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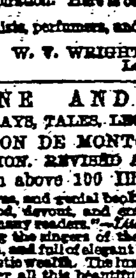

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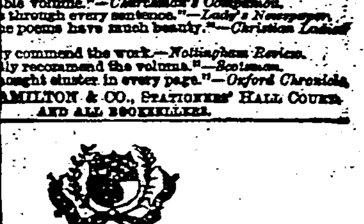

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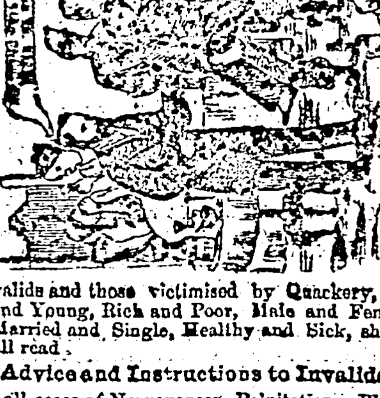

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FARES—WATERFORD AND LONDON:

Singles (available 4 days) 1st Class and Saloon	46s 0d
do. 2nd Class and	35s 0d
3rd Class and Fore Cabin	20s 0d
Return (available for 1 month) 1st Class and Saloon	76s 0d
do. 2nd Class	59s 0d

Further information can be obtained from Messrs. Jackson and Co., New Milford; and Mr. Downey, Adelphi Wharf, Waterford; and the Reduced Fares between other important Stations, the Time Tables, and Through Rates for Goods, &c, of Mr W J Bussell, the Great Western Company's Agent, Paul's Square, Waterford.

J. GRIERSON, General Manager.

Paddington, Aug., 1869.

SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS.

COMMINS & Co.,
66, *Quay, Waterford.*

CURE FOR ALL;
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

All sufferers from coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, and irregular action of the heart are earnestly recommended to rub Holloway's searching Ointment well over the throat, breast, and back, as the case may require, twice a day. Invalids may confidently rely upon the beneficial effects resulting from this treatment: this Ointment is the most trustworthy remedy for all internal and external ailments of the throat.

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, ULCERS, ABSCESSES, WOUNDS, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

May be thoroughly healed by the application of this Ointment to the parts affected, after they have been duly fomented with warm water. Under the action of this powerful Ointment, aided by the Pills, the depraved humours of the body will be quickly removed; even scrofulous ulcers and foul sores, however old or inveterate, can thus be cured.

IN GOUT, RHEUMATISM, AND NEURALGIC PAINS

This Ointment never fails to give relief. Its very first application lessens the inflammation and diminishes both heat and pain. This soothing Ointment, by depurating the blood on its route to or from the affected parts, promotes healthy action. In severe and chronic cases the Pills should always be taken, as their purifying alterative and restorative qualities place the whole mass of solids and fluids in a wholesome condition.

THE MOTHER'S FRIEND.—SKIN DISEASES, HOWEVER DESPERATE, MAY BE RADICALLY CURED,

Scald heads, itch, blotches on the skin, scrofulous sores or king's evil, and such like affections, yield to the mighty power of this fine Ointment, provided it be well rubbed around the affected parts two or three times a day and the Pills be taken according to the printed directions.

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS, PARALYSIS, AND STIFF JOINTS.

Many of the worst cases of the above diseases will yield in a comparatively short time, if the Ointment be diligently applied to the affected parts, even when other means have failed. When ever the malady has been of long standing the Ointment should be assisted by Holloway's purifying Pills, which act upon the stomach and liver, guarding digestion against falling into that disordered state, which the pain, restlessness, and fever attending these ailments is apt to produce, and which much retards recovery, and sometimes even makes serious the slightest case.

PILES, FISTULAS, AND INTERNAL INFLAMMATIONS

Persons afflicted with these distressing complaints will find in this wonderful Ointment instant means of relief, and all can effect their own cure without explaining their infirmity to anyone. The Pills, if in small doses, greatly assist the Ointment, as they purify the blood, and regulate the stomach.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following complaint:

Bad Legs	Fistulas	Sore Throats
Bad Breasts	Gout	Skin Diseases
Burns	Glandular Swellings	Scurvy
Bunions	Lumbago	Sore Heads
Chilblains	Piles	Tumours
Chapped Hands	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Corns (soft)	Sore Nipples	Wounds
Contracted and Stiff Joints	Scalds	

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.

Full printed directions are affixed to each Box and Pot, and can be had in any language, even in Turkish, Arabic, Armenian, Persian or Chinese.

TO THE NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

A Popular Medical Treatise, Post free, Two Stamps

A PHYSICIAN in extensive practice, having successfully treated a great number of people suffering from Nervous Debility, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Irritability, Excitement, Fear, Distaste and Incapacity for Society, Study, or Business, Indigestion, Pains, and Palpitation, Giddiness, Noise in the Head, Weakness, Disturbed Sleep, Broken-down Health, Frightful Dreams, Loss of Memory, Loss of Muscular Power Trembling, &c., will be happy to send his book on the subject. All persons who from excessive indulgence in the pleasures of life, or who, from various causes are depressed in spirits, shaken in nerves, or weakened in frame, should read this work.—Address, J. HAMILTON, M.D., 404 Oxford street, London.

CONSUMPTION; its Curability fully Demonstrated. A Pamphlet (sent for Six Stamps) on Consumption, Bronchitis, and Asthma, with remarks on a new and most successful treatment, by J. Hamilton M.D., 404 Oxford st., London.

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.

THE BELTED TRAVELLING COAT
MADE OF THE BEST IRISH FRIEZE,

In all Colours. Wind and Rain Proof. Invaluable to Gentlemen who travel, or are much exposed to the Weather, and are peculiarly adapted for Clergymen who reside in the Country.

Can be had, READY MADE, or to ORDER, and Carriage Paid, to any Railway Station in the Kingdom.

Patterns, with instructions, for Self measurement, free by post.

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58 and 59, Quay, Waterford.

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Cigar, Tobacco, and Fishing Tackle Warehouse
96, Quay, Waterford.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,
CECILIA STREET, DUBLIN.

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.

PATRICK J. HAYES, Medical Registrar.

POPULAR MEDICAL WORKS.

(Entered at Stationers' Hall, 1840). Price 1s., by post 12, sealed 20 stamps.

MANHOOD: A Medical Essay on the cause and cure of premature decline in man, the treatment of nervous and physical debility, sterility, the result of 30 years' successful practice. By J. L. CURTIS, M.D., 15, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London.

REVIEWS OF THE WORK:

"We feel no hesitation in saying there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful—whether such person hold the relation of a parent, preceptor, or clergyman."—*Sun*, evening paper.

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

Also, from the same author, for 1s, or 16 stamps, sealed,

Dr CURTIS'S MEDICAL GUIDE to MARRIAGE

A practical treatise on its physical and personal obligations; with rules for removing certain disqualifications which destroy the happiness of wedded life.

Dublin: Williams, No. 1, Capel-street, and all Booksellers. London; At the Author's residence.

A FORTUNE CAN BE GAINED by either sex, without any risk or outlay. Success is certain to whoever tries. Full particulars sent for 14 stamps. Address—"Mercury," (late) Bell Alley, Moorgate Street, London.

A LOVE LETTER AND ORIGINAL POETRY, which could not fail to win the affections of either sex, young or old, rich or poor, sent on receipt of 30 stamps. Acrostics written on any name. Address—Mr. Longman, 56, Coleman Street, London.

A HAIRDYE, HARMLESS, PERMANENT, and that will not stain the skin, has been discovered by an analytical chemist, after years of labour and research. It is easy of application, and instantly changes red, grey, or white hair to a beautiful brown or black. *It will not rub off.* Sent with full particulars on receipt of 39 stamps to Abbott & Co., Chemists, 407, Strand, London.

BEAUTIFUL CURLING HAIR greatest attraction to the face. If heightened by it, and a plain face ... Full particulars to make the hair in soft wavy, thick, and glossy, for 13 stamps. Miss Alexander, 7, Amen Corner, St. ...

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With DOUBLE DOME, flat wick,

ROWATT'S PATENT RADIATOR LAMP
Circular wick.

These Lamps give the BRIGHTEST, WHITEST LIGHT of any Lamp known, and are the only Lamps that burn Paraffin and Petroleum, WITHOUT CHIMNEY, WITHOUT SMOKE, WITHOUT SMELL.

Beware of Imitations.—All genuine goods labelled ROWATT'S PATENT. To be had of any Ironmongers.

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OLD ESTABLISHED CHINA HALL,
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C. J. SHARMAN begs to call attention to his Superior Collection of Goods, comprising DINNER, DESERT, TOILET, BREAKFAST and TEA SERVICES, of the Newest Design. Amongst the Table Glass will be found Water Jugs and Goblets Claret Jugs and Decanters, Spirit, Square &c, in great variety.

The FANCY and ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT contains a superior assortment of Bohemian Glass, Vases, Chimney Lustres, Parisian and French Figures; Shades and Stands, of all sizes; Water Filters, and every requisite for Kitchen and Culinary purposes, all of which will be Sold at the LOWEST REMUNERATIVE PRICES.

N.B.—Goods hired out to Parties at the shortest Notice, and on the most Reasonable Terms.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX
BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE admitted by thousands to be worth above A GUINEA A BOX, for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain at the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fullness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy, Disturbed Sleep, Blotches on the Skin, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c., &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

This is no fiction, for they have done it in thousands of cases. The Proprietor of these Pills having obtained (at great expense) a Patent for them, he challenges the whole world to produce a medicine equal to them, for removing the above complaints, and restoring the patient to sound and lasting health.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all gross humours, open all obstructions, and bring about all that is required.—No female should be without them. There is no remedy to be found to equal BEECHAM'S PILLS for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health.

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled; and anyone labouring under any of the above complaints need only try ONE BOX, to prove that they are the best ever offered to the public, for Asthmatic and Consumptive Coughs, Hoarseness, and oppression of the Chest. They speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of Breathing, which nightly deprive the patient of rest. They give almost instant relief and comfort to those afflicted with the above distressing, and when neglected dangerous complaints. Let any persons troubled with any of the above complaints give BEECHAM'S COUGH PILLS a trial.

The most violent Cough will, in a short time, be removed.

Prepared only, and sold Wholesale and Retail by the Proprietor, T. BEECHAM, Dispensing Chemist, St. Helens, Lancashire, in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each. Sent post free for 15 or 36 stamps.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers in the United Kingdom.

Facts are more [illegible]usive than arguments, and to comment upon [illegible]ch facts as the above would be superfluous. The extraordinary sale of Beecham's Pills prove unmistakeably that they are one of the best and safest medicines at the present day, and disease and sickness will not be found in any house after taking a few doses of these excellent Pills.

CLYDE SHIPPING COMPANY.

MARCH, 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GLASGOW, CORK, AND WATERFORD,

Carrying Goods to LIMERICK, TIPPERARY, CLONMEL, CARRICK-ON-SUIR, KILKENNY, ABBEYLEIX, MARYBOROUGH, and NEWPORT (Mon).

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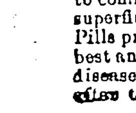

THE NEW and Powerful Screw Steamers *Skerryvore, Cumbræ, Sanda, Eddystone, Kinsale*, and *Toward* or other first-class Vessels, are intended to Sail as under—unless prevented by any unforeseen circumstance—with or without Pilots, and with liberty to Tow Vessels, and to render assistance to Vessels in distress

FROM GLASGOW TO CORK & WATERFORD
Every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday,
At 1, p m ; Rail to Greenock, 7, p m.

NOTE—The Steamers Sailing on Mondays and Wednesdays call first at Waterford. The Steamer on Fridays goes direct to Cork, and calls at Waterford returning.

FROM WATERFORD TO BELFAST, VIA CORK.
Fridays, .. 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th March.

FROM CORK TO BELFAST DIRECT.
Mondays, 4th. 11th, 18th and 25th Mar

BELFAST TO CORK & WATERFORD, VIA GLASGOW.
Wednesdays, 6th, 13th, 20th & 27th Mar

CORK TO DUBLIN, VIA WATERFORD.
Tuesdays, 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th March

WATERFORD TO DUBLIN DIRECT.
Wednesdays, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th March.

FROM DUBLIN TO CORK & WATERFORD Via GLASGOW.
Thursdays, 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th March.

FROM CORK TO

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
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Return Tickets, available for One Month, not Transferable—

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For Rates of Freight, &c, apply to
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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 marvellous remedy.

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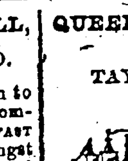

INDUS, 2,000 tons, March 31
WINEFRED, 2,500 tons, April 30
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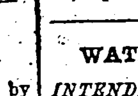
Forty acres of land given free to each passenger by the packets of this line which comprises the favorite ships in the Queensland trade, noted for their great speed, regularity, and sound delivery of cargo. The accommodation for all classes of passengers is unsurpassed.

Monthly Packets for Queensland, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide.

WATERFORD STEAM COMPANY
INTENDED ORDER OF SAILING—MAR, 1872



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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* Freigh[t] paid. Goods not removed, to be stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

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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, ... 8 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[s] 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 Night
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, ...12 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:	FROM LONDON:
WEEKLY.	WEEKLY.

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

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FROM WATERFORD:	FROM PLYMOUTH
WEEKLY.	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 8.15a.m.

Berths secured and every information given by the Agents at: *Bristol*—The General Steam Packet Office. *Liverpool*—Waterford Steamship Company 23 Brunswick-street, Washington Buildings *Plymouth*—Henry J Waring and Co., the Whar[f] Millbay; *London*—Anthony G. Robinson, 20, Mar[k] Lane. British and Foreign Steam Wharf, Lower East Smithfield, and West Kent Wharf, Southwark; *Belfast*—R. Henderson and Sons, Donegal Quay; and at the Company's Office, The Mall Waterford.

FRIEND OF ALL.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Let no one be longer oppressed with the notion that his malady is incurable till these purifying Pills have had a fair trial. A few doses will remove the more urgent symptoms, and thereafter completely control all disordered actions, rouse the torpid liver, relieve the obstructed kidneys cleanse impure blood, and confer on every function healthful vigour.

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

These wonderful Pills are valued at the humblest hearths as well as in the houses of comfort and wealth. They work a thorough purification throughout the whole system, without disordering the natural action of any organ, and eradicate those germs of complaint which consign tens of thousands to an early grave.

INDIGESTION, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, AND SICK HEADACHE.

No organ in the human body is so liable to disorder as the liver, and none is more apt, when neglected, to become seriously diseased. Remember when nausea, flatulency, or acidity on the stomach warns us that digestion is not proceeding properly, that Holloway's Pills regulate every function, give strength to every organ, speedily remove all causes of indigestion, bile, and sick headache, and effect a permanent cure.

WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.

In cases of debility, langour, and nervousness, generated by excess of any kind, whether mental or physical, the effects of these Pills is in the highest degree bracing, renovating, and restorative. They drive from the system the morbid causes of disease, re establish the digestion, regulate all the secretions, strengthen the nervous system, raise the patient's spirits, and bring back the frame to pristine health and vigour.

TURN OF LIFE AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

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.

THE KIDNEYS—THEIR DERANGEMENT AND CURE.

If these Pills be used according to the printed directions, and the Ointment rubbed over the region of the kidneys for at least half an hour at bed time, as salt is forced into meat, it will penetrate the kidneys and correct any derangement. Should the affliction be stone or gravel, it is particularly recommended that the Ointment in such cases be used night and morning, as by its judicious application the most astounding cures may be performed.

WATERFORD DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.
NOTICE OF AUDIT.

IN pursuance of the provisions of the "Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Accounts Audit Act" 31 and 32 Vic, cap 97; I hereby give NOTICE that I shall attend at the BOARD ROOM of the District Lunatic Asylum, at Waterford, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of April next, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and the following days if necessary, for the purpose of Auditing the Accounts of that Institution for the year ended the 31st December, 1871.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1872.
WILLIAM M'DERMOTT,
Auditor under the Act.

LAWES' CELEBRATED MANURES.
LAWES' BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE, OR PATENT TURNIP MANURE,
LAWES' SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME,
LAWES' SPECIAL MANURES, FOR POTATO, MANGOLD, AND CORN CROPS.

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"MR LAWES' MANURE has an invariable Composition; it is dry to the touch, very finely sub-divided, and may be therefore intermixed with the soil with much facility. I may add that, in examining with a lens the insoluble Phosphate present in this Manure, I find Particles of Bones, which must augment its value. Its character as an active and certain fertiliser for a soil in which Turnips or other Green Crops are to be grown is so well established, that it is quite unnecessary for me to say anything on such a subject."—Extracted from Professor APJOHN's Report for 1872.

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AGENTS IN THE COUNTY WATERFORD:
GEORGE WHITE, WATERFORD.
JOHN SCANLAN, DUNGARVAN.
JOHN GRUBB & SON, CARRICK-ON-SUIR.
JOHN HIGGINS, CAPPOQUIN.
M. C. HARMAN, LISMORE.
AND FOR NEW ROSS, ARTHURSTOWN, &c
JAMES GALAVAN & Co., NEW ROSS.
ISRAEL WALLIS, ARTHURSTOWN.
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GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE FOR IRELAND
22, EDEN QUAY, DUBLIN.
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A HORSE,
D., CH., THREE YEARS OLD,
(Adapted for Stock Horse, Hunter, or Racer),

Got by Welland (formerly the Property of MR. LAMBERT, Carnagh, Co. Wexford); Dam by old Elvas, whose Pedigree is well known.

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March 29th, 1872.

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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

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

EVERY ONE IS ENABLED TO CURE HIMSELF.

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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.

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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.

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

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"Ring out the false: Ring in the true."

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A Weekly Paper for Church Folk, with a Portrait of a Bishop or a Cathedral in each number, published every SATURDAY, price ONE Penny, under the direction of J. ERSKINE CLARKE, M.A., Prebendary of Lichfield. Publisher: W. WELLS GARDNER, 10 Paternoster Row, London.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

SHOULD DAVID NEVILLE, a Native of Waterford, a Seaman, who left that City for St. John's, New Brunswick, about 20 years since, and married ANNIE FISHER, of St. John's, be still alive, he would greatly relieve the anxiety of his Friends by communicating with them. Should he be dead, his Wife's Friends would confer a great favor on his Family by sending them particulars regarding him. His address when last heard of was, "Smyth-street, York Point, St. John's, New Brunswick." All particulars to be addressed to the CHRONICLE Office, Waterford.

☞ St. John's, N.B., Quebec, and other American papers will please copy.

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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
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COMMINS & Co.,
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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.

The Waterford Chronicle

TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1872

IRISH SEA COAST FISHERIES.

THE Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor in Ireland has issued a pamphlet on the Irish Sea Coast Fisheries, which contains, in a small compass, a large mass of information on a subject which should engage the attention of every one who has the welfare of the poor, and the progress of his country, at heart. The period embraced in the review includes the seven years previous to, and up to the 31st December, 1871, during which time the amount of assistance given by the society amounted to £26,460. Of this sum the county Waterford received £1357, and the county Wexford, £2068. Besides these gratuities the society has allocated to loans the sum of £1880. From these figures it will be observed that the association is not merely nominally philanthropical, but that it exercises influence of a practical and highly judicious kind. It does not encourage pauperism, but holds out inducements to industry, by assisting the poor fishermen in the prosecution of their calling. To no better or more urgent object could the funds of the society be applied. We know the misery which the poor fishermen have to endure, and the precariousness and danger of their avocation. To afford them encouragement, and to elevate their condition, then, is an object, not only of philanthropy, but of economy and policy. A vast amount of wealth lies undeveloped along our coasts, for want of means to take the teeming inhabitants of the deep. Mr. Blake for a long period devoted all his energies, and his practical abilities, to this important subject, and Government certainly exercised a wise discretion in making him one of the Commissioners of Irish Fisheries. We are glad to perceive that this branch of industry has received a powerful impetus in many places, by the Great Western Railway Company, which runs steamers almost daily during the fishing season, from Kinsale, laden with fish, to meet the trains at Milford. The effect is already felt in these districts, and it is only to be regretted that other parts of our coast have not received the same encouragement. The development of the Fisheries would increase our national wealth perceptibly; it would give remunerative employment to a hardy and hard-working race of men; and, as a matter of policy, it would become the great nursery for the royal and merchant navy. On these grounds, then, we think that the aid to our fishermen should not be left to private benevolence, but should be taken up by Government, and the result would be increased national wealth and a ready means of recruiting the navy.

THE RECENT EPISCOPAL ELECTION.

WE publish in another column a letter from Mr. Thomas F. Delandre on the above subject, and we would ask him was it good taste on his part to delay sending his epistle to us till it had appeared in two local papers? We rejoice with Mr. Delandre in the selection of so admirable a Bishop as was chosen by the Synod, but that does not prevent us from recognising the many excellent qualities of the Rev. Dr. Bell. Mr. Delandre would do well to remember that he is qualified neither by age nor experience to thrust himself forward as the exponent of the views of any section of the Protestant community. We are confident that no party of Protestants in Waterford, or in the diocese, will feel grateful to this young gentleman for coming to the front as their spokesman, or attempting to enunciate views which a little reflection, or a small modicum of modesty, would have taught him to keep to himself. His youth and its natural impulsiveness must be his excuse for assailing a clergyman of such standing as Dr. Bell, and he will, we are sure, be sorry for having rushed into print when he gathers more experience from age.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received "A Chapter in History," but as the writer has not furnished us with his name and address, we must decline to publish it. Another objection we have is the manner in which the name of a highly esteemed clergyman has been alluded to, and whose name is above reproach. With the observations on the Editor of the *Mail* we fully agree, for it was bad taste and ingratitude to assail the deceased prelate.

The *Limerick Chronicle* announces the death, at his residence, Killarney, on Monday evening, of Mr Oliver Moriarty, R.M.

DIED.—March 21, at Duncannon, County Wexford, Minnie, the beloved youngest daughter of J Carroll Dempster, M D, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

EASTER VESTRIES.
ST. PATRICK'S, WATERFORD.

The Easter meeting of vestrymen was held in St Patrick's Church at noon on Monday—

Ven Archdeacon ALCOCK presiding.

There were also present—Rev W Kerr, Messrs Vernon R Delandre, R W Cherry, Joseph Clampett, Stephen Bible, Robert Clampett, T B Dormer, Andrew M'Coy, F A M'Elwaine, J Moreland, Peter Whalley, J Stewart, and R Armour.

Archdeacon Alcock nominated Mr R W Cherry as his churchwarden.

On the motion of Mr Todd, the vestry elected Mr Henry Denny as their churchwarden.

It was intimated that two of the outgoing vestrymen (Mr Rundell and Mr Dormer) declined being again appointed.

There was some discussion as to whether the number of select vestrymen appointed should be six or eight, but it was ultimately decided to appoint eight.

Mr Clampett asked if it was necessary that select vestrymen should, besides other qualifications, be subscribers in some manner to the Church. He had heard the Dean say so on a recent occasion.

Mr Delandre read the clause bearing on the subject, which enacted that "any diocesan synod *may* require, as a further qualification of a vestryman, that he shall be a subscriber to the Church Fund."

Mr Cherry thought the freer they left people as to their subscriptions the better.

Archdeacon Alcock said the General Convention left the point to the discretion of the diocesan synods, but he could not say if their own synod had made any rule or not.

The Rev Mr Kerr said as the select list was made up out of the general list of vestrymen who were subject to any such rule, that meeting had no occasion to consider the question.

Archdeacon Alcock—If the synod passed such a rule the vestrymen were appointed subject to it.

Mr Delandre—If the synod has made any such rule I think it would affect this election.

Rev Mr Kerr—Any objection should have been brought forward at the time the list of vestrymen was made out.

Mr Bible said his name was on the old list, but as he contemplated leaving Waterford he would not promise he would act for the ensuing year.

It was suggested that Mr Bible could act during his stay in Waterford.

The following were then appointed as the select vestrymen for ensuing year—Capt Clems, Messrs F A Elwaine, A M'Coy, S Bible, J W Condell, Edward Courtenay, Vernon R Delandre, Edward Roberts, and Isaac Thornton.

THE SUSTENTATION FUND.

Archdeacon Alcock read a resolution of the last Diocesan Council requesting the churchwardens in each parish to collect the annual subscriptions and the donation to the Sustentation Fund.

Mr Cherry thought that had been left in the hands of the Treasurer.

Archdeacon Alcock—Each parish ought to be organised for itself and collect and solicit subscriptions.

Mr Bible unless you appoint a regular collector you will get no money.

Archdeacon Alcock—We have done nothing systematically yet in these parishes.

Mr Cherry—There has been nothing done systematically at all. It is not at all judicious to divide the city parishes. Waterford is too small to be split into three parts.

Mr Delandre—Each parish must be kept separate and distinct or you will get no funds.

Mr Cherry—There is a scheme to unite all the city parishes Kilbarry, Ballinakill and Kill St. Lawrence with one rector and two curates for the whole.

Rev. Mr. Kerr—That was passed at the last synod.

Mr Delandre—The parishioners will give no money unless that they are satisfied that it is for Patrick's alone.

The matter then dropped.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE NEW BISHOP.

Mr Cherry said he had a subject of much importance to bring before the vestry—it was with respect to an attempt being made to deprive Waterford of the bishop and move the Diocesan Counsels and Synod to Clonmel. At a late meeting of the Diocesan Council of Cashel and Emly, it was resolved "That this council knowing the serious inconvenience arising from the residence of the bishop at so remote a part of the diocese as Waterford, earnestly request the bishop-elect that he be pleased to fix his future residence at some suitable place, respectfully suggesting Clonmel." Unless they stirred they would lose their bishop, and he (Mr Cherry) would oppose the removal of the bishop's residence to the utmost of his power. If the diocese of Cashel and Emly wished for a bishop they should put their hands in their pockets and have one, but they should not come and try to rob this city of its bishop. The Cashel people it seemed had a plan actually matured to sell the palace in Waterford, and with the purchase money to buy a palace in Clonmel, and they had consented that and were endeavouring to carry it out without the Waterford people knowing anything about it. It was being planned in a secret, underhand and most dishonest way. It was said Waterford was in a most remote part of the dioceses, but he thought the majority of the Protestants of the dioceses of Waterford and Lismore live within a circuit of ten miles from Waterford. It was most inconvenient for them to go to Clonmel while the people in the northern portions of the dioceses had ample facilities of coming to Waterford. The railway ran right through Cashel and Emly, and if any one had a right to complain it was the Lismore people, who were completely isolated from both Clonmel and Waterford, and ought to have an occasional synod. There was not a single diocese in the kingdom in which the same state of things did not exist. Limerick was within eight miles of the borders of the diocese of Cashel, and it took in the whole of the county of Kerry. No one ever sought to take away the bishop or the synod from Limerick. In the diocese of Meath the bishop held his synod in Dublin, for it was the only diocese in Ireland which had neither a cathedral nor a large town, and he consequently held his synod in the nearest city. The Cashel people now wanted to bring them to Clonmel, a place which had never had a cathedral nor a synod before. If they spoke of Lismore there would be far more reason shown; but he found a parcel of men had got together secretly and were endeavouring to carry this scheme without the knowledge of a large section of the laity and clergy. They should set their faces strongly against it.

Mr Joseph Clampett suggested a resolution should be passed expressive of their views, and a general meeting could afterwards be called.

Mr Delandre—The question will come before the synod on Wednesday, and we have no time to hold a meeting before the synod.

Archdeacon Alcock. The residence of the bishop will not effect the place of holding the synods as he is empowered to hold them wherever he likes.

Mr Cherry —The object of holding synods in Clonmel is to bring the bishop there.

Archdeacon Alcock—It is my conviction no much motive prompted the holding of the synods in Clonmel. It was for the convenience of all parties. I would suggest the synodsmen should be put in possession of the feeling of the members of the church here.

Mr Delandre—The synodsmen are already aware of the strong feeling excited on the subject.

Mr Cherry—Every one should set their faces against going to Clonmel or not go there at all.

Archdeacon Alcock—It is better to confine ourselves to the question of residence. It is no doubt an anomaly for the Bishop of Cashel and Waterford to live in Clonmel, but synodmen should go to that town and express their views on the matter.

Mr Cherry—Archbishop Lawrence sacrificed his feelings, and declared his conviction that the bishop should live in Waterford.

Mr Clampett moved—"That this meeting, having learned with regret that an effort is being made to have the residence of the future bishop removed from Waterford, request our synodsmen to oppose any such attempt to the utmost of their power."

Mr Delandre seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

There was some conversation relative to calling on the churchwardens to convene a general meeting.

Mr Clampett suggested that a requisition signed by all favourable to the residence of the bishop in Waterford would answer the purpose.

It was thought better to leave the matter open for the united action of the three parishes.

The meeting then separated.—*Mail.*

TRINITY PARISH.

A meeting of the registered vestrymen of the parish of Trinity was held on this day (Tuesday) in the Vestibule of the Protestant Cathedral, Waterford.

At twelve o'clock the chair was taken by the Very Rev. E. N. HOARE, Dean of Waterford.

There was a very large attendance.

ELECTION OF CHURCHWARDENS.

Before proceeding to appoint churchwardens for the ensuing twelve months, an animated discussion took place as to whether a registered vestryman, if not a subscriber to the Church funds, were entitled to vote.

It was finally decided that any gentleman whose name had not been struck out at the last annual revision of the registry book was a recognised churchman, and entitled to vote.

The Chairman said that the rule in this matter was for the Incumbent to appoint one churchwarden and the people a second. He would feel much pleasure in naming John Allingham, Esq., as a churchwarden.

Mr. Allingham returned thanks, and, on the part of the people, proposed W. G. D. Goff, Esq., as a second churchwarden.

Mr. Goff declined accepting the appointment, and Capt. Johnson was finally elected.

THE SELECT VESTRY.

The Chairman said that the rule of the Church was to appoint not more than twelve registered vestrymen, with the Incumbent and his Curate, as a select vestry, which the meeting would now proceed to do.

A question then arose as to whether the select vestry should be elected by ballot or otherwise.

It was decided to propose twelve gentlemen at once as members of the select vestry, and have the election by open voting, when

Mr. Fisher said he had a resolution to propose before the meeting proceeded further in this matter. His motion was to the effect that the gentlemen whom they would appoint on the select vestry should sustain the improvements lately introduced in the celebration of divine worship in the Cathedral.

Some gentlemen were protesting against the motion, when

The Chairman rose and said that, whilst he had no objection to Mr. Fisher's motion, he might inform them that the select vestry had nothing whatever to do with the conducting of the service in any particular way. That rested solely with the Incumbent. But even so, if the majority held opinions different from his own, he would give way to the majority.

Mr. Fisher's motion was then put and passed by a large majority.

Mr Clampett then moved that the select vestry of last year be re-appointed.

Messrs. Goff and Valentine declined acting, as they could not conscientiously adhere to Mr. Fisher's motion.

These gentlemen were substituted by two others, and the following were then appointed on the select vestry:—The Ven. Archdeacon Ryland, Captain Wheeler-Cuffe, Ussher Lee, Dr. George Mackesy, Charles Newport Bolton, Henry Vincent Mackesy, Joseph Clampett, James Palmer Graves, J.P.; Thomas Roy, Robert W. Cherry, Edward H. Dart, John Wall.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE NEW BISHOP.

W. G. D. Goff, Esq., proposed the following resolution;—

"A communication having been made to the Easter Vestry of Trinity Parish, Waterford, that a strong effort was being made by the Diocesan Council of Cashel and Emly, to induce the new Bishop to reside away from Waterford—

"It was unanimously resolved—'That an immediate application be made to the Bishop, praying of him not to consent to any such proposal, and informing him that the City of Waterford has for nearly one thousand years been the seat of the Bishop, and his place of constant residence.

"That nearly one third of all the Protestants of the united dioceses are resident in that city.

"That when the sees of Cashel and Emly, Waterford and Lismore, were united, so important was it considered that the Bishop should reside in Waterford, Archbishop Lawrence, then residing in Cashel, broke up his establishment in that ancient city, and, for the good of the church, fixed his residence in Waterford.

"That the Waterford and Limerick Railway affords every facility for the dioceses of Cashel and Emly, and the new line of railway about to be made from Lismore to Waterford, will afford equal facilities to those residing at Lismore.

"That the ancient See House and mensal lands have been claimed by the Church Body from the Church Commissioners, and are available at once for the Bishop's use.

"That the removal of the Bishop from the ancient seat, and from the Cathedral City, would be a lowering of his status, and, as this is the first election under the new order of things, such a change would be greatly to be deplored.

"Also, that the Bishop being trustee for Bishop Foy's School, Widows' Apartments, and several other charities, would make his residence elsewhere a matter of great inconvenience.

"That the Churchwardens be requested to send a copy of this resolution to the Bishop Elect."

Mr. C. N. Bolton seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

[A full report in our next].

CIVIC BANQUET IN WATERFORD.—On Monday night the members of the Corporation gave a municipal banquet in the Town Hall, in compliment to Henry F. Slattery, Esq., ex-mayor, for the dignified and efficient manner in which he discharged the duties of the office during his mayoralty. About 80 sat down to dinner. The Hon. Judge Lawson was the guest of the Corporation. Sir B. Morris, D.L., presided. The usual loyal toasts were drunk with enthusiasm. Mr Delahunty, M.P., responded to the toast 'The Lord Lieutenant and Prosperity to Ireland' Mr Justice Lawson responded to the toast of the Irish Bar. Mr William Malcomson and Mr Henry F Slattery to the toast of "Prosperity to the port and trade of Waterford;" Dr. G. I. Mackesy to "Our guests." A number of other toasts were given, the company not breaking up until an advanced hour.

Mr Butt intends after Easter introducing a bill with the view of placing Irish fisheries in the same position with respect to grants as the Scotch and English fisheries.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EPISCOPAL ELECTION.

Waterford, March 29, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

DEAR SIR—I enclose you a letter relative to my alleged signature to a document called "A Retraction," and will feel obliged by your inserting same.—I am, yours truly,

THOMAS F. DELANDRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

SIR,—A letter appeared in your issue of the 26th instant, signed, "Robert Bell, D.D.," in which my name is used, and I therefore claim the liberty of making some observations thereupon. I appended my name to a petition to the Synod, in which I expressed honestly and *bona fide* my objection to the Rev. Dr. Bell for the Bishopric, and I had no intention of, nor was I a party to, its publication in any way. We said

"That to the undersigned the selection of Dr. Bell, late Archdeacon of Waterford, would be a most unhappy choice."

That my views and those of the co-signatories were consonant with those of the body of lay and clerical electors is shown by the fact that in the diocese of Waterford and Lismore he had but six clerical votes out of forty, and three lay votes out of seventy-three.

I and my co-signatories further expressed our views as to the description of person who should be elected. We said—

"In your solemn duty of selecting a fit person for this high and important office, we most sincerely trust your choice may fall on a man of ability, unblemished character, untainted with Ritualistic tendencies in even the slightest degree. A man that has been a real working clergyman, a man who by his life, sincerity, and sound Evangelical views has won the esteem, friendship, and regard of those amongst whom he laboured."

I am glad to unite with the majority of the electors, lay and clerical, in believing that our new Bishop does possess these qualifications.

Our petition was, at least as far as I am concerned, written and signed for presentation to the Synod, and not for publication, but when it was published it became evident that there was an object in preventing its presentation, and to effect that object a passage was fastened upon, which occurs in the middle of the latter paragraph, to which it was said "a meaning might be applied which we did not intend," and upon that representation a number of the signatories were induced to sign the following document—

"Whereas an Advertisement has been published in the 'Waterford Standard' relative to the approaching Election of a Bishop of the United Diocese, to which Advertisement our names are attached; and whereas a meaning may be applied to it which we did not intend, we hereby affirm that in stating in one clause that it was not desirable to select Dr. Bell, and in the next clause that 'our choice should fall on a man of unblemished character and untainted with Ritualistic tendencies," we did not thereby mean to cast any imputation on Dr. Bell's moral character or religious opinions."

The object in view was to appear to withdraw the whole of the petition, whereas, those who signed this document only meant to withdraw the portion which might have been misconstrued to apply to Dr. Bell's private character.

It will be seen that the portion to which Dr. Bell took exception occurs in the middle of a paragraph, which did not apply to him, but indicated our views as to the qualification of the man to be elected. When Dr. Bell sought to have one portion withdrawn, or explained, he seems to me to admit, not only the personal application of the remainder, which I did not intend, but also its truthfulness; and, if he admits both, it might be said that they form a blemish upon his conduct as a clergyman, which unfitted him for the higher clerical office of bishop. I did not wish to cast a slur upon him; and when Dr. Bell called upon me, which he did early on Saturday, I distinctly told him I was no party to the publication of the petition; that I did not read the fourth paragraph in connection with the third, and I flatly and positively refused to withdraw my name. He saw me again on Saturday, and then stated he had a document drawn up embodying his previous statements, and urged me to sign it, which I distinctly refused. I cannot, therefore, see how he argued himself into the belief that he had authority to publish my name as one of the "Retractors," though I can see that if the "Retraction" was signed by all the petitioners it would operate as a complete withdrawal of the document. The synod might, with some show of propriety, refuse to receive a petition the whole of the signatories to which had withdrawn any part of it, but when my brother and I refused to withdraw, we had a right to go on with our petition, even though the others gave it up. I have said so much, as I think it right that our exact position should be known, and now I wish to make some explanation. Dr. Bell's letter (it may have been done unintentionally) would lead casual readers to believe he had not seen me, and that he did not know *viva voce* my views. He says, "Immediately after reading it (the petition) 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 act on me. * * * Before I left in the evening for my own parish I had obtained the signatures of a considerable portion of those who had signed the original advertisement, to a document disclaiming the intention of reflecting on my character, 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 visiting, and as the case was urgent, I asked for an immediate reply." I think I might reasonably complain of Dr Bell's using the word 'advertisement' as if we had signed it as an advertisement. What we did sign was a "petition to the synod," and the circumstance of the publication did not alter the character of the document.

But apart from this objection, the casual reader would suppose that Dr Bell had "failed to see me." This is not case, he had seen me twice, and on the first occasion had my distinct and positive refusal to withdraw my name, on the second, my refusal to sign the retraction though, he had not 'failed to see me,' he wrote to me sending me a copy of the document. He would have placed the matter more clearly before the public had he not suppressed this fact; and they could have regarded the joint letter signed by Mr Robert Dobbyn and by me in its proper light. It was a reply to a written note, and assigned the reason for my having refused to sign the document, and I cannot understand how Dr Bell, who had twice seen me, could have regarded it in any other light.

I cannot admit that there would be anything wrong in my acting in concert with my brother; but though Dr Bell is pleased to think so, the letters do not furnish "unmistakeable evidence of concert" between my brother and me. Upon receiving Dr Bell's letter late on Saturday evening asking for my signature, I showed it to and consulted with Mr Dobbyn, and the joint letter was written and posted that night (March 16th), and would, had the next day not been Sunday, have reached Tipperary in the middle of that day. I showed my brother the letter on Sunday about two o'clock, and he then wrote to Dr. Bell. As there is no day mail on Sunday, the letter of Saturday and that of Sunday, seem to have reached him together.

But, sir, if Dr. Bell did make the mistake, and he will I hope, excuse me if I hold that a man of his sagacity and intelligence did not fall into this error unintentionally, let me ask why he and his agents circulated and printed this document, after they were aware that my brother and I had neither signed the document, or authorised our signatures? Dr. Bell now admits that we did not sign it. If he thought himself authorised by our letters to do so, then he should have put per R. Bell; but I have ascertained that the order to print the document came not from Tipperary, but from Waterford. Immediately after the issue of the first slip, I called on the printers with my brother's, and my own letter, denying that we either signed it, or authorised any one to do so? and asked them to print it any other editions, but this was not done. I believe that Dr. Bell's local agent, the clergyman who ordered the insertion of the document with our names was made conversant with the facts that evening, and he either did or might have telegraphed the facts to Dr. Bell. I am also aware that a subsequent editions of this document, with our names to it, were struck off after the printers, and as I believe, the local agent, were aware that we disowned the signatures, and I attach the blame to Dr. Bell "quod facit per alium facit per se," but to bring the matter under his personal knowledge I wrote to Dr. Bell on Monday evening, posted my letter to him to Clonmel, and believe he received it early on Tuesday. I also had the letters published in the WATERFORD DAILY MAIL of Tuesday morning, which I understood was in circulation in Clonmel early on that morning, previous to the meeting of the Synod, amongst the delegates, one of whom was Dr. Bell's agent in the matter, so that I have strong grounds for assuming that he himself, and through his agents, knew that we disowned the signatures. Nevertheless, one of the printers who was cognizant of the fact went to Clonmel on Tuesday morning with a large number of a newspaper containing the document with our signatures but without our letters; and, as I believe, under Dr. Bell's directions, a copy was laid in many of the pews of St. Mary's Church (a most unseemly place), and also Dr. Bell himself, with his own hands, as well as the printer, were busily engaged in circulating this document long after they knew that, as far as we were concerned, it was a falsehood.

I cannot withhold the opinion that Dr. Bell, and his agents were bound to have suppressed the document the moment they ascertained that it was untrue, whereas they continued to circulate it. I cannot help thinking that Dr. Bell has taken a course in this matter which does not add to his dignity. Had he taken a truer view of his own position he would not have placed either himself or us in the present dilemma; and yet after having attached our names to a document without our consent, he ventures to assail our characters and impute unworthy motives.

In the concluding paragraph of his letter to which I refer, he exclaims, "I confess I did not, and could not, bring myself to believe that those letters (Mr. Robert Dobbyn's, my brothers, and my own) were written for the purpose of deceiving me." I deny that they were written for any such object, and pronounce the passage a most uncalled for calumny. The letters were written to Dr. Bell as a courteous reply to his note, and must read in connexion with my previous refusal having failed to induce me to withdraw my name or sign the document in question, no man of common sense, unless he intentionally deceived himself, could regard it in any other light than the reason why I had refused to withdraw my name or sign the document, and when I sent my signature I had no hesitation in stigmatising the offence with the only name it deserved.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. F. DELANDRE.

Waterford, March 29th, 1872.

CRITICISM CRITICISED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

SIR—I have read with much surprise and not a little amusement the series of letters which have lately appeared in your excellent journal, and which purport to be criticisms on your critiques of the Waterford Harmonic Society's concert and the entertainment given by the Young Men's Society on St. Patrick's Night. These would-be writers of modern "Dunciads" appear to be strangely seized with the *furore scribendi*, and in doing so they have only proved how immeasurably inferior their lucubrations are to your notices both in literary ability and that judgment and discernment which are absolutely necessary for the critic. Now, sir, I have been for years a contributor to your paper, and I am at a loss to conceive how those gentlemen who so flippantly took exceptions to the critiques, knew the writer. In my opinion they jumped to a conclusion without giving themselves time to reflect that you possess a competent literary staff. I can only therefore conclude that they have been influenced solely by jealously, which, as Shakespeare informs us, is a most distorting medium. I was present at the concert, and I can endorse every opinion expressed by your critic, especially those which related to the "Dummies." These felt the lash, and therefore writhed. The only exception I find with the notice is the omission of the names of certain ladies, who certainly acquitted themselves very creditably. But then the reporter, in the hurry of preparing a notice for next day's Press, must necessarily omit some names and some points, or the critique would be drawn out to a length which must crush more important matter out of your columns. As to the letter of Mr. Murphy, relative to the young men's entertainment, the style and composition bear internal evidence that he does not possess the ability of your critic. I do not know on what grounds he decides as to who was the author, but I do know that, as far as I can hear from competent judges, the critique was just and fair, and immeasurably superior to any other notice.—I am, sir, &c.,

OBSERVER.

WEXFORD UNION.—At the meeting of the Wexford Board of Guardians, held on Saturday last, the Right Hon. the Earl of Granard, K.P. was unanimously appointed chairman, Mr. Pierce Ryan vice-chairman, and Mr. Thomas Walsh deputy vice-chairman for the ensuing year.

ENNISCORTHY UNION.—At the first meeting of the new board, the Right Hon Lord Carew was appointed chairman; Matthias A Maher, Esq, D L, vice-chairman; and Laurence W Corcoran, Esq, as deputy vice-chairman. Mr Maher was nominated chairman, but was defeated by three votes. The other gentlemen were elected without opposition.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. ISAAC BANKS.—It is proposed to present to this experienced and highly-respected officer, who for many years has been associated with the traffic department of the Waterford and Limerick Railway, a service of plate in consideration of his uniform courtesy and urbanity during the period of his residence in Limerick.

A Maryland paper tells the story of a marriage under difficulties, where first the bridegroom failed to appear at the appointed time through bashfulness, and was discovered, pursued, and only "brought to" with a shot-gun; the bride then became indignant, and refused to marry so fainthearted a swain; and finally the clergyman, who is something of a wag, settled the matter by threatening to have them both arrested for breach of promise unless the ceremony was immediately performed, which it was.

A SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN PRINTER.

Horace Greeley, the well-known American politician, and proprietor of the *New York Tribune*, in a letter written to Mr. Seward eighteen years ago, and published for political purposes, now details the feelings of a man who would like to have place, but wouldn't take it. This is odd and characteristic:—"I was a poor young printer, and Editor of a literary journal—a very active and bitter Whig in a small way, but not seeking to be known out of my own ward committee—when, after the great political revolution of 1837, I was one day called to the City Hotel, where two strangers introduced themselves as Thurlow Weed and Louis Benedict, of Albany. They told me that a cheap campaign paper, of a peculiar stamp, at Albany, had been resolved on, and that I had been selected to edit it. The announcement might well be deemed flattering by one who had never even sought the notice of the great, and who was not known as a partisan writer; and I eagerly embraced their proposal. They asked me to fix my salary for the year; I named 1,000 dollars, which they agreed to, and I did the work required to the best of my ability. It was work that made no figure, and created no sensation; but I loved it, and I did it well. When it was done you were governor, dispensing offices worth 3,000 dollars to 20,000 dollars a year to your friends and compatriots, and I returned to my garret, and my crust, and my desperate battle with pecuniary obligations heaped upon me by bad partners in business, and the disastrous events of 1837. I believe it did not then occur to me that some one of these abundant places might have been offered to me without injustice; I now think it should have occurred to you. If it did occur to me I was not the man to ask you for it; I think that should not have been necessary. I only remember that no friend at Albany inquired as to my pecuniary circumstances; that your friend (but not mine), Robert C. Wetmore, was one of the chief dispensers of your patronage here; and that such devoted compatriots as A. H. Wells and John Hooks were lifted by you out of pauperism into independence, as I am glad I was not; and yet an inquiry from you as to my needs and means at that day would have been timely, and held over in grateful remembrance.

WATERFORD EASTER FAIR.

THIS old-established fair was held on yesterday (Monday), on the Hill of Ballybricken. The attendance of both buyers and sellers was not, as large as usual, owing to another fair being held the same day in New Ross. The prices realised were, however, good. Fat cattle sold at from 60s to 63s per cwt. Milch cows were in much demand, and realised prices varying from £12 to £18 a head. Mr. Power, of Shanaclune, bought two fine animals for £16 each, and Mr. Strangman purchased a lot for £15 10s each. Two-year-old heifers went off briskly at £9 to £14 per head, and bullocks of the same age £7 to £10. Yearling heifers were in demand, and sold from £7 to £8 each; bullocks of the same age from £6 to £7. Mr. Gardiner, of Kilabeolan, bought a lot of the latter at £6 each. Mutton was scarce and dear, the price being from 7½d to 8d per lb sinking offal. There was a slight reduction in the price of pigs, and, as usual, the horse fair was only nominal.

WELSH BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—At Ruthin assizes on Tuesday and Wednesday, a Miss Watkins, of Corwen, brought an action against a Mr Edward Davies, a gentleman farmer residing in the neighbourhood of Llangollen, for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff, a farmer's daughter, aged 27, went to reside with the defendant as housekeeper in 1865, soon after which he made her a promise of marriage, going on his knees at the time and "declaring that, as true as God was in heaven he would marry her." She went at his request to Liverpool, and then to Sale Moor, for the purpose of learning the English language and improving herself. He visited her at those places and repeated his promise. In 1869, however, after an interview at Warrington, when he requested her to release him from the engagement, he returned home, and married the plaintiff's aunt, a rich widow. The effect upon the plaintiff was so great that she became insane, and for eighteen months was confined in the North Wales Lunatic Asylum at Denbigh. During the courtship a secret correspondence had been carried on between them, defendant, who is 55 years old, and having a grown-up family, being desirous of keeping his engagement from them. Mr. Morgan Lloyd appeared for the plaintiff, and produced a bundle of the most curious lover's letters that were ever read in a court of justice. None of his letters contained the slightest allusions to love or marriage. In one of these letters defendant had sent his *carte de visite*, which was exhibited in court. Mr M'Intire, Q.C. for defendant, submitted that no evidence had been produced to corroborate the testimony of the plaintiff as to the promise being made. Ultimately both parties agreed to a non-suit. It was rumoured that on Monday defendant had offered two hundred pounds, which was declined.

A JEWISH ESTIMATE OF JOHN WESLEY.—A late number of the *Jewish Messenger* contains a notice of "Tyreman's Life of Wesley." Some of our readers might be curious enough to look upon the great Protestant Reformer as viewed from a Jewish standpoint. The writer says:—"Without agreeing altogether with Mr Tyreman that Methodism is the greatest fact in the history of Christianity, we may affirm that if John Wesley had lived in Biblical times, his right to the title of prophet and teacher among the saintly men of old would now be undisputed. The life of such a man possesses a peculiar interest, more perhaps in his relation to the general spread of truth, than in his connection with the sect founded by him, which personally follows his views. Wesley was a 'God-intoxicated man,' and in his latter days saw the tongue of slander silenced, his fame permanently secured, his labours appreciated, and a rising sect conveying his teachings throughout the globe."

WATERFORD MARKETS.—No. of firkins of butter in market on Saturday, 177; price per cwt, 140s to 145s; Monday, 23; price, 140s. Hay per ton, 70s to 80s; wheaten straw, 65s to 75s; oaten do, 60s; turnips, 17s to 18s; mangolds, 19s to 20s; carrots, 30s to 35s. Wheat—white, per barrel, 31s to 31s 6d; red do, 28s to 28s 6d; oats—black, 11s 3d to 11s 6d; Galats and Odessa Indian corn, 17s 9d to 19s; Foxanian, 17s 6d to 19s. Bacon, 50s to 52s 6d; heads, 38s to 40s; offal, 48s to 49s; feet, 8s to 10s.

LADY MAYO'S PENSION.—If Lord Mayo had not been prematurely cut off he might, perhaps, have indemnified himself to some extent by future economies; as it happened, the outlay to which he was subjected rendered it impossible that he could lay aside those savings which, in fact constitute the retiring pension of a Governor-General. It might perhaps, be more convenient that the Viceroy should have a Civil List bearing some relation to his necessary expenditure, with a pension to retire upon; but Lord Mayo's family are at least entitled to expect some equivalent for the money which Lord Mayo might have put by for them, but which he spent for the public benefit. We do not suppose that before Lord Mayo accepted the office of Viceroy he went into minute calculations as to whether it would pay better to go out or stay at home; but the Government, in making provision for his family, might fairly take into account the prospects which lay before the late Earl if he had remained in this country. It is not desirable that a public man or his family should be a loser by his accepting an office of high rank and great responsibility. There is probably no other position in which so much depends on personal character and capacity as that of Governor-General of India, especially in the present condition of the country. It is of the utmost importance that the best man for the office should be obtained, and that, if he happens to be also a poor man, he should not be deterred from undertaking the office through a fear that he may not be able to save enough out of his income to provide for his family. It is unnecessary to contend that the manner of Lord Mayo's death increases the obligation to make an adequate provision for his widow and children. A cynical observer might be tempted to suggest that the shabby allowance of the India Office is intended to convey to the people of India that a Governor-General is a very cheap article, so that when one is murdered he can always be replaced, and the only expense the Government is put to is the price of a rope for the murderer and a small annuity for the family of the victim. On the other hand, it will certainly not tend to increase the respect which is entertained for a Viceroy to find how little value is placed upon his services by his graceful countrymen when he is struck down in the midst of an active and zealous career by the hand of an assassin. It is, perhaps, as well that sentiment should not exercise a very strong or direct influence on questions of finance; but there is an unpleasant disparity that cannot be ignored between the profound emotion caused by the news of Lord Mayo's death and the paltry pecuniary tribute to his memory which is now offered. It is true that an adequate provision cannot be made for the family of every one who loses his life in the public service; but there are exceptions to every rule, and a Viceroy is not an ordinary official. As for the argument that what is called "the common quality of honor" in dying for one's country would be impaired if anything were granted to Lord Mayo's family which would be denied to the family of a subordinate functionary, it has not hitherto been discovered that there is anything ignoble or improper in a general being more highly paid for taking his chance of death in the rear of a battle than a private soldier who has to face the enemy in a skirmish in front.—"Saturday Review."

THE FACTORY ACTS.—A case exemplifying in a very striking degree the necessity of the Factory Acts, as well as the difficulty of their enforcement, was decided in Belfast a few days ago. The Milewater Spinning Company were summoned by the Local Factory Inspector, Mr. Cramp, for employing twenty-four women after the legal hour at night, and also for wilfully obstructing the inspector in the execution of his duty. The Factory Acts prohibit "young persons" and women from being employed between the hours of six p.m. and 6 am. Mr Cramp deposed that the proprietors of this mill were prosecuted in 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868 for breaches of these Acts. His chief difficulty in obtaining a conviction was, the objection of the women themselves to give any evidence. This, he said, was caused partly by fear of offending their employers, partly by the indisposition to "turn informers," even for their own interests. He had obtained information that the women were employed at night. He learned that they had been heard openly warning him for not putting a stop to the late work; yet not one of them would give him any assistance. After repeatedly going to the mill, but failing to obtain evidence for a conviction, he proceeded there the other night, accompanied by two constables. He knocked nine times and then was admitted. Believing that there was a hiding place specially contrived in which to conceal the women, he placed a constable at one door leading from this apartment and went himself to the other. It was locked. The watchman was at first "afraid to bring a candle" into this room; then he could not find the key. When he did find it the door was bolted on the inside, and poor Mr. Cramp still found himself on the wrong side. The manager could not be found—he was "not at home." Mr. Cramp waited at the locked door till a quarter to eight, and not being able to obtain an entrance, and feeling, as he said, "the position rather undignified," he then left, but he placed constables on duty outside who saw the girls leaving the mills at nine o'clock; so his labour was not all in vain. He summoned all the girls as well as their employers, but only succeeded in getting evidence from one woman, Charlotte Cuddy, who is described as "youthful and very delicate looking." However, the magistrate was satisfied with the evidence, and inflicted a fine of three pounds for the employment of Charlotte Cuddy after the legal hour, and twenty pounds for the obstruction of the inspector. He characterised the conduct of those concerned as disgraceful, and complained bitterly of the witnesses who stood in the box, as he said, like "dumb people," and would not give evidence. It is right to say that the company announced their intention of appealing, on the ground that they were not responsible for the obstruction; but, whether they were or not, the fact of the obstruction remains, and this is all that concerns us. We certainly think the case one which called for an exemplary punishment, and we here give the leading facts publicity in the hope of its deterring other employers from similar breaches in the law. In the workrooms of Dublin we know that women are employed habitually at illegal hours. But here, as in Belfast, the difficulty of procuring evidence against the employers is almost insuperable. The hardships thus inflicted on defenceless women, the lives and souls thus destroyed, are almost incalculable. Every right-minded person should lend their assistance to the inspectors to check so scandalous an abuse. As for Charlotte Cuddy, we think she ought to get a public testimonial—*pour encourager les autres*.—*Freeman*.

THE IRISH FISHERIES.—Mr W J Bussell, the Great Western Company's active and intelligent agent in this city, left here on Monday for Kinsale, to look after the interests of his company there. It appears that the mackerel fishery has opened at Kinsale with great spirit, and several vessels are daily employed at it. These vessels convey their valuable cargoes to Milford, from which they are taken by rail to London and other ports of England. No doubt, when the new county Waterford railway shall be opened the valuable fishery of Dungarvan will likewise find a ready market through Milford, via Waterford.

NEW ROSS.

(*From our own Reporter*).

NEW ROSS UNION.

The guardians of the above union held their usual weekly meeting on Saturday last.

As this was the day appointed for electing the chairmen for the ensuing twelve months, the chair was taken in the first instance by Mr. G. CARR, clerk of the union.

Also present—F. Rutledge, J.P.; J. Hunt, L. Moran, J. Powell, S. D. Goff, J.P.; S. F. Harman, J.P.; J. Hanlon, N. Lumsden, R. Tyndall, J.P.; D. Maddock, W. Bolger, J.P.; E. R. O'Farrell, M. Furlong, N. Cooney, M. F. Sweetman, J.P.; J. Cooney, R. Wallace, E. A. Byrne, J.P.; J. Walsh, E. Kavanagh.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMEN.

The chairman having informed the guardians that the present was the day for electing a chairman, a vice-chairman, and a deputy vice-chairman for the ensuing twelve months, and that he was prepared to hear any gentleman,

Mr E R O'Farrell rose and said he felt much pleasure in proposing that Mr M Sweetman, who had discharged the duties of chairman for some time past, be re-elected chairman to-day. He (speaker) did not consider that there existed the slightest necessity for him to enter into a recital of the recommendations of his friend Mr Sweetman for the office of chairman, as they were all thoroughly acquainted with the ability, courtesy, and impartiality he had ever displayed whilst filling the onerous, and sometimes critical, position of chairman of their board. He would therefore move that Mr Sweetman be re-elected chairman.

Mr W Bolger said it afforded him very great pleasure to second the nomination of Mr Sweetman as chairman of the union.

Mr Sweetman having taken the chair, briefly returned thanks for his re-election. It had ever been to him a source of the truest pleasure to preside over their deliberations, and he keenly felt the honour they had just conferred upon him by placing him once more—and that, too, by a unanimous vote—in the exalted position of chairman of their board. It was a source of comfort to him to find that his endeavours—humble as they were—to watch the interests of the ratepayers, and preside impartially at the guardians' meetings had been appreciated by the board, and he hoped that he would give equal satisfaction for whatever length he had the honor to act as their chairman.

Mr Finn then moved that Mr E R O'Farrell be elected vice-chairman for the ensuing year.

Mr Maddock seconded the motion.

The motion passed *nem con*.

Mr O'Farrell thanked the guardians for re-electing him as vice-chairman. He had always held the interests of the poor and of the ratepayers paramount, and he would continue whilst in office to endeavour to carry out the wishes of the board. He thanked them heartily for the favour they had conferred upon him.

Chairman—Your next business is to elect a deputy vice-chairman.

Mr O'Farrell moved, and Mr Moran seconded the nomination of Mr William Cherry as deputy vice-chairman.

The motion was put from the chair, and Mr Cherry, who was not present, was unanimously elected.

THE TINNAHINCH CASE.

We have already acquainted our readers that a woman in the district of Tinnahinch, whose children are suffering from fever, refuses to allow her children to be conveyed to hospital, or to take shelter herself in the workhouse. The guardians think the workhouse would be the fittest place for the woman, who applied for outdoor relief, but they cannot compel her to come into the house, and their relieving officer is considered responsible by the commissioners if a person dies from actual want.

Under these circumstances the guardians decided, on Saturday last, to seek the instruction of the commissioners in the matter.

COMMUNICATIONS.

One from the Irish Church Temporalities, commission 24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin, 13th February, 1871, to Rev T Pennefather, Kiltennel, Borris, saying—"I am directed by the Church Temporalities in Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated the 1st ult, and to inform you that they have no objection to your handing over the old graveyard of Kiltennel to the New Ross Board of Guardians."

The commissioners forwarded a copy of a letter they had received from the medical officer of Templeudigan district explaining how a delay in the making of a certain report had been occasioned.

THE RELIEVING OFFICERSHIP—PROPOSED CHANGE.

Mr Byrne said that some gentlemen had suggested to him the advisability of dividing the work of the combined districts of Ross and Kilkenny between two relieving officers. Mr. Frizelle, their late relieving officer, had performed the duties of both these districts. In consequence of that officer's death, the guardians were called upon to replace him, and he (Mr Byrne) was of opinion that to divide the district and the salary would be a very wise proceeding.

Mr Hunt said that the salary of their late relieving officer was £36 a year, and he thought it would be difficult to obtain the services of a competent official at half that salary.

Mr Maddock expressed himself favorable to Mr Byrne's suggestion.

Mr Hunt said that by adopting Mr Byrne's suggestion they would have no less than five relieving officers employed in the union. He remembered when two relieving officers did the entire work.

Mr Maddock was certainly of opinion that, if the duties of the large district which embraced Ross and Kilkenny could be discharged by two men for the same sum as they paid one man at present, the change would be, without question, for the better. He thought that even to add £5 and give each officer £20 a year would not be a bad investment.

Mr O'Farrell considered that the relieving officer of Ross would be entitled to a larger salary than the relieving officer of Kilkenny side.

Mr Byrne thought the Kilkenny district was fully as troublesome as the Ross district. The Ross district, though the more troublesome of the two, was not as large as Kilkenny district.

Mr Hunt was of opinion that, except he had some other means of living, a man could not maintain himself with £20 a year.

Mr Byrne said there were pensioners who would probably seek the office.

The chairman would be for giving the matter a fair trial.

Mr Kavanagh—It might be well to let good enough alone. It is working very well as it is.

Mr Byrne—I do not know that it is working very well.

Mr Hunt observed that when two relieving officers did the entire work, there were no complaints.

Mr Byrne—I remember the time we had only one relieving officer in the union, which, I consider, was a mere farce. It was quite impossible that one man could duly discharge the duties of relieving officer for the whole union. I do not think the union will be any loser by appointing two men in the place of Mr Frizelle, especially as they can be both had for one salary.

Mr Kavanagh thought that to have few relieving officers at good salaries would be the wisest course.

Mr Maddock—The commissioners will not allow that.

After some further general remarks,

Mr Byrne formally moved, and Mr Maddock seconded that two relieving officers be appointed for the combined districts of Ross and Kilkenny, at salaries of £20 a year.

The motion was passed unanimously, and it was also decided that Mr Byrne should be appointed temporary relieving officer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It was decided that the inmates should be supplied with the usual meat dinner on Easter Sunday.

On the suggestion of the clerk,

It was decided that samples should be required to accompany contracts for printing and stationery, &c., the same as in other requisites.

The master reported that scarletina had appeared in Rosbercon, and the doctor had them removed to hospital.

Messrs Conway, Farrell, and Furlong reported they had inspected the new carpet in the chapel, which they considered a very inferior article, and totally unsuited for the place.

It was decided that the matron be empowered to select a decent, suitable carpet for the chapel.

The master reported an imperfection of sewerage on the premises of the union, which resulted in causing an unwholesome odour, adjacent to the premises of Mr M'Conkey, about which that gentleman had complained.

No action was taken in the matter.

Adjourned.

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).

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. Holloway'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 least 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.

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, with out *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 P. JOWELL'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 Gunboat, "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 9d, 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 on penny. Any Tobacconist, Grocer, Chemist, or Chandler will supply it.

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn London.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, and arms, without effect to the skin. Price 3s 6d; sent for 54 stamps. Had of all Chemists.

Now Volume, 1s, sent for 14 Stamps by the Editor ALEX. ROSS'S TOILET MAGAZINE, Papers on the Nose, and the treatment of Cartilage in improving shape; the Eye, the Mouth and Skin, with devices for improvement. Received for all Facial imperfections, &c. Nearly 200 pages closely printed. Alex. Ross, 248, High Holborn London (opposite Day and Martin's).

ALEX. ROSS'S GREAT HAIR RESTORER has no sediment. Restores grey hair in a few days. Produces a beautiful gloss, without containing oil. Cleanses the head and hair. Promotes the hair's growth, and is by far the best Restorer extant. In large bottles, 3s 6d. Can be had through all Chemists, or of the maker, Alex Ross, 249, High Holborn, London. Sent for stamps

THE POET'S CORNER.

EARTH'S TREASURES.

Why do earth's treasures fade away,
Just when their worth increases?
When Joy's bright culminating ray
Is reached, its glory ceases.

Why when the longed-for goal is gained,
Is it so far from cheering?
Those efforts in pursuit which pained,
Are now found more endearing.

Why is the triumph one no more,
When once its joy is tasted?
Why fades the beauty of the shore,
To which our footsteps hasted?

Why does the honor so fondly sought,
But disappoint the finder?
Why does the love with bliss o'erfraught,
Need watchful thought's reminder?

All are of earth—like earth they fade—
Untrained from it to sever,
But touched by light divine, no shade
Can darken them for ever.

NATIVE VALLEY, MUST I LEAVE YOU?

Native valley, must I leave you,
Far in other lands to rove;
Ah! what sorrow rends my bosom,
Thus to part from scenes I love.
Still my footsteps linger near you,
As unwilling hence to flee;
I behold, with tears of anguish,
That dear home now lost to me.

Trees, beneath whose boughs expanding,
Oft your cooling shade I sought,
While the song-birds warbling o'er me,
Lulled to rest each anxious thought,
Ye will bloom again in spring-time,
Fair and verdant still to view,
Though no tide nor wavering breezes,
Bear me back to home and you.

THE CURRAGHMORE HUNT.—The meet of the Curraghmore hounds, on Tuesday, was at Gardenmorris. The attendance, as regards gentlemen, was small, but that of the fair sex was above an average—a compliment which was really due to the noble Marchioness. The field included the Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford; Miss Leslie, Lords Marcus and Charles Beresford; Lord and Lady Hastings, W Percival and Lady Louisa Maxwell; Mr. and Lady Gwendoline O'Shee and party; John M. Barron, Mrs. Barron, and Miss Sheehan, Georgestown; George Nugent Humble and Miss Humble; Master and Miss Curry, Lismore Castle; Bernard Power, Snowhill; P. W. Power, Patrick and Richard Power, Pembrokestown; E. O'Neill Power, Newtown House; Joseph Dobbyn, Leoville; E. F. H. Odell, Carriglea; John Casey, Kill House; Joseph Stephenson, Fairbrook; James Walsh, Ballyristeen; and Wm Shanahan, Scrahan. All the Gardenmorris coverts were drawn blank this time, which caused many present to look as much surprised as they did at the sudden collapse of the Tichborne trial or the Twiss scandal; none could believe that the place was without a fox, and they were partly right, for no sooner had the hounds departed than two stout, cute ones walked in from the bog outside the screen. The next move was to Carrigeen, where no better look awaited us; then through Rathany to Slievnamorna, but it was only so much time lost. No fox, no fun, and the best part of the day gone. We looked, for all the world, like the coffin-maker at the fair of Borrisoleigh, when he cried aloud, "One o'clock in the day and no sign of a fight." The next desponding move was to Kilmoylan, where our spirits were roused by a well-known cry from the faithful pack, with whom we were soon in hot pursuit of Reynard. The varmint was making straight for Gardenmorris, but when a few fields from home, some person accidentally headed him, causing a retrograde movement to the covert, where he died, but not game. Next to Currabaha, but when crossing the Kilmacthomas bridge, the hounds gave notice that the wily detective was nigh, in which they were not deceived, as he lay in ambush within two yards of the road in a cavity of the field. Here his home was soon made too hot for him, and, considering retreat the better part of valour, he ran straight across Dr Coghlan's field into Ballybrook, skirted Ballynobonague, wheeled to the left, crossed the brook, now much swollen from the regular down pour of Jupiter Pluvius this winter, then crossed Kilmoylan, where he got into a rabbit burrow. After some shuffling and stumbling, the opposite bank was gained by his pursuers without any serious casualty, Lady Waterford crossing in gallant style, but Lord Charles's horse stumbled into the deepest part, and gave him gratis what he should pay 6d. for to John Brown in Tramore, but no person enjoyed it more than the jolly Lord himself. The charitable proprietor of the Kilmacthomas Hotel acted the good Samaritan, for when his lordship left him, he could not consistently join in the song,

"We'll all go home in our own clothes."

The next and last run was from Graigunageeha to Croughane—a distance of about three miles, in regular steeplechase style, but Reynard, by some stratagem, saved his brush, and lives to fight another day. A Kilmacthomas correspondent sent you an account of a hunt which appeared in your paper about the first of February, but the letter was more on politics than hunting, and as some persons are giving credit to "Nimrod" for writing it, I beg leave to say that I have not the honour of being the author. I never wrote a letter on politics, as I leave such matters to be dealt with by parties who can understand them. I expect to be at the meet in Annestown on Monday. If so, you shall have an account from yours truly, NIMROD.

THE MEET ON TUESDAY.—The Curraghmore Fox Hounds met at Templeorum, on Tuesday, the Kilkennys attending, with his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. There were about eighty in number. His Lordship drew Corrigtrist. A fox breaking cover, went for Black Dog, then to the direction of Castlemorres, turning to Coolmeen and the railway tank, and coming on towards Killeen covers then passing the river and Earlsrath, and earthing at Balconey—a distance of about sixteen miles, with only one check, but a great many falls and dirty jackets. One was severely hurt. A second draw was at Carrigeentubera, which ended in a short run. A third draw to Curihaley, with a rapid run of two and a half miles to Carrigeentubera, where Reynard barely escaped by hiding in cover. The dogs were drawn off at six p.m., there being then only a chosen few where many had entered for a hard day's run. Only eight present, with Lord Waterford, M.F.H., and Earl Spencer.—*News.*

The Great Western Railway Company are about to make a tunnel under the river Severn at Bristol, so as to bring the run between Waterford and London, via Bristol within seven hours less than the time now taken to accomplish the trip. This will also bring Limerick, Clare, and Connaught (through Athenry) withing less time of the great Metropolis than can ever be achieved by the Great Southern and Western of Dublin. Indeed everything tends to demonstrate that the best interest of the South and South West of Ireland, will be greatly promoted by the sale of the Waterford and Limerick line of railway to the Great Western of England, whose interest it will be to develope and to promote the traffic and the trade of the South East and South West of Ireland.

An American paper says that a member of Congress for a western state, seeking re-election and being taxed with intoxication, met the charge by stating that he was never too drunk to represent his constituents.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

AN APPEAL FROM THE CLAIMANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR—Will you be good enough to allow me to acknowledge, through the medium of your paper the numerous letters addressed to me and to my solicitor, suggesting that I should appeal to the public for subscriptions for my defence, and to thank all those who have promised to subscribe for their kind feeling towards me in my present painful position? It is with the greatest reluctance that I adopt the suggestion, sure, however, as I am, that it is inspired only by a sense of justice; but as a victim of "Might against Right," what other course am I to adopt? True it may be that my friends who have already assisted will to some extent help me further, but it would be unreasonable for me to hope that, after the assistance they have already afforded me, I can fairly look to them for the large sum necessary for my defence. If a few hundreds, or even a thousand would suffice, I might not perhaps despair; but I am charged with being a perjurer, and am also, so it is said, to be charged with being a forger, which, I suppose, means that I have used my own name of Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne. These foul and groundless charges will involve the whole question of my identity, to disprove which the Solicitor of the Government, advised by the Attorney-General (the leading counsel against me in the late trial), has retained the Attorney-General, Mr Hawkins, Q.C., Sir George Honyman, Q.C., Serjeant Parry, Mr Bowen, and Mr Archibald against me. I am not surprised at six counsel being engaged at the expense of the country; my only wonder is that the Attorney-General, who will on the approaching trial have to represent the "Crown and Justice," did not employ the whole of the English Bar to crush me, to gratify the personal feelings he has expressed. Fortunately for me I have many friends who will never desert me, and who have obtained for me the best legal assistance. But how is it possible for me, utterly penniless, to avail myself of it, and to obtain justice, against the purse of the Government of England, the strings of which will, no doubt, be freely pulled for the purpose of proving me to be a perjurer and a forger, charges which, with others, have already been made against me by the Attorney-General without proof? However, here I am, and am likely to remain, unless I can find not only four persons worth £1,250 each to bail me out, but four persons who will allow all their affairs to be exposed to the public for the purpose of showing that they can any moment pay the sums for which they offer themselves. When I have found four such friends, I am told that the advisers of the Government will then, in my case, raise an objection to the sufficiency of my own recognizance of £5,000, unless I can prove that I am worth the amount. In fact, every effort will be used to keep me here. Cruelly persecuted as I am, there is but one course that I can see, and that is, to adopt the suggestion so many have made to me—viz. to "appeal to the British public" for funds for my defence, and in doing so I appeal to every British soul who is inspired by a love of justice and fair play, and who is willing to defend the "weak against the strong." That I am Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne I solemnly declare, and which fact I have already proved by 86 witnesses, and will prove again by more than 200 if necessary; and that I am not Arthur Orton I will prove beyond the shadow of a doubt by witnesses who knew both Orton and myself. As to the tattoo marks, at least 24 disinterested witnesses will prove that I, Roger Tichborne, was never tattooed, but that Arthur Orton was there will be conclusive evidence forthcoming. But be all this as it may, true lovers of justice will, I feel satisfied, never allow me to be convicted without a fair trial, which it is impossible for me to have without counsel, solicitor, and witnesses on my behalf; and I therefore appeal to the public for subscriptions for my defence. Caged as I am, it is impossible for me to get a single witness without the assistance of my solicitor. Mr William Warren Streeten, of 7, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, has kindly consented to receive subscriptions, which I will thank all subscribers to pay to him, "in trust for the purpose of my defence only;" otherwise the solicitors under my bankruptcy may claim it, as they did the paltry sum I had about me when I was conveyed here. All subscriptions will be acknowledged in the daily papers in such manner as subscribers may desire.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. C. D. TICHBORNE.

Newgate Gaol, March 25.

CLONMEL QUARTER SESSIONS.—The Quarter Sessions for the division of Clonmel were opened on Thursday at ten o'clock by his worship C. Rolleston Spunner, Esq., Q.C., Chairman of the County. The only magistrate on the bench was the Hon. Shapland F. Carew, R.M. The following gentlemen were sworn on the grand jury:—Samuel U Boshel, John Barnes, Charles B Brown, Matthew Hammerton, Samuel Clutterbuck, J R Fennell, William Constable, William Mulcahy, Denis Cooney, John Pierson, Garret R. Carew, T Edmondson, Alexander Boyd, William Sparrow, Thomas Scott, Patrick Walsh, Benjamin Murphy, and Thomas Richardson. There were only two cases on the calendar, one in which a young man named William Ryan was charged with having feloniously assaulted a little girl from the locality of Cahir, named Johannah O'Neill, and the other a charge of obtaining goods under false pretences. The first mentioned offence was so serious that its hearing was adjourned to the summer assizes. His worship, in addressing the jury, alluded to the presentation of white gloves which he got at the sessions that time twelve months, and said the cost of these emblems of the peace (2s 6d) had well nigh been imposed on the county again, as there was but one trivial case to go before them for hearing. His worship said such a state of things was unexampled in this county, over which he had the honour to preside as chairman, and expressed a hope that the same absence of crime by which this and the previous sessions were characterised would long continue to prevail in Tipperary. The civil business to be disposed of is also trivial, and we have not heard of any land case of interest being entered for hearing.

THE "THUNDERER."—The Thunderer was launched on Monday at Pembroke Dockyard. She is built upon precisely the same principles as the Devastation. Although she was commenced in 1867, the suspicions at to the utility of this class of vessel and of her stability gained so much strength that it was determined to delay the construction of the Thunderer until the Devastation was completed, and her properties fairly tested. The result has been that as a coast defence vessel the Devastation, which was launched from Portsmouth Dockyard last year, has proved successful, and has been pronounced upon by competent authority seaworthy and stable. The Thunderer is a Monitor based upon the American models, but with variations introduced with the view of removing the more objectionable features of the Monitor system. Thus instead of having as low a free board as possible a height of four feet six inches has been allotted to the hull above the water line; the turrets instead of being exposed are protected by a powerful breastwork as in the case of the Glatton, and instead of being constructed upon as small a scale as possible, she has been built on a scale sufficient to enable her to carry the unprecedented armament of 425 ton guns, with a capacity of storing during a voyage the extraordinary supply of 1,750 tons of coal. With such capabilities as these she has a burthen of 4,500 tons, a length of 285 feet, and an extreme breadth of 62½ feet; her most distinguished feature consists in her lack of masts and sails.

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND

Is distinguished by

1. The SMALL OUTLAY required for its Policies. *See the following Examples.*
2. Its SPECIAL SYSTEM of BONUSES—applied in a Yearly Cash Payment or Annuity to the Policy-holder, commencing at an early stage of the Policy—or reserved as a Provision for his Old Age.
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EXAMPLES of ANNUAL PAYMENTS for POLICIES—

CLASS B. Age.	£500.	WITH PROFITS. £1000.	CLASS A. Age.	£500.	£1,000
25	£7 6 2	£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 8	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, £396,715. 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.

EDINBURGH, 82 Princess Street. LONDON, 5 Lombard Street. GLASGOW, 123 St. Vincent Street. DUBLIN, 40 Dame street. BELFAST, 19, High street. DUNDEE, 31 Reform street. AGENTS in Every Town throughout the United Kingdom.

WATERFORD HORSE REPOSITORY,

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.

J. PENDER, Auctioneer.

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JOHN PENDER is prepared to buy (if preferred) by private treaty, at the highest price, the FURNITURE of HOUSES and Property of every kind. Liberal Advances made on all Property sent for absolute Sale, affording the public an opportunity never before offered.

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

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Every Saturday, of any Bookseller or News Agent, Price THREEPENCE.
Each Half Yearly Volume complete in itself, with Title Page and Index.

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Subscription for Twelve Months, 13s; Six Months, 6s 6d. If required to be sent by Post, the Postage extra.

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☞ THE ATHENÆUM for December 31 will contain a series of Articles on the Literatures of Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Portugal Russia, Spain, and the United States.

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

THE ABSOLUTE WINNERS OF LINCOLN HANDICAP, and LIVERPOOL GRAND NATIONAL, together with selections for the Lincoln and Liverpool Meetings, and analysis of CITY and SUBURBAN, METROPOLITAN, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE STAKES, CHESTER CUP, &c.

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,
SHOWING HOW EACH BACKER
can become
HIS OWN BOOKMAKER.

and the immense winnings that will accrue thereby, in following this system throughout the season, loss is impossible.

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 £2170 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.

WATERFORD AND CENTRAL IRELAND AND KILKENNY JUNCTION RAILWAYS

ON AN AFTER the 1st MARCH, and until further Notice, Passenger Trains will run as under:

UP TRAINS.

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.	5 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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OFFICE is a large and well-selected PRINTING OFFICE,
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CARDS,
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And others, are invited to examine our facilities or the execution, in excellent style
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PAIN KILLER,
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A safe Cure for Sudden Colds, Coughs, Bronchial and Lung Affections, Diseases of the Liver and Stomach, Head-aches, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Bowels—Cramps, Spasms, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Kidney Complaints, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Tooth-ache, and all Nervous Affections. It is also excellent for Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, fresh Wounds, &c. Get Circular with directions of your Chemist.

Price—1/1½, 2/9, 4/6, and 11/- per Bottle; Inhalers, 2/6 each, in case complete.

CHLORALUM.

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 of 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.

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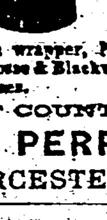

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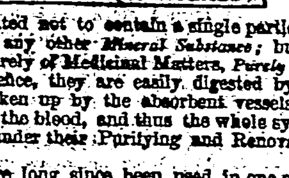

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