENT SPRING COVER—Bryant and May have recently introduced a very useful little Pocket Vesta Box with a most ingenious and simple spring cover; it is a novelty in every way, and will soon come into very general use—being of metal instead of card, and retailed, filled with vestas, at one penny. Any Tobacconist, Grocer, Chemist, or Chandler will supply it.

BIRTHS.

On the 21st inst, at Parkview, Newtown, the wife of James J Phelan, Esq, of a son.

March 11, at Court Place, Carlow, the wife of Robert Malcomson, Esq, of a daughter.

March 14, at Burrow House, Woodstown, county Waterford, the wife of Arthur Neale O'Neill, Esq, prematurely, of a son, still-born.

DEATH.

On the 23rd inst, at her residence, Quay, Waterford, Mrs McEvoy, an old and respected citizen. The remains of the deceased were followed this day to their final resting place, Chapel of Ease, by a large number of mourning friends.

THE POET'S CORNER.

HOW LOVELY IS THIS EARTH!

How lovely is this earth of ours,
With all its lakes, and woods, and flowers!
The far-off sky, with azure hue,
Bespeaks a world more bright and true.
Young Spring, in vernal, sweet array,
Hath swept o'er scenes of past decay,
Proclaiming lovely nature's birth
In fragrant floral gems of earth;—
These ope their grateful heart anew,
And drink of heaven's life-giving dew.

The airy songsters sweetly raise
Their heartfelt roundelay of praise;
And all of earth that's pure and fair
Doth an Almighty Power declare.
But man, with soul dissatisfied,
Yearns for a something else beside;—
A faithful heart with his to share
Those tributes of our Father's care;
A love responsive to his own,—
Without this man must feel alone.

MY BIRDIE.

My little bird sang as the rising dawn,
Fringed night's sable clouds with light;
And kiss'd the cold dew from the grassy lawn,
And the summer flow'rets bright;
And sweet was the song my little bird sang,
As fickle as changing love;
Far out on the air its wild notes rang,
Then soft as the cooing dove.

My little bird sang its varying song,
From the morn till the evening hour,
Gladdening my heart all the day long,
By its soft notes' magic power.
My little bird folded its wings to rest,
As the summer night drew near;
And the last bright ray that fell from the west,
Fell on my birdie dear.

Waterford, March 21, 1872. GRANDMAMMA.

RAILWAY AMALGAMATION.—The joint committee of Lords and Commons on the subject of railway companies' amalgamation resumed their sitting Tuesday morning, Mr Chichester Fortescue presiding. Mr Clark, a merchant of Liverpool, was the first witness heard. He said he had been president of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, and chairman of a railway committee appointed by them. The body objected to the Amalgamation Bill before Parliament, and to all excessive amalgamations between railways, unless clauses were enacted for protecting the public interests. Their main objection was that this and similar amalgamations had a tendency to render competition impossible, and in that way to destroy securities which they considered Parliament had provided for the protection of the public interests. In the district affected by the proposed amalgamation there was a very large amount of actual railway competition, but there was a very large amount of potential Competition. The Lancashire and Yorkshire, and London and North West Companies were, when they were formed, really competing companies in very important districts, and if the competition intended by Parliament when it granted powers for the formation of these companies had been actively exercised, the Chamber thought it would have been a very valuable security for the interests of traders and the public in those districts. The competition had, by voluntary arrangements between the two companies, been discontinued, and the result had been that the public had been deprived of those reductions in rates which would otherwise have been made. There was still a certain amount of competition existing, and it had the effect of giving additional facilities for conveyance of traffic, and of preventing advances in the rate of charges. So long as the companies continued to be distinct bodies they had separate interests, and this gave a certain amount of protection to the public interests, and the separate interests of the companies might induce either of them to break through the existing arrangements, and so render competition actual. Their amalgamation would terminate all competition between them, and would give them a practical monopoly of the district, as the construction of independent competing lines would be rendered extremly difficult in the face of so powerful a combination. Evidence of a similar purport was given by Mr Patterson, corn merchant, of Liverpool, and Lieutenant Colonel Gamble, of St Helens, and the committee then adjourned.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASES.—We ventured some time since to suggest that until women sit as jurors on trials of breaches of promise of marriage, we shall have no sort of justice done between bad men and confiding women. There are numbers of such persons in the world, and the marvel is how often you hear of a lady getting a couple of hundred pounds when a dozen lashes would be more like justice, and how often a really contemptible animal gets out of the worst of conduct for a mere trifle. We confess we have little sympathy with your breach of promise woman at all; but what can a woman do? Horsewhipping is gone out of fashion with duelling; and besides the victim may be worsted. We hear from Exeter of a case in which we think justice certainly miscarried; this time against the lady. Mr. Arthur Rees met Miss Emma Penny at a "tea party" where they joined in a game called "kiss in the ring." Mr. Rees thought there was a ring in the kiss and he asked the lady very soon after. She is the daughter of a watchmaker; he said he had £7,000 and some property. Take this as a specimen of his intelligence:—

"My dearest, deary Emmy (laughter)—It is quite impossible for me to go to bed to-night without writing a few words to you, because this morning when you and I parted at the White Hart a thought flashed across my mind that the "cherry" might have caused you to feel unwell. But, thank heaven, I was greatly relieved when I saw your darling form passing Mrs. Pethebridge's about 12.10 this morning, which greatly relieved me, as the sharp manner in which you skipped along proved that your head was not effected with the "cherry" wine I gave you, dear, last night. I woke so early this morning, I felt so sad because I was afraid you were indisposed. I want to know, dearest, when you will accompany me for a walk, because I shall feel very unhappy until I have you once more by my side. Oh! late last night I felt heavenly when your soft, angelic soft, cheeks, and those ruby lips of yours touched mine, the sensation was more than I can bear. I shall present you, dearest darling, with a keeper, and also an engaged ring in a few days. Write soon, there's a duckey, and say when you can meet me, and then I can explain a good deal to you which, if I wrote, would take up volumes of paper. Excuse my writing, duckey, I have a very bad pen, and most horrible ink. Any mistake pray pardon, as I feel very nervous with the quantity of running I had last night round the kiss-in-the-ring.

"Believe me ever to be, my dearest darling, duckey Emma, ever yours until death.

"ARTHUR REES."

We certainly think the gentleman did "protest too much;" but that is no excuse for him. After some parley she consented to become his wife; and he left for London, where he was to remain a fortnight. He remained twelve months, married another woman, and told his solicitor to write to Miss Penny for his presents—an engaged ring and keeper. Whether or not he wanted the keeper himself does not appear; but he pleaded in court through his counsel that he had been "drunk during the greater part of the last ten years;" so that Miss Penny need not be jealous of her rival whether this be true or false. After this kind of courtship and this kind of defence one would think smart damages would come. The jury gave her £125; and we think they acted abominably.—*Evening Telegraph.*

NEW ROSS.

(From our own Reporter).

NEW ROSS BOROUGH COURT.

The above court was held on Friday last.

E. A. BYRNE, Esq., presided.

Col. Tottenham and J. E. Galavan, Esq., were also present.

Sub-Inspector Fulloon also attended.

William Walsh was fined 10s for being drunk and disorderly on 13th inst.

William Carroll was fined an equal sum for a like offence on 16th March.

Thos Murphy was charged with being riotous and disorderly in the public street on the 15th inst.

A fine of 10s was inflicted.

William Keogh was charged with negligent driving, he being absent from his horse and car. Fined 2s 6d.

Matthew Malone, for being drunk and disorderly on 19th inst, was fined 2s 6d.

William Leary, for a like offence on 16th inst, was fined 10s.

Miss Rossiter charged Catherine Timmons with having used abusive language towards her in the public street.

Defendant was fined 5s.

Adjourned.

NEW ROSS PETTY SESSIONS.—FRIDAY. The same bench assembled as that in attendance at Borough Court.

Thos Murphy was charged with being drunk in Wallace's public house, and refusing to leave when desired to do so.

It appeared that a car was engaged for the arrest of the prisoner.

Murphy was fined 5s and 7s 6d costs.

Michael Dunne summoned Michael Maddock for wages due to him by defendant.

Mr Howlett, solr, appeared for claimant, and Mr Carr, solr, for defendant.

After a long and patient hearing of the case, the bench dismissed the action without prejudice.

About twenty cases entered on the books were settled amicably by the parties concerned before coming to court.

Some parties were prosecuted by the constabulary for allowing their cattle to be straying on the public roads.

Small fines were inflicted in each case.

NEW ROSS TOWN COMMISSIONERS.

The weekly meeting of the commissioners was held on Friday last.

J. HUTCHINSON, Esq., J.P., occupied the chair.

Also present—P. J. Roche, P. Kelly, P. Carty, M. Power, W. W. Carr, Wm. Forristal.

The weekly bill amounted to £6 5s 3d.

The Inspector reported that John Breen had failed to supply his contract for the supply of lime stones.

Mr Roche read a letter he had received from Mr McMahon, M P, asking in what particulars the commissioners wished to have amended the Local Government Act of last session.

Messrs Kelly, Power, Roche, Carr, and the chairman were appointed a committee to consider a reply to the letter.

There was no other matter of any public interest before the meeting, and the commissioners adjourned at an early hour.

☞ Our report of the weekly meeting of the New Ross Board of Guardians is held over till our next.

SACREDNESS OF TEARS.—There is a sacredness in tears. They are not the mark of weakness, but of power. They speak more eloquently than ten thousand tongues. They are the messengers of overwhelming grief, of deep contrition, and of unspeakable love. Oh, speak not harshly to the stricken one—weeping in silence. Break not the deep solemnity by rude laughter or intrusive footsteps. Scoff not, if the stern heart of manhood is sometimes melted by sympathy; they are what help to elevate him above the brute. We love to see tears of affection. They are painful tokens, but still most holy. There is pleasure in tears—an awful pleasure.

A lady making inquiries of a boy about his father, an intemperate man, who had been sick for some time, asked whether he had regained his appetite, "No ma'am," said the boy, "not exactly; his appetite is very poor, but his drinkatite is as good as ever."

☞ More Cures of Coughs, Asthma, and Tightness of the Chest by Dr. Locock's Wafers. —From Mr. Fell, Chemist, 53, Dewsbury Road, Leeds—"Having had occasion to use Dr Locock's Wafers myself, for Tightness of the Chest, I found them answer admirably, and I hear the highest eulogium from others who have tried them for Coughs, Asthma, Tightness of the Chest, &c." Dr Locock's Wafers give instant relief to Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and all disorders of the throat, breath, and lungs. In Hysterical, Nervous, and Heart Complaints, and in Rheumatic and Nervous Pains, they act like a charm. Nothing else gives such a sound, refreshing night's rest. To singers and public speakers Dr Locock's Wafers are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They taste pleasantly. Sold by all Druggists. Is 1½d and 2s 9d per box.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Female Complaints—The disorders peculiar to women are the most delicate and difficult to conduct to a favourable termination, unless they obtain prompt relief from well accredited sources. Upon their early and judicious treatment hangs the momentous question whether women enjoy strength, soundness, and cheerfulness, or pine away in weakness, disease, and misery. Hollaway's inestimable preparations are the most reliable remedies for restoring weakened or suspended functions. The ointment should be rubbed on the back and stomach at lest ten minutes every night and morning till restoration takes place, and perfect functional regularity is induced. While thus using the Ointment, Holloways Pills should be freely taken in order to purify the blood and cleanse the system.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—a few drops of the *Fragrant Floraline* on a wet tooth brush produces a delightful foam, which cleanses the Teeth from all impurities, strengthens and hardens the gums, prevents tartar, and arrests the progress of decay. It gives to the Teeth a peculiar and beautiful whiteness, and imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes an unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth, a disordered stomach, or tobacco smoke. The *Fragrant Floraline* is purely vegetable, and equally adapted to old and young. It is the greatest Toilet discovery of the age. Sold at 2s 6d by all Chemists and Perfumers. Prepared only by H. C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford Street, London. The word "Floraline" is a "Trade Mark."

MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN!—Should always be used when Children are cutting teeth; it relieves the little sufferers at once, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub wakes as "bright as a button." It is perfectly harmless, and very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by thousands of Medicine dealers in all parts of the world at 1s 1½d per bottle, and Millions of Mothers can testify to its virtue—Manufactory, 493, Oxford Street, London.

NEW METAL POCKET VESTA BOX WITH PATENT SPRING COVER—Bryant and May have recently introduced a very useful little Pocket Vesta Box with a most ingenious and simple spring cover; it is a novelty in every way, and will soon come into very general use—being of metal instead of card, and retailed, filled with vestas, at on penny. Any Tobacconist, Grocer, Chemist, or Chandler will supply it.

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"THE NEW ROSS REPORTER,"

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Published every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, is the only Paper published in the important Town of New Ross.

Advertisements are received by all the principal News Agents in Great Britain and Ireland, and a the Office, Priory-street, New Ross.

Saddle, Bridle, Harness, and Portmanteau Manufactory,

2, BARRONSTRAND-STREET, WATERFORD.

JOHN F. WARD, PROPRIETOR.

J. W. begs to announce to his Friends and the Public in general that he has opened the above Establishment, and that he is now prepared to receive Orders for the execution of Saddles, Bridles, Harness (of every description, Brass and Silver Mounted), Trunks, Portmanteaus, Travelling Bags, and the various other Articles connected with the Saddlery Business, which shall be executed with

NEATNESS, ELEGANCE, & RAPIDITY.

J. W. begs to direct attention to the fact that he has been for many years a Practical Saddler, having lately worked in the Establishment of Mr. JONES, Quay, and, further, that any Work with which he may be favored shall be done either by himself or under his Personal Superintendence

☞ REPAIRS EXECUTED WITH ELEGANCE AND RAPIDITY.

A Trial respectfully solicited.

Waterford, June, 1871.

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Adjoining the HORSE FAIR, Ballybricken.

MONTHLY AUCTIONS of HORSES, CATTLE, CARRIAGES, CARS, HARNESS, SADDLERY, &c, &c.—J. PENDER will hold an Auction at the above Repository,

☞ *On the First Monday of each Month (Fair Days), and on the Old Fair Days.*

Horses and other Property to be entered at Mr. PENDER's Office, George's Street, up to 11 o'clock morning of Sale. No charge for entry.

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☞ J. PENDER offers his Stock of Silks, Mantles, Furs, Flannels, Hosiery, Crapes, &c. &c., at *less than One Half the Original Cost.*

This Sale will continue till 1st of April, when all Stock then remaining will be sold by Auction.

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The Drawing of

THE GREAT MONEY LOTTERY

Warranted by high Government, will take place on the

7th and 8th of FEBRUARY, 1872.

Whole original State Tickets at £1.
" " " " at 10 shillings.
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will be sent to any place, no matter what distance, if payment for Tickets is remitted with order (the best pr. post-assign-money). Every holder of Ticket will receive, immediately after drawing, an Official List and ev. the amount of prize drawn. All orders may be addressed with full confidence to my principal Office, which always has been very fortunate.

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LAND Order Warrants for 40 Acres per Adult issued to persons paying their own passage. Homestead selections of 80 to 160 Acres. Land can also be acquired at 5s, 10s, and 15s per Acre, payable in ten annual instalments.

To Farm Labourers, Ploughmen, Shepherds, Gardeners, Mechanics, and other eligible persons, ASSISTED PASSAGES are granted at £8 each, and £4 for Children under 12 years.

FREE PASSAGES granted to Female Domestic Servants, for whom there is great demand in the Colony, and to a limited number of married farm labourers, having not more than one child, and under 12 years; also to a limited number of single men, *bona fide* farm labourers.

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Waterford departure..	7 15 A M	12 45 P M	4 30 P M.
Kilkenny do..	8 55 "	2 30 "	6 15 "
Maryborough arrival..	10 10 "	3 30 "	7 20 "

DOWN TRAINS.

Maryborough departure—	8 40 A M.	10 50 A M.	4 0 P M
Kilkenny departure—	7 45 A M. 10 0 "	12 5 P M.	6 15 "
Waterford arrival—	9 30 A M. 11 20 "	1 45 "	6 45 "

For further particulars see Time Tables.

By Order.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secretary.

Waterford Terminus, February 14, 1872.

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COLD AND TEPID SHOWER BATHS
AT
COMMINS'S HOTEL,
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AN ODOURLESS NON-POISONOUS DISINFECTANT.—THE SALINE ANTISEPTIC.—HARMLESS AS COMMON SALT.

CHLORALUM is an active preservative of organic substances. CHLORALUM is invaluable for purifying the air. It is used in preserving articles of diet, and a few drops will keep milk, fish, or other food without imparting any deleterious property any more than would be done by the corresponding chloride of sodium, or common salt. CHLORALUM is the most active and harmless purifier for babies' feeding bottles, beer casks, dairy utensils, &c. CHLORALUM has been found to remove bad smells, which are not readily attacked by other deodorisers. A newly painted room or house is rendered habitable by the suspension of cloths dipped in Chloralum or the exposure of basins containing the liquid. Moreover Chloralum removes the strong odour of onions garlic, and other agents, which sometimes affect the sweetness of cupboards, meat safes, larders, and other places in dwellings.

CHLORALUM.

CHLORALUM deodorises sewage so readily that one gallon is sufficient to be added to 150 gallons of the latter, so that it may be poured over the land without giving off foul emanations. Chloralum, being beneficial to vegetation, like common salt, can be used to fix the ammonia in Peruvian guano, and to add to the fertilising powers of many manures. CHLORALUM, if placed, either fluid or in powder, in an open dish in a room (and from its odourless character it may be used in any drawing room) will, from the readiness with which it attracts moisture and floating particles in atmospheric currents, insure a more complete purification than the volatile disinfectants which charge the air in such a way as to create discomfort. CHLORALUM POWDER sprinkled daily in stables prevents the disengagement of ammonia and other fœtid compounds, which constantly prevent gentlemen from passing from their stable to the drawing room in consequence of their clothes being saturated with objectionable affluvia.

CHLORALUM.

CHLORALUM IN MEDICINE.—Chloralum is a new agent in therapeutics. There are few superficial injuries, inflammations, or discharges in which its judicious prescription is not attended with great advantage, and it is of equal value in many internal disorders. CHLORALUM in hospitals has been used at the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, to destroy the fœtor in cases of open cancer; at Middlesex Hospital in amputations; in fever wards elsewhere as the most pleasant and most active disinfectant. It disinfects the cothes of fever patients. CHLORALUM is an astringent antiseptic applied to foul ulcers by London Surgeons, as a gargle in scarlet fever, diptheria, and common sore throats, and has been found nvaluable in inflammation of the eyes, &c.

CHLORALUM.

CHLORALUM can be relied on by horsemen in wounds and injuries, and by farmers in the treatment of foot and mouth disease, and in carrying on disinfection in their homes, stables, cow sheds, pigsties, and poultry houses. CHLORALUM for dog kennels can be used with great advantage and economy in keeping meat fresh for any length of time, in purifying the benches and yards, and completely removing the foul and sickening odour of dirty or ill drained kennels CHLORALUM is sold in quarts, 2s; pints, 1s; holf pints, 6d. By the gallon, 5s. In large quantities by special contract at greatly reduced prices.

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Close and Ill-Ventilated Apartments	Sewers and Gully Holes
Earth Closets	In the Dairy, and all kinds of Provision Stores
Dust Bins	
Wine and Beer Cellars	In the Kennel, and in Poultry Houses
Stables	
Cowsheds	

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Sample casks, containing about 1 cwt, for 15s, and in 6d and 1s packages.

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CHLORALUM WADDING in Sheets, one yard in width by one and a half yards in length; each Sheet enveloped in a separate parcel. Price 2s 6d.

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CHLORALUM WOOL is used extensively as a Disinfectant in Coffins. A Dead Body, when covered with Chloralum Wool, cannot convey Infection.

CHLORALUM.

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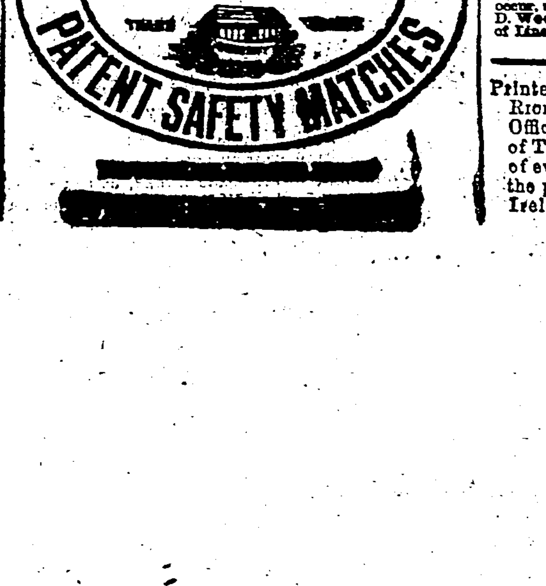

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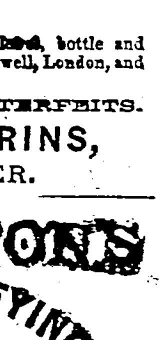

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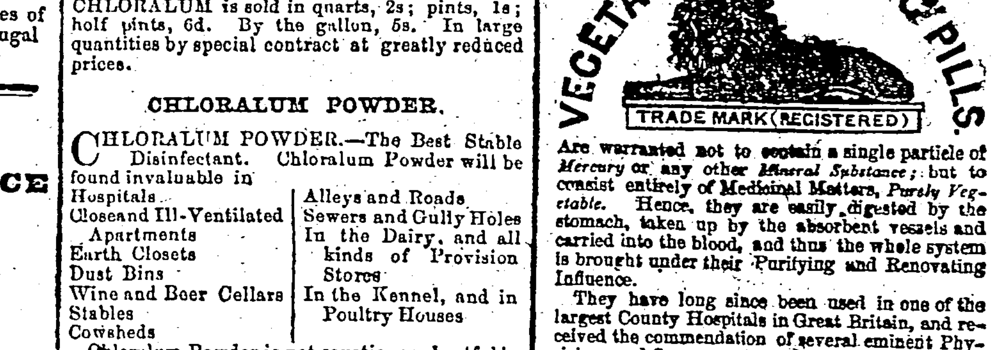

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