

The Waterford Chronicle

AND SOUTH OF IRELAND ADVERTISER.

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TUESDAY JULY 9 1872

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FEATURES OF THE "IRISH DAILY TELEGRAPH."
We may be pardoned for referring with a degree of pride to its size, being the first of its kind in the South of Ireland, and a large Eighth Sheet, thus giving the "Telegraph" an important advantage over the other journals published in the district, an advantage that can only be over-estimated, as it enables us to supply our subscribers with news and reading matter which they cannot possibly find in the journals of our southern contemporaries. How desirable a utility is the next consideration, which leads us to look at the "Telegraph"

FAMILY PAPER—And a more important feature in connection with a journal scarcely to be overlooked, its mission being one of progress, and to look to teach and guide. How carefully, then, should the parent or guardian study the character of the paper he admits into the household. It is a paper, and has been our constant study, to make the "Irish Daily Telegraph" a paper to be read by every family circle, excluding from its pages anything that could possibly offend the sensibilities; at the same time adding a new and most important feature, namely, "A Ladies' Column." Under this suggestive heading we publish Original and Selected Poetry, Fashionable Intelligence, the Monthly Fashion, Reports of the Miscellaneous Literary Reading, and an account of the most interesting and important events, but thoughtful, yet interesting, at once elevating both the mind and morals of the reader. In the influence of the Press—for good or evil—we have, in entering for the public, and in this course, feeling sure that the "Telegraph" will commend itself to ALL as a First Class Family Journal.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—A speciality of the "Irish Daily Telegraph" is its devotion to Agricultural Interests. In its columns will be found the Latest Market Intelligence, Reports on the condition of the Land, Cattle Shows, &c., and all other matters interesting to the Landholder, the Tenant, the Farmer, and the Agriculturalist. The "Telegraph" is the only paper in Ireland that devotes a special column to the interests of the Agriculturalist. It is a paper that is read by the Agriculturalist, the Landholder, the Tenant, the Farmer, and the Agriculturalist. It is a paper that is read by the Agriculturalist, the Landholder, the Tenant, the Farmer, and the Agriculturalist.

COMMERCIAL PAPER—Neither expense nor trouble are spared to make the "Irish Daily Telegraph" the most reliable medium for every description of Commercial Intelligence, the Market, the "Funds" closely attended to, Merchants and Traders, Shopkeepers and Farmers, will find the "Telegraph" their best guide, as its Commercial Intelligence is fresh and accurate. It is a paper that is read by the Agriculturalist, the Landholder, the Tenant, the Farmer, and the Agriculturalist.

GENERAL NEWS—The "Irish Daily Telegraph" is a paper that is read by the Agriculturalist, the Landholder, the Tenant, the Farmer, and the Agriculturalist. It is a paper that is read by the Agriculturalist, the Landholder, the Tenant, the Farmer, and the Agriculturalist.

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The Waterford Chronicle

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1872

A daily newspaper of Liberal politics, it is said is about to be started in Ennis.

The Opinions states that about 19,000 Roman children are still under clerical tuition.

Martin Ha'ey Carey, a released Fenian prisoner drowned himself in the Liffey on Sunday morning.

The ex-King of Hanover arrived in Dover on Sunday morning from Ostend, and left for London.

It is expected that the capital will soon be available to put the work of the West-Clare Railway in progress.

A well-known member of Parliament has purchased the magnificent estate of Apley Towers at Ryde, Isle of Wight, for £69,500.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Academy will commence on the 17th September.

The "Lancet" expresses apprehension at the news that Dr Livingstone is about to undertake two more problems in connection with the Nile.

The "Liberte," whose English intelligence is not always to be depended upon however, states that Mr Bradlaugh is among the latest fashionable arrivals at Paris.

The Orangemen of London will on the 12th instant, commemorate the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne by a dinner in the evening at the Windsor Castle, Long Acre.

The funeral of the victims of the Bermondsey tragedy took place on Sunday. The murderer Traynor is not well, and his son is in a precarious condition.

Harve, Roubaix, Lille, Cherbourg, Arras, and other towns are going to celebrate the example set by Ferte-sous-Jouarre, and celebrate the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille on the 14th of July.

Judgment has been given by Lord Cairns adverse to Mr. Purser's claim to a fellowship in the Dublin University in consequence of his inability as Moravian to make the necessary declaration.

"Figaro" informs us that, at a meeting on Sunday night in one of the most celebrated "salons" of the Quartier St. Germain, the ladies resolved to propose a tax of ten francs per cent. on every dress that costs more than a hundred francs.

OUR NEW PRINTING OFFICES. Our esteemed and able contemporary, the Daily Telegraph, in its issue of Friday last, speaks of us as follows:—"Messrs Ward and Longmire, the enterprising proprietors of the Waterford Chronicle, have taken a lease of the largest houses on the Quay of Waterford, where, in future, the Chronicle will be published, and printing—in all its branches—carried on extensively. The are, we believe, also publishers of a bi-weekly penny paper called the New Reporter."

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW. The following correspondence has taken place relative to the holding of the Society's show in Waterford in 1873:—"Mr. Mayor of Waterford, June 29, 72. "SIR—On the part of the committee of a meeting of the County and City of Waterford, held here on the 17th, at which I had the honor to preside, I hereby beg to make formal application to the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland to have their annual Show for 1873 held in this city.

I am also authorized to state that the committee are prepared to offer your Council the necessary guarantees, and to comply with the usual requirements on such occasions.

I would respectfully call the attention of the Council to the fact that fifteen years have elapsed since the Show was held in Waterford, and that on that occasion it proved eminently successful and highly remunerative. Should the Council favor this locality by selecting it for the Show of 1873, I may add that the grounds used in 1857 are again available, having been granted for the purpose by the Corporation of the city.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant.

"JAMES SCOTT, Mayor of Waterford. "Captain J.B. Thornhill, Secretary, Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, Dublin." "Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, 42, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, July 1, 72. "SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 24th June, making application to the Council of this Society for the Annual Show of 1873 to be held in Waterford. At the last meeting of that body I informed them I had received your application, which could not be taken into consideration until the meeting of the Council to be held in July, as stated in the advertisements from this Society in the Waterford and Cork papers.—I am, sir, your obedient servant.

"J. B. THORNHILL, Secretary. "The Rt. Worshipful the Mayor of Waterford." The following letters, from Lord Stuart de Decies, Lieutenant of the County Waterford, and Lord Curlew, Lieutenant of the County Wick, are amongst the latest received by the Mayor:—"Dromau, June 28th, 1872. "DEAR MR. MAYOR—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th inst., and to say in reply, that I shall be happy to join the Guarantee Fund for promoting the holding in Waterford of the Royal Agricultural Society's Show for 1873 to the amount of one hundred pounds.—I am, dear Mr. Mayor, yours very truly, "STUART DE DECIES. "Belgrave Square, London, July 1, 1872. "MY DEAR MR. MAYOR.—I say put my name down for £25, with a view to the Agricultural Society's Show being held at Waterford next year. I have only just received your circular, and remain, dear Mr. Mayor, faithfully yours, "CAREW."

THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY. Some of our readers may have imagined that on the frequent occasions which he had to notice the policy and practices of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, in its dealings with the South of Ireland; we were too hostile, and used expressions which were uncalculated. To these we say that we simply did our duty, for, had the monopolising company laid its ruthless grasp on Waterford, it would wither our fair city as effectually as if the hand of death had passed upon it. We used language which we considered true and appropriate to the occasion, but our words were not a tithe as strong as those made use of a few evenings since, in the first assembly in the world, by two gentlemen of experience, and of considerable caution—Mr Maguire, the veteran member for Cork, who was not likely to be led astray, or betrayed into any rash statement; in the heat of debate, and Mr Delahanty, whose knowledge of railways, and the machinery by which railways are worked, is second to no man in the Empire. It must be remembered that he is Chairman of the Waterford and Central Ireland Company, one of our most promising lines and which has attained its present degree of prosperity in the face of the most stupendous opposition from the Great Southern and Western Company. Both gentlemen know the state and the wants of the South of Ireland well, and both are thoroughly acquainted with the acts of the

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW FOR 1873.

The following additional Subscriptions have been returned to this Office, up to this date, for the Fund requisite to meet the Expenses of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland's Show for the year 1873, in the event of its being obtained for Waterford:

Table listing donors and amounts for the National Agricultural Show for 1873. Includes names like Right Hon. Lord Stuart de Decies, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and various other gentlemen.

James Scott, Mayor, Chairman. Edward S. Kenney, Secretary. Mayor's Office, July 5, 1872.

WANTED, Agents to sell Birmingham Goods. Wholesale and Retail sent. Stamp'd Envelope for reply. Apply J. Pell, Birmingham.

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. EUSEBIE 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.

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 BEVAN 10, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

FUNERAL OF A LIBERATED POLITICAL PRISONER. [Special Telegram]. (From our own Correspondent.) Dublin, Tuesday Evening. To-day the funeral of Martin Hanley Carey, one of the recently-liberated Fenian prisoners, who committed suicide on Saturday, took place in Dublin.

The coffin was borne by four men. Between five and six hundred men followed in procession, four deep, a number wearing green sashes and emblems, and proceeded through the principal thoroughfares to Glasnevin Cemetery, numbers joining it along the route, which was lined with people. The coffin was covered with a tricolour flag, and the cap of deceased, who had served as a Lieutenant in Irish Brigade during the late Franco-Prussian war, was laid on the top. The Roman Catholic service for the dead was read at Cemetery, and wreaths were thrown on the grave. No disturbance occurred; the proceedings were orderly.

THE GALWAY JUDGEMENT. At the Limerick Grand Jury yesterday, Mr. Delmege proposed, and the Hon. John Massy seconded a resolution expressing satisfaction with the judgement in the matter of the Galway election petition. The foreman Mr. Stephen De Vere refused to receive the motion, stating that, after mature deliberation, resolved not to receive any motion either for or against the judgement.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY IN THE NORTH. On to-morrow 60 men of the Royal Irish Constabulary of this county and city, under command of Sub-Inspector Smyth, of Ballinacult, and Head-Constable Barry, of this city, to Belfast, to assist in preserving the peace during the Orange anniversary. Fifty men, in charge of Sub-Inspector Williamson, have also left the county Wexford for the North.

BIRTH. Burrows—July 7, at Park Villa, Waterford, the wife of the Rev. A. Burrows, A.B., Presbyterian Minister, of a daughter.

CLYDE SHIPPING COMPANY. JULY, 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GLASGOW, CORK, AND WATERFORD. Carrying Goods to LIMERICK, TIPPERARY, CLOMEL, CARLUCK-ON-SUELL, KILKENNY, ABERDEEN, MARLBOROUGH, and NEWPORT (MON).

AT THROUGH RATES. The Steamers and Powerful Screw Sailing, Sanda, Eddystone, Kinalea, and Toward are our 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 12 p.m.; Rail to Greenock, 7 p.m.

FROM CORK TO WATERFORD. Mondays, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th July. WATERFORD TO BELFAST VIA CORK. Fridays, 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th July.

FROM CORK TO BELFAST DIRECT. Saturdays, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th July. BELFAST TO CORK & WATERFORD VIA GLASGOW. Mondays, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th July.

CORK TO DUBLIN VIA WATERFORD. Mondays, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th July. WATERFORD TO DUBLIN DIRECT. Tuesdays, 9th, 16th, 23rd and 30th July.

FROM DUBLIN TO CORK & WATERFORD VIA GLASGOW. Wednesdays, 10th, 17th, 24th and 31st July. FROM CORK TO GLASGOW (via Waterford & Dublin, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th July).

GLASGOW (direct) Thursdays, 11th, 18th, 25th, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th July. GLASGOW (via Belfast) Saturdays, 13th, 20th, 27th, 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, 31st, 7th, 14th, 21st, 28th, 4th, 11th, 18th, 25th, 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd, 29th July.

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CHARITABLE BEQUEST.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that ANNE DUNNE, late of Catherine-street, in the County of the City of Waterford, spinster, by her Will, bearing date the 31st day of January, 1872, bequeathed to the Right Rev. DOMINICK O'BRIEN, Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford, the sum of £100 sterling, for Masses: and Letters of Administration, with said Will annexed, were, on the 21st day of February, 1872, granted by the Court of Probate in Ireland, forth of the Waterford District Registry, to ANNE THOMPSON, of High-street, in the County of the City of Waterford, spinster.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1872. DOBBYN & TANDY, Solicitors for Administration, 2, Boreford Place, Dublin, and 16, Colbeck-street, Waterford.

To the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, for Ireland, and all others concerned.

THE LONDON AND PARIS DYING CO'S, 117, QUAY, WATERFORD.

L. AND H. McCARTY, PROPRIETORS.

Every description of Cleaning and Dyeing done on the shortest notice.

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

SHORTEST ROUTE AND REDUCED FARES.

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

UP—Leave Waterford at 4 p.m. on arrival of 11.15 a.m. Train from Limerick, arrive 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

WATERFORD HARBOUR BOARD.

The general monthly meeting of the Harbour Commissioners was held on Monday last, in the Chamber of Commerce.

Ald. JACOB, J.P., in the chair. Also present:—H. F. Slattery, Ald. Power, J.P., W. G. D. Orr, T. C. Grubb, (Clerk), S. Harris, P. Manning, and T. R. White.

Mr. Slattery, the board's engineer, and Mr. Clergy solicitor were also present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

GRAY COMMITTEE. This committee ordered the gate at the new quay to be opened every morning at six o'clock, and shut at sunset, and they recommended the need for cais and ballast passengers to be put in order.

PILOT AND BALLAST COMMITTEE. The pilot and ballast committee reported that the pilot and ballast committee reported that the vessel which was coming up the river, the vessel was not to blame, and his fine was therefore recommended to be refunded.

ENGINEER'S REPORT. Mr. Stephens reported that the erection of the new quay above bridge was progressing rapidly. The setting out of stones commenced last week.

PILOT MASTER'S REPORT. The Pilot Master reported that the overhauling of buoys below Passage was completed, and in good order.

Ald. Power thought that, owing to the force of the current, crews would be necessary.

Mr. Slattery said that when he was in London, he and the gentlemen who were with him spoke to the Trinity Board about lights on the bank of the Queen's Channel, and they promised to send over some plans.

A letter was read from the Board of Trade, asking what steps had been taken in reference to their letter of the 3rd of October last, to have by-laws in reference to the storage of petroleum confined to the city.

The Secretary said he inquired from the Board of Trade whether there was any skeleton by-laws which would give them information, and which would act as a guide to them; and the reply was that there were not.

Mr. Slattery said he applied to the Harbour Board in Dublin for their by-laws, and found that their regulations were very stringent.

It was ordered that the Petroleum Act should be obtained and referred to the quay committee.

The Secretary said that Mr. Graves having understood that the Commissioners were in want of a hulk above the bridge, informed him (the Secretary) that he had a large hulk which he was anxious to sell.

The Chairman thought they would want two hulks at the least.

Mr. Stephens said they would soon want a hulk instead of the Richmond, but he had lighters which might answer above the bridge.

The matter was referred to the engineer to report on.

THE BAR SHOALS. The committee direct the Secretary to go on with his preparations for having the Bar Shoal Bill passed through Parliament.

Mr. Slattery would be likely to be in London in the request to attend the progress of the Bill in the House.

The solicitor of the board was directed by no means to concede the demand of New Ross.

The following report was then read:— "Having, in pursuance of appointment of the Bar Shoal Committee, attended a special committee of the House of Commons, appointed on the petition of the New Ross Harbour Commissioners against the provisional order made by the Board of Trade in respect to the works intended to be executed upon the bar below Duncannon in the harbour, I have the honor to report—

That our counsel having opened the case was told the committee were fully convinced of the advantages of the works to the shipping interests in general, and he therefore does not produce any evidence in that respect. Various resolutions and reports published by command of Parliament in 1857, '63, and '69, being quite sufficient to prove; but he might confine himself to showing, 1st, that vessels trading to New Ross would receive equal benefits with those trading to Waterford, and secondly that the proposed immunity of the coasting trade from duties intended to be levied was not in contradiction with established rule.

The committee of the New Ross Commissioners that their case had not been considered by the Board of Trade having been shown to be groundless, evidence was adduced proving that vessels of size and draft of water quite equal to those trading to Waterford traded also to New Ross—in fact, that for over seven years the average size of vessels which would have been subject to taxation was nearly alike; that in both ports vessels had to wait for the rise of tide to enable them to come up above Cheek Point, and to have steamers for the purpose of reaching the quays; that vessels had to be lightened at the entrance of the bar, and in some instances at considerable risk they had to pass over.

"With regard to the second objection, documentary evidence, supported by personal, was put in to prove that the rule in most, if not all, the greater ports was, a differential due in favour of coasting vessels, and that the proposal in this provisional order to tax the overseas trade alone was merely calculated to introduce into this harbour a rule which was hitherto an exception. On the evening of the first, and morning of the second day, some attempts were made to attain a settlement, and on our side there was every disposition to meet them on fair terms, but our efforts were abortive, and finally the decision had to be left to the committee, who ruled that the preamble was proved, but that a clause must be inserted reciting the dues upon New Ross vessels when all expenses of the proposed coast had been obtained, and further that we had made good our case in the levying of a differential due upon the overseas trade above that charged on the home trade.

"As this claim could not be operative until

every expenditure had been cleared off, and as when that is the case the then existing commissioners can decide upon whether they will continue or remit the dues, either in whole or in part, so far as Waterford is concerned, we considered it of slight importance, and therefore directed our agent to put in such a clause, which was accordingly done. We have reason to expect that the House of Lords has consented in our case to forego the rule which requires all bills of private nature to be submitted to them on or before the 18th of June; and we may therefore anticipate that it will become law this session.

H. F. SLATTERY. R. W. CHERRELL. A. STEPHENS. H. N. NEVINS.

The secretary said that the bill as amended had passed through committee under considerable opposition, and it had passed, he might say, without any change whatever. It will be read a third time to-night in the House of Commons and then go immediately to the House of Lords.

The secretary—Some idea has gone abroad how I cannot say that coasting vessels were to be effected by the Bill. Nothing could be more erroneous. They are not in the least affected by the bill, but are distinctly excluded. No vessels are effected by it except foreign-going vessels.

Mr. Chery—At the last meeting Mr. Malcomson raised the question, and it was distinctly stated that coasting vessels were not to be taxed, and after that I cannot conceive how it got abroad that they were to be taxed. We never dream of slipping in a clause to tax the home trade (cries of no, no).

Chairman—Is there any other port in Ireland where the taxation is lighter than in Waterford?

The Secretary said there was not, and mentioned several places where the taxation was far heavier.

Mr. Power said he thought that Mr. Nevins and Mr. Chery said the Bill could be passed by an order in Council, and now it has to go through both Houses of Parliament, which will render it far more expensive.

Mr. Chery said that as soon as it passed the House of Lords it would go to the Board of Trade. When a bill went to the House a petition could take it to a committee of the House. That was done by New Ross, and therefore it increased the expense.

Ald. Power—But cannot they oppose us in the House of Lords also?

Mr. Chery—They can, but when it passes through Commons it is expected that they will pursue their opposition no further.

Ald. Power—They say they will oppose it to the end, and I heard that a petition is being got up in Waterford against the Bill.

Mr. Chery—But where are the subscriptions? Are they coming in? They cannot put us to expense without going to expense themselves, and it would cost them more than £200.

Chairman—The majority in the House of Commons in our favor was very large.

Mr. Chery—The case was heard in the House of Lords, and although they were accordingly supported the board decided against them. The fact appeared before the committee in the House of Commons.

The Chairman said they should communicate with some friendly members of the House of Lords, such as Lord Bessborough.

Ald. Power—What will be the expense of the Bill?

Mr. Chery—The opposition of New Ross in the House of Commons will cost us about £300.

Mr. Alderman Power—Will the entire expense be £1,500?

Mr. Chery—Oh, no; nothing like it. I should say £600 at the outside.

The matter dropped, and the board adjourned.

The "Telegraph" states that the Lords are likely to maintain an uncompromising attitude with respect to their amendments to the Bill, establishing the optional secrecy of the vote.

On Saturday the new Customs and Inland Revenue Act was issued. The coffee and chioy duties were reduced from the 1st of May. Husbands carts and horses used on Sunday are exempted from duty under the 32nd and 33rd Vict. cap 14. The duty of 4d in the pound under the Income Tax Act commenced on the 8th of April.

The Dublin "Gazette" of Wednesday evening contains the following announcement:—"Her Majesty's letters patent have been passed under the Great Seal of Ireland, appointing Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. Charles W. White, M.P., to be Custos Rotulorum of the County of Clare, in the room of Lord Inchiquin, deceased.

On Wednesday the President and Professors of Rockwell College, Cahir, co. Tipperary, accompanied the pupils of that establishment on an excursion to Tramore, returning by the 8.30 p.m. train from Waterford. The band of the College, which is a very excellent one, was also with the party, and performed many admirable airs to the great delight of those who were so fortunate as to hear their well-sustained harmony.

On Wednesday night the Galway Vindiction Fund reached £5,025. The two policemen who were dismissed from the Dublin police for having, as it is alleged, subscribed to the Fund have written a letter to the "Freeman" emphatically denying an unfounded statement of the Marquis of Hartington that the form of declaration originated with the men themselves.

Two persons named Walsh—a mother and two sons—have been arrested upon a charge of harboring the man accused of the murder of William Kelly, at Killinlick, near Piltown. They were brought before Capt. Slake, K.M., and committed for trial at the next Kilkenny Assizes, as accessories after the fact.

Seventy-five deaths from sunstroke occurred in New York on Tuesday, and forty-five on Wednesday.

Several of the Irish Liberal members have addressed an urgent request to the Premier, pointing out the necessity of fixing an early day to discuss the Prison Ministers' Bill, which has passed the Lords, and asking him to direct that all the influence of the Government shall be brought to bear, so as to ensure the measure becoming law this session, and thereby giving Catholic prisoners confined throughout England the benefit of ministerial prayer by their own paid resident Catholic chaplains.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SMYTH VERSUS M'GRATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

Kilkeel, Co. Down, July 3, 1872. SIR—A copy of the Waterford News, of 28th June, has just reached me, in which I find the following statements respecting me, in an article relative to the late trial of Smyth against M'Grath.

1. That I stated at the trial that up to the time of meeting Mr. Smyth on the Quay I had not been canvassing for Mr. Osborne.

2. That on that occasion I stopped and advanced to shake hands with Mr. Smyth.

3. That I supported Mr. Osborne from the first day that the latter arrived as a candidate in Waterford.

4. That I came untried to give evidence at the last election petition at Waterford.

5. That I volunteered my evidence in the case of Smyth against M'Grath.

6. That my friends at Waterford always paid my election expenses.

I beg to say that the six foregoing statements are all falsehoods.

1. In reply to Mr. Monahan, I stated that, as a matter of fact, I had not been canvassing with Mr. Osborne on the morning I met Mr. Smyth on the Quay, but that I had canvassed with him several times before and after.

2. As I well known to some gentlemen who were with me, I made no advance whatever towards Mr. Smyth when I met him.

3. I was not in Waterford for some days after Mr. Osborne began canvassing. When he afterwards invited me to vote for him by accident, I declined to support him, but he gave satisfactory assurance that he would support such a Tenant light measure as met the approval of the party with whom I acted in Parliament. I called on several of my friends, who afterwards supported Mr. Smyth, amongst them his second son—and advised them not to promise Mr. Osborne until he undertook to accede to our views.

4. I received a subpoena in London to attend the last election petition. I wrote to Mr. Osborne's conducting agent, earnestly requesting that I should be excused from attending, on account of important business I was then engaged in. He stated I should attend, in order to answer the allegation contained in Mr. Smyth's petition, that I had exercised an influence in trying to obtain votes for Mr. Osborne.

5. I never volunteered in any way to give evidence for Mr. M'Grath at the late trial. I attended only in consequence of a subpoena which was served on me, and which, under a penalty, I was bound to obey.

6. I paid all my expenses at three out of the four contests which I fought at Waterford. In 1859 my friends, without my knowledge, paid the entire of my election expenses. At the two succeeding elections I stated positively that I would not allow a shilling to be subscribed by anyone, and I defrayed every expense myself. It would be ungrateful for me, however, not to state that at all my elections my friend Mr. Strange, who so ably acted as my conducting agent, declined to receive from me any remuneration for his most useful services. Your obedient servant, JOHN A. BLAKE.

LOCAL AND DISTRICT NEWS.

INSPECTION OF THE WATERFORD ARTILLERY.

Previous to their disembodiment, the Waterford Artillery, consisting of one Lieutenant-colonel, two majors, seven captains; six lieutenants, one surgeon, one assistant-surgeon, one adjutant, one quarter-master, thirty-one sergeants, eight trumpeters, 24 corporals, and 471 gunners, under command of Lieut.-Colonel H. Villiers Stuart, paraded in marching order, in the barrack square, Duncannon Fort, in quarter column, at ten o'clock, and were inspected by Colonel Stokes, R.A., inspector of artillery auxiliary forces, commencing with each company singly, its captain receiving the gallant officer with presented arms, and minutely examining arms, accoutrements and kits. The militia reserve were next examined—first, the men enlisted last year, 146; and then those who joined this year, 40; in all, 186, which number is not to be exceeded. Detachments for artillerist drills were then formed as follows:—Gun drill, under Lieutenant A. Power; triangle gun, under Lieut. H. P. Chearely; mounting and dismounting guns with plank and rollers, Major Mulcahy; shell instruction, Capt. Niace, and knotting instruction, Lieutenant Nunn. Colonel Stokes examined each officer as to details of the drill he commanded, and at one p.m. the men were dismissed for dinner, and to re-appear in drill order, the gallant officer meanwhile going round the barrack rooms, and inspecting the kit, where 250 men were under canvas on the glacis of the fort. At two, the regiment was formed in a battalion on the glacis, and marched by Colonel Stuart to the drill ground, about half a mile from the fort. They were there formed in line, and received Colonel Stokes, who was accompanied by Major Sir J. E. Monde, Bart., M.P., with a general salute, after which he rode down the ranks, the band playing a march. Having taken his place in front of the line, Major Sir John Emond drilled the battalion at review exercises, the manual and firing exercise, in a way, apparently, to give the inspecting officer satisfaction. It is to be observed that this was the first time the men were armed with the new breech-loading carbine, and wearing white belts. Colonel Stuart then formed column, and then a quarter column, the appearance of the men being most creditable. Battalion drill was then commenced, and the regiment changed front in column, and deployed. Major Mulcahy and Capt. Chery then drilled the battalion, followed by the subalterns with a company, all done to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer. The inspection now concluded, whereupon Colonel Stokes assembled the officers, and complimented them on the gun drill, saying he was quite satisfied and pleased to find that they were in the manner in which the artillery exercises were performed. He added that Colonel Stuart had reported to him that they had performed their several duties in a most zealous and attentive manner; in fact, nothing could be more satisfactory, and much of that pleasing account was due, he was likewise informed, to the skill and attention of their adjutant (Capt. O. W. Cuffe). He then addressed the men in quarter column, and said—"I am much pleased with what I have seen of your drill, and with the manner in which you have shown your lives efficient at moving guns. I have been informed by Colonel Villiers Stuart that your conduct during the training has been most satisfactory, and I hope you will always keep up the good character of your regiment, and I shall have much pleasure in making a favourable report of you. The regiment was then marched to the fort and dismissed.

COMING OF AGE OF MR. W. PAUL, BALLYGLAN. —On the 23rd ult. the coming of age of William Paul, Esq., eldest son of Sir Robert J. Paul, Bart., was celebrated with general rejoicings of the tenantry at Ballyglan House, the picturesque seat of the family near Woodstown. The early part of the day was devoted to cricket and athletic sports in the lawn, in all of which the Messrs. Paul heartily joined, the several contests affording much interest to the kind host and ladies of his family who were present. Soon after three o'clock upwards of sixty of the tenantry, their wives, and sons and daughters, sat down to an excellent

substantial dinner laid out in a convenient house adjoining the dwelling house, and on a lovely terrace with evergreens and appropriate mottoes, all under the superintendence of Mr. Phelan, the respected steward. Sir Robert and family visited the guests at full joints had been done dinner, and were most warmly received. The health of the young heir was proposed, in appropriate terms by Mr. Phelan, and received with enthusiastic applause, and drank in full bumper. Mr. Paul replied in a neat speech, which was the signal for another outburst of applause, which was heartily renewed on Sir Robert himself addressing them. Dancing was then enjoyed up to ten o'clock, Mr. Paul and his brother enjoying it with the rest, and at ten o'clock a monster bonfire, seen from miles around, blazing up amidst vociferous cheering, brought to a termination festive proceedings, which, we sincerely hope, are an augury of a long and happy life.

SALE OF PROPERTY.—An auction, which was advertised in our columns, took place at Kylogue on Friday, under the management of Mr. James Hennessy, when the farm of Kylogue, containing 46a 2r 29p, Irish plantation measure, subject to £41 a year—24 years lease, unexpired—was put up for sale. The bidding for the farm was very spirited, and as follows:—Mr. John Phelan, £160; Mr. James Hall, £180; Mr. John Power, £190; Mr. John Phelan, £200; Mr. J. Power, £210; Mr. J. Phelan, £220; Mr. J. Power, £225; Mr. J. Phelan, £250; Mr. J. Power, £255; Mr. James Hennessy, £260. Sold to Mr. James Hennessy for £260. Amongst the animals sold were the following:—A four year old mare by Gamebird, sold to Mr. J. Budd, Tramore, for £33; one yearling colt, by Jack Lanthorn, £12; one ditto, by Nautilus £16; one ditto, by same, £11; mare, with foal set for, £15 10s.

The traffic receipts on the Waterford and Central Ireland Railway for last week was £24 6s 6d; corresponding week last year, £317 19s 3d. Kilkenny Junction Railway, last week, £203 8s 3d; corresponding week last year, £150 12s 5d.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

TWENTY YEARS OF PROHIBITION IN MAINE. By Horace Greeley, Editor of the "New York Tribune."

Maine, if I mistake not, first prohibited the sale of intoxicating drinks in 1851; she soon returned to licence for a year only; so that prohibition has been her rule for nearly or quite twenty years, as it bids fair to be for the next hundred. Our great civil war, with its fierce passions and its many hardships, doubtless initiated many into habits of drinking who would have abstained; for war is the natural adversary of all moral reforms. Illicit grogshops were multiplied, especially in the vicinity of recruiting stations and camps of instruction; still Maine held fast her often violated law. Since peace returned it is more generally obeyed, while the hope of seeing it repealed has grown fainter year by year. Her late Governor (Chamberlain) was deemed either a great antagonist or a lukewarm supporter of prohibition; his successor now in office (Perham), is known to all as an early and steadfast upholder of the "Maine Law," yet his vote was larger (as was his majority) than that of Chamberlain.

What, then, has been the general effect of twenty years of prohibition? What has Maine gained or lost thereby?

I. The use of intoxicating beverages has not entirely ceased. The liquor traffic is still prosecuted in nearly all of the cities and most of the considerable villages in Maine. Those who love liquor still obtain it, if able and willing to give time and money to procure it. Perhaps no person in that State has long thirsted because liquor was not to be had on any terms. Prohibition has not exterminated the liquor traffic.

II. It has, however, greatly restricted it. Liquor is sold openly in but a few places, and is not sold at all in one-fourth so many as when the traffic was legal and unobstructed. Just as gambling flourishes and lottery tickets are sold in this city, though our laws forbid, so strong drink is still retained in Portland and the other cities of Maine, as it clandestinely is in some of the townships. Even prohibition has not yet succeeded in the millennium.

III. But it has done more than to reduce the number of grog shops. As with gambling in our state, liquor, since it has been outlawed in Maine, has lost cast, and "roasts lower" than it did. Drunkenness is less common and more shameful than it generally was. Thousands are growing up unintoxicated and untempted by strong drink. When I came to New York, in August, 1851, lottery placards clothed walls and filled newspapers far more than theatrical did. Now they are rarely seen. Liquor in Maine is advertised and dispensed furtively, if at all, as lottery tickets are. And, as not one ticket is sold here now where ten would be if lotteries were a still tolerated trade, so it is with liquor in Maine. It is as rarely sold as though it were outlawed, and more than half the area of that State's liquor is purchasable only with difficulty, and by traversing a considerable distance. Thus thousands of the youth of Maine are reared in blissful ignorance of strong drink.

IV. Prohibition operates as a public testimony to the devil and wrong of tippling. Whoever is incited or tempted to drink has the testimony and vote of the State staring him in the face. Like the rattlesnake's warning, the law says to him, Beware! All will not heed this, but some will; and no one can fully plead, "I learned to love liquor before I was pro-tem or ever suspected that it was not to drink it."

That Maine has fewer paupers, criminals, vagabonds, than she formerly had, and that her people are steadily increasing in thrift and wealth, are inevitable. Very rarely do we hear of a great crime or outrage perpetrated on her soil. Very rarely does the telegraph report one of those brazenly honest her people whereby dozens are involved in a deadly strife, and three or four of them killed or maimed incurably. Their main incentive is lacking in some localities, and dispensed so cautiously and stealthily in others, that "wars and fightings" have fled in awe of the silent majesty of her legal interdict.

VI. These truths ought to impress themselves on the minds of the legislators of this (New York) and other states. Law in general secures such ends as the Maine Law achieved. If we had the Maine Law enforced here (New York) as the laws against gambling now are, we should still have liquor as a simple measure, with as much drunkenness, and as many brawls, as can reasonably be desired. But liquor would then skulk in by-places, and no longer thrust itself into the faces and eyes of everyone who walks the streets. Those who would have strong drink must seek it, must be at some trouble to obtain it, must imbibe it in the full consciousness that their indulgence was condemned by the law and the better portion of the community. They would not drink so often, and drinking would not be so general at present. And drunkenness, crime, pauperism, and general misery would soon become far less common than they are now.

VII. But we are not likely soon to see liquor-selling prohibited in this city. The interest and the appetites which protest against such an interdict are too powerful and too resolute for that. But our State might and should have a law requiring the people of each city and township to vote "Licence or no licence" at each municipal election, and forbidding, under effective penalties, the liquor traffic wherever and whenever any city or township voted "no licence." Any such law, at a subsequent election, should have reversed that decision. Such a law would enable us to test and measure the respective influences of

licence and prohibition. We could then determine, if not with absolute and unquestionable certainty, yet with adequate and measurable accuracy, the effect of either policy upon the morals and prosperity of communities. If we drink more and rush to ruin faster because of prohibition, that fact would be made manifest by the increase of pauperism and crime where the liquor traffic was forbidden. Why should not all consent to give this experiment a fair, deliberate trial?

GOLDEN GLEANINGS.

How much more are men than nations! the wise and good souls—Socrates in Athens, Alfred the King, and the poet, Newton the philosopher, the perceiver and observer of truth—the foolish and sensual millions around them! So that whenever a true man appears, everything usually reckoned great dwains itself; he is the only great event, and it is easy to lift him into a mythological personage.

Give the mariner a stout ship, a skilful captain, deep water, and plenty of sea room, and he will be steady through any tempest; because the permanent out-balance the transient. So give the man, on this great sea of life, trustworthy reliance on God; let him know that he can trust in the depth and sweep of this divine nature, in the trustiness of these things that are about him; let him see the eternal anchor ready to grapple and hold fast when all else fails, and his will cheerfully face any tempest that will ever come.

I find a touch of divine permanence in the most transient things of Nature herself. This invisible thing of God is set forth by the things that are made. The human face, for instance, at the first glance, is like a passing shadow. Ten times, physiology assures me, every atom of this tabernacle will pass away in the three score years and ten. I hardly knew you, is the cry, when crossing the Gulf of a few years we look into each other's faces. Faces are a passing shadow. But the face is a permanent reality.

One great value of money is that it protects you from tyranny. I am sure I am not any happier now that I can afford to have fish and soup for my dinner than when I was limited to a nut-brown and potatoes; but I feel it a great comfort that the poor man's enemy can do me no mischief to slander me, and time is sure to bring him punishment for that. If he could turn my wife and children out of doors, I should be obliged to be very submissive to him, and very humble, and should probably lose much of my self-respect.

Generally speaking, literary women are hard and fickle-minded, and there is something in the piece of their eyes which makes you think of an eagle's bill. They make you feel that if you are worshipful and submissive, they will dissect you in not a very tender manner. Their mental faculties seem to have taken up the room belonging to the affections—that beautiful region from which comes the blue sky over mind, and gentle showers, and summer warmth, making that which by itself is cold, kindly and sparkling.

Now BELLS: London: J. Dicks, 313, Strand, W.C.—The part of this magazine for the current month is before us. We have read with much pleasure a large share of its contents. Some new tales appear in the present number. Amongst them is one entitled, "Swept and Garnished," the opening chapters of which augur favourably for those that are to follow. "The Younger Son" is likewise a well-written tale, the interest of which increases as the plot thickens. The Essays are sensible and clear, comprehensive, and agreeable style. The several other departments of the magazine are replete with lively interest and useful information.

ADVICE TO LETTER WRITERS.—Henry Ward Beecher closes a characteristic article in the New York Ledger on letter writing, with the following sensible advice:—Do not begin a letter with an apology or explanation. Time is precious. Letters are multitudinous. Men do not like to open and clean a letter like a fish, before they can eat it. State your business in the first line. Then, when you have stated your business, you can go on, if you wish explanations and apologies, which the receiver can read or not, as he pleases. Thus, if one writes, "Dear Sir, I desire to borrow 1,000 dols. without interest or security," and adds eight or ten reasous why, the receiver does not need to read further than the first line. Never begin thus:—"Dear Sir, you will be surprised to receive a letter from an entire stranger," &c. If you say your heart, or surprised I am surprised, when I do not get a peck a week. There are a few rules which men should commit to memory in corresponding with the answer. 4. When you want money, do not begin with piety or flattery. Beg first, and be pious afterward. 5. Do not beg of anyone with whom you are not personally acquainted. Die, but do not beg.

FRASANT JEWELLERY AT THE EXHIBITION.—The collection of characteristic peasant ornaments, which occupy a not inconsiderable portion of the International Exhibition Jewellery Gallery, has lately received additional contributions from abroad. Some thirty silver ornaments have just arrived from South Albania, and comprise representative pieces worn in Avlona, Paramythia, Metzovo, Calarytis, and Konitza. These pieces furnish the main type of the most noteworthy tribes of Epirus, and nearly all the ornaments common in other districts of the country take after the styles, which may be said to be indigenous to these five localities. A set of curious headdresses and bridal ornaments from Germany has also lately been added to the jewellery collection. Almost the whole of the peasant jewellery exhibited is the property of Her Majesty's Commissioners, so that we may look to this interesting collection probably not being dispersed after the close of the Exhibition.

THE QUEEN.

SURE SIGNS.—If you see a man and woman, with little or no occasion, often ending fault and correcting each other in company, you may be sure they are husband and wife. If you see a lady and gentleman in the same carriage in profound silence, the one looking out at one window and the other at the opposite side, be assured they mean no harm to each other, but are husband and wife. If you see a lady accidentally fall a glove or a handkerchief, and a gentleman who is next to her tell her of it, that she may herself pick it up, set them down as husband and wife. If you see a man and woman walk in the fields, at twenty yards distance, in a direct line, and the man striding over a stile, and still going on without a remonny, you may swear they are husband and wife. If you see a lady whose beauty attracts the notice of every person present, except one man, and he speaks to her in a rough manner and does not appear at all affected by her charms, depend upon it they are husband and wife. If you see a man and woman constantly thwarting each other, under the appellation of "My dear" and "My life," rest assured they are husband and wife.

The trial of Thomas H. Montgomery will commence on Monday about three weeks, and several active preparations are in progress for his defence.

A big trumpet is to be placed at Rochespoint instead of the present bell signal, in consequence of the stranding of the Guion Company's steamer, Nevada.

A well-rubbed, well-crushed, and efficiently compressed "wax" sends 25 to the funds of the "National Society for Woman's Suffrage."

We are in a position to state that the telegraphic messages, exclusive of news, have increased in this quarter ending 2nd July, 1872, the corresponding period of 1871, by £84,561, and the value by £48,523, in '71 the value was a similar increase over '70 of £77,153, and £27,833.

CANADIAN EMIGRATION.—The steamship St. David, of the Allen line, called at Kingstown on Wednesday morning, and took on board her full complement of passengers for Canada, and proceeded to sea at noon for America, amounting to about 800 emigrants in all. We notice that the lib. r. assistance given by the Canadian Dominion Government in producing its annual results in inducing emigrants to wend their way to Canada by the Allen steamers, sailing weekly on Thursday from Kingstown. There is such a demand for all classes of skilled and useful labourers, that the Emigration Commissioner, Mr. H. J. Larkin, is anxiously awaiting new-comers every week, and they may rely on immediate employment at good wages the moment of their arrival at their ports. "Evening Telegraph."

"Father, mother!" cried a young rook, returning hurriedly from its first flight, "I am so frightened I've seen a such a sight!" "What sight, my son?" asked the rook. "Oh, white creatures, screaming and running, straining their necks, and holding their heads ever so high. So, mother, there they go!" "Gees, my son; merely geese," calmly replied the patient parent bird.

"Through life, child, observe, that when you meet anyone who makes a great fuss about himself, and tries to lift his head higher than the rest of the world, you may set him down at once to be a goose."

EPH'S CHOCOLATE.—La Situation (the Imperialist organ), in an article entitled "France et Angleterre," says:—"Nous n'avons en France qu'une seule usine on la preparation du Cacao emploie un materiel et un personnel aussi considerable 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. Homeopathic Chemists, London. Also, makers of Epps's Milky Chocolate (Chocolate and Condensed Milk).

DEBIL EXHIBITION.—The three most invaluable toilet requisites for all persons 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. 7s, 10s (equal to four small), and 7s 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 OPOXO, which preserves and beautifies the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath; price 2s 6d per box.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR!—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 color, and in a few applications prevent its falling out, 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 RESTORER" prepared by H. C. GALLIE, 493, Oxford Street, London.

Mrs. Winslow's SOUTHWEST SYRUP FOR CHILDREN—Should always be used when Children are cutting teeth; it soothes 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

THE POET'S CORNER.

TO GENISTA. To your birthday, you ask for a rhyme: My spirit should stand in your path...

TO SARA, ON HER BIRTHDAY. Though thy dear face I never have seen, Nor ever gazed upon thy brow...

SALE OF JEWELS.—A portion of the magnificent jewels, the property of the Empress Eugenie, also a few diamonds were disposed of on Monday by Messrs Christie, Manson, and Woods...

TO THE YOUTH OF HENRY WARD BEECHER.—I do not believe that to-day I feel as thankful for the comforts of my house as I did when I first began to preach...

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