

NO. 14, MANOR STREET, WATERFORD.

Grocery and Provision Establishment for Sale by Auction.

J. PENDER, having received instructions from Mr. HEENEY, will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES, 14, MANOR STREET, WATERFORD.

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 27,

His INTEREST in the LEASE, of which 90 Years are unexpired, at the very nominal Rent of £13 a year. This House has always done a good profitable Business. The concern, which is situated nearly opposite the entrance to the Tramway, which is a great thoroughfare, has had expended on it for the last 10 years upwards of £200 in Business improvements. It contains 6 B. d. rooms, Drawing-room, Dining-room, 2 Tap-rooms, Bake-house, and a good-sized Yard, and the Lease is paid up to October. Mr Heenehy sells his Interest only on account of not being able to attend to it, as his concern in Bridge-street occupies his entire time. J. PENDER, Auctioneer.

B. HYAM'S

LIST OF PRICES FOR SUMMER CLOTHING, 29 & 30, DAME STREET, DUBLIN, AND 23, CASTLE PLACE, BELFAST.

Table listing various clothing items and their prices, including Tweed Suits, Summer Clothing, and Boys' Suits.

B. HYAM Supplies GRATIS an Illustrated PRICE LIST, containing Plans for Self Measurement.

The immense Assortment of First Class Trimmings exhibited at B. Hyam's Establishments, for beauty of design, excellence of Materials, and Moderate Prices, far surpasses that of any other House in the Kingdom, and Gentlemen are respectfully solicited to inspect same before purchasing elsewhere.

Parcels of the value of Two Pounds and upwards will be forwarded Carriage Paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

B. HYAM, TAILOR, CLOTHIER, HATTER & OUTFITTER, 29 and 30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN, AND 23, CASTLE PLACE, BELFAST.

EMIGRATION TO QUEENSLAND, (AUSTRALIA). QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT OFFICES, 32, CHANCERY CROSS, LONDON.

LAND Order Warrants for 40 Acres per Adult intended to persons paying their own passage. Homestead selections of 50 to 160 Acres. Land can also be acquired at 5s, 10s, and 15s per Acre, payable in ten annual instalments.

To Farm Labourers, Ploughmen, Shepherds, Gardeners, Mechanics, and other eligible persons, ASSISTED PASSAGES are granted at 2s each, and 2s for Children under 12 years.

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

Statistics, and further information on application to the Queensland Government Agency. APPOINTED AGENTS: WATERFORD: SPARROW & Co, Beresford-st.

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

REFERENCES kindly permitted to F. G. BLOOMFIELD, Esq., J. P. Newport; Mrs WALL MOUTRIE, Kockenham; N. A. POWELL, Esq., J. P. Bultrove; and G. I. GOULD, Esq., R. M. Waterford.

QUEENSLAND-BRISBANE DIRECT LONDON LINE. TAYLOR, BETHELL, and ROBERTS, Cowper's Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Table with columns: Port, Ship, Tons, Where Regis, Loading, Date. Lists shipping schedules to Melbourne, Brisbane, and other ports.

Forty acres of land given free to each passenger to Queensland. These superior high classed clipper ships are all specially fitted and adapted for the passenger and fine goods trade. Monthly Packets for Queensland, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide. Vacancies for a few Cadets for Ships now in Port.

TOWN HALL, WATERFORD.

Theatre Royal (Dublin) Dramatic Company.

Under the management of MR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF NIGHTS, COMMENCING MONDAY, 10TH JUNE, 1872.

NEW DRAMAS! - NEW COMEDIES! - NEW FARCES! NEW SEENERS!

ON SATURDAY EVENING, 22ND JUNE, (For that Night only).

The performance will commence with the favorite Comedietta, entitled, RAYT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY. FAYT Gomez, Mr. W. H. Sharpe. Duchess de Torr-neuva, Miss E. Saville. (Other characters by the Company).

To conclude with the celebrated Irish Drama, entitled, PYKE O'CALLAGHAN.

Pyke O'Callaghan, Mr. S. Johnson. Mr. O'Connor, Mr. W. H. Sharpe. Sir James Blackadder, Mr. F. Huntley. Lady Broughton, Miss Ada Travers. Honour O'Callaghan, Mrs. F. Huntley. (Other characters by the Company).

On MONDAY EVENING, 24th of JUNE, Grand Shakespearian Night!

On which occasion will be presented, Shakespeare's Celebrated Tragic Play of MACBETH!

Macbeth, Mr. W. H. Sharpe. Macduff, Mr. F. Huntley. Lady Macbeth, Miss E. Saville. (Other characters by the Company).

To conclude with the favorite Farce, called A KISS IN THE DARK!

Mr Pettibone, Mr S Johnson.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, 25th JUNE, By particular request, will be repeated the great

LEAH! with other entertainments.

Doors open at half-past Seven; to commence at Eight precisely. Carriages may be ordered at ten minutes before Eleven. Reserved Seats, 2s 6d; Front Seats, 2s; Back Seats, 1s; Gallery, 6d. Children under 12-- Reserved Seats, 1s 6d; Front Seats, 1s; Back Seats, 6d.

WATERFORD CATHEDRAL SERVICES: FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

MONTING--Venite, Goodson; Psalms, Goss and Purcell; Te Deum, Robinson; Jubilate, Ouseley; Anthem, "O give thanks" (Goss); Kyrie Eleison, Nares in F; Hymn, 104, Innocents.

EVENING--Psalms, Russell; Cantate, Woodward; Deus Misericordiarum, Mammatt; Hymn, 29 (Rockingham); Hymn 34 (Old 100th).

H. R. ROSE, SURGEON-DENTIST, 8, WILLIAM-ST., WATERFORD.

VISITS NEW ROSS EVERY TUESDAY, at Mrs. GILL'S, SOUTH-STREET.

ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES, AND THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.

BY GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, WATERFORD AND LIMERICK, AND WATERFORD AND CENTRAL IRELAND LINES.

SHORTEST ROUTE AND REDUCED FARES.

EXPRESS TRAINS AND NEW FAST MAIL STEAMERS, EVERY WEEK DAY.

UP--Leave Waterford at 4 p.m. on arrival of 11.15 a.m. Train from Limerick, and 10.50 a.m. Train from Maryborough, arriving in London at 11.30 following morning.

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

FARES--WATERFORD AND LONDON. Single (available 4 days) 1st Class and 45s 0d. 2nd Class and 30s 6d. 3rd Class and 20s 0d.

Further information can be obtained from Messrs. Jackson and Co., New Millford; 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. G. BUSSELL, the Great Western Company's Agent, Paul's Square Waterford.

J. GRIERSON, General Manager, Paddington, June 1872.

THEATRICALS--"Arrah-na-Pogue" has been performed twice this week by the Theatre Royal (Dublin) Dramatic Company in the Town Hall, on Monday evening, this celebrated Irish Drama was produced for the first time during the present season, and never have we seen the spacious Hall occupied by a larger audience. Indeed, so many persons were unable to find seats, that it was necessary to repeat the play last evening, when it was witnessed by a large and attentive audience. Mr. Johnson played Shaun with his usual ability; Mr. Huntley was very pleasing as the O'Grady; and Mr. Sharpe gained much praise for his personation of Blamish McCool. Miss Saville played the excellent part of Arrah, and Miss Travers was a faithful portrait of Fanny Power. Mrs. Huntley and Mr. Cuddy were greeted with well-merited applause when they had danced the Irish jig. We should not forget to state that the difficult and unpopular part of Michael Feeney, the process-server and, at times, informer, was very creditably sustained by Mr. Walton. Referring to the performances of Mr. Danvers on the pianoforte, we have but to confirm our previously-expressed opinion, and to regret that we do not hear more of them each evening.

THE NEW BELLS FOR WATERFORD--The difficult and dangerous work of taking down the old bells in the Protestant Cathedral has just been successfully accomplished, under the direction of Mr. W. Warkitt, the representative of the old firm of Messrs. Meares and Stambank, bell founders, London, assisted by workmen from the establishment of George McCalland, Esq., builder. Great precaution had to be used, owing to the decayed state of a portion of the timber-work--in fact it had not been resolved to get new bells, and have the bell tower repaired, the old ones would have come down of their own accord. The new bells will consist of a peal of eight in the key of E flat, and when set up will, we have every reason to believe, be one of the best peals in the country. The gross weight of the bells, which are to arrive here on 10th or 11th inst., is 52 cwt., and exceed in weight by 10 cwt. the old bells. Subscriptions for the new peal are earnestly requested, and will be thankfully received and acknowledged by Messrs. R. G. Ridgway and W. G. D. Goff, or Dr. G. I. Mackery.

Dr. CURTIS'S MEDICAL GUIDE TO MARRIAGE: A practical treatise on its physical and personal obligations; with rules for removing certain diseases, which destroy the happiness of wedded life. Dublin: WILLIAMS, No. 10, Capel-street, and all Booksellers. London: At the Author's residence.

ALFRED PARKER, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, SILVERSMITH, AND OPTICIAN, 79, QUAY, WATERFORD, Has on hand at present A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, which he will dispose of at Reasonable Prices.

GOLD CHAINS--Alberts (18, 15, and 9 carats fine); Guards and Necklets; Studs, Links, and Ear-Rings, of best quality; Gold Watches, (18 carat cases, none other sold) £3 to £21; Silver do, £1 to £8; more expensive made to order; Clocks in good variety; Hall, Sitting Room, and Bed Room Clocks, of English, American, and Swiss Manufacture. Any description of Clock made to Order. Telescopes, Spectacles, and Eye Glasses; Barometer, Sphygmometers, Anemoids, Registering Thermometers, and Hygrometers. Together with a number of useful Scientific Instruments, too numerous for an Advertisement.

A Good Serviceable Silver Watch, suitable for a Working Man, for £1. Crystal backed Watches in Aluminum, at same price.

An Inspection Solicited. A Guarantee given with all Goods Sold.

POPULAR MEDICAL WORKS. (Entered at Stationers' Hall, 1840). Price 1s., by post 1s. 6d., sealed 20 stamps.

MANNING'S Medical Essay on the cause and cure of premature and protracted menstruation, 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.

"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 diseases, which destroy the happiness of wedded life. Dublin: WILLIAMS, No. 10, Capel-street, and all Booksellers. London: At the Author's residence.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW, 1873.

A T a numerously attended and influential MEETING, held at the CITY HALL, WATERFORD, on Monday, the 17th JUNE, 1872, for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to secure for this district the great advantages to be obtained by having the Annual Cattle Show of the Royal Agricultural Society held in the City of Waterford, in the year 1873.

The Right Worshipful James Scott, Esq., Mayor, in the Chair.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed and circulated:--

Proposed by Joseph Fisher, Esq.; seconded by Congreve Rogers, Esq., J.P., and "Resolved--That Mr. Edward S. Kenney be requested to act as Secretary to the Meeting."

Proposed by Sir Robert J. Paul Bart, J.P.; seconded by Edward Roberts, Esq., resolved as follows:--

"Deciding it a matter of advantage and importance to this district that the Royal Agricultural Show for 1873 should be held in the city of Waterford--Resolved: That we do make application to the Council of the Society for same."

Proposed by Edward Roberts, Esq., J.P.; seconded by F.G. Bloomfield, Esq., J.P., and "Resolved--That a Subscription List be now opened, for the purpose of securing the necessary guarantee and expenses."

Proposed by F.G. Bloomfield, Esq., J.P.; seconded by Edward Roberts, Esq., J.P., and "Resolved--That Sir Robert J. Paul Bart, be requested to act as Treasurer to the Fund."

On the motion of Alderman Commins, seconded by Joseph Fisher, Esq., it was "Resolved, that the following Noblemen and Gentlemen, whose names were put down as Subscribers to the Fund, should form a Provisional Committee to collect and receive Subscriptions:--

"The Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford, Curraghmore; the Right Hon the Earl of Bessborough, Bessborough Park; Sir R. J. Paul, Bart, J.P., Ballyglan; F.G. Bloomfield, Esq., J.P., Newport; Edward Roberts, Esq., J.P., Weston; Pierce Marcus Barron, Esq., D.L., Belmont Park; John H. Jones, Esq., D.L., Mullinabro; the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Waterford; Edmond Power, Esq., J.P., Powerscourt, Tramore; Thomas Elliott, Esq., J.P., Rathkirby; Major O'Gorman, J.P., Springfield; Abraham Stephens, Esq., J.P., Duncannon; P.W. Power, Esq., J.P., Bismarck; Joseph Fisher, Esq., Waterford; Aid W.E. Commins, do; H.P. Sargent, do; Wray Bury Palliser, Esq., J.P., Annstown; William G.D. Goff, Esq., J.P., Waterford; James P. Graves, Esq., J.P., Waterpark, Waterford; St George Freeman, Esq., T.C. Waterford; Messrs T. Walsh and Son, Mill, do.

Proposed by Sir R. J. Paul, Bart, J.P., seconded by F.G. Bloomfield, Esq., J.P., and "Resolved--That this Standing do stand adjourned until Monday, the 1st day of July, at Two o'clock."

JAMES SCOTT, Mayor, Chairman. EDWARD S. KENNEY, Secretary.

Subscription Lists are opened at the Mayor's Office, Town Hall, and at the several Banks of the City.

WANTED, AN AGENCY for Irish Whiskey, direct from a Distiller or first-class Merchant. Address "C," at C. H. May's General Advertising Office, 78, Gracechurch-street, London.

The Waterford Chronicle

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1872

Mr P. J. Smyth, M.P. for Westmeath, is the plaintiff in an action for alleged libel, commenced yesterday in the Second Court of Exchequer, before Baron Deasy, and the defendant is the proprietor of "The Waterford Citizen," in which the publications complained of appeared.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. M'Leod took place on Thursday at Glasgow, and was the largest which has taken place there for many years. Dr. Robertson, Balmoral, represented the Queen. Two military bands, which followed in procession, played the "Dead March in Saul."

Chief Justice Monahan has got before him in the Court of Common Pleas a breach of promise case of local interest. The Common Pleas appears to be a popular court with ladies who seek compensation for breaches of matrimonial engagements. The present case is not a sensational one. There are no romantic incidents in it, and the "love letters" are very tame. The plaintiff is Miss Anne Garvey, whose mother carried on the millinery business in Dawson-street, Dublin, and the defendant is Mr. Henry Lindsay, a gentleman of property, well known in Dublin. The case was yesterday carried as far as the examination and cross-examination of the plaintiff, when it was adjourned to this day.

Mr. William Felix Lawrence Austin Munster, who has lately been returned to Parliament, for Mallow, in the room of Mr. George Waters, now chairman of Quarter Sessions for the county of Waterford, is a son of Mr. Henry Munster, who was for a short time M.P. for the borough, and was born in the year 1849. He was educated at the Jesuit Colleges of Beaumont Lodge, and Stonyhurst, Lancashire, and also at the University of London, where he took his B.A. degrees with honours. He now enters Parliament for the first time.

Strikes are the order of the day. Almost every trade has had a strike, with various fortune. The latest item of intelligence in this line is the strike of the operative washerwomen of Kensal New Town. Their working hours have been from eight in the morning to nine at night, and their pay two and six pence a day. They have struck for more money, fewer hours, and a docteur of beer. They demand three shillings a day, from eight in the morning to eight at night, with a pint of beer. A strike of a peculiar and rather important character has taken place in some towns in England against the high price of butchers' meat, and a resolve has been come to that no meat shall be purchased: until the price is reduced. We wish this strike every success. The price of butchers' meat has run up to such a figure that it is high time for consumers to see if it cannot be brought down to a reasonable point consistent with fair profit for

RAILWAY REFORM.

That there is ample room for Railway reform will hardly be disputed, the dispute being as to what the reform should be. We think the National Railway Association, which has commenced an agitation for reform from its point of view, is decidedly seeking to accomplish too much. A conference on the subject has been held at Willis's Rooms, in London, and, as usual with these conferences--where there is really no conference at all, but simply a few speeches--certain resolutions, cut and dried beforehand, were passed; and petitions to Parliament, founded on the leading views of the new association, are to be got up. We ought to state that we refer to this association with no hostility or favor, simply adverting to its views because they affect the whole subject of railway travelling, in which the public are so deeply interested. The Chairman, Mr. Campbell Johnstone, referring to the amalgamation of railways, said the public must necessarily suffer from this system. We quite agree with him. Amalgamation is a very good thing for railway shareholders, inasmuch as expenses are considerably lessened, and competition abolished, and this, of course, means an increase of dividends; but for the public, amalgamation means increased power on the part of railway Directors, and consequently the public becomes more at their mercy than before. But the National Railway Association advocates thorough and complete amalgamation under parliamentary control, or, in other words, that the railways should become the property of the State--just as the telegraphs have become--and should be under the control of Parliament. But it is rather too late in the day to accomplish this. Let us look to Belgium. The railways in that well-governed little country have always been under the control of the State, and it must be admitted that, on the whole, railway travelling in that country, is better and cheaper than in our own; and that a much larger proportion of the population travel than amongst ourselves. But we could not now, after some forty years of private enterprise--the first passenger line, Liverpool and Manchester, was opened in 1825--absorb the whole railway system into the State, without doing immense violence to one of the most important interests of the country. The disturbance effected would be very great under any circumstances; but when we come to consider what the National Railway Association thinks the State ought to effect, the disturbance would indeed be startling. The association advocates a "uniform rate of fare for all distances." This is not quite a new idea, but it is not a very old one, and we heard a good deal about it some little time ago. The penny postage, the telegraph uniformity of charge, seems to have suggested the idea, but it is one which is utterly opposed to the wants, as well as to the common sense of the public. To charge a traveller as much for taking him from London to Greenwich, or from Manchester to Bolton, as from John-o'-Groat's to the Land's End, is simply ridiculous. Of course we are quite aware that had the State entire possession and control over the railways, this Proutian theory could be carried out; but it would be uniformly run mad, and were it adopted, it would be a perpetual source of annoyance, surprise, and ridicule. But there is no danger of any such wild revolution. The new association, however, may do the public good service, if it will agitate for something more feasible--something that the people really want, and not a crotchet that looks like one of the wildest theories of communism. The great mass of travellers all over the country are third-class passengers, and railway companies are beginning to discover that that very class, which has hitherto been subjected to peculiar discomfort and annoyance, is the class that is most profitable to the said companies, and which ought at least to be more studied than is generally the case. "Third-class by all trains" is an idea which has been carried out partially, and succeeded where it has been tried. This is the sort of practical railway reform the public desires, and they would also like to see railway companies try the experiment, say in the excursion season to commence with, whether a reduction of all fares by one-half would not be pecuniarily a success. Nothing but the unlimited liability of the companies in case of accident prevents such an experiment being tried.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE IN THE WATERFORD GAOL.

Richard Walsh, of Ballyduff, who had been committed to gaol for four months for an assault committed suicide in the Waterford gaol on Wednesday evening. He was a young man of not more than twenty years of age, of fine proportions, and of prepossessing appearance. Every official in the gaol spoke warmly of his quiet and gentle disposition, and expressed deep regret at his untimely end. He must have committed the fatal act in a moment of insanity, for more than half his sentence had transpired, and he was treated with uncommon leniency by the humane Governor and officials of the gaol, who employed him in the lightest kind of work consistent with the decision of the court which sentenced him.

On Thursday, shortly after twelve o'clock, an inquest was held on the body, in the gaol, by De Gore, Coroner, when the following jury was sworn:--

James Nolan (foreman), James Larkin, Patrick Brien, Joseph Walsh, Michael M'Grath, John Fitzgerald, Andrew Hart, John Molloy, David Hally, Denis Hackett, John Sheridan, James Waters.

Mr. Milling, Sub Inspector, R.I.C., and C. N. Bolton, Esq., Inspector of the Gaol, were also present.

A turnkey deposed to finding the man quite dead suspended by his belt from the gas pipe in his cell shortly after four o'clock on Wednesday evening.

The jury returned a verdict of "Death by Suicide," and exonerated the officials from all blame, and recommended that the removal of the gas pipes should be considered by the board of superintendence.

The Governor--It was not the first time that suicide was attempted by means of the gas pipe, but it was the first that succeeded.

ACTION FOR LIBEL.

P. J. Smyth, M.P.; v. J. H. M'Grath, Dublin, Thursday.

The important libel case of Smyth v. M'Grath came on for hearing this day, before Baron Deasy and a special jury. The proprietor of the "Waterford Citizen" was sued to recover damages for alleged libel published in three leading articles in the "Citizen" by Mr. Smyth, which he was one of the candidates for the representation of the borough of Waterford. The articles which appeared in the defendant's paper called the plaintiff a "liar," a "schemer," and a "political rascal," and the reading of these articles excited considerable sensation. Plaintiff and defendant were in court. Sergeant Armstrong and Mr. Butt, G.C., appeared for plaintiff, and the defendant was represented by Mr. M'Donoghue, G.C., and Mr. Purcell, G.C. Sergeant Armstrong opened the case for the plaintiff, reviewing his past career, and commented in the strongest terms on what he alleged was a most outrageous libel, and altogether uncalculated for and unjustifiable on the part of the defendant. The libels were read and caused some sensation.

THE LAMP TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE. Sir--The Corporation of Waterford have been lately acting in such a manner that it is impossible to know whether to class them under head of fools or imbeciles. I would not like to use the term knave, for I believe that personally and individually the members of the Corporation are honest and honourable men in their dealings. I don't however, hesitate to apply the epithet incapable to them, for although sharp and clever enough in their private dealings and relations, they are perfect nincompoops where public money or property is concerned. For instance, witness the manner in which they grant some leases. First I must come to the point on which I wish to direct the attention of the public to their conduct in reference to the Lamp Tax in this city, through the medium of your independent and impartial, and therefore valuable journal. The Corporation has a special fund to provide for the lighting of the city, and if that fund is not found sufficient to pay for the lighting of the city, every house should be taxed in proportion to its rating. But on the other hand, what is the fact? About 800 houses are taxed for light which is equally available to 10,000 houses. I believe that every house should be taxed in proportion to its rating, and I further think that if the imposition of the tax is enforced by the sanitary committee, the individual members of that sapient body are responsible for the costs. To ascertain the point a number of citizens who, on principle, have refused to pay the tax; and some of whom have been discriminated, have collected subscriptions to take the opinion of counsel, after which further action will be taken in the matter.--I am, Sir, &c.

AN INDIGNANT RATEPAYER.

WATERFORD GUN CLUB. The second meeting of the above club took place on Thursday, June 13, at Ballinacorney Park. The weather was very fine, and the attendance numerous. There were present: The Earl of Huntingdon, R. T. Carew, Captain Seal, Captain Bennett, N. A. Power, J. Warren, Hon. Sec.: W. G. D. Goff, Marker: W. K. Cummins; Puller: Feirise Kelly.

FIRST MATCH--SWEETSTAKES OF FIVE BIRDS. Major Billington.....P 1 0 1 1 1 0 E Power.....0 1 1 1 0 W Dennehy.....1 1 1 0 0 Capt Webster.....0 0 1 1 0 P B Newell.....0 0 1 1 0 Captain Kingston.....1 1 1 1 1 0 R T Carew.....1 1 0 0 W King.....P 1 0 1 1 1 Tied--Major Billington, Capt Kingston, W King, Won by W King.

SECOND SWEETSTAKES--3 BIRDS--10S. Major Billington.....0 0 P B Newell.....1 1 1 0 1 0 E Power.....1 1 1 0 1 0 W King.....1 1 1 1 (Won by W King).

W Golf.....0 0 Captain Baines.....P 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 W Dennehy.....0 1 Capt Thackeray.....0 1 J Power.....1 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 P B Newell, E Power, Capt Baines. Won by Capt Baines.

PRIVATE MATCHES. W Golf.....1 1 0 P B Newell.....1 1 0 0 (Won by P B Newell).

W Golf.....1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 P B Newell.....0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 (Drawn for want of birds.)

BIRTHS. Parker--At her residence Quay, Waterford, the wife of Alfred Parker, Esq., of a son. On the 16th of June, at Hyde Park-square, London, the wife of Lieut-Colonel D. W. Turpin, of a son.

MARRIAGES. On the 15th June, at St. Gabriel's, Timble, London, by the Rev. Brymer Belcher, rector, John William Alexander Kennedy, Col. Royal Marines Light Infantry, to Annie Amy Macgregor, youngest daughter of Lieutenant Colonel and Malcom Macgregor, late 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers, and grand-daughter of the late W. Macgregor, Esq. Her Majesty's Clerk of the Panacea.

CLEE COLLEGE, CLEETHORPES.—The annual athletic sports took place on the 8th and 10th inst, with the following results:—Flat race, 100 yards, for boys under 16 years of age, 1st F. Croft, 2nd A. Croft; four competitors. Flat race, 150 yards, for boys under 13 years of age, 1st A. Bailey, 2nd P. Pearson; four competitors. Flat race, 200 yards, for boys under 15 years of age, 1st Whittaker, 2nd Bailey; four competitors. Flat race, 300 yards, for those above 15 years of age, 1st Morton, 2nd Medcalf; five competitors. Long jump, for boys under 10 years of age, 1st F. Croft, 2nd A. Croft; four competitors. Long jump, for boys under 13 years of age, 1st A. Bailey, 2nd P. Pearson; four competitors. Long jump, for boys under 15 years of age, 1st Morton, 2nd Medcalf; five competitors. Long jump, for boys under 16 years of age, 1st Bailey, 2nd Russell; four competitors. Long jump, for those above 15 years of age, 1st Morton, 2nd Medcalf; five competitors. High jump, for boys under 10 years of age, 1st F. Croft, 2nd A. Croft; four competitors. High jump, for boys under 13 years of age, 1st A. Bailey, 2nd P. Pearson; four competitors. High jump, for boys under 15 years of age, 1st Russell, 2nd Pearson; four competitors. High jump, for those above 15 years of age, 1st Morton, 2nd Medcalf; five competitors. Boat race, open to all, 1st A. Bailey and Whittaker, 2nd Pearson and P. Pearson; 14 competitors. Donkey race, open to all, 1st Medcalf, 2nd Brown; 14 competitors. Frog race, open to all, 1st Mackrill and P. Pearson, 2nd Russell and Medcalf; 14 competitors. Four-legged race, open to all, 1st Pearson, 2nd Russell, 3rd Whittaker, 4th Whittaker; four competitors. Walking race, for boys under 10 years of age, 1st F. Croft, 2nd A. Croft; four competitors. Walking race, for boys under 13 years of age, 1st Mackrill, 2nd A. Bailey; three competitors. Walking race, for boys under 15 years of age, 1st Russell, 2nd Whittaker; four competitors. Walking race, for those over 15 years of age, 1st Brown, 2nd Medcalf; five competitors. Hopping race, open to all, 1st Croft, 2nd Morton; 17 competitors. Throwing the chick-t ball, open to all, 1st Morton, 2nd Medcalf; 17 competitors. Blindfold race, open to all, 1st Medcalf, 2nd Croft; four competitors. Hurdle race, for boys under 13 years of age, 1st F. Croft, 2nd Mackrill; 15 competitors. Hurdle race, for boys under 15 years of age, 1st Whittaker, 2nd A. Bailey; five competitors. Hurdle race, for those above 15 years of age, 1st Medcalf, 2nd Morton; five competitors. Siamese race, open to all, 1st A. Bailey and Croft, 2nd Russell and Medcalf; 16 competitors. Consolation race, open to all who had not won a prize, 1st Pearson, 2nd Chapman; three competitors.

INNOCENT GAIETY.—It should not be a cause of surprise that gaiety and liveliness of spirits are objects of universal encouragement and commendation; they are, as we may perceive from daily experience, absolutely necessary for the maintenance of good-will among men; nay, we may assert that the very existence of society would be questioned if these excitements to natural courtesy were wanting in the human heart, to say nothing of their contributing to bodily health. The mind of every man is by nature inclined to cheerfulness, and swayed by a desire to indulge in pursuits which will gratify this natural propensity. Even the gloomy misanthrope will find it an arduous task to restrain this eagerness of the soul for objects which call forth pleasure, or awaken vivid sensations of delight. Cold, indeed, must be the philosophy of him who would subdue the gladdening temperance of his nature, and substitute an austere severity and too rigid inflexibility to the innocent amusements of the world. It would be absurd to imagine that melancholy could be consistent with the feelings of man as a gregarious creature. Few or none of the tender sensitivities which attend on the heart are able to exist if each individual were influenced by a selfish thoughtfulness, and an utter distaste for what might excite animation or spiritiveness; each would be a morose Timon, and the very links of social intercourse would be dissolved. But the mysterious sensitiveness which pervades the heart, and the vibration of the ligaments of which it is composed, manifestly denote that we were created for friendly union and social enjoyment. We are not, then, frustrated or enervated to stifle our inclination to vivacity; but, by a reasonable moderation, temper it so that it degenerate not into extravagant mirth. The least is to be avoided, as the former should be supported and countenanced. But though liveliness and cheerfulness are deserving of encouragement, and qualities much to be desired, it is requisite that the heart be at times open to serious reflections. It is requisite that we should at times feel sad—that we should participate in the sadness of disappointment, and be taught by dejection to ponder on the little and vanity of the world, the almost incredible inconsistency of man, and the unaccountable variations of the human condition.

DR. NORMAN McLEOD.—With Dr. Norman McLeod passed away the best representative of a race of divines who have no existence on this side of the Tweed, and who are dying out, even in Scotland. We are apt to picture all Scottish ministers as "dour" fanatics, so shackled with dogma that they cannot keep pace with the free usage of life, and doomed to do nothing better than monotonously grind hard divinity out of a logic mill. The Scottish Church, however, won its chief literary and philosophical fame from a school of divines at least as genial and even as liberal as the most liberal of their English brethren. The "Moderates" who were led by Blair, Robertson, and Hill have left traditions of good fellowship, as well as of fine rhetoric and broad Christianity. Norman McLeod inherited the best qualities of those preachers and the dogmas. A man of great natural ability, which was not specially clerical, he would have taken a striking place in any profession or pursuit. He was among our few born orators; and those who have heard him preach will not soon forget the fire and the passion of his eloquence. At the same time, he was not one of those provincial rhetoricians who shock a cultivated ear by their vulgarity and ignorance much more than they please it by their fervour. He was a man of culture, who had read much, and who wrote well. The editor of *Good Words* would have taken a more considerable place as a man of letters, if he had not drifted away in youth to the loftier, but also looser, work of pulpit utterance. Long after he had passed the prime of life he broke ground as a novelist, and his success was such as might have cheered a freer man. Norman McLeod was not specially a theologian, and doctrinal disputes were never swelled by the sound of his voice; but he was emphatically a Broad Churchman. The distinctive note of the man, however, was personal. His was a large-hearted, kindly soul, free from all sectarian bitterness, and fond of good fellowship. His Calvinistic theology was softened by the warmth of his heart, and men of all creeds might gather round him, bound by the bonds of never sought the bitter distinction of the polemic, and his name will have no place in the controversial literature of his Church; but his countrymen of all theological shades will affectionately and proudly cherish the genial memory of Norman McLeod.

GOLDEN GLEANINGS.

The fool says there's a good time coming; the wise man hastens its arrival.

In communicating ideas to other minds be simple, natural, concise, and earnest.

Forbearance allows us to live upon earth, forgiveness unlocks the door of heaven.

Ignorance bridges the tongue of wise, but gives perpetual motion to that of the fool.

Love—A man of sense may love like a madman but never like a fool.

Try it.—The more a man works the less time he will have to grumble about hard times.

Correction does much, but encouragement does more; encouragement after censure is as the sun after a shower.

Talents are not given to be kept concealed within the head, nor is knowledge power except it be kept in circulation.

The success of government depends not in unanimity of thought but in oneness of desire—the welfare of the country.

The place we fill in life is the gap we leave at death. In so far as our presence is valued, will our absence be regretted.

Duty.—He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will find the flaw when he may have forgotten its cause.—Beecher.

To flatter a person adroitly, one must know three things—what they are, what they think they are, and what they want other people to think they are.

The world looks for men abroad; God looks for men at home. He passes by the highly embellished achievement, and notes the quiet beauty of domestic life.—South.

A benevolent man estimates others by the degree in which he can make them happy; a selfish man by the degree which he can make them subservient to his own interest.

Even to have a bad wife is better than it is a poor, neglected, wild bachelor, who is in all things both the centre and circumference of his own existence.

Emerson says: 'Life is hardly respectable if it has no generous task, no duties or affections, that constitute a necessity for existing. Every man's task is his life preserver.'

It is as natural for the heart of man to leap with joy when delighted with anything as it is for man to emit upon the flowers of earth. Laughter is the sunshine of the heart.

Sorrows are like tempest clouds, in the distance they look black; but, when above us, scarcely feared. As sad dreams indicate coming joy, so shall it be with the softest torturing dream of life when it hath passed away.

The young politician and the young physician have remedies for all diseases of the body, natural and the body politic; and the end of both is to sit down, content with believing them irremediable, and generally afraid to intermeddle.—Dr. Macculloch.

What is Snobbery?—To call the public attention upon one's self without having either the intention or the capacity to say or to do anything interesting and beautiful. This is the essence of snobbery, pretension without ambition; vanity without desire.

Be Courteous.—True courtesy is neither more nor less than the acting of love towards individuals and in social circles. It has reference to the comfort and interests of society in general, and of individuals in particular, and seeks in every proper way, to make all agreeable and happy.

A worthy Scotch couple, when asked how their son had broken down so early in life, gave the following explanation: "We began life together, we worked hard and lived upon porridge and such like, gradually adding to our comforts as our means improved, until we were able to dine off a bit of roast meat, and sometimes a boiled chicken; but Jack, our son, he worked backward, and began with the chicken first."

Poverty.—What a fearful thing is poverty to a man's imagination, and yet how livelier lives than beggars? We, therefore, by anticipation suffer in a worse kind; and if we do not make an affliction, we make of a lighter one a more grievous. We turn a future outward affliction into a present inward mental one. The affliction of forbidden care falls upon the mind whereas the object of that care is only an affliction to the outward man.—Thoughtfulness for the Morrow.

Actors on Life's Stage.—Every one is earnest in a certain fashion upon this life-stage, and that is why we find the actors presently beginning to play their own characters, instead of those which they are supposed to represent—to the great confusion, very often, of the drama itself. We have all read of a locksmith who tried to act the part of a king; of a nephew who tried to wear his uncle's cocked hat; of a king who proclaimed himself a king; and of the confusion that followed, and it is the same in private as in public life, where people are set to work experiments in love, money, coronation, or law-making, with more or less aptitude for the exercise.—From "Old Kensington," in the Cornhill Magazine for June.

Inconsistency.—Inconsistency seldom has its roots in hypocrisy; a man may be sincere, though at times his words and acts are different, and his word contradicts his practice. Even the gravity of the reverend clerk was upset, and it was with difficulty he completed his task of reading the orature.

The student of literature must be often and painfully struck by the uncertainty of literary fame. He finds the popular writers of one age forgotten or nearly forgotten in the next, and reads the praises lavished by contemporaries on authors whose works after a few years remain dust-covered and unopened. On the other hand, he is surprised to find how little men were esteemed in their lifetime to whom we now give a place with the greatest, and thus he is led to question, not altogether unreasonably, the verdicts passed on living writers by the most competent critics. The cause of immediate popularity or of contemporary neglect is, however, sometimes not far to seek. One man lives apart from his age, perhaps above it, and his age cannot appreciate his merits; another man panders to its tastes, or expresses his thoughts and desires upon its society, and if he does not always gain reputation, he is at least secure of notoriety.

PRIESTHOOD MEMBER OF A FRIEST.—A shocking murder has been committed at Wilm, Lithuania. Mr. Jouski, rector of the Catholic training school for young priests, suddenly disappeared, and with him one of the students who acted as his secretary. A search in the residence of the missing man led to no indication, but a few days later the secretary was arrested at Marlampol, a frontier town, wearing the clothes of the prelate, and having in his possession a box containing the head, arms, and legs of the deceased. He admitted that he had poisoned his master, cut up the body, the trunk of which he had thrown into the river, and having stolen a sum of 70,000 rubles (375,000), had taken the road to Kowna, with the intention of escaping into Prussia. In order to throw the police off his tracks he had alighted from the railway at Josli, and pursued his way to the frontier in a cart. There he was arrested at the moment when he was hiring a carriage to take him away.

THE "RECORD" publishes the programme of the Church reform, adopted at Lord Shaftesbury's house by a meeting of clergy.

The convention between Her Majesty and the King of Italy for the establishment of a system of post-office money orders between Great Britain and Italy, signed in London in March, has been issued on being presented to both Houses of Parliament.

The vacancy in Bedfordshire.—The Central Committee of the Bedfordshire Local Registration Association on Wednesday decided to invite Mr. Arthur Russel, member for Tavistock, to become a candidate for the county at the ensuing election. No serious opposition is anticipated.

Who ever heard of children playing at being poets or statesmen? But at every corner of the street we see them playing at being horses. In our youth we are prouder of being able to handle the reins knowingly than of any other accomplishment. In our manhood, if we are rich, our wealth is most affectively shown and admired in our horses. If we are poor, we are not content to own horses; we are desirous of great men—for it is not the simple fry of celebrities who are thus honoured—a people which delights to reward merit erects to us an equestrian statue. Thus, all through life, and even after death, the pride and glory of humanity are, in some way, inseparably bound up with horses.—"Echo."

Nothing that we know of, forms and strengthens the character so quickly and so thoroughly, as the society of horses. A boy who has been brought up in a stable, like a boy brought up at Eton or Harrow, may, very possibly, not be a scholar, he may not have much book-learning, but he is quite certain to have acquired that man-of-the-world tone, that "aplomb," and those habits of self-assertion, which are so delightful in the young. In fact, we are very strongly inclined to think that horse associations are more effective in getting rid of boyish diffidence than even public school education, and the society of any number of the sons of dukes and millionaires, humiliating as these influences undoubtedly are.—"Echo."

A Remarkable Will.—The "Gaulois" gives the following:—"A Capuchin monk, well known in the Faubourg Saint Jacques, where he fed nearly 100 poor persons by alms collected by him in the Faubourg Saint Germain, has just died, leaving a will in which he bequeathed his crock, his flock, cord, a volume by M. Theirs, and a wallet. Amongst his papers was found the following singular will:—"I bequeath: 1st, to the Abbe Michaud, my breviary, because he does not know his own; 2ndly, to M. Jules Favre, my crock, to hide his shame; 3dly, to M. Gambetta, my cord, which will prove useful one day round his neck; 4thly, to M. Theirs, his own work, that he may read it over again; and 5thly, to France my wallet, because she may shortly have occasion for one to collect alms."

What sweetness, what tenderness, what modesty, what delicacy in the handling of unpleasant facts, sense of mystery, you can hardly fail to see in the face of many an ordinary pretty woman. Yet, if you take the rule, is the average young woman kinder, more thoughtful, nay, is she even clearer than the average young man? There is a great deal to be said for the negative—a very great deal, indeed. Compare the young woman who you see in streets and public conveyances, in the morning or evening going to or returning from employment, with the young man. I declare the fact has forced itself on my senses, that the young men are the cleaner, and better kept animals. As for tenderness and thought-taking, though every form of male waiting and hand service is to me utterly hateful, I would rather, if I must be nursed, have Corporal Trim at my side than the ordinary woman.—"St. Pauls."

Women's Rights in Germany.—The Cologne correspondent of the "Standard" writes:—"English ladies, for whom lock hospitals and polling-places appear to have peculiar charms, may congratulate themselves that their lot has not been cast in Germany. Here, I am afraid, they would have found their noble attempts to unsex themselves as far as possible rudely nipped in the bud. Some of their more modest German sisters have succeeded in getting a petition praying that their services might be made use of in the railway, postal, and telegraphic departments, laid before the Reichstag. Employment on the railways and telegraph departments it was argued that they might be better employed; on the other hand it was maintained that letters and telegrams had to pass through the hands of women the chances were against their contents being kept secret. This was enough; the House unanimously decided to pass on to the order of the day."

An Afforesting Appeal to the Free Assembly!—A very amusing and somewhat suggestive incident occurred on Friday forenoon in connection with the debate in the Free Assembly on the patronage movement in the Established Church. Amid the utmost silence the sonorous voice of the clerk announced to the assembled "grave and reverend seigniors" the solemn judgment of the Free Presbytery of Ayr on a subject so important—to the Free Churchmen. It was an impressive scene. With minds resolved on the appellation of the Church of Scotland, there broke upon their ears the sweet sounds of music, and immediately thereafter the band of the 93rd Highlanders marched up the Lawmarket to the tune of "Will ye no come back again?" This gentle and touching appeal could not be resisted, and the whole assemblage, from the Moderator down to the lowly unappreciated member of the Court, was convulsed with laughter. Even the gravity of the reverend clerk was upset, and it was with difficulty he completed his task of reading the orature.

The student of literature must be often and painfully struck by the uncertainty of literary fame. He finds the popular writers of one age forgotten or nearly forgotten in the next, and reads the praises lavished by contemporaries on authors whose works after a few years remain dust-covered and unopened. On the other hand, he is surprised to find how little men were esteemed in their lifetime to whom we now give a place with the greatest, and thus he is led to question, not altogether unreasonably, the verdicts passed on living writers by the most competent critics. The cause of immediate popularity or of contemporary neglect is, however, sometimes not far to seek. One man lives apart from his age, perhaps above it, and his age cannot appreciate his merits; another man panders to its tastes, or expresses his thoughts and desires upon its society, and if he does not always gain reputation, he is at least secure of notoriety.

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WATERFORD UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the guardians of the above union was held on Wednesday last, Capt Power, and subsequently Sir R. PAUL, Bart., in the chair.

Also present—Congreve Rogers, J.P.; Major O'Gorman, J.P.; M. O'Shea, J. Leamy, J. Clampett, W. Hally, M. Corcoran, G. Meade; J. Murphy, E. Quinn, P. Veale, T. Freney, J. Fitzgerald, F. G. Bloomfield, J.P.; Ald. Redmond, L. H. Ryan, W. Kelly.

The out-door relief and admission cases occupied the board up to nearly two o'clock.

Mr. Moloney applied for out-door relief, and Mr. Rooney, K.O., said that her husband was in a bad way, as he could use nothing but a drop of whiskey and water.

THE SCHOOLS.

The Commissioners of National Education forwarded extracts from the report of the district inspector to the effect that the schools had made fair progress since the last inspection. The schools were well supplied with books, and the physical wants of the pupils appeared to be carefully attended to.

Ald. Redmond thought that the schoolmaster should reply to the letter. He knew that the schoolmaster was one of the best writers in Ireland.

Capt Power said that the school committee should examine the children. The inspector might be prejudiced, and be more than once put questions to the children which the guardians themselves could not answer. One of them asked a boy the meaning of a "digit."

Major O'Gorman said that some of those inspectors were in the habit of asking most extraordinary questions. One of them asked a boy, "with what would you clean a musket?" and the answer was, "with care" (laughter).

After some conversation, the matter was referred to the School Committee.

MEDICAL AND EDUCATIONAL.

A letter was read from the commissioners, in which they stated that they had enclosed a cheque for £381 8s 3d, being the half year's proportion for medical and educational purposes for the half year ended 25th March, 1872.

Capt Power—We are much obliged to them, I am sure.

Ald. Redmond—I wish they would pay some portion of the contracts as well.

SANITARY MEASURES FOR TRIMORE.

The following minutes were read:—"At a meeting of the Sewer Authority Committee of Trimore, held at the Session House, 17th June—present: T. W. Jacob (in the chair), P. W. Power, J.P.; Congreve Rogers, J.P.; John Wark, James Budd, Walter Hally, and Thomas Walsh. Also present, Mr. Caulfield, Inspector of Police. Mr. Deane is directed to serve notices on the owners of all houses let to weekly tenants, and on the occupiers of all houses occupied by yearly tenants, according to the list now laid before us, and to report to a meeting of this committee to be held on Friday week, the 28th inst."

Signed, T. W. JACOB, Chairman."

The following minutes of the Waterford Dispensary Committee were read:—"At an ordinary meeting of the Waterford Dispensary Committee, held at 7, Lady-lane on the 17th of June, members present—Ald T. W. Jacob, J.P., in the chair; J. Cavet, Esq., F.R.C.S.I.; the Very Rev. the Dean of Waterford; L. H. Ryan, Esq., F.R.C.S.; J. Mackey, M.D.; Capt Hamilton, D.O. Mackery, Hon. Sec. The committee desired that the Board of Guardians would have a space printed on the back tickets for age."

"Tickets to this date examined and found correct. Report book also examined. Requisitions for medicines examined and signed.

"We are grateful to learn from Capt Hamilton, P.L.I., that there is now no case of small-pox in Waterford."

T. W. JACOB, Chairman."

THE BLIND ASYLUM.

The committee to whom was referred the consideration of the withdrawal from the Blind Asylum by the Board, and of which Major O'Gorman, J.P., sat as chairman, recommended an adherence to the determination to withdraw the inmates of the asylum. He believed they were there sufficiently long to have learned a trade.

COLLECTORS.

A letter was read from the Messrs Dobbins and Tandy to the effect that Mr. Jones, one of the poorest collectors, was unable to discharge his duties for the present, and that Mr. Thomas Power would take his place and give new securities. The board ruled that they had no power to appoint an assistant to Mr. Jones for the collection of the rates.

A WARDEN.

In consequence of a letter which was read from Mr. Devereux, Mr. Ryan moved, and Mr. Kelly seconded, that he be appointed a warden. Sir R. J. Paul—And very justly too. Mr. Bloomfield—He ought certainly to be a warden. Sir R. Paul—I think so too. The resolution passed unanimously.

VACCINATION.

Dr. Deland reported that he had successfully vaccinated 174 persons. Major O'Gorman—That is very good in my opinion. Capt. Power—But must not the cost be paid out of the rates. The Clerk—It is compulsory. Captain Power (ironically)—That is very good indeed (laughter). Major O'Gorman—It is.

VISITOR'S REPORT.

Visited the house on Monday, and also this day; found the house clean and orderly; particularly noted the old and infirm who are under the care of the Union; but not under medical treatment, and beg to report that, with few exceptions, I do not think any alteration could be made in their situation. The children's beds were in a very unsatisfactory state, in consequence of the misconduct of the children at night. Called the attention of the schoolmaster to it. The bread at the Union is not as good as I expect, but other guardians thought that the bread was good. The farm is well cultivated, and the crops look very good. F. G. BLOOMFIELD.

In reference to the report of the rate committee, Mr. Clampett said that cases came into the house, and remained for ten years in bed. He thought it was shameful that persons should be kept in bed for so long a time as that. He believed that parties who were not sick, but who should lie in bed, should not be kept in bed in the same room with those who were really sick. The doctors differed as to who should be kept in bed, and therefore the guardians should take cognisance of the matter.

Considerable discussion, during which Mr. Bloomfield reiterated his statement that the accounts were wrong, and that he would be kept by the committee. A poll was taken, when there appeared—

For the resolution. Major O'Gorman, Messrs O'Shea, Kent, Quinn, Veale, Fitzgerald, Freney, Murphy, Norwood, Hally, Bloomfield, Clampett.—12.

Against—Ald. Redmond, Messrs Kelly, Leamy, Ryan.—4.

The motion was therefore declared carried.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Ald. Redmond said that as the hour was so late that he would not detain the board more than a few minutes. He had a resolution which was as follows:—"That having read the last report of the meeting of the governors of the Clonmel Lunatic Asylum, in the public papers, and finding that two comparatively wealthy inmates—one being worth £790 in the funds—had been supported there at the expense of the ratepayers, we again earnestly and respectfully call upon the Governors of the Waterford Lunatic

Asylum, where such persons may be unreported; to follow the example of the Governors of the Tipperary, Clonmel, Cork, Limerick, &c., asylums; by opening the meetings of the Governors of the Asylum to the Press.

The resolution passed unanimously, and the board adjourned.

BURNING OF JUDGE KEOGH AND OLIVER CROMWELL IN EFFIGY IN NEW ROSS.

A public meeting was held in New Ross on the 6th instant, as already reported in our columns, at which Judge Keogh was denounced in the strongest terms for the manner in which he referred to the Catholic Bishops and Priests in his celebrated Galway judgment. But this would not satisfy the people, and so the men of Irishtown mooted the question of burning his Lordship and Cromwell in effigy. And the programme was carried out with the utmost enthusiasm on Monday last. The evening was all that a June evening should be, soft, balmy, and serene. The sun shone with a glorious radiance, and when he sunk in the west, the modest moon took her place, and shed a silvery light on all around.

Our Ross Reporter thus graphically describes the proceedings:—

On the Cross of the Irishtown the scene commenced, for in that district was the hostile enemy in '98 driven back with a loss of thousands. And on that Cross of '98 stood effigies of Judge Keogh and Oliver Cromwell. The "make up" was splendid. Oliver appeared crowned, and didn't he look superb in his dirty visage, and his peculiarly noised nose. And then Judge Keogh! How shall I properly describe his "get up." It was as fat. His Lordship had all the paraphernalia of the bench on him,—to wit, wig, gown, and, though last not least, his flowing neck cloth. It would do honour to the manager of Drury-lane. But the most conspicuous appendage was a bottle in the hand of his Lordship. Thousands assembled around the old Cross of Irishtown, and it would be impossible to well describe the groans that were given for Judge Keogh and Cromwell. Then some of the Irishtown boys raised his Lordship and Cromwell on high poles, and carried them through all the principal streets of the town. The scene was most audacious and laughable when those who upheld the effigies stopped, in order that each would salute the other. But when, at some principal streets, the Judge was laid down, and his bottle replenished, by some mechanism the "makers up" made the Judge partake of the bottle in South-street (nothing could equal the enthusiasm). On again went the procession and subsequently came up to the starting point, Irishtown. I do believe this time there were upwards of three thousand persons present. Then the figures were again placed on the cross. A most accommodating platform was previously erected. At this point the scene was grand in the extreme. Arches, evergreens, and flowers, with lighted lamps, extended from one part of the street to the other. Tar-barrels were then brought forward, and soon were ignited; and when the blaze had gained its utmost then the effigies were loudly called for to be burned. "No," said a voice, "we have a judge and jury selected." The far was then forthwith formally empannelled, and after a few minutes' deliberation to the platform, when one of them came forward and said that the jury that was empannelled had condemned Judge Keogh to death. He would not so far forget himself as to say that he would condemn Cromwell, for he had been condemned before (cheers). But both, after being burned, their ashes should be consigned to oblivion. Another man came forward and seconded the resolution. Then came the last. Several tar barrels were lighted. In solemn procession was Judge Keogh and Cromwell carried to the flames. In one barrel was his Lordship's effigy consigned, and in the other (that of Cromwell), amid great cheering, and while the crowd dispersed quietly about 11 o'clock.

THE ASHES OF JUDGE KEOGH AND CROMWELL SCATTERED BY THE WINDS.

On the next evening (Tuesday), thousands assembled at the Cross of Irishtown in order to bury the ashes of Judge Keogh and Oliver Cromwell. A coffin was laid down before the platform amidst tremendous cheers and groans, and the desecrated dust of both culprits were gathered and placed in their last resting place.—The bier bore the subjoined inscription:—"The polluted ashes of Judge Keogh and Oliver Cromwell."

There was also a very large board on which was printed "Soggarth Aroon."

The several speakers spoke in the most eloquent terms on the sins of the culprits and also the great loyalty of loss. The coffin was next taken up and carried in solemn procession through the town the band playing the "Rogue's March." Over three thousand persons followed the cortege. The procession returned to the Irishtown, in order to bury the ashes, but no! the enthusiasm was so great that the coffin was torn piecemeal, and the ashes scattered to the winds.

At eleven o'clock the town was in its usual quiet state.

NEW ROSS BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—SATURDAY.

E. K. O'FARRELL, Esq., V.C. (in the chair).

Other guardians present:—Messrs. J. Walsh, L. Moran, J. Howlett, J.P.; J. Hunt, W. Cherry, D.V.C.; and James Bolger.

ADMISSIONS.

There were a large number of admissions, all of which were of the ordinary character.

COMMISSIONER'S LETTERS.

No 1.—Acknowledging receipt of guardian's minutes on the 8th inst. containing a resolution proposing to give Mr. Tierney, another fortnight's trial before advertising for a relieving officer for the union in his place, and the commissioners desire to state that the guardians should not further delay the advertisement for a relieving officer.

No 2.—Sanctioning the amount of £4 7s 7d expenses incurred in the late general election of guardians.

No 3.—With reference to a resolution of the board on the 1st inst., the commissioners desire to express their sanction to the proposal to remunerate Mr. Richard Byrne, at the rate of 10s per week for his services as temporary relieving officer in the union.

With regard to the letter concerning the relieving officer, Mr. Howlett asked could they temporarily employ Mr. Richard Byrne to act as relieving officer; and at once advertise for a person? Byrne was a very smart man.

Mr. Bolger thought Byrne was as dull as another.

Mr. Cherry asked Mr. Bolger how he could go behind the commissioners' letter of that day?

Mr. Bolger said he never went behind anything he said.

Mr. Cherry on the part of the public would protest against Tierney remaining a relieving officer.

The Chairman said he never would be com-

Mr. Cherry had no animus to the man, but it would be really his own interest to resign.

Mr. Howlett said his incompetency was too apparent.

Mr. Cherry was there for twenty years and never saw books kept in such a disgraceful manner.—No chairman could rule them.

Mr. Howlett conferred with relieving officer Tierney, and he consented to send in his resignation.

Subsequently relieving officer Tierney handed in his resignation which was accepted.

Mr. Howlett then proposed and Mr. Cherry seconded that Mr. Byrne be appointed to act as temporary relieving officer.

Mr. Bolger said that it would appear they wanted a man who knew his duties, and so he would get one who had a diploma. He would therefore propose Mr. John Wadden who had been relieving officer before, he now appointed to act *pro tem* pending advertising for a person.

Mr. Hunt seconded the motion.

Mr. Cherry asked what made Mr. Wadden leave before.

Mr. Hunt replied that he resigned because his salary was reduced.

Mr. Howlett still held that Byrne is a very smart man.

Mr. Bolger said that Mr. Byrne did not know the poor of Ross as long as Mr. Wadden, and so this was of the utmost advantage.

A poll was then taken when the following guardians voted:—

For Mr. Wadden.—Messrs Walsh, Hunt, Moran, and Bolger (4).

For Mr. Byrne.—Messrs Cherry, Howlett, and the chairman (3).

It was then ordered that a relieving officer be advertised for.—election to take place on that day fortnight. In the mean time the books were to be handed over to Mr. Wadden.

Mr. Bolger considered if they paid a man who could keep a horse the duties of relieving officer would be efficiently discharged.

The clerk said if they gave a man £60 a year it would pay them back in trouble the amount.

Mr. Hunt said they could appoint a good man and subsequently raise his salary.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The schoolmaster asked for three days' leave of absence which was granted.

A REQUEST.

The matron applied for a new bedstead.

Granted.—Cost not to exceed twenty-five shillings.

DR. LONG'S ILLNESS.

A letter having been received from Dr. Long who is 40 years a poor-law medical officer, asking for leave of absence owing to ill health, it was resolved that Dr. Buggy act during Dr. Long's absence at a salary of £2 a week.

The board adjourned.

BREAKFAST—EPH'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Each packet is labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." Also, Makers of Epps's Milky Cocoa (Cocoa and Condensed Milk).

DUBLIN EXHIBITION.—The three most invaluable toilet requisites to all pleasure-seekers are—Rowland's MACASSAR OIL, which is the best and safest restorer and beautifier of the human hair, prevents it from falling off, making it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy; price 3s 6d; 10s 6d (equal to four small), and 21s per bottle; ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, a most refreshing preparation for the face and skin, allaying all heat and irritability, removing all spots, eruptions, and cutaneous defects, and inducing a healthy purity of complexion; price 4s 6d and 8s 6d per bottle; and ROWLAND'S ODORO, which preserves and beautifies the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath; price 2s 9d per box.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Impurities of the Blood.—To ensure health it is absolutely necessary that the fluid and solids of the human body should be kept from those impurities which are continually gaining admittance to the system by erroneous living, unwholesome atmosphere, or a sordid stomach. The only safe and certain method of expelling all impurities is to take Holloway's Pills which have the power of cleansing the blood from all noxious matters, at the same time removing any irregularities which their presence may have already produced. Holloway's Pills expel all humours which taint or impoverish the blood, and thereby purify and invigorate and give general tone to the system. Young or old, robust or delicate may alike experience their beneficial effects.

AVAILABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR!—A very nicely perfumed hair dressing called "The Mexican Hair Restorer," 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, at the same time removing all itching, or leaving the scalp clear of all dandruff, and is the best remedy for itching or itching of the scalp.* 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 RESTORER," prepared by H. C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford Street, London.

MR. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN.—Should always be used when children are cutting their teeth; it relieves the little sufferers 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 diarrhea, 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 11d per bottle, and Millions of Mothers can testify to its virtue—Manufactory, 493, Oxford Street, London.

FLORINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the *Florine* floating 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 clean red stomach, or indigestion, the *Florine* is pure vegetable, and equally adapted to old and young. It is the greatest Toilet discovery of the age. Sold at 2s 6d by H. C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford Street, London. The word "Florine" is a Trade Mark.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for the cure of Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Influenza, Asthma, Catarrh, or any irritation of the membrane of the throat, are now imported and sold in this country, at 1s 11d 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 known several of the Troches 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 upon each box. Sold by all medicine vendors.—LONDON, Depot, 493 Oxford Street.

The North Staffordshire Iron-works had a conference on Monday on the arrangement of wages for the next six months, and resolved, on the option of a plan agreed to in south Staffordshire last week.

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THE POET'S CORNER.

A JUNE MEMORY. Beneath the dahl blossoms, Of that deep Devon lane, I saw the sunset splendour...

THE POET AT HIS WIFE'S GRAVE. Oh! how I longed to see you like a queen, Above all sorrows, in some happy place...

BEAUTIFUL CHILD. Beautiful child, by the mother's knee, In the mystic future what wilt thou be?

Beautiful child, in my garden bowers, Friend of the butterflies, birds, and flowers— Pure as the sparkling crystalline stream...

Beautiful child, to thy look is given A gleam serene, not of earth but of heaven; With thy tell-tale eyes, and prattling tongue...

Beautiful child, what thy fate shall be Perchance is wisely hidden from me; A fallen star thou mayst leave my side...

Beautiful child, mayst thou soar above— A warbling cherub of joy and love; A drop on eternity's mighty sea— A blossom on life's immortal tree...

A stormy discussion took place in a club where Jerrold was present, during which a gentleman rose to settle the matter in dispute...

England is a republic which, with a make-believe democracy and a wax-work Sovereign, is governed by a sort of counting-house aristocracy...

In the present day nothing seems to take like physical sensationalism—something that stirs the emotions a very little, and the senses and appetites a good deal...

An Outspoken Epitaph.—A remarkably outspoken one, from a monument in Horselydown Church, in Cumberland, runs as follows:—Here lies the bodies of Thomas Bond and Mary his wife...

Tennyson says— "We fell out, my wife and I, We fell out we scarce knew why, And kissed again with tears."

An agricultural poet sent the following effusion to a young lady whose charms had smitten him:—"On viewing thee this barren heart With admiration was manured; Then furrowed by attraction's plough, Affection's seed the field endured..."

Dr Norman M'Leod, the well-known Presbyterian minister, and one of Her Majesty's chaplains, died on Sunday. He was born in 1822.

Strike of Female Labourers.—The weavers in the neighbourhood of Ardmillan and Killiney have shorter hours, and they are likely to get it, on account of the wet season, the weaves being so numerous.—"Newtownards Independent."

A Journalists' Club has been organised at Montreal. A congress of German haters took place at Frankfurt on the 11th, 12th, and 13th inst.

INNOCK.—A very simple man, but good accountant, was appointed auditor to a moneyed corporation.

An UNPREPARED PERSON.—Lord Lyndhurst gives an anecdote of a gentleman who was connected with the Hague, and who on one occasion received an invitation to the house of a Cuban gentleman, a negro proprietor of a large estate...

GENUINE ELOQUENCE.—There is no people in the world with whom eloquence is so universal a gift as the Irish. When Leitch Ritchie was travelling in Ireland, he passed a man who was a painful specimen of palsy, squallor, and raggedness...

The eight-hours trade strikes are spreading throughout the United States, and many employers are yielding. A duel was fought at Buzenval on Saturday between M. Lockroy, editor of the "Rappel," and M. Paul de Cassagnac, editor of the "Pays..."

A Congregation Locked In.—Some consternation was caused in St Luke's Church, Lower Norwood, on Sunday morning, when, at the conclusion of the service, the congregation, rising to depart, found all the doors locked. Disapprobation was freely expressed at this new-fangled arrangement...

The "West London Advertiser" says that an eminent Jewish Rabbi, being asked to subscribe for the Castro-Tichborne Defence, declined, on the ground that it would be a violation of conscience to do so. He candidly believed, he said, that the claimant's case was "the greatest imposture known for the last eighteen hundred and seventy-two years."

THE BOY OF THE TIMES.—We like an active boy—one who has the impulse of the age—the steamboat in him. A lazy, plodding, small-pated chap might have got along in the world fifty years ago, but he don't do for these times. We live in an age of quick ideas; men think quick—eat, sleep, court, and marry quick—and slow coaches are not tolerated...

The more willing men show themselves to give women what they may fairly ask, the less likely it is that the House of Commons will ever be returned by a majority of women.—"Saturday Review."

Swift and Voltaire were alike revolted by the wrongs and the miseries that flourish in the world; and it may be said, in passing, that the more that is being actually done to give women which only affect the mass of our fellow-creatures is something in a man's favour. Swift retired to die like a "poisoned rat in a hole," gnashing his teeth, and befouling the world from which he had retreated. Voltaire is equally perplexed by the spectacle of pain and injustice, but it drives him to a bolder if not a more elevated conclusion. If he is unable to find relief in rapt contemplation of divine mysteries, he declines also to give up the game in disgust. It is a mad world, but we must make the best of it; we had better laugh, than weep, and rather fight against evils than sulk over them. Let us ridicule fools and denounce tyrants, and keep our spirits up as well as may be.—"Fraser's Magazine."

COMMUNING WITH THE DEAD.—For my own part, says a distinguished writer, I am fond of communing with the dead. It has the advantage of me a little while; are more advanced in knowledge than the living; and if they had the gift of utterance, would probably testify to me how little knowledge is, after all, really worth. There are times when their speaking silence communicates unutterable feelings to the heart—feelings that flow back to the very sources of existence, prompting strange thoughts and imaginings. Though in the full flush of health and manhood, I can find pleasure in visiting the last abodes of mortality, and in coming over the "hoary text," that "teaches the rustic moralist to die." The habitations of the dead, though forsaken by the world in general, are not wholly so; I am accustomed to visit them often, and to regard them as the dwellings of friends with whom I must soon abide. I have a great admiration for beautiful chryseids, and a fastidious taste in choosing for situations for sepulchres. My taste for a sepulchre is like his who exclaims:—"Mine be the grassy turf that skirts the down; Where a green grassy turf is all I crave; With here and there a violet bestrown, Fast by a brook, or fountain's murmuring wave, And many an evening sun shine sweetly on my grave."

or the wild and picturesque grave ground of Ossian, even more congenial than that of the "Minstrel" to one of my disposition—"A rock with its head of heath; three aged pines beneath its base; green is the narrow plain at its feet; there the flower of the mountain grows and shakes its white head in the breeze. The thistle is there alone shedding its aged beard. Two stones half-sunk in the ground show their heads of moss."

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A fat man asked old Sir Francis Burt while in Parliament, for some position, saying, "Don't you remember me? I used to be a page." "Well," responded Sir Francis, "you have grown into a volume."

NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL TO MR. MAGUIRE, M.P.

On the completion of the Twentieth Year of his Parliamentary Services, the Members of the House of Commons, convened by the Mayor of Cork, and held at the Chamber of Commerce, Cork, on Thursday, the 15th February last, by Mr. W. J. M. Maguire, M.P., Seconded by JOHN NICHOLAS MURPHY, D.L., and unanimously resolved:—"That for the greater part of a generation Mr Maguire's time, talents, and energies, have been almost exclusively devoted to the public service, with a zeal that never flagged, a fidelity that never failed, and an ability that did honour to his country, and largely contributed to every legislative amelioration."

"That it is therefore, desirable on public grounds to give practical evidence that his constituents and his country appreciate and reward such distinguished and long-continued public services."

"That with this view a National Testimonial be set on foot, and a Subscription List for the purpose be opened."

"That the subscription to the proposed Testimonial is not to be considered in any special, political, or religious views, the intention of the promoters being to include all who wish to pay a compliment to a useful, honest, and consistent public man."

Since the above Meeting was held over Four Thousand Pounds have been subscribed in various parts of Ireland; and sub-criptions are now being organised in the chief cities of Ireland, as well as in England, Scotland, America, and Australia.

The following are Extracts from Letters received by the Catholic Prelates in commendation of the project: (From the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin). "In my opinion a national debt of gratitude is due to Mr Maguire for distinguished services, rendered in and out of Parliament, to our Country and to our Church."

(From the Archbishop of Westminster). "I have great pleasure in uniting with the Bishops and faithful in Ireland in presenting to Mr Maguire an expression of our gratitude, for his long and faithful services."

(From the Archbishop of Cahel). "Though, to your great credit it has been set on foot by his constituents in Cork, we may trust that the Irishmen at home and abroad, will cordially join in this Testimonial to their distinguished countryman, as a recognition of public services, not confined to the City or County of Cork, but rendered to the Nation at large."

(From the Bishop of Cork). "A Member of Parliament is not a mere delegate to watch over the interests of a restricted locality. His higher functions are as one of the representatives of the nation, to promote the general weal of his country. To this object Mr Maguire has devoted more than twenty years of his manhood and prime, with abilities that might have realised a fortune in his profession. During that time the broad principles of truly Liberal government have found in him a powerful advocate, and when the subject of Maguire came in the case of the Greasian Islands, the spirit of liberty breathed through his words in graceful and classical form. In addition to his long Parliamentary career, Mr Maguire has established another claim on the gratitude of his countrymen by his admirable vindication of the Irish character in America."

(From the Bishop of Cloyne). "A National recognition, and a national reward are due to Mr Maguire for his long and useful Parliamentary services. Ireland is not ungrateful. Other public men may be convinced that if, at a future time, they give to her the benefit of their talent, their eloquence, and their zeal, she will not forget her duty to them."

(From the Bishop of Ross). "Any word of approval from me of the useful Public Services of Mr Maguire would be in the slightest degree add to the well-deserved compliment inaugurated to him so successfully in the City and in the County of Cork, and which cannot but find a hearty response throughout the length and breadth of Ireland, for in him we have the advocate of the Irish People's Parliament."

"May I ask you to add the enclosed five pounds as my subscription towards the well-merited National Testimonial to Mr Maguire." (From the Bishop of Down and Connor). "No man has behaved, during his long lengthened Parliamentary career, with greater zeal and ability than Mr Maguire. His long and unflinching labours, and with greater personal independence and effective influence among all creeds and classes, and I may add, too, with the best results to others, than he has done."

"He is deservedly popular far beyond the city he so worthily represents, and I am sure that his people will be glad to take some part in this Testimonial to him and thereby to express their sense of the high honour, the splendid talents, and public consistency, as well as private worth of an Irish representative in whom all have confidence."

(From the Bishop of Elphin). "It is not in Cork only, nor in every part of Ireland, but in every country where the Irish emigrant is to be found, that the public career of Mr Maguire, is admired, and his public services gratefully appreciated. For a quarter of a century he has been the model of an earnest, upright, and consistent politician, in the Press as well as in Parliament, and throughout that long period he has exhibited a generous self-sacrifice, which must give to the present Testimonial the character of a debt rather of justice than of gratitude."

(From the Bishop of Kilmore). "I consider no man deserves better of Ireland than Mr Maguire." (From the Bishop of Cork Committee). JOHN DAILY, Mayor of Cork, Chairman. JOHN GEORGE MACCAHTLY, Sec'y. PATRICK J. FORDE, Sec'y. Maguire Testimonial Committee, Cork, 70, South Mall, April, 1872.

MONEY TO LEND. IN SUMS OF £100 AND UPWARDS, for a fixed term of years, at Five per Cent. Interest.—Apply by letter only, to Messrs BRYAN 10, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

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

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. THE ONLY "LEA & PERRINS" SAUCE. "GOOD SAUCE" "LEA & PERRINS" SAUCE.

NEW WORK. IN THE PRESS, AND SHORTLY WILL APPEAR. NATIONAL ECHOES.

Illustrative of English, Irish, and Scottish Scenery and Society, Written during a recent tour through those Countries, by THE AUTHOR OF "Comala," "The Emerald Wreath," "Illustrations of National Minstrelsy," "Legendary Tales and Songs of Ireland," &c., &c.

The size of the volume will be royal octavo, containing from 200 to 300 pages, with an Appendix, Vignette Title, and Illustrative PORTRAITS OF THE NATIONAL POETS. Price, 7s 6d. Subscribers' Copies, elegantly bound in fancy cloth, gilt, 5s only.

Orders for Copies of the Work, received at 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, and at the Residence of the Author, Cathedral Square Waterford.

Church Bells, 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. RUSKIN CLARKE, M.A., Prebendary of Lichfield. Publisher: W. WELLS GARDNER, 10 Paternoster Row, London.

JOSEPH CLAMPETT, HOUSE AND LAND AGENT. Office at Butter Stores, Thomas-street. CLYDE SHIPPING COMPANY. JUNE, 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GLASGOW, CORK, AND WATERFORD, Carrying Goods to Limerick, Tipperary, Clonmel, Carrick-on-Suir, Kilkenny, Aberryleix, Malinbeg, and Newry (Mon). AT THROUGH RATES.

THE NEW and Powerful Screw Steamers Skerryvore, Cumbray, Sanda, Biddylone, Kinalea, and Toward or other first-class Vessels, are engaged 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, 7 a.m.; to Limerick, 9 a.m.; to Tipperary, 11 a.m.; to Clonmel, 1 p.m.; to Carrick-on-Suir, 3 p.m.; to Kilkenny, 5 p.m.; to Aberryleix, Malinbeg, and Newry, 7 p.m.

FROM CORK TO WATERFORD, Mondays, 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th June. WATERFORD TO BELFAST DIRECT, Fridays, 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th June. FROM CORK TO BELFAST DIRECT, Saturdays, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th June. BELFAST TO CORK & WATERFORD, VIA WATERFORD, Mondays, 3rd, 10th, 17th and 24th June. WATERFORD TO DUBLIN DIRECT, Tuesdays, 4th, 11th, 18th and 25th June.

FROM DUBLIN TO CORK & WATERFORD VIA GLASGOW, Wednesdays, 5th, 12th, 19th and 26th June. FROM CORK TO GLASGOW, Thursdays, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th June. FROM GLASGOW TO CORK & WATERFORD, Fridays, 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th June.

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GLASGOW (via Waterford & Dublin), 3rd .. 3 p.m. Glasgow (direct) .. Thursday 6th .. 4 p.m. Glasgow (via Belfast) .. Saturday 8th .. 6 p.m. Glasgow (via Waterford & Dublin) 10th .. 6 p.m. Glasgow (direct) .. Thursday 13th .. 7 p.m. Glasgow (via Belfast) .. Saturday 15th .. 9 p.m. Glasgow (via Waterford & Dublin) 17th .. 3 p.m. Glasgow (direct) .. Thursday 20th .. 4 p.m. Glasgow (via Belfast) .. Saturday 22nd .. 6 p.m. Glasgow (via Waterford & Dublin) 24th .. 6 p.m. Glasgow (direct) .. Thursday 27th .. 8 p.m.

Cork and Glasgow, Wednesday 5th .. 1 p.m. Cork, Belfast, & Glasgow, Friday 7th .. 1 p.m. Cork and Glasgow, Tuesday 11th .. 1 p.m. Cork and Glasgow, Wednesday 12th .. 1 p.m. Cork, Belfast, & Glasgow, Friday 14th .. 1 p.m. Dublin and Glasgow, Tuesday 18th .. 1 p.m. Cork and Glasgow, Wednesday 19th .. 1 p.m. Dublin and Glasgow, Friday 21st .. 1 p.m. Dublin and Glasgow, Tuesday 25th .. 1 p.m. Cork and Glasgow, Wednesday 26th .. 1 p.m. Dublin and Glasgow, Friday 28th .. 1 p.m. Dublin and Glasgow, Tuesday 29th and July 1 p.m.

FARES. Cabin Deck. Glasgow to Waterford or Cork .. 17s 6d 10s. Cork to Belfast .. 12s 6d 8s. Cork to Waterford .. 8s 0d 4s. Cork and Waterford to Dublin .. 10s 0d 6s. For Rates of Freight, &c, apply to WM. H. SINGLAR, Customhouse Quay, Waterford.

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX. BEECHAM'S PILLS. ARE admitted by thousands to be worth above A GUINEA A BOX, for Biliousness and Nervous Debility, such as Headache, Pain in the Wind and Pain at the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fullness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Sick Chills, Flushings of Face, Loss of Appetite, Stomachic Disorders, Constipation, Scoury, Colic, Nervousness, Irritability, Sleep, Headache, and all the Skin, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

There is no remedy so ready for the cure of these complaints as Beecham's 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 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 Cough in general, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Hoarseness, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled; and any 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 Coughs, Hoarseness, and oppression of the chest. They speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of Breathing, they quickly depose 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. 3d. and 2s. 9d. each. Sent post free for 15 or 30 stamps.

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WATERFORD STEAM COMPANY. INTENDED ORDER OF SAILING—JUNE, '72.

NOTICE.—The Waterford Steam Ship Company receive Goods for Shipment to the following terms only. They reserve the right to carry by any, not by particular Vessels, with liberty to tow Ships, and call at other Ports, and will not be accountable for injuries or accidents arising from delay, accidents of the Sea, Rivers, Fire, the Queen's Enemies, Defective Navigation, or accidents from any other cause, nor for any loss which might have been covered by Insurances, or contents, of any Parcels or Packages, unless specially ordered, and ad-valorem Freight paid. Goods not removed, to be stored at the risk and expense of the Consignee.

All Goods will be considered subject to a general lien, and held, not only for Freight of the same but for all Arrears of Freight, Storage, or other charges due by the Importer, Owner, or Consignee to the Company.

Orders to insure Particular Sailings Shippers will please take Notice that all goods must be on Board T.W. Waterford by the date of Sailing; and the Company will not be responsible for the Carriage of, or Injury to, Delay to, any Cattle or Goods not so delivered to them on board their Ships.

WATERFORD AND BRISTOL Gipsy direct. From Waterford to Bristol: From Bristol to Waterford, Tuesday June 4, 4 p.m. Thursday June 6, 4 p.m. Friday 7, 11 a.m. Monday 10, 11 a.m. Tuesday 11, 10 a.m. Wednesday 12, 10 a.m. Thursday 13, 10 a.m. Friday 14, 10 a.m. Saturday 15, 10 a.m. Sunday 16, 10 a.m. Monday 17, 10 a.m. Tuesday 18, 10 a.m. Wednesday 19, 10 a.m. Thursday 20, 10 a.m. Friday 21, 10 a.m. Saturday 22, 10 a.m. Sunday 23, 10 a.m. Monday 24, 10 a.m. Tuesday 25, 10 a.m. Wednesday 26, 10 a.m. Thursday 27, 10 a.m. Friday 28, 10 a.m. Saturday 29, 10 a.m. Sunday 30, 10 a.m. Monday 1 July, 10 a.m. Tuesday 2 July, 10 a.m. Wednesday 3 July, 10 a.m. Thursday 4 July, 10 a.m. Friday 5 July, 10 a.m. Saturday 6 July, 10 a.m. Sunday 7 July, 10 a.m. Monday 8 July, 10 a.m. Tuesday 9 July, 10 a.m. Wednesday 10 July, 10 a.m. Thursday 11 July, 10 a.m. Friday 12 July, 10 a.m. Saturday 13 July, 10 a.m. Sunday 14 July, 10 a.m. Monday 15 July, 10 a.m. Tuesday 16 July, 10 a.m. Wednesday 17 July, 10 a.m. Thursday 18 July, 10 a.m. Friday 19 July, 10 a.m. Saturday 20 July, 10 a.m. Sunday 21 July, 10 a.m. Monday 22 July, 10 a.m. Tuesday 23 July, 10 a.m. Wednesday 24 July, 10 a.m. Thursday 25 July, 10 a.m. Friday 26 July, 10 a.m. Saturday 27 July, 10 a.m. Sunday 28 July, 10 a.m. Monday 29 July, 10 a.m. Tuesday 30 July, 10 a.m. Wednesday 31 July, 10 a.m.

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